

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, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

VOL. 2.—NO. 31.—[Whole Number 84.]

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. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
No paper is sent until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

PIANO FORTES.
NOW opening, and for SALE, at the Female Seminary.
One Extra, Grand Action Piano Forte, elegant Croch Mahogany, Gothic Architecture, with every modern improvement, manufactured by Wake and Glenn, \$470
One ditto, Rose Wood, 61 Octaves, by Wake and Glenn, \$385
One ditto, Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, \$350
One ditto, by Geib and Walker, \$350
One ditto, Common Action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, \$200
These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully, by the best masters in New York, and will be held at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a credit on good paper, to suit the times.
—A. L. S.—
Several PIANO FORTES, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains.
R. W. BAILEY.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1840. 68-1f

Fayetteville FEMALE SEMINARY.
HAVING declined further supervision of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.
R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hope by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aid in each department by competent, efficient FEMALE TEACHERS—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th of October, and closing on the 15th of July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—In Advance.
Elementary Department, or Second Class, \$8 00 per session
First Class, 10 00 "
French Language, 10 00 "
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte accompanied by the Voice, 25 00 "
Music on Guitar, 25 00 "
Use of Piano, 5 00 "
Incidentals, 5 00 "
G. SPENCER.
August 1, 1840. 75-1f

H. ERAMBERT, TAILOR,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the Tailoring Business in the house next door to John Husk & Son, on Green Street 6 doors above the Market House, where he will be thankful to receive orders in his line for cash only, finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction.

THE HAS ON HAND
An assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, and Drawers, of the best quality.

WANTED.
Three or four Journeymen Tailors, none need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits.
ALSO, Two Boys wanted to the above trade.—Boys from the country will be preferred.
N. B. Extra cutting done at the shortest notice.
Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 61-3m.

J. & J. KYLE
HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, Merinos, Mouslins, & Lains, Chalices, Black and Colored Silks Plain and Figured, Black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets and Negro Cloths, 1575 Pieces Colored, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles.—All of which being bought at the lowest package price is offered
Cheap for Cash,
Or to punctual customers on the usual time.
September 10, 1840. 81-1f

BLANK CHECKS for sale at this OFFICE

School for YOUNG LADIES.
MISSSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON, will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.
TERMS
Per Session, consisting of twenty-two weeks.
Elementary Department \$8
First Class 16
French Language 10
Drawing and Painting 10
Music 25
Use of Piano 25
Contingent Expenses 50 cts.
Fayetteville, September 2, 1840. 80-1f

Loco Foco FRICTION MATCHES.
50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warrant d. Apply to JAMES MARTINE. A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low, to sell again.
Fayetteville, September 5, 1840. 80-1f

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH.
August 3, 1839. 23-1f

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, having paid and satisfied a certain Judgment, for the sum of Fifty-five Dollars principal money, with interest and costs, in favor of Ratford Fisher against Absalom Hall, Willie Hall and James Hall, and having neglected to take up the said Judgment, which was at the day of payment in the hands of Willie Fort as a constable for collection, hereby forewarns all persons from trading for or said Judgment, and all persons into whose hands it may come, or may now be, that the same is paid and fully satisfied, and that he will not pay the same to any person whatever, who may hereafter claim the re-payment thereof.
Absalom Hall, 70—pd 2w.
Fayetteville, 27th, 1840.

