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, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

Volume 2.—Number 104.

TERMS

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. Per annum, if paid in advance,

if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00 if paid at the end of the year, 3 50 Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thiry cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by

the year. 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.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. No subscription received for less than twelve

PLetters on business connected with this estabfishment, must be addressed-Holmes & BAYNE,

Subscribers wishing to make remittanc's 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, For 50 copies, 82 50 And for every additional 100 copies, HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from f2 to 18 inches square, 30 copies, Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, CARDS, large size, single pack, And for every additional pack,

BLANKS, when printed to order, for I quire, 2 00 And for every additional quire, under 5, Exceeding 5 quires, CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed

cheap for CASH. THE FOLLOWING

Smaller sizes in proportion.

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 VENDI EX t'O., constables levy COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court
APPEARANCE BONDS

WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct. CA. SA. Supr. Ct. INDICTMENTS for Aff ay, and Assault and Pattery, Co. and Sup. Ct. CERTIFICATES, Cik. Co. Ct. JURY TICKETS ORDERS to overseers of Reads BASTARDY BONDS

TAXRECEIPTS WITNESS TICKETS EJECTMEN IS PATROL NOTICES LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds Decds, common,

Sheriff's Deeds, Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds, Do Delivery do Appeal Bonds, Equity Subpænas, Superior Court Fi. Fa. County Court Sei. Fa, to revive judgment.

County Court Subrænas, Superior Court Warrents, Bonds for Col'rd. Apprentices.

NEW GOODS.

AS just received and offers for sale, Superior Black, Invisible Green & Blue Cloths; Beaver & Pilot Cloths ; Double-Mill'd Drab & Lyon-Skin , Sattinnetts, Kentucky Jeans, Strong Twill'd Leyseymeres, Flannels, Vestings, Blankets, Blanket-Coats; French Merinoes & Circassians; Cali-eoes, Muslins, Mouslin D'Lains; Shawls; Plush, Musk-Rat & Seal-Skin Caps; Wool & Russia Fur Hats; Boots & Shore; Hoods & Fiorence Braid Bonnets.

GROCERIES.

Teas, Loaf-Suyar, 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,

LANDS FOR SALE.

(By Decree of the Court of Equity.) SHALL expose for sale at public Auction, a: the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, 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 Hav street, joining Kyle's at present occupied by William Watson.

Warehouse on Franklin street, joining Thomas J.

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 nd payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place, to be approved by the directors thereof.

ARCH'D. A. T. SMITH, c. & M. E.

Fayetteville, February 6, 1841. 98-tds.

GARDEN SEEDS.

UST RECEIVED -- an assortment of Garden Seeds-growth of 1840-warranted fresh. SAM'L A. MIMS,

HE late firm of Nott & Starr being disselved by the death of Mr William Nott of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to JOHN D. STARR, Surbicing Pariner.

Fayetteville FEMALE SEMINARY.

AVING declined furt er supervision of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that 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 heretotore pursued. Mr. Spencer as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.
R. W. BAILEY.

HE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the businessaided 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, tha he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruc-tion in each department as THOROUH as possible. The Academic year will be thesame as before; com-mencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pepile charged from time of entrance to close of session Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases and no deduction made for absence, except in case

TER.MSIn A	Idvance.	
dementary Department, or S	e-	
cond Class,	\$8 00 pc	r sessi
irst Class,	16 00	46
rench Language,	10 00	**
Drawing and Printing,	10 00	ec

Music on the Piano Forte accompanied by the Voice, Music on Guitar, 25 00 Use of Piano, 3 00 Incidentals, G. SPENCER. August 1, 1840.





NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of B'aden, 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 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 fict when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. JOHN T. GILMORE. Fayetteville, Oct 31, 1840.

*** The Observer will copy.



FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. R AN OFF on the 22d inst. from my residence on the Cape Fear River, 8 miles above Faveiteville, 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 impediment in his speech, partic-

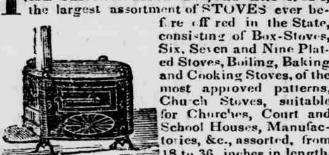
ularly when frightened. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, and weighs about 145 lbs.; aged about 30 years. The above reward will be paid for his de'ivery to me at my residence, or for confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid. It is more than 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 here to fore.
HENRY R. KING.

October 31, 1840.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER. 50 Firkins (assorted.) Some

very surerior, at prices from for sale by GEO. McNEILL. Nov. 24, 1840.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE



fire off red in the State consisting of Box-Stoves, Six, Seven and Nine Plated Stoves, Boiling, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns, for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length.

ALSO, Pipe and Fire-Place Franklins, with an assortment of Stove-Pipe ware, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

ILFHe still continues to manufacture every artiele in the COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON ware line, at the shortest notice. JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 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. The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

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

Terms accomodating. Application post-F. C. HILL.

