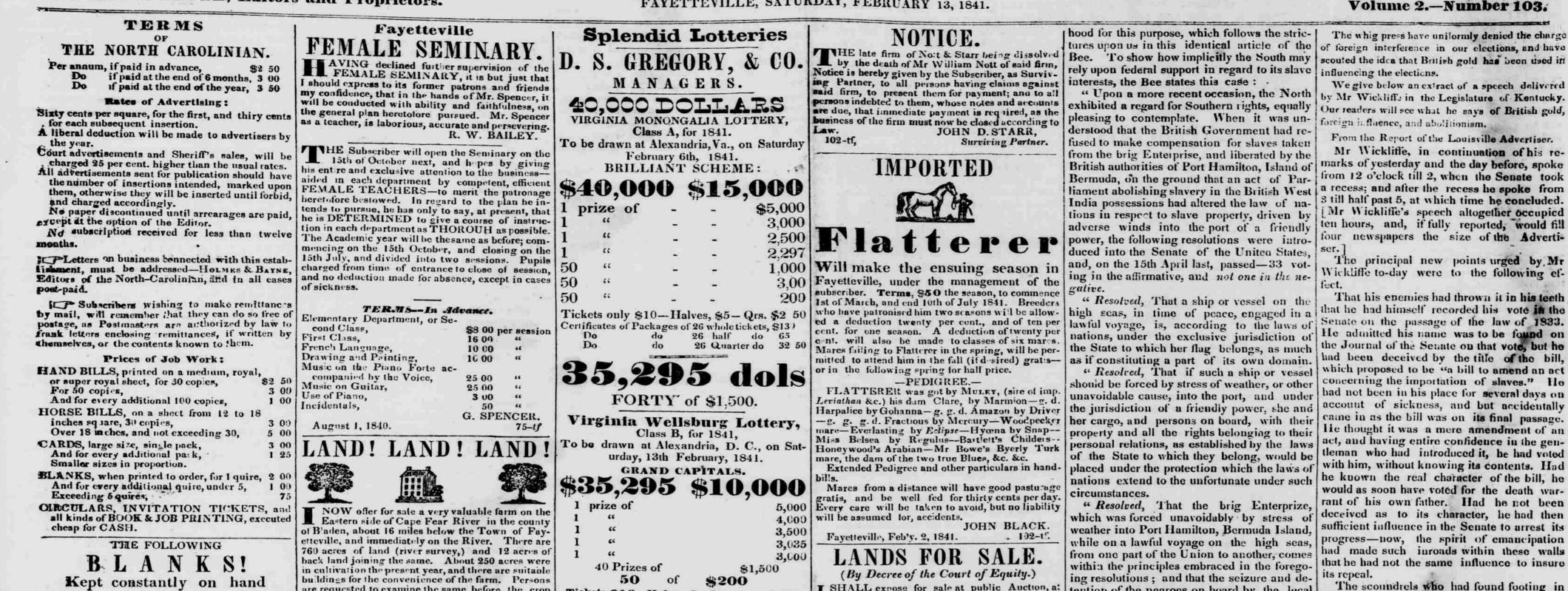


"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

Volume 2.—Number 103.



AND FOR SALE AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE: CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank. PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct. MARRIAGE LICENSES VENDI EXt'O., constables levy COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equi ty, and Supr.court APPEARANCE BONDS WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct. CA. SA. Supr. Ct. INDICTMENTS for Aff ay, and Assault and Fattery, Co. and Sup. 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 Subpænas, Superior Court Fi. Fa. County Court Sci. Fa, to revive judgment. County Court Subpanas, Superior Court Warrants, Bonds for Col'rd. Apprentices. NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMMCINTYRE AS just received and offers for sale, Superior Black, Invisible Green &Blue Cloths; Bea-ver & Pilot Cloths; Double-Mill'd Drab & Lyon-Skin, Sattianetts, Kentucky Jeans, Strong Twill'd Keyseymeres, Flannels, Vestings, Blankets, Blan-ket-Coats; French Merinoes & Circassians; Calicoes, Mustins, Mouslin D'Lains; Shawls; Plush, Musk-Rat & Seal-Skin Caps; Wool & Russia Fur Hats; Boots & Shocs; Hoods & Fiorence 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. 94-1s6t Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1840,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) Cumberland County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1840.

