Tory press of Great Britain!

papers, and read from the London Times

excited, by the President and cabinet. But 'the sceptre has passed from Judah,' and one of the beneficial results, it is hoped, will be a settlement of this vexed question. If it cannot be arranged without an appeal to arms, (which no rational man will believe, the sooner this fact is known the better. General Harrison will come into power with the most pacific views. He will be surrounded and sustained by men under the influence of simi-

lar sentiments." Mr B. said this was a most pregnant paragraph, and went beyond any that had been quoted. It went into the field of foreign politics, and rejoiced that a Democratic candidate for Governor was defeated-that the sceptre had departed from the land of Judah. Besides this, it goes into the sentiments of General Harrison-assumes to know his lation to England-and declares that to be pacific. Here, then, is an English High Tory Editor assuming to know the sentiments of one of our candidates for the Presidency who would make no declaration of sentiments for the information of his own fellow-citizens. More than this: he assumes to know the Cabinet! to know the gentlemen who are to surround the General, and to sustain him! and that these gentlemen are under the influence of similar sentiments! that is to say, under the influence of a pacific policy towards England! This is really curious, and leads the mind back upon past events, as well as conducts it forward upon coming ones. The sentiments of a Presidential candidate, unknown here, to be known in London; the new Cabinet to be known there, before the election was over here; and the sentiments of this Cabinet declared to be 3 years' subscriptions due and unpaid at the favorable to English interests. These are expiration of that period. curious revelations, and throws the mind back upon the voyage of a distinguished Federal gentleman from this country to England in gentleman from this country to England in shall not incur the displeasure of many patrons, by publishing this, which we feel assured will well refor the Presidency-his espousal of the cause pay the perusal. of General Harrison—the immediate forthcoming of the whole British interest, political and pecuniary, in favor of the General-and note bill, which contains a deal of information. It the declarations from so many books, letters, being short, will be published next week, and then and newspapers, that on his election depended the pacific settlement of the boundary question, the payment of the State debts, and the rise in value of all sorts of American after dinner) over a pile of papers, on a long sumstocks. The mind is forced back upon these recollections; and, while cautious justice may withnoid a judgment, keen-eyed vigilance is required to be wide awake. The new Administration may be American, but thus far of this State. the signs are British. .

dence to establish a foreign interference in ty, about seventeen miles east of San Augusthe late Presidential election. There was tine, Texas.—The ruins consist chiefly of another large and distinct branch of the same the stone foundations of houses, arranged it does a true picture of the position in which the subject, to which he would make no allusion along a street more than a mile in length.

