

# 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 17, 1840.

VOL. 2.—NO. 33.—[Whole Number 86.]

**TERMS.**  
 \$5 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 discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
 No subscription received for less than twelve months.  
 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.  
 Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

## PIANO FORTES.

**NOW opening, and for SALE, at the Female Seminary.**  
 One Extra, Grand Action Piano Forte, elegant Crotch Mahogany, Gothic Architecture, with every modern improvement, manufactured by Wake and Glenn, \$470  
 One ditto, Rose Wood, 6½ Octaves, by Wake and Glenn, \$385  
 One ditto, Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, \$340  
 One ditto, by Greb 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.  
 —ALSO—  
 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 full 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 unassuming.  
 R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—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 October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two seasons. Pupils charged from time to time, and to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

**TERMS—In Advance.**  
 Elementary Department, or Second Class, \$3 00 per session  
 First Class, 36 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, 3 00 "  
 Incidentals, 50 "  
 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 Hulse & Son, on Green Street 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all 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.

**HE 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, Sattinets, Vesting, Merinoes, Madras, d' Lains, Challeys, Black and Colored Silks, Plain and Figured, Black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets and Negro Cloths, 1575 Prices Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4. Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Aikie 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 01, 1840. 81-1f

## 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  
 5 " " 2,000

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

&c. &c. &c.  
**75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn ballots**  
 Tickets \$15, Halves 7 50, Quarters 3 75.  
 Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets \$200  
 Do do 25 half do 100  
 Do do 25 quarter do 50

**MOST SPLENDID Capital \$60,000!**  
 ALSO \$30,000 \$15,000 AND Sixteen Drawn 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,**

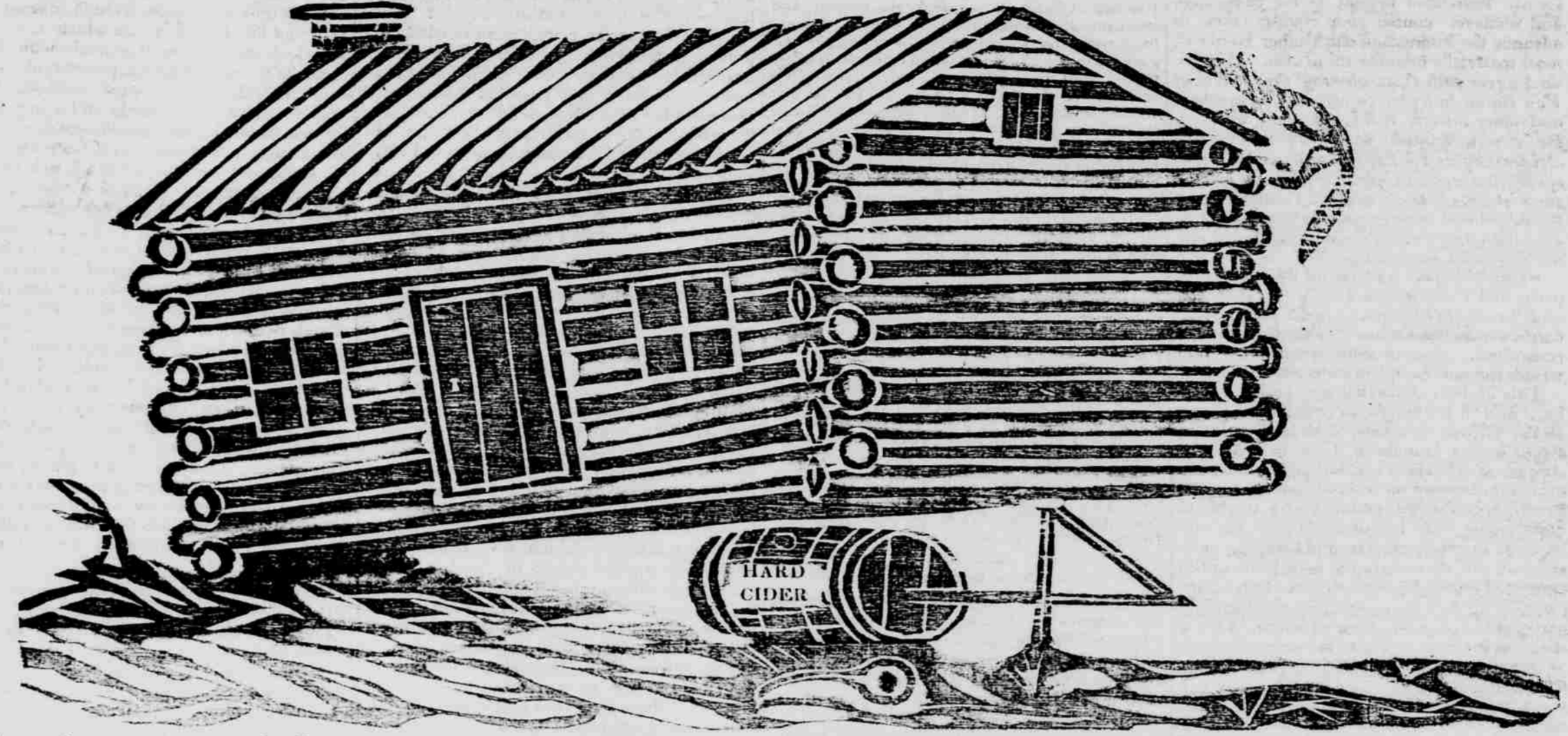
1 Prize of \$30,000  
 1 " " 15,000  
 1 " " 10,000  
 1 " " 8,000  
 1 " " 7,000  
 1 " " 6,000  
 1 " " 5,000  
 1 " " 4,000  
 1 " " 2,500  
 1 " " 2,311  
 4 Prizes of \$2,000  
 5 " " 1,750  
 10 " " 1,500  
 100 " " 1,000  
 50 " " 500  
 50 " " 400  
 100 " " 300  
 100 " " 250  
 100 " " 200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

