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, NOVEMBER 7, 1840.

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No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid,

except at the option of the Editor. subscription received for less than twelve

months.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be Court advertisements and Sherin'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 estab ent, must be addressed-H. L. Holmes, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-

Subscribers wishing to make remittaners 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.

LOTTERIES MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES For October and November.

D. S. GREGORY, & CO 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.

	GRAN	D CA	PITAL	
prize	of	-	-11	\$20,000
		-		20,000
**		-	U + 58	20,000
et			-100	20,000
		-	17.04	29,000
ci			A 10 10	20,000
	M	AKT	NG	Service and the Control of

TAAAAA TII

	rize of	\$10,120
2 P	rizes of	5,000
3	"	4,000
4	"	2,800
10	4	2,000
50	"	1,000
60	"	500
63	"	300
63	"	200
S5	"	400
63	44	250
63	4	100

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 25 quarter do

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 Satur-

day, November 14th, 1840. GRAND SCHEME \$60.000,

\$30,000 15,000 10,000 6,000 5.000 4.000 2,500 &c. &c. &c. Tickets only \$20, Halves \$10, Quarters 5, Eighths \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 26 whole tickets \$260

26 halves 26 quarters 26 eighths Schemes, will receive the above Magnificent and an official account of most prompt attention and an official account of the most prompt attention and an official account of the most prompt attention and an official account of the most prompt attention and an official account of the most prompt attention order from us.

D. S. Gregory, & Co. Mc

Washington City, For sale by March 28, 1840. GEO. McNEILL. Fayetteville

FEMALE SEMINARY. 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 aided 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 THOROUH 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 sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TER.MS-In Advance.

Elementary Department, or Se-		_ YEXT THE 4/8
cond Class,	\$8 00	per acasion
First Class,	16 00	a
French Language,	10 00	46
Drawing and Peinting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte ac-		Hard Server
companied by the Voice,	25 00	**
Music on Guitar,	25 00	44
Use of Piano,	3 00	**
Incidentals,	50	
	G. SP	ENCER.
August 1, 1840.		75-tf

TRUST SALE

of Valuable Real Estate. N pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Michael McGary, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Town House, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M. the following desirable Real Property, viz:

One lot fionting on Maiden Lane and Burgess street, with a large stable thereon.

One Store and Ware House, on the North side of Person street, near David Shaw's, occupied by Mr McGary.

One lot and improvements in Campleton, known

as the Tobacco Factory.
One lot, Store House, Ware House and Kitchen, on Bridge Street, Campbleton.

Terms liberal, and made known at Sale.

JOHN MUNN, Trustee.

WILLKINGS, Auctn'er.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19th, 1840.

NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 769 acres of land (river survey,) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to sav it is a firstrate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when hey see it. Terms will be made to suit the conveience of the purchaser. JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 31, 1940. * . * The Observer will copy.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. AN OFF on the 22d inst., from my residence on the Cape Fear River, 8 miles above Favetteville, my negro man A-PRILL. He is a little bright complected, with thick bushy hair, very bow-legged, when walking rocks very much, and has a great

ularly when frightened. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, and weighs about 145 lbs.; aged about 30 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at my residence, or for confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid. It is more than probable that he may make an attempt to go to Mr Arch'd. McArns, Robeson County, near Gilchrist's bridge, who owns one of his brothers, whither he has made the attempt to go heretofore.

HENRY R. KING.

October 31, 1840.

Political.

GENL. JACKSON In West Tenneage.

On the occasion of the General's visit to 8.000 Jackson, Madison county, Tennessee, on 7.000 the 8th ult. he was welcomed in an address by Samuel McLannahan, Esq., to which he responded as follows:

> FELLOW-CITIZENS: It affords me unspeakable pleasure to be able to meet you on salutations with you-the last opportunity that I shall have to thank you personally for the many proofs you have given me of your respect for my character and services. The infirmities of age admonish me that I cannot much longer be a partner with you in the the truth that we here, who are the devoted vicissitudes of this life, and I can therefore objects of their wrath, are strengthening them have no other feeling when honored with the by divisions among ourselves about immatecordial welcome you have accorded to me, rial things, that I would call your attention, but that which belongs to a heart full of gratitude, and sincerely auxious for your happiness and prosperity individually and collective-

