

Secretary of State

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1840.

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TERMS.

\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year.

Come Sharpen your Razors.

A few weeks, during which time, he offers his services to the citizens of the town, in the business of GRINDING, SETTING, and giving the finest edge and polish to all kinds of Surgical Instruments, Razors, Knives and other edged tools.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1839. R. COLLIN.

THE Subscriber having received an appointment from the Board of Internal Improvement

as general Agent in connection with a proposed Western Rail Road, to take effect from the first of January, hereby gives notice that he is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment.

Fayetteville, January 1, 1840. SIMEON COLTON.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

Love, Murder and Suicide.

The Louisville Advertiser of Dec. 6th, says:—Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, a Mrs. Madison was shot dead by a man named Doyle, who immediately after committed suicide.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted growing, and in a good state of preservation.

J. M. EVANS, Jr. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839.

COCOONS WANTED.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, at 50 cents per tree, one-half of which he will give for cash.

J. M. EVANS, Jr. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839.

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of DRY GOODS.

Super-fine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored Cloths.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

WILL open on Monday the 14th of October, under the personal direction and instruction of MESSRS. D. EY & PENCE, assisted in every department by able Female Teachers.

FOR SALE.

1000 W. K. S. LIVERPOOL SALT. 20 Hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR.

Gardner and McKethan,

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at Reduced Prices, 2 Carriages, 3 Barouches, 2 Giges, 3 Sulkeys, 4 Elliptic Spring Wagons, 4 Chain Spring Wagons.

December 4, 1839. Fayetteville, December 14, 1839.

POLITICAL.

Federal Aristocratic Whig Truth.

You, of all the decency, all the piety, all the respectability, all the wisdom, all the talents, all the wealth, all the modest, unassuming deportment: Ye arrogant of modern Whig Aristocracy—read the convictions of those of your own party, when they dare breathe above their breath, one true sentence, at midnight, when all nature seemed hushed in forgetfulness, horror strikes the guilty consciences of those who have spent months in such deception, endeavoring to lead the people astray in relation to their own Government.

DIALOGUE.

K.—Mc. will you answer me a few questions, honestly, from the sober conviction of your reflections on the present political situation of the country?

Mc.—Probably that man is awake, and as we don't know how he is, it would be improper to speak as I think.

K.—No danger of that; he's a loco loco, hard working fellow, and could not understand it awake; all the use we have for such chaps is to get their votes; at least this is all we have been striving for, you know.

Mc.—Well, then, if you think there is no danger of being heard, and will speak your mind honestly, on the same subject, I will accede to your request.

K.—Is the name "Whig," which we use, really the proper name of our party, agreeably to the names given or adopted at the formation of the Constitution of the United States?

Mc.—No—far from it. We are the Federalists of the U. States, because we hold the doctrine of exclusive privileges, and follow in the path of old Alexander Hamilton. The name has been adopted to deceive the people.

K.—Why is it that our party, (the Whigs, as we call ourselves,) at the present day, have not come out and laid down the course they would adopt, and wherein they would alter the Administration of the General Government, if they were in power?

Mc.—This has always been a stumbling block to me in all my efforts to serve my party, because I am often interrogated on this very point, and find myself unable to give an answer, simply because we have no course at all that we dare place before the people; our object is to deceive by appealing wholly to their pockets; to arouse the avaricious feeling as far as possible, and suppress all nobler sentiment.

K.—This, I know very well, is the object we are aiming at, and spending our time and treasure to accomplish. We are, it is true, straining every nerve to blind the community, and by fair promises are endeavoring to gain their confidence and support; but we are, in doing so, acting for the larger number of the community, and in conformity with the principles of our free institutions?

Mc.—No. Were we to act openly, and declare our sentiments, as the Democrats do, we should soon dwindle below insignificance, as a party; all our boasted feelings for the people is duplicity; we must have their suffrages to gain our object; we must pretend to be what in fact we are not, if we expect to succeed.

K.—Did the patriots of the Revolution intend this?—and did the sages who framed the Constitution, expect that such would be the case?

