

# 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."

HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841.

Volume 2.—Number 99.

**TERMS**  
OF  
**THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.**  
Per annum, if paid in advance, \$3 50  
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00  
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50  
**Rates of Advertising:**  
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.  
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—Holmes & Bayne, Editors 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.

**Prices of Job Work:**  
HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 100 copies, \$2 50  
For 50 copies, 1 50  
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00  
HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 30 copies, 3 00  
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00  
CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00  
And for every additional pack, 1 25  
Smaller sizes in proportion.  
BLANKS, when printed to order, for 100, 2 00  
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00  
Exceeding 5 quires, 75  
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

**THE FOLLOWING**  
**BLANKS!**  
Kept constantly on hand  
AND FOR SALE AT THE  
**CAROLINIAN OFFICE:**  
CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.  
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct. MARRIAGE LICENSES  
VENUE EXPO., constables levy COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. Ct.  
APPEARANCE BONDS  
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct. CA. SA. Supr. Ct.  
INDICTMENTS for Affay, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.  
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.  
JURY TICKETS  
ORDERS to overseers of Roads  
BASTARDY BONDS  
TAX RECEIPTS  
WITNESS TICKETS  
EJECTMENTS  
PATROL NOTICES  
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds  
Deeds, common, Sheriff's Deeds, Constables CA. Sa. Bonds, Do Delivery do Appeal Bonds, Equity Subpoenas, Superior Court Fi. Fa. County Court Sci. Fa. to receive judgment. County Court Subpoenas, Superior Court Warrants, Bonds for Col'rd. Apprentices.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,** }  
Anson County, }  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.  
John Sturdivant and wife, and Benj. D. Henry, versus  
The Heirs at law of Unity Hammond.  
[Petition for partition.]

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dickerson Hammond, John Hammond, Joel Hammond, Armstead Hammond, Willie Gilmore and wife Elizabeth, and Griffin Gatewood and wife Unity, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said heirs to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesboro, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the petitioners' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte, as to them.  
Witness Norfleet D. Boggan, clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1840.  
N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C. 91-6w

**Loco Foco**  
**FRICITION MATCHES.**  
50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warranted. 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

**NEW GOODS.**  
WILLIAM MCINTYRE  
HAS just received and offers for sale, Superior Black, Irregular Green & Blue Cloths & Beaver & Pilot Cloths; Double-Milled Drab & Lyon-Red; Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Strong Twilled Skin; Keyseymers, Flannels, Vestings, Blankets, Blanket-Coats; French Merinos; Shawls; Plush; Coats, Muslins, Mouslin DLains; Wool & Russia Fur Hats; Boots & Shoes; Hoods & Florence Braid Bonnets.

**GROCERIES.**  
Teas, Loaf-Sugar, Wines & Liquors, Cheese; Raisins, half & quarter Boxes, White Figs in Boxes, Window-Glass, Putty & White Lead.  
Hardware & Cutlery.  
Carpenters' & Blacksmith's Tools; Collins, & Co's. Axes, and Whettmor's Cards, &c.  
Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1840, 91-186t

**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 hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—advised in each department by competent, efficient 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 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, \$6 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, 3 00 " "  
Incidentals, 5 00 " "  
G. SPENCER.  
August 1, 1840. 75-1f

**LAND! LAND! LAND!**  
I 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 760 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 buildings for the convenience of the tenant. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. JOHN T. GILMOR, Fayetteville, Oct. 31, 1840. 88-1f  
\* \* \* The Observer will copy.

**FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RAN OFF on the 22d inst., from my residence on Cape Fear River, 8 miles above Fayetteville, my negro man, APRILL. He is a little height, complected, with thick bushy hair, very bow-legged, when walking rocks very much, and has a great impediment in his speech, particularly 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 any 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. Archd. 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. 88-1f

**MOUNTAIN BUTTER.**  
50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound!  
for sale by GEO. McNEILL.  
Nov. 24, 1840.