If I have been instrumental, by the mercy of a kind Providence, in advancing the interests of our common country, I can say with sincerity, that in no part of my career of life have I felt that any honor was due to me, which onght not to extend in a much bigher degree to my fellow-citizens who were associated with me, or to whose judgement and our divisions, if we shut our eyes to the dan-supervision my conduct was accountable. ger which is before us, and which will inevisupervision my conduct was accountable. My earliest impressions, imbibed in our Re-30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES a spable of appreciating the blessings of freeand were the only safe depository of power; quite a these impressions I came, when to this section of our Union,

then a wilderness, but now a rich and power- thus plainly, I expose myself to the obloquy ful State. These impressions soon became of the federal party; and perhaps may incur a maxim in the guide of my life, and it is the imputation of seeking to intermeddle with

the contest which they have produced between the closest confidence and friendship. the Federal and Republican parties. I fed it, and throw away the reserve which would great and unqualified as I admit them to be, to persons without property. And it was, suppress an avowal of it, as an affectation un- sink into insignificance when contrasted with the peculiar and preeminent glory of Wm. which no such bounty is conferred by Govsituation in life.

their retrospects are calculated to inspire.

sible to disguise the fact that a revolution, it statesman. To these claims his services, In all the other colonial charters and State be wasted on the other. I say to be wasted. not in the forms, in the spirit of our institu- whenever he has been publicly employed, constitutions up to the adoption of our pre- For as has been already remarked, the mertions, is attempted by the Federal party; and bear the most indisputable testimony; and it sent Constitution of the United States, a cantile life is more fashionable and attractive spirit, without warning my countrymen of its member of my cabinet. Mr Jefferson him- States have abolished it, but several still re- its full proportion of the capital, the talent and existence, notwithstanding I may be denoun- self in a similar situation could not have been tain that feature. It was from the State and population of the community. Nay, so seced by the Whig and Federal presses as a dic-

spirit was frequently exhibited, and so strong- threatened by open or secret influences. ly was I impressed with the character of its designs, that I felt it my duty, in my Farewell Address, to guard you against them, and to which, as a full exposition of my views, I earnestly refer you. The display of its power, therefore, in the present political contest, does not surprise me.

In the early history of our country the Federal party made many attempts to mould the Government to their purposes, but they were defeated by the vigilance of the people, then fresh from the School of the Revolution. Our national energy has since been chiefly directed to the adjustment of our relations with foreign powers, and these have had such a preponderating influence on the action of the General Government as to furnish but slight opportunities for the admission of any principle in our system, dangerous to Republican liberty. But the period has arrived which gard to the operation of our system, so far as the question of security against foreign danger is concerned; and we are yet to test our capacity to adjust in an equally fortunate manner, these more delicate relations which belong to our intercourse with each other, and in which are more intimately involved the means of preserving our happy Union. Hence we may still be said to be in many respects in our infancy as a nation. We are yet to see, whether we can resist successfully the many schemes that can be brought to bear against our harmony as States, and which may aim to give a wrong bias to the action of both Federal and State Govern-

Look, I pray you, at the efforts which are making to array one section of the Union against the other. It is in this aspect that the movements of the Abolitionists become fearful and portentous. If there be any real philanthropy in the mass of those who constitute this party, it cannot be doubted that it is made to take a false direction by those who are striving to revive the doctrines of the Federal party. It is undeniable that the mass of the Abolitionists acknowledge as political leaders those who have signalized their opposition to the measures which will keep the Government in the party prescribed for it by its founders. If there is a single Abolitionist in the United States who supports or advocates any leading doctrine of the Republican party, I have not heard of it. Wherever the influence of these societies is felt, it adds to the power of those who favor the establishment of a National Bank-who contend for a system of internal improvement at war with this occasion. It is probably the last time the rights of the States-who advocate a tariff that I shall have it in my power to exchange of protection unnecessary on the score of revenue, and calculated to multiply the sources of discord between the various sections of the Union. But it is less to the fact that these elements

of discord are visible in our horizon, than to and arouse you to a proper sense of duty. It is impossible that Tennesseeans, whatever divisions or names they may allow themselves to be called by, can ever, as a majority, be brought to sanction the doctrines of the federal party. Can any Tennesseean say-whether he be whig, or republican, or democrat-can he say to the leaders of federalism, I will give you my vote because I agree with you in political sentiment? The almost universal answer is No! Yet such will be the effect of tably befall the country, if the organization of the various influences now brought by the federalists to the support of General Harrison, should include any considerable portion of