he of the old world or the new, and may, ac- ture occasion. A few remarks on an incicordingly, congratulate the Americans on the dental point, and he would conclude. It has can be had for 3 per cent, it will be a saving of 2 though governed strictly by the laws of nations, to prospects they have of getting rid of such been supposed, said Mr B. that in alleging per cent.? Does he mean to say that 5 per cent., scan with an eye of justice our immunities and our quacks as Van Buren, "Van "Jackson, and a foreign interference in our election, I was was ever paid for this duty? If he does mean to treaty stipulations, I would remark, that "harmony also alleging an application of foreign money Here, said Mr B. is a glimpse of some of to the voters, and accounting for the loss of the fruits which the English capitalists expect the election by supposing that all these voters been performed by anybody but the Treasurer, hereto gather from the change of the American had been bribed. No such thing was said or Executive. They expect the Bank of the intended—no such thing was thought or in-United States to be rechartered—they expect sinuated. I spoke of the interference; and the local banks to be freed from all restraint or not of its effect—its degree—or even its subordination to law—they expect the bal- mode of operating. All this was opening a loon of paper credit to be again inflated— field which I did not choose to enter; but I in one year, or it may take three; in either event, it day last, the day of General Harrison's arrival in they expect the dear carcass of bank credit to am very ready to say, that the application of is a larger salary than the Governor gets. Here this city, was ushered in by an "old fashioned be revived and reanimated—they expect State money to the mass of the voters, is not the the Common School Law is to go into operation, snow storm." He, however, made his appearance the Common School Law is to go into operation, lars and shin plasters, post notes and broken that when money is applied at all, it is not to bank notes, to constitute the currency of the the mass, but to leading men, and confiden-United States, while our gold and silver goes tial agents that it is delivered, and that in to them: this is what they expect; and as the large sums. The mass are operated upon preliminary measure—as the first step towards through the markets and the public intelligenall these English advantages, they expect that cers. Markets are reduced, times are made insane piece of legislation, called the Inde- hard, the money market is tightened, the pendent Treasury, to be knocked on the head. mass are distressed; and all these evils, they Yes, sir, knocked on the head! That is the are taught to believe, flow from the misgov command—the British order! Knock it on ernment and misrule of those in power. This the head! Strike it on the forehead! Kill it, is the way a foreign moneyed power interlike a dog! Such is the order to the Ameri- feres in the affairs of a free State; and, uncan Congress, which comes from the High happily, our affairs, our trade and currency, are in foreign hands-in English hands. An Mr President, continued Mr B. you may | English minister once had the audacity to recollect the part which it fell upon me to say to Europe that England held the tempests sustain during the revolt of the Bank of the in her hand? The English capitalists may United States against the country-during say to our America, without impudence, and the veto-the panic-and the expunging ses- with perfect truth, that they hold our finansions-and how I was accostomed to answer ces in their hand! The baseness of our upon the spot all the speakers of the Opposi- paper system-its dependence upon London tion, replying, not only to their speeches the fatal power of the Bank of the United informed,) of the present clerk. These bonds generally, but to their arguments in detail. States-an English institution-all place our amount to \$300,000; the Treasurer had only to do, lacr accompanied him to the city, and has been with My triends were often surprised at the promp- currency, our business, our markets, our titude and fulness of these replies. They prosperity or misery, under British control. have often expressed astonishment at it; and An order from London to the Bank of the commence suit against them in Wake Superior now, sir, I can tell you how it happened. I United States to make money scarce or plenalways observed the instructions of the militia ty-to suspend or resume-to ship gold to captain to his beginners in the manual exer- Europe, and inundate America with post a Sub-Treasurer, in effect, and he is allowed 3 per vise: I kept my eye upon the "fugleman!" notes and shinplasters; an order of this kind I kept it upon the Bank press in Philadel- is obeyed with the alacrity with which the phia. From that press I could always learn, slave obeys the master. An order from the before Congress met, what it was that Con- same quarter to take part in the elections, is gress would be required to do-not only the obeyed with the same alacrity. Some genthing itself which was required—but the mode tlemen say, and very truly, that the distress of of doing it, and all the arguments for it. the times has contributed to the result of the These, I clipped from the papers, and laid by election. Very good! and where did that disfor use; and when the session came on, and tress come from? Whence came all the exthe measures were moved, and the speeches pansions and contractions, panics, and delivered in favor of them, I was ready for alarms, suspensions and non-resumptions, action: I was ready for the reply. Thus I issues of base paper, gambling on cotkept myself, semper paratus-always ready ton and stocks, exportation of specie, -during that long contest with the British and all the other machinery distress; power, impersonated in the miscalled Bank whence came it but from the Bank of the United States. That institution is as of the United States? and what is that but a much British as ever, and more too. It is foreign institution? Others say that fraud, British in tota now; but it has managed too double voting, pipe laying, transfer of voters badly-sunk too low-done too much damage from one point to the other, Hessians conductto its owners abroad—to be allowed any long- ed by police officers and agents from city to and lawyer's fees, against nothing. Shame! uner to take a lead in the British affairs in city—that these have done much to carry the America; it is reduced to the condition of an election. Very good! and where did all this organ and an instrument of the real power in fraud and villainy come from? Where did it London. It has sent its old cashier there. all originate? In the Bank of the United The supreme direction of affairs is called States! and what is that bank but an English home-called back to London; and now it institution? Others say that the public press, is in Loudon that I shall took for future inti- the travelling orators, and the emissaries, have mations of what is required to be done done much of the mischief. Very good! And where did many of these receive their Mr B. resumed his readings from London | impulsion, and their reward? In this same bank of the United States-a foreign instituof September last, soon after the Maine clec- tion. To this fountain all these causes are traced, so in attributing the election to the dis-" Among their distinguished leaders may tress of the times, or to the frauds, or to pubbe ranked Governor Fairfield of Maine, lications, it all comes to the same thing. whose fanaticism was countenanced, if not They are all attributed to foreign interference.



FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, February 27, 1841.

PMr S. H. Bell, is our authorized agent at Long Creek, New Hanover County.

Learning that some of our friends "down east," were going to take advantage of our " rare chance !" by sending us \$? for their next year's subpolicy-his foreign policy-his policy in re- scription, we have altered its phrascology so that it cannot be misunderstood. So gentlemen, we'll take your two fifty, when you are ready.

RARE CHANCE!

Great Speculation!! The proprietors of the North Carolinian, with a iew to the wider circulation of their paper, offer the ollowing inducement to those who are disposed to

make a fortune : Any person, or persons who will act as agent to this paper to obtain subscribers, will be entitled to 50 cents for their trouble, for every new subscriber, and \$2 forwarded to us, for a year's subscription, (the terms being \$2 50 advance.)

! FUnder no circumstance will a paper be forwarded to an address, under the above condition, unless the order be accompanied by the money.

We will take occasion here to say, that no name will be retained upon our list, that has

MR BENTON'S SPEECH .-- As we do not often fill our paper with a long speech, we hope we

Hon. CHAS. SHEPARD has politely furnished us a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Treasury we shall give our exchanges a good overhauling

CL. H. MARSTELLER, Esq. is re-

It is said that the remains of a large cifor the present, with his production of evi-

CHEROKEE BONDS .- What does the Observ- | ing every circumstance connected with the transac- | addressed the Senate in favor of his resolution to er mean by saying if an agent to collect these bonds tion. While it behooves our country, as sovereign, say so, from what we can learn, he means to say may long be preserved by both Governments pursutofore, and we ask again. WHERE WAS THE NE | tible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened CESSITY FOR AN AGENT? Why is there age." That such will be the result, every well-wishmore necessity now, than there was before. No! er of his country cannot otherwise than hope .-This office was created, we say it, and stand to it, Should you lay it before your readers, I would refor partizan rewards. The bonds may be collected | commend to them an attentive perusal of it. Tuesand the Treasury is empty. Where is the money from the cars, and was received by an immens to come from? Our credit is given to the two rail | concourse of citizens. The barouche of an old in roads, and of course THE PEOPLE MUST habitant was instantly tendered him, but with al BE TAXED. Was there ever known in this State, the urbanity which becomes the ruler of a Republic, such a State of affairs? The railroads will borrow he bowed non-acquiescence, and endured the "pelt noney on the credit of the State; a line of steamboats lings of the pitiless storm" among the foot procesmay be started between New York, & New Orleans, sion, escorted, on one side by the Mayor of Washtouching a: Charleston (for we's e arrangements have ington, and on the other by Peter Force, Esq., to been made to accomplish it); all the trav I may go Gadsby's Hotel. The General on the Thursday that way, and the State may have to pay the debts following, received the cordialities of the ladies a of the rail road. All these things are working to- the City Hall, and has subsequently dined with gether: and what do the people think of their whig | Mr Van Buren, and paid his respects to the neighreformers? Before 2 years, their taxes may be dou- boring city of Georgetown. To-night, a fele in b'ed -their Common School system go down for honor of the President elect, is to be given at Gadslack of Treasury support, whilst this sub-Treasurer by's. The whole area within the front and wings is living more splendidly than the whig Governor, of the building has been covered in as an extensive on what would have educated many a poor man's temporary edifice, in which the votaries at Pleasure's

ond in the sum of \$250,000; his official burthens are not heavy, and if they were, it was easy to give tious scruples, will forbid his leading upon the floor him a clerk at \$500, that being the salary (we are what all other Treasurers, heretofore have had to do, him since, also a gentleman who was his aid de give public notice to the debtors to pay their bonds Court, right under his nose.

But instead of this, our economical reform which Legislature, have directed the Governor to appoint cent., or \$9,000 on the whole amount. A mere p etence to create an office to increase the Executive patronage, and reward some unprincipled partizan with the enormous spoils of \$9,000, whose lungs are another charge upon the public treasury. True, he might not be able to collect all in one year-and yet he might too, that is only conjectural, but if he largest salary ever known in this State. A constable s allowed no commission-a Sheriff but 21 per cent., even on the smallest claim, but on such a large was not the least necess ty for it.

