

# 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 24, 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. Advertisements inserted at the rate of six cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. No paper discontinued until arrangements 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, 61 Octaves, by Wake and Glenn, \$385. One ditto, Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, \$340. One ditto, by Geib and Walker, \$350. One ditto, Compton Action, by Dutois, 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.

Several PIANO FORTES, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains. R. W. BAILEY, Fayetteville, June 13, 1840.

## Fayetteville

### FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined the 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 hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business, and in each department by competent, efficient FEMALE TEACHERS, to merit the patronage liberally 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,            | \$3 00 per session |
|--|--------------------|
| First Class,                                       | 16 00 "            |
| French Language,                                   | 10 00 "            |
| Drawing and Pointing,                              | 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 "               |

August 1, 1840. G. SPENCER, 75-77

## 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 Husle & 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, Suspensives, 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, Mousins, & Lains, Challeys, Black and Colored Silks Plain and Figured, Black Bombazins, Rose and Point Blankets and Negro Cloths, 157s, Fines Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4, Bleached and Brown Shirts and Shetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles.—All of which being bought at the lowest packages price is offered

### Cheap for Cash,

On to punctual customers on the usual time. September 10, 1840. 81-4f

## 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. | prize of | \$     |
|-----------------|----------|--------|
| 1               | "        | 20,000 |
| 1               | "        | 20,000 |
| 1               | "        | 20,000 |
| 1               | "        | 20,000 |
| 5               | "        | 20,000 |

MAKING 100,000 dollars,

| Prize of | \$     |
|----------|--------|
| 1        | 10,120 |
| 3        | 5,000  |
| 3        | 4,000  |
| 4        | 2,800  |
| 10       | 2,000  |
| 50       | 1,000  |
| 60       | 500    |
| 63       | 300    |
| 63       | 200    |
| 55       | 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 \$300. Do do 25 halves do 150. Do do 25 quarters 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 Banks.

## Alexandria Lottery,

Class B, for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, November 14th, 1840.

GRAND SCHEME. \$60,000,

| Prize of | \$     |
|----------|--------|
| 1        | 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   |

&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 32.

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.

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, 23-4f

## Political.

Letter of Mr. Poinsett.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1840.

Dear Sir: I send herewith, a letter addressed to my fellow-citizens of Charleston, and beg that you will present it to them. Having been assailed by opposition orators and letter writers from Maine to Georgia, I avail myself of the privilege secured to every citizen in this country, of being heard in his own defence, to plead before a tribunal whose jurisdiction I have always acknowledged, and to whose verdict I shall cheerfully submit. I have the honor to be, dear Sir, faithfully yours, J. R. POINSETT.

Dr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Charleston, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1840.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Shortly after I accepted the office I now hold, and when last I had the honor to address you, I exhorted you to sacrifice all former feuds on the altar of our common country, and to lend the aid of your talents and influence in support of those who, equally with yourselves, are animated by an earnest desire to promote its happiness and prosperity, and firmly determined to maintain its honor abroad, and preserve its institutions and peace at home. I assured you that the administration, of which I formed a part, would never violate the principles of the Constitution, nor suffer them to be violated by others; and that the peculiar rights and interests of the South would be protected. And I pledged myself, should any of the great landmarks of democracy be disregarded, to be found once more in your ranks, ready to aid you in vindicating the rights of the people. The period has arrived when I feel called upon to appeal to you to decide whether the assurances I then gave you have been fulfilled, or whether the allegations which have been so freely made against the administration are true. It is on its trial before you, not only upon general charges of alleged misconduct, which, if substantiated, would render it utterly unworthy of your confidence and support; but those charges are, in no inconsiderable degree, founded on official acts of my own. Citizens of my own State, between some of whom and myself relations of personal friendship formerly existed, have left themselves justified in arraigning me before you, and through me the administration of which I am a member, for acts of weakness and extravagance, and even for devising plans stigmatized as designed to subvert the liberties of the country. Called upon by a committee of Congress, at a moment when the country was threatened with war, to prepare for its defence, and to reorganize the militia, I submitted a plan for that purpose, which has been a fruitful theme of attack by the opponents of the administration. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the objections which have been urged against this measure. They are known to you all.—But I will briefly explain its provisions, in order that you may judge how far the objections are valid and applicable. It is proposed to diminish the burden now imposed upon the people, by turning out for training every able-bodied man in the country at the same time—a system which operates at the same time upon you, amounting to many millions annually, and is as unnecessary as it is burdensome; and for under no circumstances can it be required to bring into the field two millions of men; one-twentieth of that number is amply sufficient; and it was intended that this force should be called out at convenient seasons, for ten days in each year, and that you should all be trained in turn. Depots of arms were to be established at convenient stations, in order that when turned out to drill, you should not have to march far, and never out of your own State, and only when on the borders out of your own districts: and when on the ground, be furnished with United States arms and ammunition, and be paid for the time you were so employed—which need not have exceeded ten days of every year for four years, after which you would have been exempt from militia duty, except in cases of actual invasion or insurrection. You were to have been commanded by officers of your own choice, as now, and if subjected to the rules and articles of war when in service, as you are under the present law, you were to be tried for all military offences by your own officers only—your neighbors and friends, from whom you have no injustice to apprehend. In this manner, the least onerous that could be devised, an efficient force would have been in constant readiness, to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, at a trifling cost, to be defrayed by the General Government. Be not deceived by the silly cry of "standing army" raised by the opponents of the people's rights, to oppose the efforts of a democratic administration, and to bring discredit on them for the attempt to organize the militia. It is evident that the people must protect themselves, or pay soldiers to protect them; and it is equally obvious that they cannot effectually protect themselves, without being organized, nor devolve this duty upon others, without peril to their liberties. I have as much confidence as any man, in the brave hearts and strong arms of the mass of this people, and am willing to rely upon them for the defence of the country, whenever there is time to prepare for it; but if ever the thunder of the enemy's cannon shall be suddenly heard in any of our seaports, which are all now too accessible and indefensible, they might be destroyed or captured before the Forts could be garrisoned, or one blow be struck to defend them. Or if ever our Southern planters shall be awakened by a yell more startling than