**STOVES & STOVE-PIPE**  
THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of STOVES ever before offered in this State, consisting of Box-Stoves, Six, Seven and Nine Plated Stoves, Boiling, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved pattern, Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length. ALSO, Pipe and Fire-Place Franklin's, with an assortment of Stove-Pipe and assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN ware, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, all of which he will sell on the best terms.  
He still continues to manufacture every article in the COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON ware line, at the shortest notice.  
JAMES MARTINE.  
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 92-3m

**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. 83-1f  
The Augusta Chronicle (weekly) Raleigh Register and Standard Wilmington Advertiser, Greenborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber. E. Y.

**For Sale.**  
Being desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.  
I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.  
Terms accommodating. Application post-paid.  
F. C. HILL.  
Wilmington, N. C. 96-1f

**Splendid Capitals**  
FOR JANUARY.  
**D. S. GREGORY, & CO.**  
MANAGERS.  
Virginia Wellsburg Lottery,  
Class A, for 1841.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday January 9th, 1841.

**BRILLIANT SCHEME:**  
\$30,000 \$10,000  
1 prize of - - - \$6,000  
1 " " " " - - - 5,000  
1 " " " " - - - 4,000  
1 " " " " - - - 2,500  
1 " " " " - - - 2,000  
1 " " " " - - - 1,747 1/2  
TWENTY-FIVE PRIZES OF \$1000.  
Tickets only \$10—Halves, \$5—Qrs. \$2 50  
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130  
Do do do 25 half do 65  
Do do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

**Cap'l \$30,000! nett**  
FIFTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.  
**Alexandria Lottery,**  
Class No. 1, for 1841.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 16th January, 1841.  
**GRAND CAPITALS.**  
\$35,295 \$10,515  
1 Prize of - - - \$5,000  
1 " " " " - - - 4,000  
1 " " " " - - - 3,000  
1 " " " " - - - 2,500  
1 " " " " - - - 2,250  
1 " " " " - - - 2,000  
1 " " " " - - - 1,750  
1 " " " " - - - 1,600  
1 " " " " - - - 1,500  
1 " " " " - - - 1,400  
1 " " " " - - - 1,300  
1 " " " " - - - 1,250  
1 " " " " - - - 1,200  
50 Prizes of - - - \$1,000  
Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50  
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130  
Do do do 25 half do 65  
Do do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

**All Prizes.**  
Four Prizes of \$10,000  
MARYLAND  
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,  
Class No. 2, for 1841  
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., on Saturday January 23, 1841.

**GRAND SCHEME.**  
FOUR PRIZES OF  
\$10,000,  
\$5,000 \$4 478 32  
2 of \$3,000 3 of \$2,500 45 of \$500  
The tickets having one draw No. \$10.  
The tickets having no draw No. 3 nett.  
Tickets \$10—Halves, \$5—Quarters \$2 50  
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$100  
Do do do 25 half do 50  
Do do do 25 Quarter do 25

**VIRGINIA LEEBURG LOTTERY**  
Class A for 1841  
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, January 30th, 1841.  
**GRAND CAPITALS**  
\$30,000 \$10,000  
1 prize of - - - 5,000  
1 " " " " - - - 3,000  
1 " " " " - - - 2,500  
1 " " " " - - - 1,017  
100 of - - - \$1000  
&c. &c. &c.  
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50  
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130  
Do do do 25 half do 65  
Do do do 25 Quarter do 32 50  
For Tickets and shares, and certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, address  
**D. S. Gregory, & Co. Managers.**  
Washington City, D. C.

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of  
**DRY-GOODS,**  
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c.  
The Stock is very heavy, Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the Goods are bought.  
G. B. ATKINS,  
Foot Hay-Mount  
Oct. 26 1839. 351f.

**DR. PLEASANTS**  
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville. He will be found at his Medical Shop, near the termination of Hay Street, a few doors from the Store of Mr. Geo. McNeill.  
January 5, 1841. 98-3w.  
Pay the Printer

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office in Fayetteville on the 1st of January, 1841.

