

condition equally prosperous with Great Britain! Save us, we say again, from the withering effects of a National Bank.—N. Y. New Era.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, May 15, 1841.

A slip from the Standard Office, gives Genl. Saunders a majority of 225 in Wake Co., and says his election is certain.

No Reduction of Wages.

We have so often before exposed the hypocrisy of the whig cry of "no reduction of wages," that we really did not think it worth while to notice the article in the Observer last week.

On the 27th of March, we published the following: The Fayetteville Whig Banner before the Election.

No Reduction of Wages.

So much for profession. Now for practice. Orders were received this week, from Washington, to reduce one-fifth, or thereabout, the wages of the poor laborers, &c., employed at our arsenal.

The impudence of Whiggery has asserted that this order was given by Mr. Van Buren. We give it the LIE DIRECT, and have the proof to back us. "Ye Gods, it doth amaze me!"

To this the Observer said not a word. It was a few days ago alluded to in another paper, when, for the first time, the Observer has taken it up.

The Observer now says he has his statement from one "cognizant of all the facts" which statement goes on to say that "the measure of reduction is a general one, and that the object was to approximate the wages paid by the government, as near as might be practicable, to the wages paid by individuals."

But that every body saw the mottoes, it would have been denied that such mottoes were ever used, and to make the best of it he can, he says they had allusion to Senator Tappan's and Mr. Buchanan's speeches, the former of whom went so far as to declare that the wages of a common laborer ought to be brought down to 16 cents a day; and the latter that wages in this country ought to be made to correspond to those in Europe, which are from 3d. to 1s. 5d. a day.

More Whig Promises. We were promised that all sinecures should be abolished. We can point Mr. Secretary Bell to one in this town. We have inquired into the duties to be performed by the military store keeper and paymaster at the arsenal at this place, and learn that the whole duty that he has to perform monthly, could be done in one day by any smart clerk, and here is \$1600 being paid annually, for what could as well be performed by some body else now, as it was the first two years the arsenal was commenced.

The Chartist in England. "Do you think it so very wonderful that the Chartists make such a noise about the condition of the working classes in England? Look at the facts:—At Liverpool, there are 7,862 cellars, 'dark, damp, dirty, and ill ventilated,' in which live 39,090 of the working people: there are also 2,270 courts, in which from two to six families reside, and a few of these courts have more than one outlet.

What is this world coming to! The following is from the Baltimore Sun, a neutral paper; and it is the only one which has given the expression quoted, the importance it deserves.

THE RICHMOND WHIG, the organ of the whig party in Virginia, acknowledges the United States Bank TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and says "but how long will starving men stand out for principles?" But here is the article from the Sun:

MAKING OPINIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A National Bank.—"But how long will starving men stand out for principle?" that is the question—a question asked by a Virginia editor, and which taken in connexion with its context, is evidently intended to convey the idea, that men in such a condition would "stand out for principle" but a very short time, if indeed they would "stand out" at all.

What a comment is this on the effect of a great National Bank. That single paragraph is enough to bring tears to the eyes of the most unfeeling. What misery, what destruction! look at the poverty and wretchedness of the laboring classes in England, and it is there that they have a great Government Bank on purpose to prevent these evils.

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taken, has but given additional evidence of the justice of their claim. We have not the smallest doubt, that in the event of the three commissioners settling the question, the United States will stand under a considerable compromise, and that being the case, the State of Maine will not abide the adjustment, and there's an end—we will be just where we were before, and there will always be, until Great Britain relinquishes her claim, however much Mr Fox may wheedle Mr Webster.

The Public Printer—Whig Testimony.

The dismissal of Blair and Rives as public printers has occupied a little public attention, and as Mr Ewing is now in the whig cabinet, his opinions may have some force.

"The public printers, I am happy to say, are not Executive officers. They hold their office by virtue of a contract, UNDER A LAW WHICH WE HAVE NO POWER OR AUTHORITY TO VIOLATE, because the Constitution provides that contracts cannot be impaired."

Will even the whigs now deny that the United States Senate, headed by Mr Clay, Willie P. Mangum, &c., have committed the most outrageous breach of law and honor, that was ever countenanced by any party? It is a downright outrage upon the rights of a citizen of the United States.