Poter McCaskill, vs. the Heirs at Law of Roderick McCaskill, dc'd.

vs.	Same.
vs.	Same.
	vs. vs. vs. vs. vs.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court pose of averting, as a real danger, what the Southern property." No doubt Mr Webster Trust Sale. was ready to sacrifice himself in the cause of August 3, 1839. that Kenneth McCaskill, one of the Heirs at majority-composed of federalists and aboli- and his party at the North, will unite with it P The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Law of Roderick McCaskill, dec'd, is not an inhab To be sold on Friday the 26th inst. at the Mar-ket House in the Town of Fayetteville, N.C. the people of Kentucky. tionists of both sections-assume to be a their allies of the South in repelling outrages itant of this State, It is therefore ordered that pub-lication be made in the North Carolinian for six Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and In this book, [taking up the life of Henry upon "Southern property." But the question perfectly innocent affair. hetween the Hours of 10 and 4 o'c'ock, on that day, Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months successive weeks, for said Kenneth McCaskill to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held Clay,] the plan of operation, says Mr Pren-By Virtue of two Deeds of Trust made to the Sub-Under these circumstances, and forbidden arises what is Southern property? The and forward their accounts to the subscriber. E. Y. tice, is "slow but sure." And so say all the scriber, by John Atkins, for certain purposes therein by those most interested, we shall surely not ground upon which Great Britain denied the for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House mentioned, the following Property, to wit: two pieces of Land, on the East side of Cape Fear River, join-ing F. C. Armstrong and others, about nine miles Abolitionists. Is this no indication of the offend further by any " incendiary" opposi- right claimed by the Southerners, in the profor the County of Cumerican Monday in March next, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why ultimate aim of emancipators who will not For Sale tion to the abolitionists; and, in considera- perty taken from the Enterprise, was, that, of our forbearance, we hope to escape, for the "slavery had been abolished in Bermuda at allow themselves to be called Abolitionists. the lands of said Roderick McCaskill, dec'd., which above the Clarindon Bridge' containing about 424 Being desirous of embarking in anfuture, the denunciation of both the Northern the time the negroes were seized and taken If you will not hearken to these waraings, descended to him, should not be sold to satisfy the Acres more or less, and at the same time and place other business, I now offer the establishment Four Negro Slaves called Pomp, Nat, Willie, and from their owners ; and, therefore, they were you will not believe one risen from the Plaintiff's Judgment, sect and their Southern political allies. Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale. Milly, and also, one Timber Waggon, Two Mules As the conductor of a public journal, how- not recognised as property. This is the dead. Court, at office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence. JOHN McLAURIN. JR., Clerk. and Gear, belonging to said waggon. Terms I do not know of a more eligible situation Ninety days, Note at Bank with two approved Enever, we shall feel it a duty to present facts upon ground taken by the Federal Governor of Gentlemen wanted to drive out the black for persons desirous of embarking in the this subject, as upon all others, to the country; New York, Mr Seward, in the controversy population that they might obtain white nedorsers. printing business, than Wilmington, North SAMPSON BOON, Trustee. and especially shall we consider incumbent with Virginia, and hence we see the doctrine groes in their place. How inconsistent has 97-6t Jan. 2, 1841. Favetteville, 4. Feb'y. 1841. 102-3ts. Carolina. been their conduct! They had a Democratic on us, as a Southern man, to expose the false- of the British authorities asserted by the ac-NOTICE Terms accomodating. Application posthoods which the Southern political allies of tive interposition of the whig authorities in white population-the real tenants of log THE accounts of the subscribers for the year WANTED. Northe.n Federalism may attempt to palm the greatest State of the Union. And still the cabins-the plain but comely matron, with paid. 1840 are now made out. Interest will now be F. C. HILL. A NY person having a comfortable dwelling house for rent, may find a tenant, on applica-tion at the Carolinian Office. her swarm of young log cabin Democrats charged after the 1st of January 1841 on all accounts upon the peuple of the South, to induce an un- Bee insists that Northern Federalism is sus-96-tf. guarded submission to Northern control; and taining the South in opposing outrages on around her; but they have disappeared to -Wilmington, N. C. that remain unpaid after that date. J. & J: KYLE. make room for Durham short-horns and B- Pay the Printerwe shall begin by exposing a flagrant false- | Southern property !! Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 1841. Favetteville, Jan. 23, 1841. 102-1t.