A  
Aury, John  
Armstrong, W J  
Averitt, John C  
Anderson, V M  
Aury, Matthew  
B  
Beach, John  
Beard, Neal  
Branch, Moses  
Byrd, Bryan  
Brown, Wm  
Bizzell, Henry  
Barclay, Wm D  
Burr, M. D. Geo D  
Byrd, Fanny  
Butler, D  
C  
Cameron, Peter  
Chasen, Jas R  
Colvin, John  
Campbell, Lauchlin  
Carver, John M  
Campbell, Colin  
Culbreath, David  
Council, Sarah  
Carter, Rolling  
Carver, James  
Clark, Daniel  
D  
Darragh, Duncan  
Davis, John P  
Dear, Elizabeth  
Davis, Thomas  
E  
Elmore, Rachel  
Ellis, Geo W  
F  
Fetch, George  
Faircloth, A. Thur  
G  
Galbreath, Daniel  
H  
Hussy, Geo St. Clair  
Hobson, Ellen  
Hadley, Thomas  
Hargrove, Ann Maria  
I  
Johnson, Daniel  
Johnson, Mathew  
Johnson, Abram or Pris-Williams, Hannah  
J  
Jones, Eliza  
K  
Kelly, James  
Kelly, Angus  
King, Nathan  
King, Geo T  
L  
Lynch, Robert A  
Stephens, Lot  
Stuart, Julia  
Stuart, Delia  
Stirling, James  
Slomb, Stephen H  
Smith, James  
Schubert, John  
Sheppard, E H  
T  
Tray, Rob E  
Turry, Newsum  
Turner, Daniel M R  
W  
Whitehead, William  
Walker, Jack  
Woodard, Andrew Jack-son  
J  
JOHN McRAE, P. M.  
Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1841.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,** }  
Cumberland County, }  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1840.  
Peter McCaskill, vs. the Heirs at Law of Roderick McCaskill, de'd.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
Same vs. Same.  
[SCIRE FACIAS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Kenneth McCaskill, one of the Heirs at Law of Roderick McCaskill, de'd., is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six successive weeks, for said Kenneth McCaskill to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the lands of said Roderick McCaskill, de'd., which descended to him, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's Judgment.  
Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1840, and 63th year of American Independence. JOHN McLAURIN, Jr., Clerk.  
Jan. 2, 1841.

**Gardner and McKethan,**  
**CARRIAGE MAKERS.**  
I HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,  
3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,  
3 very light four wheel Buggies,  
2 Buggy Gigs,  
4 Sulkeys on a new plan,  
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,  
4 Chain, do.  
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.  
All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.  
Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.  
Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.  
Fayetteville, August 1, 1840. 56-1f.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,** }  
Bladen County, }  
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.  
Rayford Fisher, vs. Willie M. Fort.  
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Willie M. Fort is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that six weeks advertisement be made in the North Carolinian, published at Fayetteville, that unless the defendant come in at the next term of this Court, to be held at Elizabethtown the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and replevy, judgment by default will be entered up against him.  
Witness, Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said Court at Elizabethtown the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1840.  
ALEX. McDOWELL, Clerk.  
98-6w.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims, properly authenticated, against the County of Cumberland, are requested to present the same to the County Trustee, on or before the 1st day of February next, as it is desirable that all claims should be presented in order to enable the County Court to assess the taxes for the current year.  
DAVID GILLIS, County Trustee.  
January 2, 1841. 98-4t

