

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, AUGUST 21, 1841.

Volume 3.—Number 130.

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, 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 arrangements 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 remittance 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 collectors 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
For 100 copies, 4 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00

HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inch 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 1000, 2 00
And for every additional 1000, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5000, 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.
- VENUE EXCHG., constables levy.
- COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. Court.
- APPEARANCE BONDS.
- WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.
- CA. SA. Superior Ct.
- INDICAMENTS for Affid. and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.
- CERTIFICATES, Cir. Co. Ct.
- JURY TICKETS.
- ORDERS to assessors of Roads.
- EXECUTION BONDS.
- TAX RECEIPTS.
- WITNESS TICKETS.
- ELECTIONS.
- PATROL NOTICES.
- LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds Deeds, commonly, Sheriff's Deeds, Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds, Do Delivery do Appeal Bonds, Equity Subpoenas, Superior Court Fi. Fa. County Court Sci. Fa. to receive judgment, County Court Subpoenas, Superior Court Warrants, Bonds for Colfd. Apprentices.

A NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 5th of October, the subscribers will open in this town, a school for boys, where the various branches of English and Classical studies will be taught. The charge for tuition will be \$10 25, per term, for all engaged in Classical studies and the higher branches of English, or \$4 per annum. For the ordinary branches of English studies the charge will be \$2 25 per term, tuition in all cases to be paid in advance, and no student received for less than a term. The year will commence on the 5th of October, and close early in August, with no intervening vacation except an occasional recess of a few days. No deduction will be made for absence, and by special agreement, the scholar taken a commodious house, the subscriber will accommodate a number of boarders at \$10 per annum, including lodging, room, fuel and lights. SIMEON COLTON, Fayetteville, August 13, 1841.

MILL STONES.

The subscriber having recently opened a new quarry of superior grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the quarry or at the store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore county Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore county, N. C. with description of the size wanted. JESSE SOWELL, Moore County, April 20, 1839.

Loco Foco FRICTION 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 3, 1840.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

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

JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH

At this Office.

Splendid LOTTERIES.

4 prizes of \$25,000 amounting to \$100,000, for 25th September; and \$50,000—\$30,000—\$25,000, for 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. Gregory, & Co., Managers.

SPLENDID UNION LOTTERY,

Class 5, for 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, September 25.

GRAND CAPITALS.

4 prizes of 25,000 dollars, making 100,000.

1 PRIZE of \$25,000

4 " " " 25,000

4 " " " 25,000

4 " " " 10,000

4 " " " 8,000

4 " " " 6,000

4 " " " 5,153

4 " " " 4,000

4 " " " 2,000

4 " " " 1,000

4 " " " 500

4 " " " 250

4 " " " 200, &c.

14 drawn numbers out of 78.

Tickets \$15—Halves 7 50—Quarters 3 75

Prizes 1 300

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$300

Do do 26 Half do 100

Do do 26 Quart. do 50

Do do 26 eighths do 25

\$50,000—\$30,000—\$25,000.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841.

Will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

16 Drawn Tickets.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 Grand capital of \$50,000

1 Splendid prize of \$30,000

4 " " " 25,000

4 " " " 10,000

1 PRIZE of \$8,000

4 " " " 7,000

4 " " " 6,000

4 " " " 5,000

4 " " " 4,000

4 " " " 2,500

4 " " " 2,311

4 " " " 2,000

4 " " " 1,750

4 " " " 1,500

4 " " " 1,250

4 " " " 1,000

4 " " " 400

400 " " " 300

100 " " " 250

170 " " " 200

16 drawn numbers out of 78

Tickets \$20—Halves 10—Quarters 5—

Eighths 2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$360

Do do 26 Half do 150

Do do 26 Quart. do 75

Do do 26 Eighth do 37 50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid scheme will receive the most prompt attention; and the drawing of each lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C.

Gardner and McKethan, CARRIAGE MAKERS.



HAVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Reduced Prices,

4 Carriages,

6 Barouches,

4 Buggies,

3 Buggy Gigs,

4 Sulkies,

8 Spring Wagons and

3 Chain 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, July 24, 1841.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

1875 Pieces Calico; 150 Pieces Printed Lawn; Gingham; Plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linen; Lawns & Diapers; Linen Cambric Hfks. 3-4 to 6-4; Brown and Bleached Domestics; Black and Colored Silks; Bombazines; Linen Drilling; Rawan Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; Blue, Black and Colored Cloths, and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton; with many other articles, all of which were purchased by the package at the late auction sales, and will be offered very cheap for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Also, on hand, Anker Bolting Cloth, at about one-half the former price. 122-1f

LIME.

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

LAMP OIL.

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

BOOK BINDERY.

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute ALL KINDS OF ORDERS in his line with neatness and dispatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Claf* and *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of Ladies particularly to the binding of MUSIC, PAINTINGS, &c., in the most handsome or plain style, also to business men, the making and binding of account books.

He proposes to receive and deliver the Books FREE OF CARRIAGE at the Store of Messrs C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge no more than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEVELL, Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 125-1f

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on 21st inst., a negro man, who says his name is MORRIS and says he belongs to JOHN H. PEARSON of Newberry District, S. C., and that he ran away from the residence of Andrew Wallace, of Columbia, S. C. Said negro had on when taken up, a pair of black ribbed cassimer pants, a soft colored sabbat dress coat; he is supposed to be about 19 or 20 years of age, brown, or copper-colored, large teeth, five feet three inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with, according to law. W. L. CALLIAS, Jailor, Fayetteville, N. C. July 24th 1841. 126-1f

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. ANN BROWN

WOULD respectfully inform the public, and especially her friends in 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 Murrell 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.

STUP!

9 barrels Camp's refined Syrup. 9 barrels New Orleans TREACLE. For sale by GEO. McNEILL, December, 18th.

LEMONS!

10 BOXES Fresh Sicily Lemons! Expected by the Henrietta Line. For sale by GEO. McNEILL, Fayetteville May 28, 1841. 118 1f

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD Assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Enquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY, Fayetteville, Nov. 30 1839. 40-1f

FOR RENT.

A NEAT and comfortable Dwelling House on Hillsborough Street, suitable for a small family, apply to JNO. E. PATTERSON, August 11. 129-3f

NOTICE.

ALL those who have borrowed Books belonging to Angus G. Kelly will confer a favor by returning them immediately to ARCHD. McDONALD, Fayetteville, August 12, 1841. 129-2f

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?

From the "American Antiquities," Supposed Origin of Human Complexions, with the ancient signification of the names of the three sons of Noah, and other curious matter.

The very names, or words, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, were in the language of Noah, (which was probably the pure Hebrew, in some sense, significant of their future national character. We proceed to show in what sense their names were descriptive, prospectively, of their several destinies in the earth, as well as also that Ham was the very name of his color, or complexion.

The word *Shem*, says Dr. Clarke, signifies *renewal*, in the language of Noah; which, as that great man, now no more, remarks, has been wonderfully fulfilled, both in a temporal and spiritual sense. In a temporal sense, first, as follows: His posterity spread themselves over the finest regions of Upper and Middle Asia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Media, Persia, and the Indus, Ganges, and possibly to China, still more eastward.

The word *Japheth*, which was the name of Noah's third son, has also its meaning, and signifies, according to the same author, that which may be exceedingly enlarged, and capable of spreading to a vast extent.

His posterity diverged eastward and westward from Ararat, throughout the whole extent of Asia, north of the great range of the Taurus and Ararat mountains, as far as the Eastern ocean; whence, as he supposes, they crossed over to America, at the straits of Behring, and in the opposite direction from those mountains, throughout Europe, to the Mediterranean sea, south from Ararat; and to the Atlantic ocean west from that region; whence also they might have passed over to America, by the way of Iceland, Greenland, and so on to the continent, along the coast of Labrador, where traces of early settlements remain, in parts now desert. Thus did Japheth enlarge himself, till his posterity literally encompassed the earth, from latitude 35 degrees north and upward, toward the pole.

The word *Ham* signifies that which was burnt or black. The posterity of this son of Noah peopled the hot regions of the earth, on either side the equator.

