

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, MARCH 20, 1841.

Volume 3.—Number 108.

TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
 Per annum, if paid in advance, \$2 50
 Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
 Do if paid at the end of the year, 5 00
Rates of Advertising:
 Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty 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 intimated, 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 months.

Blank Warrants,
 State and Civil, with and without judgments, just printed and for sale at the Carolinian Office, where all kinds of Blanks are kept for sale. Will our friends give us a call?
\$50 Reward.
 DEPRECIATIONS upon the enclosures of the grounds attached to the United States Arsenal, near Fayetteville, of the most deliberate, wanton character, having recently been frequently repeated, proper protection of the public property under his charge, compels the undersigned to offer the above mentioned reward for evidence that will convict the depreciators before the legal tribunals of the country.
 JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
 Capt. Comd. N. C. Arsnl.
 March 1, 1841. 106-31

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
 VENDOR EX'CO, cons'ables levy
 COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. Court
 APPEARANCE BONDS
 WARRANTS, Supr. and Co. Ct.
 C. A. S. A. Supr. Ct.
 INDICTMENTS for Affay, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.
 CERIFICATEs, Ck. Co. Ct.
 JULY TICKETS
 ORDERS to overseers of Roads
 BASTARDY BONDS
 TAX RECEIPTS
 WITNESS TICKETS
 EJECUTIVE IS
 PATROL NOTICES
 LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
 Deeds, common,
 Sheriff's Deeds,
 Constables C. S. Bonds,
 Do Delivery do
 Appeal Bonds,
 Equity Subpoenas,
 Superior Court F. Fa.
 County Court Sci. Fa. to receive judgment.
 County Court Subpoenas,
 Superior Court Warrants,
 Bonds for Col'd. Apprentices.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
 B. 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 Shop, by Mr. Deary, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line, in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.
 Feb. 25, 1841. 105-3 mo

IMPORTED
Flatterer
 Will make the ensuing season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber. Terms, \$50 the season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July 1841. Breeders who have patronized him two seasons will be allowed a deduction twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the spring, will be permitted to attend him in the fall (if desired) gratis, or in the following spring for half price.
 —PEDIGREE—
 FLATTERER was got by MULEY, (sire of imp. Lexington &c.) his dam Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpelle by Gohanna—g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Evelasting by Eclipse—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.
 Extended Pedigree and other particulars in hand-bills.
 Mares from a distance will have good pasture gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for accidents.
 JOHN BLACK,
 Fayetteville, Feb'y. 2, 1841. 102-1f.

TRUST SALE.
 BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by John Colvin, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will on Saturday 20th March next at the residence of said Colvin, expose at public sale, for cash, the following property, viz. One Negro man, One Woman, and three Children.
 JOHN McNEILL, Trustee.
 Feb. 15, 1841. 104-4f

NOTICE.
 TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on Monday the 8th instant:
 A Negro woman, who calls herself MILLY, and says she belongs to William Thompson, of Wake county; said Negro is about twenty-four or five years of age, dark complexioned and about five feet high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with, as the law directs.
 W. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.
 Fayetteville, March 11, 1841. 107-1f

BRILLIANT SCHEME:
60,000 DOLLARS
\$30,000 \$15,000
 16 drawn ballots, making MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.
UNION LOTTERY.
 Class No. TWO, for 1841,
 To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 17th April, 1841.
D. S. GREGORY, & CO. MANAGERS.
GRAND PRIZES.
 1 prize of - - - 60,000
 1 " " " " " 30,000
 1 " " " " " 15,000
 1 " " " " " 10,000
 1 " " " " " 8,000
 1 " " " " " 7,000
 1 " " " " " 6,000
 1 " " " " " 5,500
 1 " " " " " 4,000
 1 " " " " " 2,500
 1 " " " " " 2,311
 4 " " " " " 2,000
 5 " " " " " 1,750
 10 " " " " " 1,500
 10 " " " " " 1,250
 50 " " " " " 1,000
 50 " " " " " 500
 50 " " " " " 400
 100 " " " " " 300
 100 " " " " " 250
 170 " " " " " 200
 124 " " " " " 150
 124 " " " " " 100
 16 drawn numbers out of 78 !!
 Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—
 Eights \$2 50.
 Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$250
 Do do 25 half do 130
 Do do 25 Quarter do 65
 Do do 25 Eighth do 32 50
 Orders for Tickets and Shares and certificates of packages, in the above brilliant scheme will be promptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address, D. S. Gregory, & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C.

