

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, FEBRUARY 8, 1840.

VOL. I.—NO. 50.

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.

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, he gives notice that he is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment.

FEMALE SCHOOL In Pittsborough. MISS Maria J. Holmes's School will be opened in Pittsborough, on the 1st day of February next.

TO SILK GROWERS. The subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice.

MULBERRY TREES. The subscribers offer for sale 5000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity.

MORUS MULTICAULIS 3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public at fifty cents per tree, warranted to be of the genuine stock.

BUTTER And Buck Wheat Flour. 300 lbs. Mountain Butter, 600 lbs. Buck Wheat Flour.

COCOONS WANTED. THE Subscriber has at two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which is within 100 miles of Fayetteville.

NEW GOODS. WE have received and opened our FALL and WINTER GOODS, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery.

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

EDUCATION. THE public are respectfully informed that the Trustees of the FREDERICK SMITH ACADEMY, in the County of Duplin, commenced on Monday, the 20th inst.

GARDNER and McKethan, CARRIAGE MAKERS. HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at Reduced Prices, 2 Carriages, 3 Barouches, 2 Gigs, 3 Sulkeys, 4 Elliptic Spring Wagons, 4 Chain Spring Wagons.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers will receive sealed Proposals for the building of a House at the Jail, 17 by 38 feet, two stories high, about 17 feet pitch, to be divided into two rooms, a closet, and pantry.

Fayetteville Female Seminary. WILL open on Monday the 14th of October, under the personal direction and instruction of Messrs. BAILEY & SPENCER, assisted in every department by able Female Teachers.

NOTICE. THE late Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Anson, the undersigned qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of James Watkins, Dec'd.

MILLS AND LANDS FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale the following property: One SAW and one-third of another saw, one mile below Daniel McNeill's Bridge, on the Lumberton Road, on Big Rockfish Creek.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the above Estate, of James Watkins, Dec'd, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same.

Timber and Lumber Agency. THE Subscriber will attend to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, &c. in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, for all persons who may favor him with their commission.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Catharine Cameron, deceased, at the December Term, 1839, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or the notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same.

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PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st July, 1840, to the 31st of June, 1843, on the following routes in North Carolina, will be received at the Department until the 15th day of May next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. to be decided by the 19th of said month.

A Moderate Sweat. THE success of the THOMPSONIAN SYSTEM of practice has been abundantly established in this, and the surrounding country, we have been induced to purchase a VERY HEAVY STOCK of Botanic Medicine, which we expect to receive in the month of February.

OVERSEER WANTED. LIBERAL wages will be paid for a good Overseer, to take charge of a few hands. Apply at this office, or further information. February 1, 1840.

Valuable Land For Sale. THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his land on Cape Fear river, consisting of one tract of 300 acres, on the South East side of Cape Fear, nine miles above Fayetteville, joining the Land of P. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Jennet Armstrong.

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SPLENDID LOTTERY. CAPITAL PRIZES: \$50,000 \$20,000! LOTTERY AUTHORIZED BY THE State of Maryland To erect a Town Hall and other Buildings in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND SCHEME. 1 PRIZE of 50,000 Dollars! 1 20,000 Dollars! 1 6,000 Dollars! 1 3,500 Dollars! 5 PRIZES of 2,000 Dollars! 5 1,500 Dollars! 5 1,250 Dollars! 5 1,200 Dollars! 5 500 Dollars! 50 200 Dollars! 500 150 Dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets, \$130. Certificates of Packages of 26 Half Tickets, \$65. Certificates of Packages of 26 Quarter Tickets \$32 50.

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of the drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us.

LIME. 400 Casks, fresh Thomastown Lime—Large Casks, now landing, for sale by GEO. McNEILL. January 18, 1840.

POLITICAL. From the Richmond Enquirer. Synopsis of Gen. Harrison's Politics. I send you an Extract from an Address to the people of Culpepper, published in October, 1836, which condenses some of the objections to General Harrison, and presents a parallel between him and Mr. Van Buren, which may not be without interest at the present moment; and which, if you see fit, you can publish.

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Jackson, and the downfall of J. Q. Adams and his party. On the 4th of July, 1833, Gen. Harrison delivered a speech at Cheviot, in Ohio, strongly federal in its character, one extract only, from which, will our limits permit. He says: 'I have thus, fellow citizens, endeavored to explain to you the principles upon which the Government of our Union is formed. I recommend to you, however, the Proclamation of the President of the U. States, issued on the 10th of December last, and the speeches of Mr. Webster, delivered in the Senate of the U. S., at their last session of Congress, in answer to the arguments of Mr. Calhoun, as containing the most eloquent and satisfactory exposition of those principles that have recently been published. By issuing that Proclamation, I think General Jackson has rendered a service to his country of greater magnitude than his splendid victory at New Orleans.'

It is well known that the principles of the Proclamation, as first understood, excited in the minds of the Democratic party so deep a feeling of alarm, that an authorized exposition was published, aiming to remove the fears of the President's friends; yet Gen. Harrison refers to it as containing the most eloquent and satisfactory exposition of those principles which have been recently published. Will the people have Gen. Harrison for President?

2d. As to his opinions as to the power of Congress over Internal Improvements. In 1825 Mr. Van Buren laid the following before the Senate of the U. States: 'Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power to make roads and canals within the respective States.'

'What was Gen. Harrison's opinion? 18th March, 1818, a series of general resolutions were argued in the H. of D. On the 1st Resolution, viz: 'That Congress has power under the Constitution to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of water courses. (Ayes 90, noes 75—Harrison among the former.)