&c. &c. &c.  
 Tickets only \$20, Halves \$10, Quarters 5, Eighths \$2 50.  
 Certificates of Packages of 26 whole tickets \$360  
 Do do 26 halves 130  
 Do do 26 quarters 65  
 Do do 26 eighths 32½  
 Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.  
 Address,  
**D. S. Gregory, & Co. Managers.**  
 Washington City, D. C.

## LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.  
 THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management of the Subscriber. The House has 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  
 The Augusta Chronicle (weekly), Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.  
 E. Y.

## A Whig dead-fall to catch honest democrats.



Are you minks, raccoons, wild-cats, mere beasts and gulls, to take such a bait, and be caught in such a trap?

### Political.

**READ! READ!**  
 Read the following incontestable proof that Harrison is an Abolitionist. The man that will now deny it, would deny his own father to attain an end. There is no excuse, here is the proof. **LET NO SOUTHERN MAN HEREAFTER READ IT.**  
 From the N. C. Standard.

Madison, N. C. Aug. 25th, 1840.  
 Dear Sir: Having seen a certificate signed by you, in the public newspapers, stating that you heard General William Henry Harrison say, on board the steam boat Ben Franklin, that he (Harrison) was an abolitionist, and that he was sure of getting the State of New York, because the people of that State knew him to be an abolitionist.

I have since seen other public papers, of a different political cast, charging the said certificate to be a base forgery, by your authority. I am no politician, but as I am a plain farmer, I hope you will excuse my intruding, in asking the favor of you to inform me whether the certificate referred to, is genuine or forged.  
 Yours, respectfully, &c.,  
**RANDAL D. SCALES.**  
 ISRAEL BROWN, Jr., Esq.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8, 1840.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 25th ult., stating that you had seen in some of the newspapers of the day, a statement purporting to be authorized by me, which was intended to convey the impression, that the affidavit made by me, before Mr Getzendanner, J. P. charging General W. H. Harrison with having stated that he was an abolitionist, &c., was forged, &c., and requesting to know of me whether said affidavit is genuine or forged, was received by yesterday's mail.

In reply, I beg leave to state, that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1840, I made and subscribed an affidavit, of which the following is a true copy, to-wit:  
 The State of Ohio, } ss.  
 Hamilton County, }

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally appeared Israel Brown, Jr. and being duly sworn, says that about three months ago, he was on the Ben Franklin steamboat, in company with Gen. W. H. Harrison, and heard him say that he was an Abolitionist, and that he was certain of getting New York, because they knew him to be an Abolitionist.  
 ISRAEL BROWN, Jr.  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1840.  
 J. R. GETZENDANNER.  
 Justice of the Peace.