It cannot be vindicated -- it deserves execration !!! It is paying an agent to do the Treasurer's duty, and a lawyer to do the duty of the Attorney Gen- Philade phia Boards. The Pittsburg, Pa., banks, was debated to the adjournment of the House, before

Were judgments had on the bonds of delinquents he Sheriff would collect, and the defendant would have to pay his commissions, so the State would not be obliged to pay one cent. But here we have \$9,000, blushing shame !!!

Wo se still ! The Treasurer is directed by a resolution to borrow \$70,000 to pay the current expenses of the Government—whilst here that sum may be for 3 months at least in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, who by the law is only compelled to pay over quarterly. Worse still!! You have a Comptroller to check the daily accounts and operations of the Treasurer-but this officer may use the public money and fabricate false statements, like Mr Bidd'e's Bank, to deceive the people. Worse still!!! He has a certain discretion al-

owed him to sue or not, should the Treasurer not order a suit. There is the rub!! Here we have an enormous salary-an enormou

electioneering fund and power, to favor friends and subdue enemies.

Worse still!!!! The Governor has power to dismiss him without notice, trial or accountability. thus increasing executive patronage, and making the Sub Treasurer a suppliant tool, and thus, according to the whig doctrine, the Executive will seize hold of the public purse.

Mark the Fact!

The Observer, the federal paper printed in this town, says, the only objection stated by the Globe, to Mr Badger, is the deadly sin of federalism. We informed the public last week, (of what every body knew before,) that Mr Budger is a federalist; and mark the fact, the Observer does not deny it, and we are informed Mr Badger does not deny it himself.

Now, is it possible, that the who'e Southern interest is to have but one representative in the Cabinet, and he an ultra federalist. Are the people of the South going to put up with this? Are they going to give up their interest entirely, to the North and West. Are they willing to have a high tariff, and a distribution of the proceeds of the p blic lands to pay off the British debts of the Internal Improvement States? Oh ye dupes of federalism! it serves ye right. You have turned out your democratic President with his Southern democratic Secretary of State, and his southern democratic Secretary of War, and you have put in a federalist, with but one southern man in the Cabinet, and he a federalistopposed to the mass-opposed to a popular government; a man whose popularity at home could not even elect him to his own State Legislature! A man, who fined a white man \$1,250, for flogging a mulatto; a man, than whom, a greater enemy to the mass, could not have been picked out of the State These are facts, and who dare deny them, dare do any thing. And why was this man made Secretary of the Navy? It is a fact that none but barefaced partizans will deny, that in consequence of his not being elected to the United States Senate, on account of Western opposition, the whig caucus promised to recommend him to General Harrison for Attorney General, and the General thought perhaps, as he lived in a tar and turpentine country, he would do for the Navy. No! had it not been for his log cabin services, he never would have been in the Cabinet, in the world.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16, 1841. Messrs Editors :- Since my last, some events have transpired well worthy of notice, of which you may be already partially apprized; but I shall repeat the occurrence of them, and such other matters coming under my observation as I deem of interest to you and your readers.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, relating to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, on the Niagara river, during the Canada outbreak, last, by the chairman, Mr Pickens, and has elicited much speculation as to its general tenor, and the

shrine will have a chance of joining in the " mystic The law obliges the Treasurer to give an official dance." I presume, however, that the General will be but a looker on, as his age and conscienthe maid of halcyon step." General Van Renssa-

> The Intelligencer of to-day, announces the name of Mr Choate, of Massachusetts, as successor to Mr Webster, in the Senate, who is to be Secretary of

camp during the General's military adventures.

The excitement in the large cities of the North in relation to the suspension of the United States Bank, is considerable. A Mr Spackman, chairman of the Committee on Banks, in the Pennsylvania Legislayet sore with crying out spoils against the present doministration. And having authority to sue—he ture, has reported a resolution, allowing the banks must employ a lawer and his fees will constitute of Philadelphia forty days freedom from all legal penalties, from the passage of the resolution. Many of the members of the Upper Assembly, who were collected them within 2 or 3 years, it would be the heretofore anxious to extend all possible leniency to these institutions, now find that " forbearance ceases to be a virtue." An over draft has been made amount as this, it is enormous, especially when there on the United States Bank, by one of the clerks, to the amount of \$100,000 !- which has caused an unconditional refusal of their notes at many of the have determined to maintain the payment of specie. As for Washington, the people here are la boring under excessive business depression, notwithstanding the daily influx of strangers, and preparation for the approaching 4th March.