those of the Indian, many a brave heart will be pierced, and many a strong arm will be paralyzed, before an efficient force could be collected, armed and organized, to protect their wives and children. It may be popular doctrine, but it is neither wise nor safe to deceive the people on this subject, and leave them to the hazard of one day weeping their impotence in tears of blood. There is no portion of our country so deeply interested in this measure as the South.—The South must depend upon itself for protection, and there never was a period in the history of our Government, when this portion of our common country was more loudly called upon, by imperious circumstances, to prepare for its self preservation. Your enemies surround you on every side: the world is up in arms to deprive you of your property. The interests of nations, and the fanaticism of individuals, are united against you from without—while within your own bosom, men, blinded by party zeal, combine to lull you into a false and fatal security, and strive to excite your suspicions against those faithful public servants who call upon you to prepare for the contest. To counteract the attempts of your friends to organize and arm you, and to enable you to present such an imposing front as may awe the fanatics who are seeking your destruction, they cry out—"Beware of Executive influence," beware of "standing armies"—although they know, full well, that standing armies are only necessary where the people are unarmed and unorganized, and that liberty is alone endangered by the supineness of its legitimate guardians. What, in fact, can be more untrue, or more insulting to the people, than to be told that they, the source of all power, are not to be trusted with arms, nor taught the use of them? What fear can there be that one-twentieth or one-tenth part of the militia of each State, composed of your own fellow-citizens, of your own friends and relations, will turn their arms against you and seek to deprive you of your liberties? What danger is there that you yourselves will do so when your turn comes to assemble at your own neighboring depot, and have arms placed in your hands? Would you march against your fellow citizens, at the bidding of a tyrant? Surely not. Why, then, should you be led to believe that your sons, or your brothers, or your neighbors, who have been brought up to cherish the same principles as yourselves, would seek to destroy institutions which are as dear to them as to you, and turn their arms against the country? The idea is as insulting to the people as it is preposterous. It has been urged against this plan, and persevering attempts are made to keep them alive, notwithstanding the President's distinct expression of the opinion and views entertained by him upon the whole subject; views against which the arts of the opposition have not yet enabled them to raise a plausible objection. With respect to the charge of extravagance, so loudly made by the opposition, and maintained by the most glaring misrepresentations and misstatements, I again refer you to the public documents, and plead the facts as they are there recorded. They prove incontestably that the real expenses of the Government have increased beyond what the augmentation of our population, and the extension of our settlements, absolutely required. Stripped of the extraordinary expenditures which have resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the administration, the course of the Government, instead of being marked by a wasteful and profligate extravagance, as its opponents would persuade you, has been distinguished by the most exact and rigid economy. The payment of the public debt, which forms a large item of expenditure, cannot be charged to the extravagance of Government. Nor can that of the Indian trust fund, of which the Government is the trustee, although that item serves to swell the general amount of expenditures; even the money received for indemnities due the nation by foreign governments, and exacted from their justice by the firmness and decision of the administration, is charged to its extravagance because it is not only recovered, but distributed these sums. The payment ordered by Congress, to liquidate the claim of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and North Carolina, for their expenditures during the war, forms another item of the charge of extravagance. So, too, the three per cent. and the two per cent. for roads, payable to the new States, out of the amount of sales of public lands, under laws passed years ago, which increases with the quantity of land sold every year. Duties refunded to merchants, which are, to a certain degree, an evidence of the increasing prosperity of our commerce, are made to appear an increasing item of extravagance. So that, in fact, if we had not paid any portion of the national debt, and left the Treasury notes unredeemed; if we had not honestly executed our duty as trustees of the Indian fund, by disbursing them for the benefit of those tribes; if we had not sold any public lands, or had neglected to pay the new States the five per cent. due them upon the amount of sales; and if the commerce of the country had been paralyzed, and the merchants failed to trade extensively, some of the opposition, have been administered most faithfully and economically—a reputation which would have been founded upon its bad faith and destructive policy. These disbursements for the years 1836, '37, and '38, amount to \$28,152,145 41. To these items should be added the amount of appropriations for the payment of pensions, for the District of Columbia, survey of the coast, taking the census, exploring expedition,