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 firstrate 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. GILMORE. Fayetteville, Oct. 31, 1840. 88-tf *** The Observer will copy. FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

R AN OFF on the 22d inst., from my residence on the Cape Fear River, 9 miles above Faveiteville. my negro man A-PRILL. fie is a little bright 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 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. MOUNTAIN BUTTER. 50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound! GEO. McNEILL. for sale by Nov. 24, 1840.

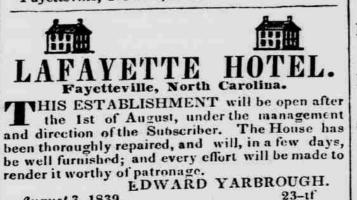
STOVES & STOVE-PIPE THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sa'e, the largest assortment of STOVES ever be-

f re off red in the State consisting of Box-Stove Six, Seven and Nine Plat ed Stoves, Boiling, Bakin, and Cooking Stoves, of th

most approved patterns Chu-ch Stoves, suitabl for Churches, Court an School Houses, Manufac torics, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length ALSO, Pipe and Fire Place Franklins, with an assortment of Stove-Pip

and Elbows, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN ware, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, all o which he will sell on the best terms. ICFHe still continues to manufacture every ar ticle in the COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON

ware line, at the shortest notice. JAMES MARTINE. Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 92-3m





Tickets \$10-Halves 5-Quarters 2 50, Cert ficates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130 25 half do 65 Do 25 Quarter do 32 50 \$30,000! PRIZES OF 25 \$2000 VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY Class B for 1841 To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Satur-Latta. day, February 20th, 1841. GRAND CAPITALS \$30,000 \$10,000 1 Prize of \$6,000

44 5,000 11 3,000 11 2.5002.195 Twenty-eive prizes of \$2000. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130 25 half do Do 25 Quarter do 32 50 \$50,000,

FIVE prizes of \$10,000 ! 14 drawn numbers out of 75!!

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class B, for 1841, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday February 97 1841

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For Tickets and shares, and certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, address

do

25 Quarter do

Do

D. S. Gregory, & Co. Managers. Washington City, D. C Drawings sent immediately after they are over all who order as above.

and the second se NOTICE.

SHALL expose for sale at public Auction, at 12 o'clock, M. on Monday the first day of March authorities of the island, was an act in violathe Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 1841. (it being the first Monday in the month,) the tion of the laws of nations, and highly unjust following valuable real estate, to wit:

The lot and store on Hav street, joining Kyle's at present occupied by William Watson. Warehouse on Franklin street, joining ThomasJ.

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. The terms of the Sale will be Notes negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State

in this place, to be approved by the directors thereot. ARCH'D. A. T. SMITH, c. & M. E. Fayetteville, February 6, 1841. 98-tds.

Political. From the Globe.

" The Abolition Humbug."

It appears that our opposition to the Abolitionists has only served to draw down upon us the censure of the Southern Federalists, now the majority. According to the organs of whigery in the South, the Richmond Enquirer and the Globe are the "incendiary" prints. The Liberator and Emancipator are innocent, for they mean nothing but " Abolition humbug." The New Orleans Bee thus speaks for its whig friends : " THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH .- It is

painful to observe upon the part of the Administration press, more particularly the Washington Globe and Richmond Enquirer, a continuation of those incendiary and irritating publications, which, whether intended or not, have the effect to foster and encourage the most dangerous sectional jealousies .---The abolition humbug, which should expire with the dynasty it was evoked to sustain, is give the vote : still held up to sear the eye-balls of the South, Allen of Ohio, and the nonsensical charge of British attach- Auderson of Tenn, ment is reiterated against the whigs with dog- Benton of Missouri, Merrick of Md. ged pertinacity."

We have always admitted that the majority Buchanan of Penn. of those interested were the best guardians of Calhoun of S. C. their own rights; and as the majority of the Clay of Ala. South have thought it best to place their trust Clay of Ky. in the controlling Northern power, of which General Harrison is the head, composed of Clayton of Del. Crittenden of Ky. federalism and abolitionism, it would seem Cuthbert of Ga. that we lay ourselves open to the charge of Dixon of R. I. improperly meddling against the wishes of Fulton of Arkansas, the slaveholding States, when we exert the in- Grundy of Tenn, fluence of our press (whatever it may be) Henderson of Miss. against the abolitionists. We must suppose Hubbard of N. H. that the Southern majority, which elevated King of Ala.