96-tf.

Wilmington, N. C.

Pay the Printer-51

Splendid Lotteries D. S. GREGORY, & CO

MANAGERS.

40,000 DOLLARS VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1841. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday February 6th, 1841.

70			\$15	
	ol	0 9		\$5,0
"		· ·	4.4	3,0
"		-	-	2,5
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Tickets only \$10-Halves, \$5-Qrs. \$2 50 Certificates of Packages of 26 whole tickets, \$13) 26 half do

26 Quarter do 32 50

FORTY of \$1,500.

Virginia Wellsburg Lottery, Class B, for 1841, To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 13th February, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS. 222 5 610 000

dbe	10,000		THE TOTAL
1	prize of		5,00
1	"		4,00
1	66		3,50
1	66		3,03
ĺ	"		3,00
	40 Prizes of		\$1,500
	50	of	\$200
Tic	kets \$10-Ha	lves	5-Quarters 2 50
			25 whole tickets \$130

25 half do

25 Quarter do 32

PRIZES OF 82000 VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY Class B for 1841 To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Satur

day, February 20th, 1841. GRAND CAPITALS

		\$30,0	000	\$10,00	0
1	Prize				\$6,000
1	**		-	150	5,000
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1	"	-	-	-	2,500
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TWENTY-EIVE PRIZES OF \$2000. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 25 whole takets \$130 25 half 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 pardon.

February 27, 1841.

SCHEME 10.000

2 of \$5,000 \$2,500 \$2,120 25 Prizes of \$1.000 and Elbows, together with a large and vert general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN 20 of \$500—20 of 400—30 of 300

40 of 250 &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10-Halves, \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$120 25 half do.

25 Quarter do 30 for Tickets and shares, and certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries,

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

NOTICE. Trust Sale.

To be sold on Friday the 26th inst. at the Mar-ket House in the Town of Fayetteville, N C. between the Hours of 10 and 4 o'c'ock, on that day, By Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the Subscriber, by John Atkins, for certain purposes therein mentioned, the following Property, to wit: two pieces of Land, on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining F. C. Armstrong and othe s, about nine miles above the Clarindon Bridge' containing about 42 SAMPSON BOON, Trustee.

Fayetteville, 4. Feli'y. 1841.

Loco Foco

GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Marches, just received, and for which the honorable Senator had favored these proceeds, as from a wish to have that sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept an hand, and will be sold low, to sell again.

Fayetteville, September 5, 1840

A constant supply of the above kept an hand, and will be sold low, to sell again.

This idea, if indeed it did prevail amount. This idea, if indeed it did prevail amount.

PIANO FORTES.

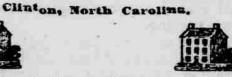
GOOD Assertment of Piano Fortes may con-A stantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Enquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T.HAWLEY.

Fayetteville; Nov. 30 1839.

40—tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.





THIS Estab'ishment will be open after the 20th February, under the Superintendence of the scriber. WM. McKOY. ubscriber. Clinton, Feb. 10, 1841.

LIME.

60 Casks Thomastown Line, for saie, GEO. McNEILL. Feb. 12, 1841. 103-tf

POTATOES. 20 BUSHELS POTATOES.

GEO. McNEILL. Feb. 12, 1841.

Political. DISTRIBUTION--PROTECTIVE POLICY

SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT, OF NEW YORK,

In Senate, January 21, 1841. Mr. CRITTENDEN having addressed the Senate at much length, animadverting upon the measures of the present Administra-

Mr Wright said it would be unnecessary for him to say that he had not power to answer the remarks of the honorable Senator from Kentucky who had just taken his seat. [Mr Crittenden.] He [Mr Wright] had been too long there, and was too well known in that body, to attempt to follow the lively course of remark—the keen and cutting satire of the honorable Senator from Kentucky. His was a more plain and humble part-that of facts so far as he understood them, and of argument so far as he was able to bring arguments to bear on those facts. He confessed he was unexpectedly called upon to address the Senate in immediate reply to the Senator from Kentucky. The Senator on his right, [Mr Buchanau,] to whom the appeal had been more particularly directed, had yielded the floor to him for a particular purpose, he not being prepared, as He (Mr W.) was not, without examination into the facts, to answer the remarks which had been made on the sub-

ject of certain items of public expenditure. He should discuss but one single topic first briefly noticing, and very imperfectly, some of the remarks of the honorable Sepator from Kentucky. But first it was due to himself that he (Mr Wright) should offer his humble apology for an interruption of the honorable Senator, not that it was noticed by the Scuate, but because it was discourteous on his part. Still it was a complement to the gentleman's powers as a debater, for it was an interruption which nothing could have drawn from him but the rapidity and force with which he was rushing to conclusions calculated to carry his hearers along with him, and to lead the Senate, as Mr Wright thought, to erroneous impressions upon the points he was discussing. Hence the in-

terruption, for which he sincerely asked his [Mr Crittenden courteously remarked, in an under tone, that apology was wholly un-

