

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, Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

Volume 3.—Number 121.

TERMS

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, 3 50

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 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 months.

Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

Subscribers wishing to make remittances 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, or super royal sheet, for 30 copies, \$2 50
For 50 copies, 3 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00

HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 30 copies, 3 00
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00

CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.

BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 quires, 75

CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

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.

VENDI EXPO, constables levy COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court.

APPEARANCE BONDS

WIGGS, Supr. and Co. Ct.

C. A. S. A. Supr. Ct.

(INDICMENTS for Affay, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.

CERTIFICATES, Ck. Co. Ct.

JURY TICKETS

ORDERS to overseers of Roads

BASTARDY BONDS

TAX RECEIPTS

WITNESS TICKETS

EJECTMENTS

PATROL NOTICES

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds

Deeds, common,

Sheriff's Deeds,

Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds,

Do Delivery do

Appeal Bonds,

Equity Subpenas,

Superior Court Fi. Fa.

County Court Sci. Fa. to receive judgment.

County Court Subpenas,

Superior Court Warrants,

Bonds for Col'd. Apprentices.

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 1st 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 flatter 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 MELEY, (sire of imp. Lavation &c.) his dam Clare, by Marmon—g. d. Harpalice by Gollanna—g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mated—Evelasting by Eclipse—Hyona by Snap—Miss Belisa by Regulus—Bartlett's Children—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Beryl Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c. Extended Pedigree and other particulars in hand.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage 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.

Fayetteville, Feby. 2, 1841. JOHN BLACK. 102-1f

POTATOES.

20 BUSHELS POTATOES.
GEO. McNEILL.
Feb. 12, 1841. 103-1f

LIME.

60 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale,
GEO. McNEILL.
Feb. 12, 1841. 103-1f

SYRUP!

3 barrels Camps' refined Syrup.
3 barrels New Orleans TREACLE.
For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
December, 1840.

CALL AT THIS OFFICE
FOR NEAT WORK AND CHEAP.



ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. E. SMITH.
My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

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?

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

—Among which are—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challises, and Mou-line d'Laines, (some of which are very fine) Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, Black and Blue Black Bombazines, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c., &c., with many other articles; All of which being brought at the lowest package price is offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

Loco Foco

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. 80-1f



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.



WE 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 Sulkies, 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.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. ANN BROWN

WOULD Respectfully inform the public, and especially her friends, the adjoining counties of Sampson and Robeson, that she will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, transient or permanent.

To those who know her, she hopes she needs no recommendation, and to others she will only say, her exertions shall be to give satisfaction.

Her residence is on Gillespie street, at the Mumford House. The stages arrive and depart, immediately opposite her door.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1841. 115-1f

* * * The Observer will copy the above one week, and send the account to this office.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY Frame House, containing four rooms, passage and Kitchen, situated on Hay Mount, and as a SUMMER RESIDENCE, might be so improved, as not to be surpassed by any in the neighborhood.

TERMS will be made known on application to Mrs. WATTS, on the premises, or at the Seminary.

All Kinds OF BLANKS!

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound! GEO. McNEILL.
for sale by
Nov. 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE has now received a good assortment of goods bought at the North, out of the latest arrivals, and since the recent decline in the price of GOODS.

Superior Cloths; Blue, Black, Green, and Invisible Green.
Pantaloons Stuffs; Summer Cloths; Game-broon; Erminettes; Linen Drillin; Vestings; Common, Plain and Printed; Shilias; Printed Lains; Jaconets.

Calicoes; Gingham; Ribbons; Fancy Handkerchiefs and Gloves; Irish Linens; Manchester Shirtings; and Family Long Cloths; Linen Diapers; Palm Leaf Hats; Hoods; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas and Parasols; Wool and Fur Hats; Boots and Shoes; Crockery Ware and Glass Ware.

Those who wish to purchase goods, are respectfully invited to call, where they will find as many articles, as they can expect to find in a store.

April 24, 1841. 113-3ao

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Bladen County,

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons, vs. Wm. Simmons.—Pet. for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demand to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841. ALEXANDER McDOWELL CLK. 113-3mo

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 Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application post-paid.

F. C. HILL. 96-1f.

Wilmington, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

BEING desirous of moving to another part of the Town, more convenient to my business, I will sell the HOUSE & LOT whereon I now reside, situate on Hillsborough street above Green. There are three rooms in the house; Kitchen, Smoke-House and Stable on the Lot—fencing good. The House is NEW and in good repair. Also, an unimproved lot adjoining. I will sell the above property at a reasonable price, and give a liberal credit.

—ALSO—

50 ACRES of good Piny Land, unimproved, within 7 miles of Town, on the Turnpike Road. For further particulars, inquire at this office.

CHARLES R. JONES. 114-1f

Fayetteville, May 1, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Columbus County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1841.

Richard L. Byrne, vs. Anthony Cribb.

[Original Attachment.]