Harrison to the Chief Magistracy, did so

tention of the negroes on board by the local to our citizens to whom they belong.

" It is not to be supposed that the North will tamely submit to outrages perpetrated upon Southern property, after the unanimous passage of the above-resolutions."

This is laid before the Southern people by the Bee to persuade them that the North-the whole North, including the federal Representatives from non-slaveholding States-had united in support of Mr Calhoun's resolutions which were intended to tell England and all the world, that every State in the Confederacy would maintain the law of nations, as laid down in these resolutions, and resist all "outrages perpetrated upon Southern property." But what is the fact in regard to this pro

ended unanimity of Northern Federalists in resisting "the outrages perpetrated upon Southern property" by England ? But one solitary member of the federal party from a non-slaveholding State voted for Mr Calhoun's resolutions, notwithstanding he asserted in the navigating interests of the States represented by federal members. . The federal Senators from Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, aud one from Rhode Island, turned their backs upon the resolutions and walked out of the Senate rather than vote for them. Mr Dixon of Rhode Island was the only man of the whole federal party of the North who would vote that slaves were property. Every democratic member then in the Senate voted for the resolutions. We

Linn of Missouri, Lumpkin of Ga. Brown of N. C. Mouton of La. Nicholas of La. Norvell of Michigan, Pierce of N. H. Roane of Va. Robinson of Ill. Sevier of Arkansas. Strange of N. C. Sturgeon of Pa. Tappan of Ohio, Walker of Miss. Williams of Maine, Young of Ill.-33

This is the whole vote for the resolutions. under the impression that he and his Northern It will be seen that the slaveholding States supporters would soon put an end to " the would have stood alone (the divided vote of abolition humbug ;" and hence it is that any Rhode Island excepted,) but for the Deminterference of the democratic press or party ocratic votes. The whole Harrison and Webis looked upon as "incendiary"-as "fo- ster clan were wanting at this trying vote. menting trouble." There is certainly, there- which the New Orleans Bee glorifies as provfore, very little reason why the democracy, ing that its friends at the North will not North or South, should intrude, for the pur- " tamely submit to outrages perpetratad upon

The scoundrels who had found footing in the State as emissaries from the Abolitionists of the North, had sown the seeds of emancipation so thickly in their paths, that the State had become revolutionized, and was fast plunging to that ruin from which nothing but the repeal of this law could save it.

There was a time when no Abolitionist dare openly to print and circulate Abolition doctrines in the State. Now the times are changed. British gold had found agents to disseminate doctrines destructive to our institutions of slavery. An editor, without previous means, had found \$10,000 placed in his hands to commence the war of emancipation in the heart of the State, at Danville. Another was hailed from the land of steady habits, a foreigner in our State, to sow the seeds of dissension among us. At this moment we have two leading journals placed every day upon our tables, one from Lexington, and the other from Louisville, both conducted by Abolition editors, and both, with all their energies, advocating emancipation. One of these emancipators, in his life of Henthem a great right intimately connected with ry Clay, approvingly says, Mr Clay "was in sentiments and feelings in favor of emancipation-not immediately, but by a slow and certain process"-"by opposition to negro servitude." "He has not changed since. He was ever the slave's friend through life." Here Mr Wickliffe, with much excitement, laid the book on his table, and placing his hand upon it, exclaimed-" This is the book -this is the Bible."

He then said in allusion to the calumny that he was Mr Clay's enemy, that the man deserved not to live who dared to accuse him of having ever said any thing to Mr Clay's disparagement to his face or behind his back. What he had now quoted was said of Mr Clay by his own biographer and written under his own eye.

The whole design of such gradual emancipation was to abolish slavery directly or indirectly. What, then, was the difference between the Abolitionist and the Emancipator? Was it only that one boldly demanded immediate compliance, and the other as boldly insisted on it by a process of slow degrees? Was it not, in the end, still emancipation? He was willing to except those who are not engaged in agitating the subject of emancipation or Abolition, though disapproving of slavery in the abstract.

No man can say that there is not a combination between the British Emancipators and the Northern Abolitionists to abolish slavery in this Union. No man can deny that this combination extends into the heart of Kentucky. No man can deny the influence of British gold in the country. He, for onewould arouse the people to a sense of their danger-and, if necessary, he was ready to sacrifice the remnant of his days to accomplish their rescue from impending ruin. He