GEN. WOLFE'S SCHOOL.
THE SUBSCRIBER, at the suggestion of several friends, and in accordance with a wish expressed by others, intends to open a SCHOOL in this town, for instruction in the common branches of ENGLISH EDUCATION, and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to commence on Monday, the 28th of September.
It is also his intention to open an evening Class, of two hours, in WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and BOOK KEEPING, for the accommodation of such as are engaged in business pursuits during the day, and who may wish to improve themselves in those exercises.
ROBERT P. THOMSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 81-4t

ROWAN STREET.
THE Subscriber will open his School for the reception of Young Men and Boys, on Thursday the 1st. Day of October next.
E. TRIPP.
Sept. 19, 1840. 82-2t

Strayed or Stolen
From my stable, on Tuesday of our September court a gray Mare, about seven years old, and fourteen hands high. She is short built and thick set, with an indentation on the side of her neck, and a knot or lump in her side. Any person who will deliver said mare to me in Jackson, or give any information which will enable me to get her again, will be liberally rewarded.
Wm. B. TURNER.
Jackson, N. C., Sept. 15, 1840. 83

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
The Officers and Privates, composing the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday 16th October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Armed and equipped, as the Law directs, for inspection and drill.
The Commissioned Officers are ordered to appear the day previous, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for exercise.
By order of ELIAH FULLER, Acting Adj't.
Sept. 25, 1840.—1t

JOBS & PAMPHLETS
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
With neatness and despatch.

LOTTERIES, MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES.
For October and November.
D. S. GREGORY, & CO. MANAGERS.
FIVE CAPITALS OF 20,000 Dollars
AMOUNTING TO \$100,000 !!!
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY
Class A, for 1840.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Saturday October 17th, 1840.

GRAND CAPITALS.
1 prize of \$20,000
1 " " 20,000
1 " " 20,000
1 " " 20,000
1 " " 20,000

MAKING 100,000 dollars.
2 Prizes of \$10,120
1 Prize of 5,000
3 " " 4,000
4 " " 2,800
10 " " 2,000
50 " " 1,000
60 " " 500
63 " " 300
63 " " 200
55 " " 400
65 " " 250
63 " " 100

MOST SPLENDID Capital \$60,000!
ALSO \$30,000 \$15,000 AND Sixteen Draw Numbers in each Package of 26 Tickets.
More Prizes than Blanks.
Alexandria Lottery,
Class B, for 1840.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, November 14th, 1840.
GRAND SCHEME. \$60,000.

1 Prize of \$30,000
1 " " 15,000
1 " " 10,000
1 " " 8,000
1 " " 7,000
1 " " 6,000
1 " " 5,000
1 " " 4,000
1 " " 2,500
1 " " 2,311
4 Prizes of \$2,000
5 " " 1,750
10 " " 1,500
50 " " 1,000
50 " " 500
50 " " 400
100 " " 300
100 " " 250
170 " " 200
124 " " 150

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
PURSUANT to a provision of the last Will and Testament of James Watkins, dec'd., the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, about six or seven miles north of Wadesboro, in the county of Anson, N. C., on Wednesday the 31st October next, all that valuable tract of land, on which the dec'd., formerly resided, containing upwards of one thousand acres, with a large plantation in tolerable repair, well adapted to the raising of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peas and potatoes; with a large, new, and well constructed dwelling, and all necessary out buildings on it, also, will be sold, a great many valuable articles of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils and plantation tools, together with some cattle, hogs and sheep. A credit until first January 1842 will be given. Bond, with two or more unquestionable securities will be required of purchasers.
Wm. A. MORRIS, Executor.
September 18th, 1840. 83-3t
* The Fayetteville Observer will copy twice, and forward his account to me at Diamond Hill, Anson co. N. C. W. A. M.

Political.
A Massachusetts freeman address to Wm. Henry Harrison.

You govern freemen! Yes, you may, When liberty has passed away; When gold has made the son a slave Beside the pilgrim father's grave, And moral principle is dead Where Warren fell and Sumpter bled.

You govern freemen! Curse the hour That brings to thee the mace of power; When pimps in place shall round thee cling, The tools of some designing king, And lead thee, by thy passions strong, To do thy country's honor wrong.

You govern freemen! Shrink the hand That waves thy standard o'er the land, And silent be the recreant tongue That speaks thy praises to the young, Red Ruisin rolls her waves in shame, And wild Sandusky scorns thy name.