I have never, on any occasion, said, or authorized any person to say, that said affidavit was not genuine. And I hereby take occasion to repeat that said affidavit was made by me, and that the matter stated therein is true in every particular.  
 Gen. Harrison, shortly after the appearance of said affidavit, took occasion, in a speech he made at Columbus, in this State, to allude to it, and used the following language: "He (Gen. Harrison) referred to a very recent story, got up in his own neighborhood, and sent forth to the world corroborated by the sanctity of an affidavit, which presented him as confessing to a young man on a steamboat, that he was an Abolitionist; and that although he voted against restrictions on Missouri, he did so in opposition to the suggestions of his conscience, &c. He said the narrative bore on its face the proofs of its absolute falsity." &c.

Now, I have not in my affidavit, or elsewhere, said that Gen. Harrison confessed to me that he was an Abolitionist; nor have I said any thing about his Missouri votes. The circumstances of the case are simply these: On the arrival of the boat at the wharf of this place, I went on board of her expecting to see an acquaintance whom I looked for from Louisville. I went into the cabin where Gen. Harrison sitting; there, on which persons present, to one of whom, a gray-headed man, Gen. Harrison particularly directed his conversation. While I was looking over the names on the register, I heard the General say that he was certain of getting New York—to which the gray-headed man replied, "Why, General?" The General replied, "Because he was an Abolitionist, and they knew him to be such."

This conversation I repeated to several of my acquaintances, shortly after I heard it. The leading organ of General Harrison, in this place, attempted to discredit the truth of my affidavit, because I had waited some three months after I heard it, before I made my affidavit. Some of those to whom I repeated this conversation about the time I heard it, made a certificate of which the following is a true copy, to-wit:

"This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, heard Israel Brown Jr., state the time (say three months ago) of Gen. Harrison's saying he was an abolitionist, and was certain of getting the State of New York, because they knew him to be an abolitionist; and we should further state, that we have repeatedly heard him state the same—and as to Mr Brown's character, we should take his word, and oath, as soon as General Harrison's or any other man's."  
 June 5th, 1840. Signed,  
 FRANCIS CARRY,  
 J. C. MELANE,  
 J. C. MILLER,  
 MALCOLM MURRAY,  
 G. W. RIDDLE.

I also give you the certificate of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of this County, as to the official character of Mr Getzendanner, the Magistrate, before whom I made the affidavit.  
 I am with respect yours,  
**ISRAEL BROWN, Jr.**  
 RANDAL D. SCALES.

The State of Ohio, } ss.  
 Hamilton county, }

I William H. Harrison, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for said County, do hereby certify that, J. R. Getzendanner, was on the first day of June A. D. 1840, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said County, duly elected, commissioned and sworn. And that full faith and credit are due and ought to be given to all his official acts as such Justice of the Peace.  
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said Court, at Cincinnati this eighth day of September A. D. 1840.  
 W. H. HARRISON, Ck.  
 By J. S. SNIDER, Deputy.

**Republicans! Look Here!**  
 Of all the anti-republican characteristics which, at the present time, mark the course and operations of the combined factions, now opposed to the policy of the present Administration, none is more calculated to arouse the great Republican party to action, than that of their close assimilation with the Aristocracy of England, and the well known interest which the Tory party of that country take in

the triumph of General Harrison, and the defeat of the Democratic party. Evidence of this dangerous, yet not strange amalgamation of American Federal, and British Tory principles, is developing every day; and the partial concealment with which they have hitherto covered their designs seems now to be entirely cast aside. Letters have been received in New York, (a specimen of which we copy below,) from several British bankers, which plainly show that they have never days of the John Henry plot, and Hartford Convention treason. The manufacturers of that country regard the Sub-Treasury Bill as a measure that will secure to the American manufacturers, the supply of the American market, and, of course, be adverse to British Interest. Any exertions, therefore, that they can make—and any money that they can command—to promote the success and triumph of the "Whig" party in this country, is now being freely expended. Let this striking fact be well pondered upon by American manufacturers, who, in large cities, are among the most busy electioneers, to elevate British masters over their own heads, and to crush the workshops of our own country. Besides the interest excited in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, on this subject, the large capitalists in every part of the Kingdom, who have purchased the stocks of our different states, and who are anxious to have them assumed by our general government, look to the success of the Federal party, in this country, as the main security which they have for the assumption of their debts.