AVING declined further supervision of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that experience, to be able to assure you that time, trymen. The obloquy of the federalists has experience, to be able to assure you that time, trymen. The obloquy of the federalists has ple's will the ruling principle of government. so far from weakening their force, has con- no terrors for me when the liberty of the It is the purpose of a sect or religious society firmed them. Thus habitually accustomed to look to my fellow-citizens for aid, instruction, uals I cherish no unkind feeling, but while I God. And it is the aim of classes of people and support, it was impossible for me even believe their principles to be dangerous to connected by similarity of circumstance, to to feel elevated by any event which did not the public prosperity, I will not cease to op- aim at the temporal aggrandizement of their place their honor and interest far above mine, pose and expose them. For those of my as an individual; and it is in this view alone friends who may ascribe to me other considof the consequences resulting from my pub- erations than those which I profess in the lic acts, of which you are pleased to speak freedom with which I have adverted to the with so much partiality and kindness, that i present state of public affairs, I must be conam enabled to enjoy the satisfaction which tent to say that they do me injustice.

It is no personal motive, fellow-citizens, FELLOW-CITIZENS: My health is too that leads me to speak of General Harrison eeble to sustain me in the attempt to express as I have-and if I know myself, none such the rest, and contend for mastery, one over fully the reflections which are excited in my could prompt me in the conviction which I the other, that revolutions result. mind by the view you have taken of our pub- have formed, that the election of Mr Van lic affairs at this time. I cannot forbear, Buren is essential to the preservation of Re- have been arrayed against each other in however, a brief response to some of the top- publican principles. It is true that with the modern or in any times, have been those of Every man, therefore, who holds banking ics you have touched. You are right in as- latter gentleman I have an intimate acquain- capital and labor, of persons and proper- capital, realizes the interest, not only on the cribing to me a deep interest in the result of tance, and have for years been on terms of ty.

worthy of a freeman, whatever may be his those which he presents not only to me, but Penn and his followers, to be the first of all to you, and all the country as a genuine re- the world to recognize the right of the person Thus are the accumulations of the two most These are no ordinary times. It is impos- publican, a pure patriot, and a sagacious without property, to be a citizen or a voter. it would be unnatural for me to look at the is but an act of duty for me to say that they property qualification was required for elec- than the hard work of the farmer and artizan, signs which announce the progress of this were most signally displayed whilst he was a tors and officers. Since then many of the and always secures without Government aid more careful of the public good, or more re- Colony of Pennsylvania that the framers of ductive has been that vocation to all who wish solute in maintaining the republican princi-Whilst I was your Chief Magistrate this ple free from all innovation or taint, whether and practice of universal suffrage; and its the sweat of their brow, that the competition

> This, my fellow-citizens, is a great and which our dearest rights as freemen are deep- gioh. ly concerned. The Presidential election is near at hand, which will decide the fate of our republican system; whether it will be perpetuated on the great principle laid down in our written Constitution, or changed to a great consolidated Government in which the rights of the States will be destroyed, the Confederation trodden under foot, our glorious Union burst asunder, and your constitutional liberty lost forever. Its destiny is in your hands. lls on the 3d of November you decide this all important question, for weal or for wo. If you cast your votes for that well tried republican, Martin Van Buren, your republican system is perpetuated and placed upon a durable toundation. Cast your votes for General Harrison, the chosen candidate of the apostate republicans, the abolitionists, and the Hartford Convention federalists, and your constitutional liberties are perhaps gone for Republics. Then I say to you, go to the polls like in-