For the information of the disciples of the black art, I mention that there is now in the city, a typesetting machine, the invention of a Virginian .-Without wishing disparagement to any inventive genius, I am fully of the opinion that compositors need apprehend no supplantor in this new engine, in the Republic of letters. That it will set type up obligated to pay all amounts received ever a certain is true; but in spacing out, inserting Italic, and salary, into the Treasury. Mr Jones said that a even in rapidity, it is strikingly defective.

Yours, &c.

Twenty-Sixth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 15, 1841.

Mr Buchanan presented a memorial from a number of respectable citizens of Pennsylvania, setting | banished from their vocabulary. They cannot bare forth in strong terms the defenceless condition of the to be shorn of any of the spoils. seaboard cities, and praying Congress to make ap propriations for armaments, fortifications,&c., and to buil: 120 first class steam frigates, and 20 of 2d c'ass; which memorial was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on military affairs.

On the presentation of a memorial by Mr Merrick, for the erection of a fortress on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore, Mr Linn, said, "nearly every harbor in the country was in a similar position with that of Baltimore; he said fifty millions might be spent economically and profitably, on our Navy and fortifications. Mr Preston alluded to the rapid strides taking by England, in the improvement of the art of war, and said that a committee should be appointed to watch the improvements of England, and profit by her experience, &c., &c.

On motion of Mr Wright, the Fension bill wa taken up, in Committee of the Whole, discussed and passed. So that the appropriation of \$100,000 for the removal of the Florida In lians, is a law.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1841. The Bankrupt Bill was discussed to-day, by Messrs Tappan, Nicholas, Calhoun and Linn. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1841.

Mr Wright reported a bill declaring the rights f children of citizens of the United States born assigned for the act .- Sun. abroad. Mr Nicholas from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported unfavorably on the petition of

The Vice President presented a memorial prayng Congress to express certain resolutions, with a view to the alleviation of the hardships of those unfortunate American prisoners, who were sent to Van Dieman's Land, by the British Government, for assisting the Canadians in their revolt, in 1837. It was laid upon the table.

The bill authorizing the State of Tennessee to issue grants and titles to certain lands therein de scribed, &c., was taken up. Mr Graham, of North Carolina, wished to have the price of the land fixed at \$1 25 per acre, instead of 121 cents, and extending the time to 3 years. Mr Anderson replied at some length. The amendment was disagreed to, separate existence. and the bill passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the ater rotted hemp for a limited time was passed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1841. The Bankrupt bill was the principal topic of discussion to-day.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1841. The Senate agreed to go into an election on Saagreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1841. Messrs Blair & Rives, were this day elected Prin-

repeal the Independent Treasury Law. This reso-

SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1941. The discussion upon the motion to print the report of Mr Pickens upon the burning of the Caroline, and imprisonment of McLood, occupied the whole day.

Monday, Feb. 15, 1841.

The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill beng under consideration, Mr Andrews moved to strike out the salary of the Secretary for signing and patents. Mr Linco'n said there had not been ssued since 1836, a patent that was valid, because the Secretary, instead of signing the President's name, as the law directs, had signed his own. The duty was, however, too laborious for the Presi lent to attend to. The motion was not agreed to.

Mr Jeniler, again spoke in reply to Mr Wise, in relation to his position before the country. Mr Wisc replied in return. This defining of positions occupied the House the remainder of the day.

Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1841. Mr Fillmore wished to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military affairs to report a bilt making appropriations for the defence of the North Eastern frontier. Mr Waddy Thompson said the Committee would, in a few days present a general system of defence.

The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill was again taken up. Mr Green moved to strike out the salary of the officers of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, but before the question was taken the House ad-WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1841.

Mr Lincoln introduced a bill to legalize a'l the land patents that had been issued since 1812.