It is a well known fact, that, in all former struggles in this country between British and American interest,—as in the days of the embargo under Mr Jefferson, the restrictive system and the war, under Madison—the strongest lever of the federal party was made of British gold—and when we see the profusion with which the same party now scatter money in our election contests, notwithstanding their piteous whining about the poorness of the times, we need be at no loss in guessing at the source from whence it comes. The great central corruption fund of the federal party, is held by the importers in the city of New York. The State central committees all over the Union, draw on this fund to supply any deficiency in their own means—and these great supplies to the different county, town, and school district committees, that fall under their particular charge. What would ten or twenty millions of dollars be to the British manufacturers and capitalists, if they could defeat the election of Martin Van Buren, and obtain an assumption of the State debts by Congress? They could well afford every dollar of it, and more too, and yet enrich themselves at our expense.

The following communication speaks for itself, and forcibly addresses itself to every true lover of his country. It will be seen on perusal, that it was communicated to the Editor of the New York New Era, who, in his prefatory remarks, says, "We have been furnished with the following communication from a commercial gentleman of this city, embodying an extract of a letter from England, per Great Western, which we cannot resist publishing entire, despite his request to us not to permit his remarks to 'get into the papers.'" The patriotism which induced this gentleman—an active and influential member of a class, always deemed aristocratic, selfish, and uninterested in the welfare of their country—and the plain, good sense evinced by him in his remarks, cannot but be admired. To all those who desire the permanency of our political institutions, we

commend the extract from the English letter. Let it not be passed lightly by. Let it be read—give it to your neighbors and let them read—read it to your wives and children—and beseech them to mark well its meaning. It is pregnant with interest to every republican, inasmuch as it is confirmation strong as holy writ, of the designs of the combined factions opposed to the present administration. The inexhaustible fund of British banking aristocracy—the weight and power of which democracy of America, had it would be up and eager for the fight. The communication alluded to follows—once more we bespeak for it an attentive perusal:—  
 To the Editors of the New Era:

Gents.—The following extract of a letter from an extensive manufacturer in England, whose agent I have been in this city for a number of years, shows the feeling with which the English regard the efforts of the administration to secure a wholesome, stable, and sound currency for this country. The writer seems to suppose as a matter of course, that I am, like a majority of the mercantile community, opposed to the administration, but I never have, and I think I see my interests too plainly ever to oppose them in their laudable efforts, and did I not consult my individual interests, I feel as an American, that the hopes and prospects of my country are so intimately blended with the final and complete success of the measures of Mr Van Buren's administration, that I could not hesitate a moment in giving him my individual aid. You have been in the habit of calling the party opposed to you British Whigs. I have never conceived the full force of the application, until reading this letter, and the public will see by this extract, that the British policy and interest, and the Whig policy and interest are one and the same thing, and if the Whigs succeed, the remark of Gov. Seward, in his reply to an invitation to dine with the officers of the British Steam Ship in Boston will be fully corroborated, viz: that "now Europeans compete with each other in sending steam ships to secure a WILLING commerce which ENRICHES ENGLAND an hundred times more than the Statesmen of George the III. anticipated from all their exertions."—But to the extract:  
 "MANCHESTER, (Eng.) July 22, 1840.  
 "Our business continues extremely dull—and I see little prospect of immediate improvement. Our market with America is in a measure cut off, and if your mobocratic or democratic, (as it is called,) administration, succeed in carrying out their vile measures of reforming the currency, we may expect to lose our foothold in the United States almost entirely.  
 "I see your papers speak with much confidence of the success of General Harrison to the presidency office. I do not know who he is, but hope he may be elected, for if the aristocracy in America do not succeed now, they may expect to be ruled by the farming and laboring classes forever! I know very well that your currency has been as bad as any thing could well be, for your country, and was well calculated to inflate prices to an unnatural extent, but you see, as long as that was the case, you could send no produce or manufactures abroad, because prices were lower every where else than they were with you, and WE could supply all other markets, and send any amount to your country and undersell you in every thing, and take back gold in return, which is not wanted as long as your banks can create a paper currency of their own; so you see all your banking in-