dependent voters, bearing in your minds the blood, the treasure, the days of toil, the nights of watchfulness it cost your Revolutionary fathers to procure and begeath to you the invaluable boon of those blessings of liberty which we enjoy, and which every obligation we owe to posterity binds us to hand down to them unimpaired. Then, fellow-citizens, I say to you, go to the polls on the 3d of November next, with that independent spirit with which your Revolutionary fathers fought and conquered-go, I say, looking steadfastly at the stars and stripes on the banners of your country's glory, under which your Revolutionary fathers fought and conquered, and give your votes like freemen, as you are, to that man whom you believe to be a pure, undeviating, and well tried republican, and your liberty is safe. You thereby snatch the republican system from that peril that awaits it, and to which it is now brought by the combination of a united faction of apostate republicans, abolitionists, and Hartford Convention federalists, leagued together for the purpose of destroying your constitutional Government, and raise upon its ruins, and your liberties, a great consolidated Government based upon the combined moneyed power of England and America; and make the laboring and producing classes of our country hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their own aggrandisement. Remember, my fellow-citizens, the fate of ancient Rome !-Remember that by corruption and the combination of corrupt factions she lost her liberty. Then I say again to you if you vote for the candidate of this combined and corrupt faction, whose voice is silent and will not answer any questions you ask him, and in which your important rights are deeply concerned, you seal the fate of your constitutional freedoin. I say again, fellow-citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government. That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a mum candidate where his liberty is at stake. Can a sults you with the reply, "I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe?" I answer for you that none worthy to be free banker is to give facility to the business of I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind at-

the South portant object of your assembling on this of Fellow-Citizens: I know that in speaking casion: the made regarded with a record and the same the same to the design of the same to be a same to THE ME IN THE PROPERTY IN SEPTEM

From the N. Y. Evening Post. To the Society of Friends in the U. States. It is the object of a State, or political society where liberty prevails, to make the peo-

own order. In every country the principles of the state, the sect and the class - or the politics, religion, and vocation of man, exert an influence on one another, and determine the general course of opinion. At all times some of those clements are in conflict, and it is generally when two of these become paramount over

Perhaps the most prominent classes which

But his claims to my personal respect, and of old, no political power was conceded momentous crisis in our national affairs, in but they were the genius of Quaker reli-

discipline the very objects of avarice. They tem was adopted. destroyed all motive for its accumulation. to agriculture and manufactures. That would But William and his brother colonists very be to reverse their actual and recognized orthe hands of the sovereign people-and at the naturally considered that if property were der. Commerce is acknowledged to be subde indispensable for poli privilegee and honor, a very strong stimulant of avarice | subject them to her, nor can it be maintained would still remain. They therefore wisely that our present system is equally favorable, and religiously cut the connection between in its direct dispensation of credit, to all in avarice and ambition. They divested Mammon of the dignity of his robes of office, and fallen angels, "the least erect of all the spirits of philosophy and the history of twenty cenever, and may end like that of the ancient turies verified the holy oracle, "that the love our excess of imports was the highest-being of money is the root of all evil."

Mammon has been the favorite idol of the world, and has been bloodier than Moloch, the excess of our imports was about the exviler than Belial, prouder than Lucifer; nay, all the other vices seem at last to be rendering homage to avarice. Ambition, vanity, of religion. And by the constitution of the Union and most of the States, avarice is no longer recognized as a constituent, much less the supreme principle of Government.

But although excluded from the Constitution, the money power has been received into the Legislature of the country. Money holders have been associated by law, endowed They have been authorized to contract debts, without being bound to the extent of their property to pay them, or subject to imprisonment for refusing. And they have the exclusive privilege of supplying the paper circula-The banking capital of the Union is nomiand foreigners. These men, with this motunes of individuals, of classes, and sections of the country.

This is a power as great or greater than any privileged order has ever yet possessed under any Government. This is a power which exceeds the aggregate of all the powers conferred by the people through the constitution on all their public agents who administer the Government. This is a power able to freeman who values his rights vote for any govern or overthrow any Government. This man, who, when asked for his principles, inis a sovereign power. Let us consider how it has been exercised.

The leading and lauded maxim of the the country; that is, to give credit to com-merce. This is the avowed principle and tention, and can only add an expression of standing boast of banking. And although its my regret, that the feebleness of my health sincerity has been often questioned, its utili- are opposed to the use of all these, and testing gives me so little power to do justice to the important object of your assembling on this ocneither needs nor merits more credit or politi- citizens to aid in continuing not only the ab-

cal favor than agriculture or manufactures. Commerce is not more useful or more noble than either of them-and as it is in fact more fashionable and attractive, it requires less extraneous aid than either. Why then should three hundred and forty millions of capital be collected into masses, gifted with the use of a bundred millions of credit, exempted from the vicissitudes of mortality and fortune, placed beyond the natural laws of our being and the obligations of civil society, with all incidental and resulting powers, for the purpose of affording facilities to business?