The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr Bynum, of North Carolina, said he had intended to be a silent spectator in the House this Session, but such had been the extraordinary, unprovoked and unjust course of certain gentlemen, it would be an act of treachery, if not treason, to his constituents, to remain silent. The question pending was the motion to strike out the appropriations for the Branch Mints of North Carolina, Georgia, and New Orleans. Mr Bynum said that all the committees on expenditures had a whie chairman, and three whigs to two democrats, and if all the extravagance complained of had been true, why dd they not establish their position. Mr B. showed by figures from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the people had paid a tax to banks, since the organization of the Government, sufficient to carry on its operations. The question which the question was taken, and the motion to strike out the appropriation was rejected, and by are prepared to execute all work in their line, in the democratic influence; and North Carolina may thank her democratic representatives, that she has still a mint for coining her gold.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1841. The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill still under discussion. But very little business transacted; party brawls being the order of the day.

Mr Hunt moved to strike out the proviso by which District Attorneys, Marshals, &c., &c., were single clerk in the southern district of New York, received yearly fees, &c., to the amount of \$19,000 a district attorney in the State of New York, \$28,000, and so on, "Shall I be told by the gentleman," said Mr Jones, "that he is anxious for retrench ment and reform, and yet be told that this system does not require the pruning knife ?" We beg the public, however, to recollect, that the whigs are now in power, therefore, retrenchment and reform, are

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1841. The bill to extend for five years, the act granting

pensions to certain widows appeared to be the subject of discussion, and it was finally passed. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up, but little or no action on it.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1841.

Mr Underwood gave a long lecture upon economy, &c., in relation to expenditures of public money What with speechifying and quarrelling, the ap propriation bill progresses but slowly.

SHOCKING MURDER.-The St. Louis papers give the details of a most shocking murder, committed on the 30th ult., in Perry county, Mo.-James Layton beat his wife's brains out, in the presence of one of his children, and afterwards broke her legs and arms and otherwise abused her lifeless person, in a worse than savage manner. He then guthered his children, five in number, together, and sent them to a relative's, and decamped. At the last accounts he had not been taken, though a strong scout was after him .- He was not an intemperate man, and no cause is

A LUCKY ESCAPE .- The Cincinnati Resundry mechanics employed on the Arsenal at Fay- publican of the 16th says:- "We learn from a passenger on board of the Steamboat Raritan, that Mr Goodwane, the writing master, was kicked overboard by his horse, one hundred miles above New Orleans. The pilot, and a young gentleman by the name of Gainsford, leaped into the Mississippi after him, and with their united efforts lodged him safely on the bank of the river."-Baltimore

> CANADA. - Sir George Arthur abdicated the Government of Upper Canada on the 10th inst.. the proclamation of union then being made, and Upper Canada ceasing to have a

NAVAL.-We learn that Captain McCau-Navy to make contracts and advances for American ley will be the flag captain of the Delaware, which ship is, as we before stated, destined for the Mediterranean station, and is to be commanded by Com. Morris.

CHARGES FOR SLANDER .- Writs were is

sued a few days ago, in . Philadelphia, at the turday next, for Printer to the 27th Congress. Mr suit of Mr Eleazar Hand, against Mr John Clay of Kentucky, moved to take up his resolution B. Kenny, Levin H. Smith and Wm. Bramfor the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, which was ble, for slander, and the parties required to give bail, each in the sum of \$10,000. The alleged offence is said to be of serious character, but is believed to have not resulted ters to the Senate, for the 97th Congress. Mr Clay from any design to injure the party aggrieved.

In Marlborough District, S. C., on 6th January by the Rev. William R. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM S lution was, however, in a very short time, laid upon the table, by a majority of 2.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

by the Rev. William R. Smith, Mr. Smith, M

> NOTICE. Trust Sale.

No be sold on Friday the 26th inst. at the Manket House in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C. between the Hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on that day, By Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the Su scriber, by John Atkins, for certain purposes therein mentioned, the following Property, to wit: Iwo pieces of Land, on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining F. C. Armstrong and others, about nine miles above the Clarindon Bridge' containing about 424 Acres more or less

SAMPSON BOON, Trustee. Favetteville, 4. Feb'y. 1841.



The sale of the above Land is postponed until further notice. SAMPSON BOON notice.

Horses! Horses! AT AUCTION

On Monday the 1st day of March, I will offer for sale at the Court House, two valuable bay Horses, and one gray mare, all well broke to har ness, and sold for no fault, whatever. A liberat credit will be given. AMOS KIMBALL Feb. 25, 1841.