Mr Wright continued. The honorable Senator then told the friends of the present Administration, they had attempted to sneer at the now dominant party. Now, if he had 10,000 said or done any thing which should seem to 10.000 have given the honorable Senator just cause for such an imputation, he had said and done what he had not intended to say or do. He Senate, to say that he desired to demean himself, with all becoming modesty and huhe might say to the honorable Senator, while that honorable gentleman was presenting to a body to be speered at, that 1,100,000 freemen, as a minority, might look and smile, pre-emption bill for its passage. though they should not sneer. He admitted that the Administration, which was to come in on the 4th of March next, came in by a vastly larger vote than any which had precenumbers and proportion, much more powerful posed measure in all its aspects. than any previous Administration ever vet tion of the honorable Senator be looked to; ted in the country, and in the minds of a ternal revenue, the proceeds of the sales of for while it does not belong to the minority to portion of the constituency of the present the public lands, an amount of from three and sneer, the majority have not advantage enough Congress. He referred to its connection a half to four millions of dollars annually, to swagger. The great sea of public opinion with what is familiarly known as the tariff, or and to throw that Treasury exclusively upon. cannot bear deep agitation, without some dan- the protective policy of the country. It must a revenue from customs for dependence and between the contending parties is so small, Houses of Congress, that with a large por- at a time when the whole revenue from lands: and a change of ten per cent. may easily be tion of the people of the New England States, and customs is not equal to the payment of wrought against him who dares excite this and he believed the same thing was true as the ordinary expenses of the Government. face. Let all, then, look well and carefully policy of the distribution of the proceeds of the lands was popular, not so much from any be cut off, and given away in gratuities, when

its perfect jurisdiction, while he believed the representatives of majorities might be sometimes wrong, and that constituent majorities were easily changed by over confidence on the part of their representatives, and by consequent measures having more reference to interests and classes than to our entire con-

Another position of the Senator, in the course of his interesting argument, was that upon the last stage of their condemned term," the history of this very short period, in which action upon either side of this important questhey had the pleasure of sitting together, war-ranted such a charge? They had, it was true, W introduced the measure under discussion-a pre-emption bill—a protective pre-emption: and this, it was true, in that respect, was a majority) to undo what, with intentions as tariffunder which it takes place. them almost as soon as they were in their seats, and from one of the great leaders of

the opposition to that strictly constitutional and truly republican measure. Next as to this proposed distribution to the States of the proceeds of the public lands. Was not that looked upon every where as one of those measures which would be favorite and prominent with the coming in Administration, and as a measure against which the existing Administration was known to have sustained an immoveable opposition? Were they then to be charged-and he would observe, if he should appear to speak warmly, that he spoke with no unkindness-were they to be charged with bringing this measure before the Senate, and, by acting upon it, with fore-talling the measures and policy of the new Administration? Certainly not. The higher the duty the greater will be the protechonorable Senator from Kentucky [Mr Crit- tion, but also that the higher the rate of duty tenden] would concede that it was through the greater will be the amount of revenue rehis agency, and not through the agency of any friend of the present Administration, that

and calls for its action and its judgment. Taking the facts, then, as they stood, were the friends of the Administration chargeable with forestalling the policy of the triumphant Administration which was now so near? It had seemed to him that they were not. There were many other remarks of the honorable Senator which he might notice, but he would return to the question before the Senate, for the purpose of discussing briefly the single point which had called him to the floor.

The proposition before the Senate was to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, which had reported it, with instructions to report a bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of those lands to the States, as a part of the instructions proposed. The point he wished now to discuss related to this part of the instructions; and although, at the commencement of the debate, he had (Mr Wright) now stood in a minority in the proposed to nimself to discuss this whole subcountry, and he had been called upon, on ject of distribution, his present intention was various occasions, since the meeting of the to examine one single ground upon which the policy of distribution was urged.