You govern freemen! better far That you bright flag should lose each star; That sceptred king, with iron tread, Should stamp in dust each freeman's head, Than thou, on freemen's backs, should score The laws a Draco wrote before.

You govern freemen! You, who hold Communion with a monarch's gold, And purchase manhood's dearest rights With orphans' tears and widows' mites, While watchful tyrants shout huzzahs And glory mid the fading stars?

You govern freemen! You, who dare The gallant Croghan's bright wreath to wear, Who, moved by duty's sterner calls, Defended old Sandusky's walls, And swore that e'er he turned to thee, A bloody hearse his car should be?

You govern freemen! dreadful lot, To bear so deep, so foul a blot; A bankrupt North—a ruined West— A dying South in crimson dress— A houseless home—a voiceless voice— A heartless heart—a choicest choice.

You govern freemen! God of grace, Look down in mercy on our race; Forget not, in thy wrath, the sires Who fed in blood thy altar fires, And raised from sea to distant sea The holy spires that point to thee.

Ho, freeman! by yon soldier's grave, Defend the soil he died to save, Hurl back the asp a haughty king Would place beneath thy Eagle's wing, And let your glorious anthem be—"I, like my father, will be free."

Washington, September 3, 1840.
From the Globe.
HARRISON'S GENERALSHIP. CONTEMPORANEOUS OPINIONS.
The following letter from J. W. Taylor to Governor Tomkins (an authority not to be disputed by Whiggery,) shows what was thought of Harrison during the war, by those who had the best opportunity of knowing him:

Washington City, Jan. 14, 1814.
Dear sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 5th and 8th inst. together with the militia laws reported to the New York Legislature. On the evening of the 12th I had an interview with the Secretary of War upon some legislative business, and took occasion to introduce the subject of a campaign and commanding Generals. The Secretary appears to be intimately acquainted with the situation and probable views of the enemy in regard to the operations of this winter, and feels much confidence in deriving advantage from the plan of operations adopted. He considers the situation of Wilkinson's army favorable to promote a successful winter campaign. He entertains the same opinion with yourself of Generals, Wilkinson, Hampton, and Lewis. I made the proper suggestion on the importance of a cordial co-operation in the movements of the army on the New York frontier, with the views and wishes of our intelligent friends in that state, and more especially with its executive. I intimated that I had reason to believe that the assignment of General Dearborn to command of the Northern army would not be unacceptable to yourself, provided it would not interfere with the arrangements of the War department, and that I had much reason to believe that General Dearborn was thought well of both by the army and country, and would be more cheerfully received to command than any other Major-General within my knowledge. The Secretary said he had entire confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of Gen. Dearborn, but he could not pretend to disguise from me his conviction that the General was wholly incompetent to command the Northern army in its present circumstances; that he did not possess an active and enterprising mind, and had little claim to military talents or a genius fruitful in resources or systematic arrangement. He admitted the extreme difficulty of making a judicious selection among the officers for the command. Gen. Harrison was absent, but if on the spot it would be of questionable policy to give it to him. Gen. Desha, of Kentucky, who is now in Congress, says that Harrison is not a pin better than Hull; that had not Gov. Shelby determinedly persisted in pursuing Proctor,—Gen. Harrison would have gathered no laurels; that Harrison pertinaciously adhered to his intention of stopping short at Malden, and was diverted