the removal of Indians, which are all of a temporary nature, and are certainly not chargeable to the present administration; and those for durable and fireproof buildings, for arming and equipping the militia, for the improvement of the navy, for roads, canals and breakwaters, and river and harbor improvements, under laws passed many years ago, for fortifications, and the purchase of lands from the Indian tribes, in order to free the individual States from the presence of this population, and to benefit essentially the whole Union. All which charges, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, must be considered as expenditures for the securing of our common country, and for the benefit of posterity, and are not therefore properly chargeable upon the present administration, as they were authorized before its commencement.—These deductions, including the expenses growing out of the operations upon our Northern and Eastern frontiers, to preserve our national faith with a neighboring and friendly nation, and those which have been incurred in protecting the Southern portion of our country from Indian aggressions, bring the annual expenditures of those years to the moderate amount of \$13,000,000. One word as to the expenditures growing out of these wars, which have been a fruitful theme of accusation and reproach against the administration. The wars of the Creeks and the Seminoles originated in the perfidious and cruel conduct of those Indians. They not only refused to comply with their treaty stipulations, but attacked and destroyed the white settlements and butchered the inhabitants. The Government, in the fulfilment of one of its most imperative duties, took all the measures in its power to protect the country which was exposed to these merciless savages.—The very limited regular force, and the want of proper organization of the militia, rendered those efforts more feeble than they would have been under other circumstances, and much more expensive. The militia or volunteers cannot be brought to act on foot, the best if not the only description of force suitable for finding and subduing the roving savages of Florida; and under the most economical arrangement for supplying horsemen, its cost, compared with that of the regular soldiers, is as six to one; that is to say, one mounted militiaman costs the Government as much as six regular infantry; and yet the administration is blamed for not covering 40,000 square miles of territory with volunteer cavalry, and sweeping the whole territory as with a net—an operation that would probably fail, and men, and cost for one six months, not less than fourteen millions of dollars, without enumerating the interminable claims arising from the loss of horses, or the amount of pensions for wounds and disabilities. To some extent this policy was pursued in 1837 and 1838, when double the force required by former Generals who had commanded in Florida, was sent there and placed under an active and skillful and experienced commander. Volunteers were brought from Tennessee, Georgia, and Missouri, men counted among the best and bravest of their citizens. Indian scouts were assembled from the western frontier.—Every thing was done that zeal, courage, perseverance and endurance could effect; but still the war was not ended. The Indians ceased to concentrate their forces, and to resist the advance of our men. They scattered, and became the most terrible banditti that ever infested and devastated a country. Large columns of attack became unnecessary, and the large bodies of volunteers hitherto employed, were succeeded by detachments of regular troops, who are both more efficient and less costly. The militia of Florida has been embodied to protect their own settlements, and the regular forces will be charged with the more active duty of breaking up the Indian camps, and of forcing these savages to sue for peace. This arrangement has reduced the expenses of the Florida war from five millions a year to not more than two. Stories of the extravagant expenditures of Government officers, have been made up by insinuations and inference equally as unfair as false statements. It is said that a "steamboat was freighted for \$250 a day, which is \$90,250 a year;" leaving it to be inferred that Government paid that sum for the hire of the boat; when in point of fact the boat was only taken upon an emergency and for a few days: that wood was brought from New Orleans to a spot where it was growing abundantly, without stating the additional fact that these woods were occupied by Indians, and that it would have required a large escort to protect the wood cutters, and transportation to bring soldiers to perform this duty, from other stations where their presence was more needed. I mention these things only in justice to my predecessor. No such transaction has taken place under the present administration. It is equally due to the several commanders in Florida, to state, and I do it without fear of contradiction, that in the Creek and Florida wars, more Indians have been destroyed, captured and removed, than in all former wars against Indian tribes since the commencement of our Government; and that this has been accomplished under the most difficult and discouraging circumstances. Notwithstanding the existence of these wars, the Administration, by its energetic efforts to produce economy in the public expenditure, has been enabled to effect a large reduction in the appropriations, amounting annually, if averaged, to not less than \$4,000,000.