**PROSPECTUS OF THE**  
**Political Reformer.**  
That there exists at this crisis of our national affairs, an absolute necessity for a work of this kind—a paper which shall coolly, faithfully, fearlessly, and unflinchingly oppose and expose the dangerous schemes of the federal bank party, will not be doubted by any who are blessed with reason. Such shall be the end and aim of the present publication. It will advocate a thorough, radical, and complete reform in our present paper promise-to-pay-money system, which enables a privileged few to rake in dollars while the hard-working many are compelled to EARN them; enabling rich drones to exchange strips of brown paper with a picture engraved upon it, for houses, lands, labor, &c. Believing that paper money corporations are the most dangerous form of tyranny upon the face of the earth, we shall devote our energies to open the eyes of the public to a sense of their baneful influence. The Tariff, too—another invention of the idle to live in luxury at the expense of industry—will be undeviatingly opposed. Internal improvements by the general government, a National Bank in any possible form, will be handled without gloves. We look to the friends of freedom with unflinching confidence, for their zealous support, and dare to hope that it will not be withheld.

**CONDITIONS:**  
The Political Reformer will be published semi-monthly, upon fine white paper, each number containing 16 octavo pages, making  
416 PAGES '10 THE VOLUME.  
The price of the volume is FIFTY CENTS, per annum! Those who forward \$5, shall receive eleven copies; \$10, twenty-two copies; and for \$20, fifty copies will be sent for one year; reducing the price to FORTY cents only, for an octavo volume of four hundred and sixteen pages!  
No paper will be sent unless the money is forwarded in advance. Orders addressed to Theophilus Fisk, Portsmouth, Va., will meet with prompt attention.

**LAMP OIL.**  
First quality WINTER pressed.  
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.  
December, 18th.

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!**  
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.  
Nov. 24, 1840.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
(By Decree of the Court of Equity.)  
I SHALL expose for sale at public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the first day of March 1841, (it being the first Monday in the month) the following valuable real estate, to wit:  
The lot and store on Hay street, joining Kyle's at present occupied by William Watson. Terms cash.  
Warehouse on Franklin street, joining Thomas J. Curtis.  
The lot and store on Market square, at present occupied by John B. Marsh.  
The lot and dwelling house on Union street and Maiden Lane, at present occupied by William S. Latta.  
The terms of the three last mentioned houses and lots, will be notes required at either of the Banks in Fayetteville, to be approved by the Bank of the State.  
ARCHD. A. T. SMITH, c. & m. e.  
Fayetteville, January 6, 1841. 98-1da.

**Political.**  
From the Pennsylvanian.

There is a favorite and rather a pretty phrase, which is frequently used by the friends of General Harrison, that he is not to be the President of a party, but of the whole people, or something to that effect. The idea probably which it is intended to convey, if indeed they who use it, mean any thing, is that the President elect is to try the experiment which the fable assures us has always failed heretofore, of endeavoring to please every body. The result in that instance, as most people will remember, was that nobody was pleased, and that the experimentalist suffered damage in the process. It is also on record that the Emperor Charles V. in his retirement, laughed at himself for having striven to make men think alike, when he could not even regulate a few score of watches so that they would correspond in time. But if it is left to modern days to surmount this difficulty and harmonize society, we shall of course rejoice—a general satisfaction indeed is bargained for in the proposition. All are to be delighted in the proposition. All are to be delighted in the proposition. All are to be no more. They cannot exist when such a line of policy has been struck out as to meet each man's views. How can we disagree or quarrel, then? The fulcrum of Archimedes will have been obtained and the world will be heaved as easily as a ball of yarn. A greater secret than that has been discovered, while the political lions and the political lambs will lie down together.

Not being in possession of the details of this grand discovery, we await its development with impatience. In all former times, the trouble has been, owing to differences of interests, to the effects of education and to various accidental causes, that there were at least two sides to every question. Sometimes there were as many sides as Rosinante had points, and the consequences was that, as statesmen do not usually possess the ability to ride upon a whole drove of horses at once, they become identified more or less with one side or the other. From this, of course, parties arose;—new parties, where old party lines were effaced, and such, to our view of the matter, must continue to be the case until human nature is revolutionized, or until the Harrisonian panacea for diversion of sentiment is generally administered.