Mc.—Your questions are a little too pointed; but as we both have committed the same sin, I will answer you candidly: they did not—were too pure to have expected any such thing; and I will go further and say that every patriot, every individual in the whole community, who values his right, and wishes to do what is calculated to advance the permanent prosperity of his country, deprecates the principles of the Whig party; and every one will leave it as soon as he sees through it, unless it be a few who despise the pro-

Extract of a Letter from an officer in the U. States Army, dated

FORT TOWSEN, (Ark.) Nov. 7, 1839. We this day buried with the honors of war, Gen. George Cluver, the head chief of the Choctaw nation, a man of superior intelligence, the greatest of warriors, and the white man's friend.

Mc.—This man is a Revolutionary veteran; he served under General Washington in our struggle for independence, from whom he received a commission of Major of Militia in United States service, and a sword. He served under General Wayne, and also under General Jackson in the Florida war of 1814 against the Seminoles; for his bravery, General Jackson presented him with a colonel's commission, and afterwards a sword, when President of the United States.

He gained the entire confidence of the officers he served under for his integrity and valor; he was physically and mentally a great man; although 95 years of age, he walked as upright as a man of 25.

"The commanding officer, on having received and read the commissions, ordered an escort from the fort of three officers, a captain and two subalterns, also all the men doing military duty to escort his corpse to its last resting place with reversed arms, and buried his remains with the customary salute due his rank, he was interred with his saddle and bridle, the swords presented to him by Generals Washington and Jackson, and a U. States flag. He was of great importance to the cause of civilization among his people by examples of industry; he was a planter, his fields of cotton whitened the hills and dales near the fort. He educated his sons and located them on plantations among his people, which worked a moral influence among them; he was looked up to as a father, and exercised a father's influence over his people."

Columbus and Luther.

Twenty years only intervened between the discovery of America and the first preaching of Luther. The christian scholar may be pardoned if he lingers for a moment upon the analogy which subsists between these remarkable events. Columbus, pursuing his perilous course across the Atlantic, and led forward by the single star of lofty and inspiring hope, may be regarded as no inapt emblem of that adventurous Reformer who embarked upon a

A Small Mistake.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday last, stated that "a great Whig meeting was to be held in Baltimore" on the previous evening, "to respond to the Harrisburg nomination." It was rather a cold business, and there was no meeting.

Baltimore Republican.

From the N. C. Standard.

Federal Aristocratic Whig Truth. You, of all the decency, all the piety, all the respectability, all the wisdom, all the talents, all the wealth, all the modest, unassuming deportment: Ye arrogant of modern Whig Aristocracy—read the convictions of those of your own party, when they dare breathe above their breath, one true sentence, at midnight, when all nature seemed hushed in forgetfulness, horror strikes the guilty consciences of those who have spent months in such deception, endeavoring to lead the people astray in relation to their own Government.

Mc.—Indeed, from recent occurrences in our own State, and in almost every State in the Union, our cause would seem to be hopeless. We have, however, produced some effect on the public mind by the course we have taken, and at one time our success seemed certain; but, unfortunately for our party, and fortunately for the community our designs were exposed—our plans were laid open, shown, naked, to the public—by the independent Democracy of the country, who could not be seduced, by fear or favor, to desert the cause of equality of rights—the Democratic Republican doctrine of the Revolution.

K.—That is not answering my question pointedly, but rather an evasion. I wish to know the sober conviction of the honest of my own party; for myself, I feel we are going against the best interests of the country, in following the blind course of Federalism; and, as I said before, can we expect to gain the confidence of the people, by duplicity?

Mc.—We cannot;—that is, we cannot gain a lasting confidence, neither do we expect it; but if we can gain it far enough to get into power for a few years, we will surround ourselves with influences and legislative enactments that will control, forever, the suffrages of the country. Yet, I must agree with you that the great principle of Republicanism will not be advanced, nor justice, nor equality of right, be preserved.

K.—That is my idea. What are those influences, which are to operate thus potently on the great mass of the people, and force obedience to the mandates of power?