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. 104-1f

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

Gardner and McKethan, CARRIAGE MAKERS.
 HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,
 6 Carriages,
 7 Barouches,
 5 four-wheel Buggies, very light,
 3 Buggy Gigs, do.
 5 Sulkeys, do.
 6 Spring Wagons and
 4 Chair Wagons.
 Also, a very large assortment of work which we are daily finishing.
 Also a general assortment of Coach-Maker's materials kept constantly on hand and for sale.
 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, March 12, 1841. 56-1f.

Political.
 From the North Carolina Standard.
Whig Profession—Whig Practice.
 Every man in the country recolects the outcry about the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren, in his furniture, &c. Some recent proceedings in Congress have exposed the whole matter; and it now appears, from the testimony of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, that the furniture of the President's House, having been seven years, or upwards in use, is, of necessity, more or less injured or defaced, notwithstanding the utmost care and attention have been paid to its preservation. A portion of it, (says the same authority,) hastily collected for Mr. Madison, in 1814, at auction, &c., never was suited to the house in which it is placed, and where it has been altogether useless. Well, what was to be done under such circumstances? Why the whig members of Congress, with an audacity that feels no shame, have appropriated \$6000 for furniture as absolutely necessary for President Harrison! This is what the sailors would call coming it over the gulls, "hand over hand."
 But let us look into the articles required for the log-cabin President. We guess our farmers will think some of them a little too costly for log-cabin folks. Will not our fellow-citizens open their eyes? Will they not ask themselves, are we awake? Can these be the whig economists who so loudly exclaimed against extravagance? Did they not tell us that Mr. Van Buren was living in princely splendor, and do they not now say there is no furniture fit for the President's House?—But to the details:
North Chamber.
 8 chairs \$22 00
 Wardrobe 50 00
 Marble top workstand 18 00
 Fire set 6 50
 Dressing table 35 00
 Curtains for three windows 60 00
 1 feather bed 45 50
 1 curled maple French bedstead 25 00
 1 curled hair mattress 45 00
 1 centre table 25 00
 1 set chamber toilet ware 16 00
 \$348 00

Political.
 Let us see: Washstands at \$18 each; Dressing tables at \$35 each; window curtains at \$40 per window; French Bedsteads at \$25; centre tables at \$75; Lounges (which some folks call things to "lazy on") at \$60; chairs at \$100 per dozen; sofas at \$75 each; hearth rugs at \$25; carpets at \$275; with a variety of similar articles. We beg our readers to look carefully over the account and then tell their neighbors how nicely whig professions and practices tally.
 And is this all? No, no, this is not all.—Read the following extract from Congressional proceedings, in the House, on the 23d of February:
 "Mr. Leonard chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, moved the following:
 "For annual repairs of the Capitol, attending furnaces, water-closets, lamp-lighting, oil, laborers on Capitol grounds, tools, keeping iron pipes in repair, attending grates, gardeners salary, and top dressing plants, \$7,582 50.
 "Mr. L. explained the amendment and it was adopted.
 "Mr. L. then proposed the following:
 "For annual repairs of the President's House, gardeners salary, horse and cart, laborers, tools, and amount due for repairs of furniture, \$2628."
 Mr. Wise inquired if the salary of the President's gardener was included.
 Mr. Leonard. It is.
 Mr. Lincoln explained the amendment.
 After some further conversation between Mr. Wise, Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Stanly, as to the duties and the authority of the Committee on the Public Buildings over the public grounds, the amendment was agreed to.
 Our fellow citizens will perceive that President Harrison is provided with a Gardener. The people will recollect what the whig stump orators and presses said about Mr. Van Buren's Gardener. Is not this first rate—most capital humbug?
 "The whigs have been crying out "reform!" "reform!" This is "reform with a vengeance." The gold spoon humbug also exploded on the day the proceedings above quoted took place. Mr. Duncan desired to know if there