from his purpose only by Gov. Shelby's firmness and determination to pursue Proctor with such volunteers as might choose to accompany him, and leave Harrison at Malden. The latter finding himself like to be left alone thought it the safer course to accompany the army. It is further alleged that Harrison totally disregarded all economical considerations, and that the expenses of his last campaign have cost a sum extravagant beyond calculation. Claims for unprovided wagons, horses, men, provisions, &c. &c. are daily coming in to an enormous amount. But if it were otherwise, he is absent on a distant service. The President will not interfere in the business. He is known to be very friendly to Gen. Dearborn, and willing to give him almost any command, but he will do no more than express an intimation of his opinion, leaving the decision altogether to the War Department. I am of the opinion that the Secretary has deliberately made up his mind not to order Gen. Dearborn on that command. He thinks very favorably of Gen. Izard, who unfortunately is now sick, and also of Gen. Brown; perhaps these gentlemen will be promoted to Major General, and assigned pretty important commands. The conversation with the Secretary, which enabled me to give you this information, although not exactly confidential, partakes so much of its nature as to induce a belief that the supposed it would not be disclosed other than with proper caution. In regard to the militia law I find many difficulties. We have almost as many projects as members—about one third of the representatives wish to class them into select and reserved corps, on the plan recommended by Gen. Washington in 1795, and arm and select corps at the expense of the United States. A majority are disposed to retain the old system with a little modification and a considerable number think the old law as near perfection as possible.

We this day pass a bill to encourage enlistments, by offering a bounty of \$124 in money, and 320 acres of land. It has been sent to the Senate for concurrence. Our majority was 39, every Republican, aye—and every Federal, no.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your friend and humble servant,
JOHN W. TAYLOR.

ANOTHER GENERAL IN THE FIELD.—"Superfluous lag the veteran on the stage," will be the melancholy reflection of every reader of Gen. GAINES' epistle in behalf of his friend, Gen. Harrison. These old Generals are queer fellows. Gen. Gaines among other things, declares that he put an end to the Seminole war, four years ago. We are surprised to hear it, and only sorry that it would not stay ended. He gives Gen. Harrison the credit of teaching him how to fight Indians—whence we suppose his singular inroad into Florida to eat up all Gen. Scott's bread and bacon—got penned up and half starved, and kill—one Indian! To Gen. Harrison also, it seems he was indebted for his grand notion of a system of national defence by rail-roads and floating batteries, of which all that we have heard, is excessively ridiculous. If Tippecanoe, however, entitles Harrison to the Presidency, Gen. Gaines' conquest of Florida is certainly something; but it is a great mistake in him to suppose that people expect to hear from Gen. Gaines whenever Gen. Jackson speaks. They do not even expect him to take the field whenever Gen. Scott takes it. We propose Gen. Gaines as next Whig candidate for the Presidency. He has very many of Gen. Harrison's qualifications.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CONSISTENCY.—Whatever may have been General Harrison's character for consistency previous to his nomination to the Presidency in 1836, all must admit that since that period he has been at least consistent, in withholding from the people any direct and unequivocal answer to any interrogatory which has been propounded to him except in a single instance as far as we are informed. On the 26th of August last, in a speech delivered at Carthage he took occasion to state that he had "recently received a letter from a personal friend, who is a member of an Abolition society, proposing two questions," and after stating the questions he goes on to say, "I do not hesitate to answer both these questions in the affirmative."

With this single exception, we do not know a single instance in which he has answered unhesitatingly and unequivocally. In 1836, when Mr. Van Buren and himself were both interrogated by the anti-Masons, how did they answer? Gen. Harrison, in reply to the Committee, says, "I beg leave to inform you, that if elected President of the United States, I would on no account nominate any man to office whose obligations to any secret society were superior to those which he avowed to the laws and Constitution of the country." What sort of an answer is this to a plain question, will you or will you not appoint Masons to office if elected? But this is about as direct an answer as has been obtained from him on any subject since his nomination, except in the single instance referred to unless indeed his letter to Governor Owen of North Carolina, be considered another. The following is Mr. Van Buren's reply: mark its straight-formed, high-minded, independent character. "I should not feel it my duty to inquire whether applicants for office were either Masons or opponents of the Masonic institution. Whilst the fact of any such applicant being a Mason, would certainly not be regarded by me as constituting a ground

of preference, I could not, at the same time, look upon either circumstance as creating disqualification for office, if the applicant should prove to be, in all other respects, well entitled thereto.