Strayed or Stolen

From the subscriber, a sorrel Masse of ordinary size, blaze face, crest fal-len, his two hind feet white, the right one swollen by a snag being stuck into it. He is also dim sighted. His gate is a slow rack, a good deal broken. He has the marks of the harness, and is about 9 years old. Any person that

will deliver said horse to the subscriber at Long Creek Bridge, will be amply rewarded. Said horse was missing about the 5th inst, and had a small ell on his neck. S. H. BELL.

New Tailoring Establishment.



D. KEELYN, & Co. respectfully inform the . citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the Tailoring Business, in the store lately occupied as a Jewelry best and most fashionable manner, and upon rea-

Arrivals & Departures of the

Feb. 25, 1841.

MAILS. Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

The NORTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 9 clock in the morning, is closed at 3, and departs daily at 4 o'clock in the evening.
The SOUTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 3

clock in the afternoon, is closed at 8, and departs daily at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The CHARLLSTON MAIL arrives at 5 o'clock

Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, is closed and departs at 2 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and The CARTHAGE & SALISBURY MAIL ar

rives at 12 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays, is closed and departs at 1 o'clock, on Mondays and The ELIZABETHTOWN MAIL arrives by 9

o'clock on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday mora-ings, is closed and departs at 10 o'clock, on Monday. Wednesday and friday mornings.

The WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON MAIL, via. CLINTON and WARSAW, arrives daily by 4 o'clock in the morning, is closed and departs daily at 9 o'clock at night.

The LAURENCEVILLE MAIL arrives by 5

o'clock on Saturday evening, is closed and departs at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The MAIL by McNEILL'S FERRY, BLACK'S STORE and DRAUGHAN'S STORE, arrives at 9 o'clock Monday night, is closed and departs at 5 o'clock on Friday morning.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian

-	TEVILLE.	
Brandy, peach,	8 45 a \$00 5	_
" apple,	00 40 a 00 4	5
Bacon,		8
Beeswax,	00 25 a 00 2	
Butter,	15 a 1	T
Bale Rope,	00 8 a 00 1	
Cotton Yarn,	22 a 2	100
Coffee,	00 121 a 00 1	
Cotton,	00 8 a 00 1	
Cotton Bagging,	00 25 a 00 2	
Corn,	40 a 5	0
Candles, F. F.	00 17 α 00	
Flaxseed,	I 15 a 1 1	Sec. 10.
Flour,	4) a	51
Feathers,		0
Hides, green,	00 4 a 00	5
dry	00 121 a 00 1	1000
ron, bar,	5 a	51
Lime,	21 α 21	
Lard,	200	0
Molasses,		8
Nails, cut,	6] 4	7
Salt, per bushel,	. 75 a	.25
Sack,	1.90 π 2	
Sugar, brown,		2 .
" lump,		0,
roai,		0
Tobacco, leaf	6 a . 4	1
Wheat,	2240777	5
Whiskey,	35 a	
Wool,	15 a 9	10

WILMING	FON.			150
Bacon,	\$00	8	4 3	00 9
Butter,	,,,,,,,	17	4	22
Beeswax,		26	a	25
Bale Rope, dull,	- 41	6	•	17.48
Brandy, apple,		42	a.	38
Corn, per bushel,		55	a	50
Coffee,		11	a	- 13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	7	50	a	9 7
Cotton Bagging, dull,		20	a	
Flour, per bbl.	. 5	25	a.	6
Gin, American,		40	•	3
Lime, bbl.,		10		1 0
Molasses,		22	a	20
Pitch, at the Stills,	1	75	100	2 0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	2	75		3 0
Rum, N. E.	Dec. or	33		3
Sugar, brown,		71		1
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.		2 2		1000
Turpentine, hard	11.77			fptic
Tar, per bbl.	120	30		
Pitch do	-02:1	75	Office of the last	2.0
Rosin, do		25		2 5
Flooring boards, M.	8	00		STATE
Wide do do		50		Tinh.
SHINGLES.	THE PERSON NAMED IN		65-1	T-nis.
Country, do		2 2	5	3 0
Contract		150,000	STATE OF	J 259 5