Political.
 From the New York Herald, a Whig paper.
The Inaugural.
 The inaugural address of Gen. Harrison has given rise to all sorts of speculations and remarks in this city. The Whig papers lauded it, as matter of course; the New Era neither gave a single comment, or even the address itself. The Post gave a column of remarks, almost as wordy and as little to the purpose as the address itself.
 The address is one of the most unevenly composed and written documents that ever came from the brain or pen of a public functionary. Parts of it are most excellent, and other parts are most trashy. The best parts of it contain some of the soundest and purest doctrines that ever were conceived; but they are very, very hard to live up to. Many other parts are unworthy the tyro at college, or his first attempt at composition.
 Every definite statement in the address might have been given in one fourth the space which the message occupies. There are too many words; it deals too much in generalities. There is too much said about nothing. The remarks about one term, were all unnecessary; that point was in the contract; those relative to the interference of office holders in elections are just, and what they should be. But in relation to the veto and executive power there is too much twaddle; all the points could have been given in a dozen lines.
 The nonsense about "an exclusive metallic currency," is a crotchet of his own brain; a sort of a shuttlecock which he stuck up and knocked down for amusement three times in one paragraph. The remarks about the District of Columbia are miserably written; the sentences are involved, complicated, and tortuous; they may be construed to mean anything or nothing. The balderdash about Oliver Cromwell, Caesar, and Bolivar, will elevate the President in the eyes of no one. He does not understand the character of either.
 The clumsy allusions to Greece and Rome repeated again and again, may be thought classic by some, but it would be difficult to prove them so.
 As to the statement about no republic ever merging into an aristocracy, General Harrison ought to have read the history of Venice, and one or two republics we could name, before he made the sweeping assertions we find in his message.
 The miserable manner in which the subject of abolition, and especially the subject of our foreign relations were shirred over, is sufficient to stamp the inaugural with reproach from all. This should have been remedied. But the beautiful remarks about the spirit of party; and the blasting effect of factions, cover a multitude of errors. On account of these few points; and the tone of goodness and benevolence breathed through the whole, we are compelled to repeat that the inaugural contains many excellent remarks and resolves, but amazing hard to live up to.

Political.
 A correspondent of the New York Post, has taken the trouble to tag together no less than twenty-two of the references to Corderri, Selects Veteris, Viri Romae, and Eutropius, which cluster the Roman nosed Inaugural, in glancing over which again, we find that besides the "two grains of wheat" before mentioned, there is some Indian Corn. See the maize in the following part of a sentence, which is at once a specimen of dignity, taste, and style:
 "Although the fiat of the people has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be." &c. &c.
 May it not be doubted whether the President may not have consulted his self-respect better, by refraining from any allusion to any delusion under which it may have been supposed the people may have voted? And may not a reader not very careless, interpret this perspicuous sentence into an admission that there may have been, or was delusion?
 Chas. Mercury.

Political.
 "Banks are a great accommodation to business men."—This is the principal argument used by the advocates of the banking system; on it a New Orleans paper makes the following remarks.
 "It is a curious fact connected with our banking operations, that those who have heretofore engrossed the favors of the discount-board—whose cup of bank accommodations has been filled to overflowing, are the very persons who are now plunged deepest in embarrassment, if not in bankruptcy and ruin. The system which but a few years since made them the object of envy, and the higher magnates of the land, has, in the issue of its operations, hurled them into the deep abyss of poverty and misfortune. Yet it seems but just that those who glittered in the pride of bank-wrought confidence, should share the fate of the instrument which bore them upwards