If it be admitted that commerce has no

paramount claims over agriculture or manufactures, but is rather less entitled to public favor than either, how absurd must the policy appear of conferring that favor at their ex-pense? And this is the very evil of our present banking system. Government has given to banking capital alone, the use and profit of the common circulation of the country. stock he subscribed, but on about one-third In all the civilized Governments of Europe of the amount more from circulation. The consequence is, and has been, that capital forsakes agriculture and manufactures, on ernment, to go into banking and commerce. useful branches of our industry drawn off, to the Federal Constitution borrowed the precept to evade the course of earning their bread by primitive establishment in Pennsylvania was and conflict of capital and skill in mercantile the effect not only of the peculiar tenets, life is usually too great-is suicidal-wasteful of mental and monetary energy. The addition of enormous credit and favor ag-The evil of riches and the love of money, gravates the morbid inflammatory action of have long been topics of discourse with moral- mercantile pursuits, and bring on derangeists and ministers. But the "Friends" re- ment and disorganization in business, such duced theory to practice, and cut off by their as we have constantly beheld since our sys-

expressly prohibit superfluity of apparel, of diet, of furniture, and of habitation; and by accumulation of credit in commerce, is the thus rendering superfluous wealth useless, salutary and appropriate mode of applying it proportion to their wants. We have seen the importations of the country, which directly left him among men, as well as among the result from mercantile action, constantly running to excess with the progress of our that fell." How well have the conclusions banking system. Precisely at the moment when our bank circulation was the highest, sixty millions beyond the exports, the highest excess known for a long period, and in fact cess of our circulation.

It will not avail to contend that this was abuse and overaction of the banking system. and appetite, have all become its parasites. It was overaction, and it is by overaction in William Penn and his associates drove the all cases that the specific effect and tendency money changers out of the temple of liberty, of all principles are tested. There was no as their great examplar did out of the temple overaction on agriculture it is confessed—nor was there any on manufactures, the present depression of those interests results from the mercantile revulsion-not their own exces-

And this operation of the system is not accidental and casual, but uniform and inevitable. Banks must be in cities where commerce is carried on-and money must chiefly with protracted continuity of existence, and be in the hands of merchants, although the surrounded with privileges and immunities. aggregate property of that class is not near so great as the farmers. Excepting therefore the few who deal exclusively in money in the large cities, the merchants, from their location and vocation, must have control of the banks. And thus the welfare of the Commonwealth tion of the Union, amounting commonly to is dependent on the will, the reason, and the about one hundred and forty millions, which fortunes of a class of men and branch of is a standing lean from the people to them of business, not selected for that purpose by the that amount without interest, and with its at- people, not qualified for the trust by any tendant advantages is more than equal to an natural or conventional presumptions of virannual gift of at least ten millions of dollars. tue, talent, interest or sentiment, beyond an equal number of the rest of the citizens. nally three hundred and forty millions of dol- And this great power has been conferred by lars, and is held by less than two hundred the State Government in granting the excluthousand men, the most of it probably by sive privilege of a credit circulation. This about fifty thousand, many of whom are aliens money government of the country, thus created stronger than the political power, is given to ney, have been erected by legislative authority into a privileged order, with control over —to the man who can pay to the stock, and the currency, credit, commerce, property and in a proportion to the amount of stock taken. labor of the Republic. They lend four hun- The actual controlling effective government dred and fifty millions of dollars, and have of the country is now, therefore, no longer a the power to establish or overthrow the for- government of persons, as the Constitution prescribes but of property-not of men, but of money. We have gone back, therefore, and are going back from free principles. We have overthrown in practice the findamental declaration in our bill of rights; we have abro-gated the doctrine of William Penn, and got simply the political principle which he established; but a most important religious principle, vigorously enforced by the Quakers; and uniformly acknowledged by all the sects and moralists. In our country, the merchants engaged in the import trade, comprehend the greater part for wealth and number of all the vocation. And our import trade comprehends nearly all the luxuries and superfluities we

The Quekers, as a sect, and as individuals