Mc.—A man who has so strenuously vindicated Whigism as you have—contending for years for these very influences—cannot be ignorant of what they are composed.—Exclusive privilege is the power that will prostrate the Democracy of this or any other country, it is the canker worm, insidiously gnawing at the root of our institutions; it is the poison that will wither the tree of American liberty. Have we not seen and felt, and do we not now see and feel the power and influence of Banking privilege? We have seen the corporate power of the U. S. Bank almost too strong for the Government and people; indeed, had it not been for the integrity, patriotism, and popularity of Andrew Jackson, that institution would have, in fact, been the Government. Thousands, sir, declared for the Bank, in preference to duty, justice, patriotism, equality of rights, and against the Government. It is by such influences that we will control the suffrages of the country—influences that regulate the whole property of the country—influences that can and will control the food and raiment of the community; to this point do all corporations tend, which hold a privilege above the individuals.

K.—This, I believe; and the people begin to believe it; and it will be well if they become enlightened before it is too late.—Viewing these exclusive privileges in this light, how can any lover of his country oppose the Independent Treasury? It will operate as a salutary check on the swindling proceedings of usurped corporate privileges. You have truly remarked that our banking institutions operate as influences on the community, and unless this community bring them under the law, and subject them to the same authority, their liberty is gone.

Mc.—There can be no doubt but that the Independent Treasury is the plan intended by the Constitution, and the very thing intended by its framers; and I have several times been on the point of publicly declaring in its favor, for no lover of American liberty will oppose so plain and just a measure.—But, then, if it should become established, we may, as a party, say farewell to every hope of getting into power. It is through the power of exclusive privileges we have, for years, expected to gain the ascendancy. By them we can affect every portion of the community; the highest and lowest feel their influence. These exclusive privileges—particularly the banking system—operate insidiously; few can understand them, yet they are perpetually stealing from the productive class of society, not only the products of their labor, but they influence the selection of the Representative; and their power does not stop here; by them the acts of the Representative may be influenced—of this, many instances could be cited. The great Henry Clay could not withstand them; \$40,000 was the value of his patriotism and integrity.—The god-like Daniel was captivated and sold for credit; I believe about \$52,000 was the purchase paid, or promised, for him. These banks have other ways to operate—by facilities and favors, or by panic and pressure, as circumstances may indicate. The Independent Treasury will go very far, to cripple their power, as it will rather keep them under the necessity of maintaining their promises, to pay good money; equal to specie. Finally, it will give the community that by which they can measure the value of a promise to pay—a thing, I must admit, quite necessary; and, as I said before, our only hope of success is founded on the power of

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Harrisburg Nomination. The following letter is one proof among the many, which have reached us, that the nomination of Gen. Harrison is fatal to the cause of Whiggery. The people scout it in Virginia. The whole South will abjure it. We have seen several of the members of the General Assembly, who have just returned from their Constituents. We understand, that many of the Whigs have protested against the nomination, and that several of them have already abandoned the Whig Banner. There will be no serious contest in Virginia. In Georgia, the Whigs themselves utterly repudiate the nominee. The Athens Banner "speaks for Georgia, and announces that her citizens of both parties will repudiate the Whig candidate and his principles. But what (says that paper) will the Whigs of Georgia and other Southern States do? Either they must bring out a third candidate with no hope of success, or let the election go in favor of the present distinguished incumbent, without opposition. In either event, we can, like the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, congratulate ourselves at the prospect of rest from our political struggles. The campaign will be without excitement, and almost without interest. So well

Me—I know something about these matters; I have felt the influence of those facilities that force the better judgment against conviction. Are we not both chained to the car of Federal exclusive privileges? Have we not shown the beast and become marked? can we now step back? No! no!—never; we must do as said one of our own party in the Legislature, "go for it, right or wrong."

K.—Truly, we have done all we could; we have done too much for Whiggism; we ought to abandon it. But if we are chained to Federalism we can be neutral. I do not think it good policy to be in too great a hurry to put Van Buren out of the Presidential chair, because there are too many hungry and perishing Whigs seeking for office, and have been so long waiting to feast on the public, that should we be so unwise as to put in Clay or Harrison, or any other Whig, we shall not make the thing any better but infinitely worse; for the hungry set of our own party, who have lived so long in expectancy, if they should be elected, will swallow up every thing, and it will be worse than ever; so we better let Van Buren be elected.