While upon this subject we may as well state that in this same speech, he strongly advocated the reduction of salaries. He is now in office himself, and has the power and opportunity to suggest to Congress, the propriety of reducing the salaries of three-fourths of the office-holders in the country.

It will save for the country means essential to promote objects of general utility; and it will preserve, what is of much deeper importance to the country—

"A brave yeomanry, their country's pride, Who, if once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Biddleism and Roguery Synonymous.

In reading Mr Lippincott's letter to the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, which uses Mr Biddle very bad, it appears that Mr Biddle took from the Bank, without ever accounting for it, sums amounting to \$799,544 10, \$398,544 10 of which was paid on his own receipts.

Murder. A Mr. Matlock was killed in Anson county, on the 1st inst., by a man named Holdca. Holdca is now in jail at Wadesborough.

Another! Mr James H. Wright, keeper of a hotel in Knoxville, Ga., was shot on Sunday morning, the 25th ult., while on his way to church, by a Mr Champion. Champion has been arrested. They were both men of large families.

Naval. Commodore Beverly Kennon has been ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Washington city, D. C. which was vacated by the death of Commodore Stevens.

Mr Loring the editor of the North Carolina Standard, will be absent from his post for some weeks. Mr William Stringer has charge of the establishment during his absence.

The Savannah Georgian says that the Democratic Convention consisted of 330 delegates, representing most of the counties in the State. That's cheering, indeed!

The chilly, drizzling rains of winter still hang round us, arresting vegetation, and making one feel like the ague and fever. The sun disdains to shine more than two days in a week, and summer seems as unlikely to get here, as those Harrison times we've heard so much talk of.

A Military Convention Was held at Harford, Conn., on the 6th of May, 1841, to take into consideration the improvement of the Militia system. We should be truly glad to see such a spirit in North Carolina.

Read! Read! Read!!! We ask every subscriber to this paper, to read attentively the first article on the first page, from the Charleston Mercury. How is it possible that with such light as this before their eyes, men will not see, and seeing will not act according to the dictates of truth?

Attention, Militia Officers. We see by the Pennsylvania, that the democratic militia officers of the New York militia have been removed without any alleged cause, and whigs put in their places. They were General Wetmore, Paymaster, and General White, Quarter Master General. That's a new kind of whig proscription.

Was it a Hoax? The Savannah Georgian says, that the story of White's re-education by the power of a galvanic battery, is a hoax got up by the editor of the Louisville, Ky., Journal. Wonder?

Villainy Rewarded! The Pennsylvania of the 6th inst., furnishes the names of 9 persons, who were engaged in the recent New York election frauds, that have been rewarded by the present administration with office and emolument!

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has nullified Governor Porter's veto on the Bank and Revenue Bill, by passing it by a majority of over two-thirds.

The Candidate. A portion of the democrats of Philadelphia, have formed themselves into an "Old Ironsides Club," and strongly recommend Commodore Charles Stewart, to the support of the democracy of the Union, for the Presidency. Such movements are premature and ill-timed.

Our friends are informed that we keep all kinds of Blanks for sale, at the usual prices.

Our Election

Came off yesterday, smoothly, peaceably, and so unlike an election that a stranger would scarce have noticed that one was going on. And this accounts for the state of the poll which we give below. It will be seen that this town and vicinity polled but 386 votes, about 200 less than were polled in November. The full vote then, was 582. Our strength which lay principally among the farmers in the vicinity of the town, was not put out.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Table with columns: Precincts, McCallum, De'e, ry. Rows include Fayetteville, John Monroe's, Thomas Gregory's, E. Vann's, Flea Hill, Aversborough, M. Boie's, Neil McLean's, Barbacue, Col. Smith's, Arch'd. Munroe's, Newberry's, John E. McRae's.

Dem. maj., 95. The whole vote of the county, last Nov., was 1562; the above shows but 823, or little more than half.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Mellonsville, Anson Co. N. C. April 27, 1841.

Messrs Holmes & Bayne: Gentlemen,—I see in the Observer a correspondence, dated Mellonsville, N. C., March 21, 1841, over the name of H. A. Crawford, P. M., at this place, accompanied by a certificate with several respectable names appended to it, intended to screen Mr Crawford from a charge made in the Carolinian of the 20th February last, of which, he says, I claim "the honor of being the author."