Isham Soul, Elliott Hinson and John Messer, Summoned as Garnishers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, Anthony Cribb, hath absconded or so concealed himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, whereupon it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for 6 weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said Cribb of the issuing of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear before said Court to be held on the 2d Monday in August 1841, and then and there reply and plead; or Judgment by Default will be awarded against him.

Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Whitesville, the 2d day of May, 1841. CHARLES BALDWIN, Clerk. 116-6t

Whitesville, May 10, 1841.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEINGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time; and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted

Carriage Harness,

Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,

Buggy ditto, ditto,

Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,

Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,

Gig and Wagon Whips,

Wagon Brides and Collars,

Riding Whips and Spurs,

Saddle Bags,

Bridles and Martingales,

Coach Lace and Morocco,

Knobs and Tacks,

Gig and Barouche Tops, and second-hand carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 114-1f

JOB PRINTING

LAMP OIL.

First quality WINTER pressed.
For sale by
December, 18th. GEO. McNEILL.

FISH!

15 BARRELS CUT HERRING.

15 Barrels Whole Herring
10 Half Barrels Shad. Being expected by the Henrietta Line. For sale by
GEO. McNEILL. 118-1f

May 28, 1841.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Maryland State Colonization Convention.

We sketched in brief, a few days since, the formula of the proceedings of this body, with the intention of advertising again to the communication of the Board of Managers, the admirable commentary address of Mr. Latrobe thereon, and the discussion on the third resolution submitted by the committee. The communication consists of an interesting detail of facts associated with the establishment of the colony at Cape Palmas; its geographical position and the advantages appertaining thereto, embracing salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, the great commercial facilities which it enjoys in relation to the traffic along the coast of Africa, and sundry other particulars in point. Its population is now upwards of 500, composed of emigrants from Maryland and their children. The governor, Mr. Russwurm, is a gentleman of color, as is also the colonial physician, important results accomplished within the later years of the colony's existence. It is a peculiarity in the charter of the colony, that its fundamental law embodies the temperance code. The principal town is on the promontory of Cape Palmas, and is surrounded five miles into the interior, with the farms of the colonists. Besides the school supported by the society, and one maintained by an association of ladies in Baltimore, there are several maintained by the missionaries, to which the colonists have access. The most friendly relations are entertained with the neighboring native tribes.

The comparative prosperity of the colony, has evidently been unparalleled in the colonial history of the world. The residue of the communication consists of a review of the rise and progress of the Colonization Society of the State of Maryland. It grew out of the inefficient action of the American Colonization Society—a national institution—to which had been contributed large sums without the slightest benefit to Maryland. In 1834 independent State action was adopted, and the colony at Cape Palmas purchased, which now, in 1841, is in the most flourishing condition, and commanding an extent of country sufficient to afford a bountiful home to every colored man who desires to enjoy the real freedom to which he may aspire.

And what is the project of the society?—What is its aim and purpose? Is it a feasible one? asked the speaker. Many persons say it is not. It is viewed in this way. There are at the present period, 61,000 free blacks in the State of Maryland, to remove whom to Cape Palmas would cost, for each individual, an average of \$30, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$1,830,000; a sum which the society, aided by all the friends of colonization in the State, can scarcely be expected to contribute, and therefore, say the incredulous, colonization is a visionary and infeasible scheme. But this is altogether an erroneous view of the whole subject. The society does not, and never did propose to raise funds for the removal of the free blacks; its only object was to provide a colony for their reception whenever they chose to go there. It was to be to them an asylum whither they might go by choice, and at their own expense, to the enjoyment of that freedom and independence which a wise and necessary policy denies them here; they can have freedom, but not equality, wealth but not independence in Maryland; but in Maryland in Liberia they can have and enjoy substantially, freedom and independence precisely as the whites do here. There the colored man may participate at once in all social and political privileges, and aspire to the highest honor which a young and thriving nation presents to his ambition. Here—and it is a solemn fact which every free Negro should amply contemplate—here, he never can! He must be barred access to the political arena, even at the threshold; he must be subject to laws in the formation of which his sanction or disapproval is impotent, and never regarded or asked; and if he hopes for a change in this respect, he may assure himself that his hopes are most vain. Now there is a remarkable statistical fact assimilating itself with the foregoing. In England there is no station save the throne to which the meanest individual in the realm may not aspire. The humblest citizen toiling in poverty and rags, may by the exercise of talent and integrity and the concurrence of events, become Lord Chancellor of England and grace the highest seat of honor amongst the peers of the nation; yet with this favorable influence of constitutional privileges we find that thousands and thousands of the people of Great Britain are constantly landing upon our shores; in 1832 the immigration of which year the speaker happened to possess a statement, there came into the United States and the Canadas, from Europe, 230,000 human beings, and with the exception of a comparatively small proportion sent from the prisons of the continent and paupers at parochial cost, these people had defrayed the expense themselves, and had by their own means become scattered all over the face of this country. And what induced them to accomplish this task? a task which viewed comparatively