The Democrat's Answer.
To the degrading motto, "use stoop to conquer," which was borne in the procession of the Whig Convention at Baltimore,

BY A LADY OF SALEM, N. J.
You "stoop to conquer" well you know, You have already stooped so low, That every State like Jersey true, Will scorn to yield its right to you. Then while you boast do not forget, You have not won the conquest yet.

You "stoop to conquer!" ah, beware! Our statesmen you shan't ensnare; With proud contempt your acts they view, Your GAMBLING, COONS, HARD CIDER TOO— Then while you boast, do not forget, You have not won the conquest yet.

You "stoop to conquer!" yet, may fail, Tho' smooth the stream on which you sail; Our pilots aid the dangers know— Then darkly lies concealed below— Then while you boast, do not forget, You have not won the conquest yet.

The light our sires to triumph led, We trust, will o'er our paths be shed, Around the Banner they bequeathed, Unfading laurels shall be wreathed, While with patriots dear to fame, Shall be enrolled Van Buren's name— Then while you boast, do not forget, The contest is not ended yet.

Workmen's Meeting.
Last night a large meeting of the Workingmen was held in this city to receive the Report of their Committee to draft an Address.

Of that paper, contained in this day's Globe, we invoke the candid perusal of every man who has an interest (and what honest man has not?) in the productive industry of our country. Though not addressed to the tobacco, rice, sugar and cotton planters, its principles are as interesting and important to them as the humblest farmer of the North.—The same course of legislation which taxes the products of the small farm, taxes also those of the most extensive plantations, and it is equally the interest of the owners or both to preserve them as free as possible from exactions, direct or indirect. In this fundamental principle is found the basis of that natural alliance between the South and the Democracy of the North, which Mr. Jefferson announced and recommended as the security of both.

The violent spirit of modern federalism was again illustrated on this occasion. In addition to the stale resort to the cry of fire, and other noises, while Mr. Cunningham was reading the Address to a quiet and listening crowd, a stone or brickbat was thrown among them, inflicting a severe wound on the face of Mr. R. S. Clemens, of Georgetown. If the assassin could have been identified at that moment, he would probably never have endangered the life of a workingman again.

Has it indeed come to this, that the workingmen—those who confer on our country all its wealth and greatness—cannot meet to announce their principles and peacefully discuss public affairs without danger of assassination? If exposed to such danger now, what are they to expect when hard cider becomes the ruling power of our land? But what is this assassin spirit, which throws brickbats into crowds of peaceful workingmen, worse than the threats of federal leaders, who declare they will put them down by murderous war if they will not consent to be governed by falsehood and fraud? It is all in the same spirit—all an evidence of a disposition "to rule in hell rather than serve in heaven"—all indicating a determination to silence, conquer, and if need be, kill the workingmen here, as they are silenced, conquered and killed by their lords and masters in the old world! Wo be to him who shall raise his hand in violence in open day! The assassin in the dark may escape; but if his insolent master dare to lift a weapon in open day, to execute his threats, he will find every farm an empire, every workshop a fortress, and every tree a gallows.

Capital speeches were made at the meeting by two workingmen of Baltimore—one of them a journeyman painter, Mr. Seisenstricker, and the other a journeyman shoemaker, Mr. Gallagher, who quit his bench in Baltimore at 3 o'clock, to address his brethren from the rostrum in Washington.—*Globe.*

100 Dollars Reward.
I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the individual who wounded Mr. R. S. Clemens at the meeting of the Workingmen last night. Who will add to the amount?
AMOS KENDALL.
Sept. 24.—1f

The Difference.—The democratic party represents the plain sense and honest feelings of the community. Whiggery is the mercenary representative of speculation, paper money, and foreign influence. The whig leaders call the people "peasantry," "filthy mechanics," &c., and declare that the "huge paws" of the farmer were never made for grass the statute book. Are not the Constitution and laws safer in the hands of the farmer and the industrious, than in the clutch of the corrupt speculator, or gambling stock-jobber.—Were not Franklin and Greene mechanics? *Globe.*