The common cant about parties, upon which the promise of a President of the nation is founded, is exceedingly ridiculous. The excesses of party spirit, its prejudices and its bitter hostilities are reprehensible and deplorable enough. But still, parties there must be. We might as well undertake permanently to equalize the condition of men by a distribution of property, as to endeavor to prevent the formation of parties. Neither effort could be successful for more than a day. If a President expresses an opinion, avows a principle, or sanctions a measure, and some of these things he must necessarily do, or else assume the position of a monarch and place the responsibility of everything upon his cabinet, that instant will parties arise, and upon one or the other of them must he depend for support. Those who think with him, will rally around him—those who entertain different views, will be found in opposition, and he is then what is meant by the President of a party. He becomes identified with opinions and principles. He is praised and defended on the one hand, and derided and assailed on the other. He may, as we have seen, be a no-party candidate in the canvass. It is often policy, under such circumstances, to have "no principles for the public eye," but with success comes the period for action, and even the most careful medium course—the most cautious trimming and balancing between conflicting ideas—cannot, where such antagonising impressions are entertained upon points of national policy, prevent the formation of parties. Not even the cunning device of one term can make it otherwise—for it is upon principles that the people will divide, not upon men, except so far as men are identified with principles.

It is clear, therefore, that in a free government, there must be parties, and that the head of the nation must in effect be the representative of the doctrines of one or the other of them,—the President of a party, if our opponents will have it so. He cannot possibly remain neutral, even if a negative position would answer the purpose, and gain confidence from all sides merely because he had not shown himself worthy of the confidence of any; so that unless there be a mode of causing all men to think alike,—some Procrustean bed for the mind, where the friends of Constitutional Treasures shall be trimmed to the stature of the advocates of the system of redividing irredeemable paper, and where the suspensionist shall be stretched to the size of the bullionist, we must expect all Presidents to be in effect party Presidents, and must continue to look upon promises to the contrary as "springs to catch woodcock."

The New Orleans Advertiser, in a second article on the necessity of a protective Tariff, shows that for a long series of years this country has paid millions annually to other nations for sugar, and concludes that if foreign sugar were prohibited, so that there should be no competition with the Louisiana planters, and they could put what price they pleased on their production, the encouragement would be great enough in time to enable them to supply the whole country. We think it not improbable; the only difference being that the country would lose a market for an equal value of other production, and pay double the price for sugar that they now pay. When the people of the same country are both the producers and consumers of an article, to legislate in such a manner that the latter shall get an unfair value for his property, what is it but to rob one class to enrich another?

It is a grievance and a loss, according to the Advertiser, that we pay some millions every year to foreigners for sugar; and the grievance and the loss are augmented in precise proportion to the amount we thus pay.—It is therefore a grievance and a loss that we that we pay for hides from La Plata, when our own cattle have skins—for segars from Cuba, when we can grow any amount of tobacco—for silks and wines and brandy from France, when no man can dispute that Morus Multicaulis and grape vines can be reared at home—that we buy linen and woollen fabrics from England, when the Yankees are so ready to supply the same article at twice the price.—But there are two sides to this question, and it equally follows, that it is a grievance and a loss to South America, that they buy our flour—to France, Germany and England that they buy our tobacco—that the one million of bales of cotton that annually go from the port of New Orleans to many nations, to drain them of more than forty millions of dollars, for the benefit of the foreigners of Louisiana, is equally a grievance and a loss of the first magnitude to the people of Europe. In short, it follows, that Commerce, wherever it is carried on, is a grievance and a loss to each party for the sole benefit of the other; which is a conclusion for depth and wisdom not to be paralleled, except by that of the famous traveller, who, having devoured a famous dinner at a tavern, and payed well for it, concluded that the transaction was a mere loss to both parties—he had lost his money and mine host had lost his provision. Charleston Mercury

Martin Van Buren.  
We subjoin some account of Mr. Van Buren, which we have epitomized from the volume of National Portraits for 1836.  
Martin Van Buren is the eldest son of Abraham Van Buren, (of the State of New York) and Maria Goes,—both parents being of Dutch descent.  
Martin Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, in the county of Columbia and State of