Now, I propose to state the manner in which the office has been conducted for the last sixteen months, and defy Mr Crawford to contradict my statement. The post master resides about one and a half miles from this place, comes here generally on Wednesday morning and opens the mail, at Dr. John B. Cottrill's where he keeps all the records of his office, (such as accounts of mails received, mails sent, &c.) and delivers a part of the letters and newspapers, and the balance he carries off to Mr Wilson Chambers, a private house, in the neighborhood, not more than two miles and a half from another Post Office, and at a place far more inconvenient than where the office was formerly kept.

I am not so well acquainted with the management at Mr Chambers' but a certificate from one of your subscribers will explain that matter, and also whether or not there has been any complaint about not getting papers. I now repeat that I dare Hugh A. Crawford to deny the above statement, in his own name. But I think he knows better; he knows too well that it can be proved, by every man well acquainted with the matter.

But I cannot quit Mr Crawford here. I should like for him to explain under what clause of the law relating to Post Offices, he finds authority for receiving (10) numbers of the Log Cabin (a political newspaper, published in the State of New York,) once a week to his address as Post Master and furnishing it to such as would take it, free of postage. Mr Crawford may deny having done so, and try to get out of it, by charging them with postage hereafter; but that won't do; he has made his return to the department, and if he collects the postage hereafter, he will hardly be at the trouble of letting them know that he made out his returns wrong. If Mr Crawford wants any explanation on this last matter, I will give it with pleasure, provided he will furnish me with a copy of his returns to the Post Office Department, for the two last quarters of last year.

I have stated nothing here, but what I firmly believe to be correct, and what I believe could be proved if the matter was investigated. I do not wish to wrong Mr Crawford willfully—but I think his conduct ought to be exposed, and feel willing to aid in doing so.

Yours, respectfully, E. P. HARRELL.

I certify that I have been a subscriber to the North Carolinian, for nearly two years past, at Mellonsville, Anson county, N. C., and that I have been at great trouble in getting my papers from the Post Office. At one time, I went to Mr Wilson Chambers' after my papers, three weeks in succession without getting any; the fourth time I called there, I got all that was due me. I was informed that the paper came to the office every week, regular. I have frequently applied there since for my papers, without getting them.

JAMES A. HARRELL. Mellonsville, April 24, 1841.

Most of the merchants in this town closed their doors yesterday, the 14th, in accordance with the recommendation of the President. Business, generally, we believe, was suspended.

The Virginia Election. Notwithstanding that the whigs claim a gain in Virginia, it appears that their vote on joint ballot is only six, when last year we understand it was 10. There is a large majority of Congressmen elect, opposed to a National Bank. So much for the whig gain.

KENTUCKY.—The whig papers say the Kentucky delegation to Congress, stands as it did last year, 11 whigs and 2 democrats. Kentucky still holds on to Clay's coat tail.

Unusually Late. The Vermont Gazette, speaking of the season, says: "The season is very backward and little is comparatively done towards ploughing and putting in of seed. The fruit trees, which commonly by this time blossom, have not yet begun to bud. This in connection with the unexpected prostration under the present administration of all kinds of business, and the unexampled scarcity of money, creates a general gloom and despondency which we have never before witnessed. We are not superstitious, but can any one who believes that the Almighty punished the Israelites, by famine and death, for their unjust complaints, longer doubt the cause of these judgments."

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The Candidate. A portion of the democrats of Philadelphia, have formed themselves into an "Old Ironsides Club," and strongly recommend Commodore Charles Stewart, to the support of the democracy of the Union, for the Presidency. Such movements are premature and ill-timed.

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The incident of the burning of the Caroline has been dramatized, and is to be produced at the Baltimore Theatres.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the Charles Downing, Capt. Dent, the following letter from the Georgian has received the following letter.

HERALD OFFICE. St. Augustine, May 5, 1841.

A comparison of the accounts from Florida for the last two months, varied and congratulatory as they have been, will show you that after all said, next to nothing has in the interim been accomplished towards closing our Indian troubles.