I will close the observations which I have felt it my duty to make on the subject of the expenditures of the Government, with an extract from a letter addressed by the President, on the 15th inst. to a citizen of Tennessee, in reply to an interrogatory, when he, in his opinion, there could be any other reduction of the expenditures of the Government, without the detriment to the interests of the people:

"I do not doubt the practicability of a further reduction in the expenditures of the Government, without detriment to the interests of the people; and it has been the object of my active and unceasing exertions to cause it to be made. The appropriations for the year 1837 were made before I came into office. Our ordinary disbursements, without including those on the public debt, the Post Office, and the trust fund in charge of the Government, had been largely increased before the commencement of my term, by appropriations for the removal of the Indians for repelling Indian hostilities, and for other less urgent expenses which grew out of an overflowing Treasury. Independent of the public debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and 1835, had by these causes, swelled to twenty-nine millions in 1836, and the appropriations for 1837, made as before stated, previous to the 4th of March of that year, raised the expenditure to the large amount of thirty-nine millions. I caused immediately and unremitting efforts to be made, through the public service, to reduce these large expenditures as speedily and to as low a point as could be done consistently with the public interest, an object which I have the pleasure to know was one of great solicitude on the part of my predecessor, though his efforts to accomplish it were greatly impeded by causes beyond his control. We succeeded during the year 1838 in somewhat reducing the amount, notwithstanding the continuance of our Indian embarrassments, and the necessity, for a longer time to make such efforts completely successful. The results of 1839 were so, to the gratifying extent of a reduction of more than seven millions below the expenditures even of the preceding year. Of these facts and results, Congress were informed at the last session, and you may judge for yourself whether the accuracy has been in any way impeached.

"The estimates for 1840 were directed to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and limited to the absolute requirements of the public service, and our best exertions have been made, throughout the year, to effect a still further reduction. The amount of the war success. The expenditures for the first six months of 1840, compared even with the reduced amount of 1839, are, in round numbers, as follows: In 1839, \$12,600,000; for the same period in 1840, \$10,100,000. Compared with 1838, they stand thus: In that year, \$15,300,000; in the present, \$10,100,000. Compared with 1837, (being those under order appropriations made before I came into office,) they stand thus: for the first six months of 1837, \$16,635,000; and, as I have stated, in 1840, during the same months, \$10,100,000. Although it cannot be stated with accuracy what the result of the whole year will be, yet, from the best means of information we have reason to believe that the expenditure will not exceed \$22,000,000. Only using in the accomplishment of that result, the power conferred upon me by Congress to postpone certain expenditures under enumerated circumstances, to an extent which is not likely to diminish the actual expenditures of the year so much as a million below what they would otherwise have been. If in this we are successful, as I have very little doubt we shall be, there will, at the end of the year, a reduction of the annual expenditures since 1837 of more than eleven millions and a half—since 1833, of more than ten millions."

The President is charged with the intention of proposing direct taxation, because, by the provisions of an act of Congress, introduced as amendments to the original bill by Opposition members, the marshals and their assistants are required, in the progress of taking the census, to collect certain statistical information, which Congress thought might prove useful and instructive. It will be apparent, on the slightest examination, that the measure of taxation could be adopted on these proceedings, as the names of the parties are not required or taken down by the marshals. It is scarcely necessary to say that the inference that such was the intention of the President, or of any member of his Administration, is unfounded.

In the case of Lieut. Hooe, of the navy, which has been repeatedly alluded to in order to prejudice Mr. Van Buren in the South, it is sufficient to say that this officer was convicted of causing persons to be flogged contrary to law, not on negro testimony at all, but on the uncontradicted testimony of respectable and unimpeachable white witnesses; and that the President would not have done his duty, as the law now stands, if he had refused to confirm the proceedings of the court, because negro testimony bearing on other charges had been introduced, but which did not affect the opinion of the court. That colored persons should be allowed to testify at all times in Southern ports is the object of the laws; and Mr. Van Buren's testimony might be passed that should extend to prevent the admission of negro testimony in courts martial equally as in courts of law; a measure which was proposed to Congress, and failed only by the opposition of the very men who now are so clamorous in their censure of the President.

Some honorable gentlemen who have par-