He had been pursuaded to take this course, mility, in that unfortunate condition; but yet at this time, because he had seen the short period which remained for the transaction of wholly dependent upon imposts? Or by forbusiness during the present session of Conthem 1,200,000 votes on his side, as too large gress, the press of business to be done, and the great anxiety of the peculiar friends of the

This should control his present action; but if the debute should take a different direction, or it he should retain a seat in the Senate, and a future occasion should arise, in ded it; and he would tell those gentlemen _ consequence of a future prosecution of this and he did it with feelings of kindness—that policy; he might then claim the privilege of they came in, in the face of a minority, in giving his sentiments at large upon the pro-

At the present time he would consider but met. Let, then, on all hands, the admoni- one of the arguments by which it was suppor- National Treasury, our richest source of inger of a change of power, when the difference be known to many of the members of the two support. This, too, is proposed to be done immense mass of mind, even upon the sur- to portions of his own and other States, this And why is this strange policy to be adopted?

party must do right, or be overthrown. He in the tariff States, must, it would be seep at appeals to the public judgment of the freemen once, rest upon the supposition that the mere of the country. Mr Wright cheerfully acknowledged the propriety of the tribunal, and more protection must be afforded to domestic manufactures or products, coming in competition with the imports thus burdened with duty. Is this a sound inference? He was aware the inquiry was addressed to those Sonators who represented States favoring the protective policy. He was not sure the position was sound or practical, but it seemed to him to be both. He was also sensible that it might, at the first impression, strike the minds of the Senators from the anti-tariff they (the present majority) "as a dying party, States as being an argument, if it had any force, in favor of the policy of the distribution. were endeavoring to do-what? To occupy He entreated all to listen to the suggestions, the ground of the future Administration, and and to take time to weigh them well, before to forestall its measures. Was that so? Had they should be made the foundation of official

When, then, does a duty commence to be protective? Is it so either to our manufacturer or our producer, while the foreigner has the entire and exclusive possession of our novel feature in a settled policy of the re- market, for the sale of his manufactured artiring Administration. What were the great ticle, or foreign production? All would my measures of policy, as he believed-for no no. The duty, under such a state of things, man could speak with any certainty on the might fill the public Treasury, but it could subject—which were looked to by the whole not, in any possible sense, protect any domes-Administration? A destruction of the sys- duties must commence to be exclusive and tem of finance of the present Administration, prohibitory before it can begin to be protecwas, he supposed the most prominent. Were live. It must, to some extent, shut the they (the present Administration) responsible foreigner from our market, and open it to for presenting that? He knew the other the domestic manufacturer and producer, behonorable Senator from Kentucky would dis- fore its protective features can be at all valuacharge them from such an accusation, for he ble; and when this process once commences, would feel honored in acknowledging that he the farther it is carried in its exclusive and had himself called upon them (the present prohibitory action, the more protective is the

pure to their country as those which govern But what may be the effect upon the revethe gentleman opposite, they had done. He nue, of this protective action? In the precise (Mr Wright) complained not; yet surely they proportion in which it is exclusive and proought not to be charged with attempting to hibitory, it must diminish the revenue upon forestall the measures of the coming in Adimports. In other words, as far as any tariff ministration. Thus far, the resolution to re- shall be protective in its action and effect, peal the law establishing an Independent just so far it must be a tariff not the most per-Treasury for the country, was thrust upon feetly fitted for the purpose of rovenue. That tariff which is best adapted to the purpose of revenue, by itself considered, must be that which promotes the greatest amount of importations and the greatest amount of revenue combined. That tariff which is best adapted to the responsible purpose of protection is the one which shall place American and foreign interests of the same character upon a par in our own markets, and this is the least which

Try, then, the policy of this measure with these interests. It is now proposed to separate from the Treasury, to give away, the revenue from the lands, our principal source of internal revenue, and that for the purpose of affording an opportunity to impose higher duties where protection is desired. This is acting upon the principle, not simply that the ceived. A single reflection will convince any one that this will be true only while the this question has been forced on this body, foreigner has the exclusive possession of the market, and, by necessary consequence, the duty is not protective at all. If the high rate begins to exclude the foreigner and let our own produce or manufactures compete with him in the market, the question of revenue immediately becomes incidental, and its amount will depend, regardless of the rate of duty, upon the advantage which the state of trade and of the market gives to the foreign, or the dop; estic parties, at any given period. If the protective influence shall predominate, the foreigner will be driven from the market and the revenue will fall. How, then, is it to be supplied? Most clearly, if impost be the only resort, by a reduction of the rate of duty, until the foreigner can again come into the Jomestic market, upon grounds of advantageous competition. In other words, by taking from the tariff its protective and giving it a revenue preponderance. Can there be a doubt that this must be the principle of

action in all such legislation? How, then, is the principle of protection to be preserved consistently with its action? By giving away, or destroying, all our settrees of internal revenue, and making our Treasury tering and preserving every source of internal revenue, so far as the state of the Treesury will permit, that when our tariff for retenue shall, by the course of trade, or exchange. or national policy, become protective; tre may preserve it so, and not be compelled to reduce our rates of duty, to invite the foreigner into our markets, to undersell our own citizens, that our Treasury may be sustained from the duty to be imposed upon the importa-

The proposition now under consideration is to give away to the States, to take from the