with the price of labor in England, is perhaps more arduous than it would be to the free Negro, to accomplish his own emigration to Cape Palmas. The inducement was, the advantages they were instructed to believe awaited them in this country over and above those they enjoyed in their own. This explains the direct object of colonization; it is to make the colony itself present inducements to the free black to go there, that the Society directs its aim. The great object is to bring about a desire to remove to Cape Palmas, on the part of our free colored population, a desire so strong in consequence of the benefits which await him there, as to prompt him to go gladly and willingly to work to get there at his own cost, and thereby in fact, work out his emancipation—his emancipation from the inferiority of position he is destined inevitably to submit to here. Of the causes which have in some measure retarded the operations of the Society, the chief is attributed to abolition; colonization and abolition directly conflict in the objects and the measures proposed; the triumph of one will be the downfall of the other, and the success of colonization in Maryland will be the signal for the immediate adoption of the scheme by all the States of the Union. An abolition document had met the eye of the speaker, and what did it say to the free black man? It bade him remain where he was, and he would soon put down colonization; it told him that although he did not enjoy some unimportant privileges now, he soon would do so, and assured him that if he persisted in remaining in America the whites would have to compromise with him, and would soon consider and adopt some means for the accommodation of the colored race.

But we know this to be false, mischievously false, and under this knowledge it is that colonization must put forth all its energies to avert consequences which such mischievous misrepresentations are calculated to produce. It is desirous that societies should be established in every neighborhood, for the purpose of diffusing general information to the free blacks; to show them faithfully the advantages which colonization holds out to them, and as a means to this end it was to be earnestly hoped that regular communication and trade would soon be brought about between this city and Cape Palmas. With a reverent allusion to scripture, the speaker remarked that when Joseph went away into Egypt, his old father could not believe the tales that were told him of his son's prosperity, until he saw the wagons coming back laden with the unquestionable evidences of the truth. So it will probably be with the free blacks of Maryland; they may hesitate, and doubt what we tell them, but when they see the vessels in our harbor bailing from Cape Palmas, manned by colored men, and commanded by colored men; and taking in cargoes for the colored merchants of Liberia, they, like Jacob of old, must believe. As an instance, said Mr. Latrobe, the United States sloop Cyane touched some time since at the colony, having on board, in some capacity, a free Negro, who went ashore at the town, and upon his return to this country he procured his discharge from the service, and hastened back to Cape Palmas, there to make his residence, and he is now in a thriving business and realizing wealth. The United States frigate Potomac also put in there in 1839 for stores, and obtained a supply in every respect equal to what they could have obtained at any port in the Mediterranean.

[Debate in the Convention on the resolution we published last week.]

After the reading of this resolution the Rev. Mr. Emory, of Charles county, rose to make some remarks. He regarded the resolution as at variance with the professed objects of the society, and recognized conflicting views between the first and third resolutions. He perceived in the latter an intimation that compulsion was to be resorted to at some future period. Menace, in the mildest form, was objectionable—impolitic. It was a principle of human nature, and manifested in earliest childhood, to revolt at compulsion; and man invariably arrays himself against it. There were opinions prevalent in the State very diverse on this point; some were in favor of legislative action to compel the removal of free people of color; these might think the society inert unless its members seconded and sustained such action; others were apprehensive that the immediate removal of free blacks would cause difficulty in obtaining laborers for agricultural and other purposes; but, whatever might be the diversity of opinion with respect to legislative action, the reverend gentleman thought that the society would accomplish nothing but by mild measures.

Mr. Brent rose to reply. He thought the reverend gentleman misapprehended the purpose of the resolution. The object of the society was to satisfy the free colored people that the friends of colonization stood between them and danger. In a few years they may be powerless to befriended the free Negro, in consequence of the violence of public opinion. The society also stands between them and the direful consequences of abolition. Compulsion is not contemplated by the resolution which implies only that compulsion must come from some quarter, and colonization would avert it—or rather provide against it. Abolition would destroy the tacit permission, under favor of which the free blacks remain among us, and public opinion will eventually compel them to remove. We would warn them against the delusive promises of abolitionists; the day must come when this class of people will have to remove; the day is not distant, and no man in that convention could

doubt the fact; no observing, reflecting man in the State could doubt it; unless they take our advice and improve the opportunity which colonization offers, the people will soon compel their removal; we appeal to them to consider this thing, to look at the prospect before them; and we say to them, go now in peace and enjoy happiness. The committee never entertained the opinion as understood, by the reverend gentleman.

Mr. Carey said the principle expressed in the resolution was the basis of the operations of this society; the colony had been established in view of such a result, that compulsion must come, and provision had been made against that day; but the free Negro was invited, entreated to make the colony his home now; the resolution signifies the inevitable result of delay; it contains no threat, menace or compulsion, but forcibly depicts the inevitability of the consequences of public opinion, as the free Negro population increases. The friends of colonization are the friends of the free Negroes; we tell them the truth in language not to be misunderstood, and earnestly warn them of results, if they neglect our appeal. The idea of compulsion is no novel idea among the friends of colonization, though they never intend to use it; it is now for the first time expressed; it is an unpleasant fact even to whisper in the ear of the Negro; but it must now be publicly avowed; it has been desirous to keep it out of sight;