Political.
 in the career of luxury and power, and there sustained them until wheeled in a common ruin."
 From the Charleston Mercury.
The Tobacco Trade.
 We have remarked how all the earth loveth and cherisheth the divine weed of the Western World, which if we estimate the effects upon the human family, should lead us to set down as history that in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, adventurers did project mighty and very perilous voyages whereby they discovered Tobacco, rather than America. For the Frenchmen who snuffeth deep policy with his rapae—the German who soareth to the sublimest darkness, on the wing of this our pegasus—the Dutchman who doth as it were corn, or the ranness and crudities of his villainous clime, with the conservative steaming of his pipe—the Turk who casteth his lazy and luxurious spirit at full length on the floating clouds of the burning incense—the Hindoo, to whom the advent of Tobacco was the last and most glorious incarnation of Vishnu, and further on the Chinese, with whom the blooming girl even, faileth not to wear at her girdle jauntily and coquettishly the rich wrought silken purse full of the leaf and finely moulded and ornate pipe ready to be used at the first gossiping corner—what to all these is the New World, but that the Indian divinity descended in his robe of light and smiles and where he toucheth the earth at the feet of his devout children shot up the broad green leaf of Tobacco! It would seem that the whole earth ought to love us for it—but ingratiate! There must be something like religion in the human devotion to this herb—for about no other subject than that, has there been so much contention—such an everlasting antipathy to absolute toleration—such an abominable interference of law makers—such an incurable proclivity to turn it into a public trade, a government monopoly, and let the State dole out to the devotees just such quantity and quality of the article as suited the court interest. We do not find any example of the same perversity in regard to other articles of luxurious necessity. Thus the Ancients delighted their palates (see the learned author of "Peregrine Pickle," with infusions of *asafoetida* (literally gum stinky, or as the Teutonic race politely designate it—*Taufeldsch*, Devils' polly) yet we are not informed that any Greek or Roman, or Persian or African Administration ever claimed the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling *assafoetida* puddings. But let that pass and turn us to the facts.
 Of the Asiatic regulations on the subject of Tobacco, we are ignorant. But the article is produced to supply domestic consumption, and there is scarcely any commerce in it between different countries. No Tobacco is believed to be exported from this country to Asia. But in Europe every country with the exception of Turkey, is more or less interested in our Tobacco crop. This singularity is also to be remarked, that all countries in Europe, except Great Britain and Norway, are producers of Tobacco, and that our own is little used but in mixture, it having a strength and pungency which no culture has succeeded in giving to the plant in that quarter of the world. Beyond the necessity for this seasoning as it were, of their own weaker article, with the sharper juices of ours, the appetite of the European demandeth not American tobacco. Its use is then more limited than we suppose—though the fact that in the article of snuff, in spite of the cost, we still depend on Europe, is to the point. The German leaf too, for the pipe, is not a little consumed in the United States, and is indeed an article, which for its mild and gentle inspiration, we can commend to the philosophic portion of our readers. The cultivation of tobacco in Europe is not exactly therefore competition with us, and the duties of the foreign leaf are not exactly protection. This fact is of the utmost importance—that in Belgium and Holland, where the duties on American tobacco are altogether nominal, the domestic growth of the plant is greater than in any country of the same extent throughout Europe. In Sweden, too, the duty is very light, and there are not, that we know of, any discriminations—any disadvantage, yet nearly two thirds of the tobacco consumed in that country is of European growth, and the same is true of Denmark where the consumption of the article is very great, and the duty on American tobacco is scarcely enough to pay the expense of collection. Prussia presents a fact still more remarkable. A duty of \$331 per hundred pounds is levied on American tobacco, while the native cultivation is subject to a tax on the land which appears fully equal to that duty. Yet the latest accounts we have of the production of tobacco in Prussia, show that the crop yielded 13,000,000 pounds, worth about \$500,000—while our own commercial tables show an export from the United States to Prussia of only 19 hhds., worth less than \$2000. It does not appear so certain, therefore, that a free competition between American and European tobacco would so essentially benefit the former.
 One other fact and we have done for today.—The greatest market for American tobacco in Europe is in that country where the most oppressive duties are levied on it. In Great Britain the cultivation is absolutely prohibited, and the commercial relations of that country with the United States give us a national command of her market.
The cost of Paper Money.—The late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the currency generally, and of banks and banking in particular, deserves to take

BLANKS
 The same furniture as above for