The Indians are roaming about the country in small parties or families as usual, but never show themselves at any post except it be at Tampa, the General's Head Quarters, or some post in the neighborhood. At these places a few men come in at a time, with some story, which is readily received by credulous ears—get plenty of drink—some presents, and then go out again. Such is the daily routine.

All this may, in process of time, bring about so good a feeling among the Indians, that they will come in spontaneously for emigration, but the people of Florida, anxious to cultivate their lands in safety, consider it a very slow process at best, and one that will probably result in no good.

With every respect for Gen. Armistead and Capt. Page, who now arrange the pending negotiations, whose zeal and good intentions are not to be questioned, I very much fear that they have lost one year for us—that the Indians scattered abroad, will harvest the crops they have planted—that snow and cold weather will presently be an excuse for not going to Arkansas this season, and that some time or other, in commencing a winter campaign, we shall find the enemy better provided for us than they were last October.

I wish not to be a prophet of sorrow to come; but it is right that the nation should be informed that there is little in Florida to indicate an early termination of a puny contest, that has already swallowed up the treasures which might have defended us against a formidable foe. Be, therefore, by no means taken aback, should you soon hear that more men are wanted, more rations wanted, or more money wanted, or of new campaigns to be prosecuted with vigor. All these things are at the moment quiet as probable as that any Indian worth the value of a halter will allow himself to come within the range of a noose.

Anatomical Models of M. Auzoux.

Among the wonderful triumphs of art, are the anatomical models of M. Auzoux representing the entire human body with all of its internal organs, in their true positions. Only three of these figures, as far as we know, have been imported into this country, one being in Kentucky, another in New York, and the third belonging to Professor Dunbar, of the Washington University at Baltimore. We have had the pleasure of examining the latter with admiration. The model, being that of a boy four feet in height, is entirely stripped of the skin and the outer integument. Every extensive layer of muscles is separated from the underlying stratum, and can be detached, carrying with it its own bloodvessels and nerves. As the muscles are taken off, in the case of the head, the outer layer of muscles covering the bony cranium can be removed, then the superior part of the skull, thus exhibiting the brain before the eye of the observer, in color and appearance like life. This organ is again divided into sections, rendering it easy to study the inmost resources of its structure. In the thorax, the great outer sheathing of muscles being removed, a section of the ribs, and sternum or breast bone, is next taken away, exhibiting the lungs and heart, and all the greater vessels carrying the blood through the system. Below these, the diaphragm, stomach, and intestines, with the liver exhibited, all in their natural places, traversed in all directions by the minute ramifying arteries and veins. In fine, it is a most wonderful minute and faithful display of that fearful and delicate machine, the human body. Next to the patient thought and infinite ingenuity required to mould each little portion of minute anatomy, the coloring of these parts is a subject of admiration. It has been pronounced by surgeons and others who have had opportunities of seeing the parts in a living and healthy state, when making incisions during surgical operations, to be exquisitely natural and true. To avoid the disgusting process of actual dissection, to render the acquisition of anatomy easy to the student in warm climates, and to give the man of science and letters an opportunity of turning at any moment to the profound recesses of cavity or structure in the human body, M. Auzoux has constructed his laborious work. And it is gratifying to learn that his models are not only purchased generally by the professors and medical institutions in Europe, but that the French government has bought great numbers of them to be placed in public places of instruction, that all classes may have a free access to them.—Balt. Sun.

SPURIOUS TEA.—The manufacture of tea is carried on to a great extent in Great Britain, and persons often fancy themselves indulging in the luxury of sipping the fragrant decoction of the Chinese herb, when perhaps they are swallowing with gusto the ill-flavored juices of the most common and despised plants in Old England. Imagination is a powerful agent in deceiving even intelligent people.

We find in a late English paper an account of a trial of Edward Glover, on a charge for having in his possession 2,000 pounds of fabricated tea. An officer testified that having received a warrant to search the defendant's premises, he and two other persons, proceeded there, and discovered an immense quantity of leaves closely resembling China tea. Some of it was in sacks and hampers, and a great portion was lying about for drying, for which purpose the place was fitted up with the necessary stoves and utensils. They immediately gave notice to Government of the