2d. Resolution—'That Congress has power under the Constitution to construct post roads and military roads, provided that private property be not taken for public use without just compensation.' (82 yeas, 84 noes—Harrison among the yeas.)

3d. Resolution—'That Congress has power under the Constitution, to construct roads and canals necessary for commerce between the States, provided that private property be not taken for public purposes without just compensation.' (Ayes 71, noes 75—Harrison among the yeas.)

4th. Resolution—'That Congress has power, under the Constitution, to construct canals for military purposes, provided that no private property be taken for any such purposes, without just compensation being made therefor.' (Ayes 31, noes 83—Harrison among the former.)

This is not all. We subjoin from the Nashville Republican, a Whig paper, the following: 'In 1826, Mr. Van Buren voted against the causing a survey to be made of the country between Apalachicola and Mississippi rivers, with a view to the formation of an inland navigation between the same.'

'On the question the yeas were 16, noes 26—among the yeas are Macon, Randolph, Berrien, Hayne, Branch, Van Buren, White.' Among the yeas, Gen. Harrison! 'March 20, of the same year, Mr. Van Buren, says the Nashville Republican, voted to strike out from the Military Appropriation Bill the first section, to wit: 'For the continuation of the Cumberland Road, \$100,000, which shall be replaced out of the fund received, &c.'

'On that question (for striking out the appropriation), the yeas were 15, the noes 21, among the yeas were all the names above mentioned, including Van Buren and White, side by side; among the noes, Gen. Harrison. 'On the same day the Republicans continued to complain, he (Mr. Van Buren) voted to strike out an appropriation of \$50,000 for the same purpose.'

'The motion to strike out was made by Mr. Cobb of Georgia, and was defeated by a vote of 13 to 19—among the yeas were the well known Southern names before quoted, and again, side by side, Van Buren and White; Gen. Harrison still in the negative, and voting for the Cumberland Road. 'On the 6th of April, complains the Republican, he voted against a bill for removing the obstructions in the Savannah River,—the vote was 36 yeas and 3 noes—Macon, Tazewell and Van Buren. There he differed from Judge WHITE—but in good State Rights Company. Judge White voted for the appropriation with Gen. Harrison. 'On the 22d April,—continues the Republican, Mr. Van Buren voted against a bill authorizing a subscription of Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.'

without doing either. In his opinion the Government had no right to do either.' This puts General Harrison's Federal notions as to this dangerous power beyond doubt. People of Culpepper, will you have him for President? His opinions on the Tariff—General Harrison's support of a Tariff for protection has been uniform. A few instances and a little authority must suffice: 'So far did he carry his support of a high tariff, that in 1827 he voted in the Senate of the United States against reducing the duty on Coffee, almost a necessary of life to the people; and among 14 yeas, to a reduction of from 5 to 3 cents per pound—and he was also among 8 yeas, to a reduction of the duty on Teas. He capped the climax of voting for the last high Tariff of 1828; and under no duress from any instructions from the Legislature of Ohio.'

In June 1831, he delivered a Speech in Ohio, in which he says: 'It has been uniformly asserted by the opponents of the tariff, that the establishment of manufactories here would destroy the markets of our produce abroad. But when has it been, that any foreign power would take from us any article but from necessity? When they have no bread of their own raising, they receive our flour. At present, we have two markets; one at home, which we have created for ourselves; and the other abroad, which circumstances have given us. If we had not created a home market ourselves; and the other abroad, which circumstances have given us, if we had not created a home market, and if circumstances had not created one for us abroad, we should have no market for our products, and they would now be rotting on our hands, as they were a few years since. I believe that not one of the evils which were predicted from the Tariff have happened, and that not one of the advantages which were promised from it, but have been realized; and nothing but the folly of abandoning it, can bring us back to the hard times through which we have passed.'

Again, so devoted is he to this policy that he declares he will only modify or repeal the tariff: 'Whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce, and this state of things can be distinctly traced to the tariff.'

This is surely enough; and we must confess. People of Culpepper, will you have this man for President? 'Abolition: Mr. Van Buren has been assailed without mercy as an abolitionist, although he has solemnly declared, in relation to the right of abolition in the District, that— 'I do not hesitate to give it to you, as my deliberate and well-considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave holding States, as imperative in their nature and obligation, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power could be.'

Again, he declares if elected President— 'I must go into the Presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt, on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the will of the slave-holding States; and also with the determination, equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists.'

'That it is the sacred duty of those whom the people of the United States entrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power with which they are invested, as to present it—(that is about abolition in the District.)

Thus emphatic is Mr. Van Buren, yet is he denounced as an Abolitionist by the friends of General Harrison, who, has himself refused, over and over again, to say what he would do with slaves in the District, who is yoked with Granger as Vice President, an open Abolitionist, and who is sustained by the Abolition party in the North. In his celebrated Cheviot speech what does he say, and let us compare Mr. Van Buren with him. Read and judge for yourselves.

'HARRISON.—'Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, THAT IT HAS BEEN AN OBJECT NEAR MY HEAR TO SEE THE WHOLE OF ITS SURPLUS REVENUE APPROPRIATED TO THAT OBJECT. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not very distant, when a North American son would not look down on a slave.'

VAN BUREN.—'Letter to Mr. Ginn in 1834.—'My opinions on the subject of the power of Congress over Slave Property in the Southern States are so well understood by my friends, that I am surprised that an attempt to impose upon the public respecting them should be hazarded.—The subject is, in my judgment, extensively under the control of the State Governments; and I am not apprised nor do I believe, that a contrary opinion, to an extent deserving consideration, is entertained in any part of the U. S. The charge, therefore, to which you have had the goodness to call my attention, that I am in favor of an interference by Congress in manumitting your slave property, is desti-

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