But as it respects the complexions of these heads of the nations of the earth, we remark as follows: Shem was undoubtedly a red or copper colored man, which was the complexion of all the antediluvians.

This conclusion is drawn from the fact, that the nations inhabiting the countries named as being settled or peopled by the descendants of *Shem* have always been, and now are, of that cast. We deem this fact as conclusive, that such was also their progenitor, *Shem*, as that the great and distinguishing features and complexion of nations change not materially. *Shem* was the father of the Jewish race, who are of the same hue, varying it is true, some being of a darker, and some of a lighter shade, arising from secret and undefinable principles, placed beyond the research of man; and also, from amalgamation by marriage with white, and with the darker nations, as the African. But to corroborate our opinion that the antediluvians were of a red, or copper complexion, we bring the well-known statement of Josephus, and Adam, the first of men, was a red man, made of red earth, called virgin earth, because of its beauty and purity. The word *Adam*, he also says, signifies that color which is red. To this account the tradition of the Jews corresponds, who, as they are the people most concerned, should be allowed to know most about it.

Shem, therefore, must have been a red man, derived from the complexion of the first man, Adam. And his posterity, as above described, are accordingly of the same complexion; this is well known of all the Jews, unmixt with those nations that are fairer, as attested by history, and the traveller of every age, in the countries they inhabit.

The word *Ham*, which was the name of the second son of Noah, is the word which was descriptive of the color which is black, or burnt. This we show from the testimony of Dr. Hales, of England, who was a celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician of the 17th century, who is quoted by Adam Clarke, to show that the word *Ham*, in the language of Noah, which was that of the antediluvians, was the term for that which was black.

It is not possible, from authority so high and respectable, that doubts can exist respecting the legitimacy of this word, and of its ancient application. Accordingly, as best suited to the complexion of the descendants of Ham, the hot regions of the equator were allotted to those nations.

To the Cushites, the southern climes of Asia, along the coast of the Persian gulf, Susiane, or Cushistan, Arabia, Canaan, Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Lybia in Africa. The countries were settled by the posterity of Ham, who were, and now are, of a glossy black.

But the vast variety of shades and hues of the human face, are derived from amalgamations of the three original complexions, red, black, and white. This was the act of God, giving to the three persons, upon whom the earth's population depended, by way of perpetuity, such complexions, and animal constitutions, as should be best suited to the several climates, which he intended, in the progress of his providence, they should inhabit.

The people of these countries, inhabited respectively by these heads of nations, the immediate descendants of Shem, Ham and Japheth, still retain, in full force, the ancient, pristine red, white, and black complexions, except where each have intruded upon the other, and become scattered, and mingled, in some degree, over the earth. Accordingly, among the African nations, in their own proper countries, now and then a colony of whites have fixed their dwellings. Among the red nations are found, here and there, as in some of the islands of the Pacific, the pure African; and both the black and the red are found among the white nations; but now, much more than in the earliest ages, a general amalgamation of the three original colors exists.

When we speak of the original, or pristine complexions, we do not mean before the flood, except in the family of Noah, as it is our opinion that neither the black or the white was the complexion of Adam and all the nations before the flood, but that they have been produced by the power and providence of the Creator in the family of Noah only.

Much has been written to establish the doctrine of the influence of climate and food, in producing the vast extremes between a fair and ruddy white, and a jet black. But this mode of reasoning, to establish the origin of the human complexion, we imagine very inconclusive and unsatisfactory; as it is found that no distance of space, lapse of ages, change of diet, or of countries, can possibly "remove the leopard's spots, or change the Ethiopian's skin." No lapse of ages has been known to change a white man and his posterity to the hue or shape of an African, although the hottest rays of the burning clime of Lybia, may have scorched him ages unnumbered, and its soil have fed him with its roots and berries, an equal length of time. It is granted, however, that a white man with his posterity, will tan very dark by the heat of the sun; but it can never alter, as it never has altered, the shape of his face from that which was characteristic of his nation or people, nor the form of his limbs, nor curl his hair, turning it to a wool, provided, always, the blood be kept pure and unmixt.

Power in the decomposition of food, by the human stomach, does not exist of sufficient force to overturn the deep foundation of causes established in the very germ of being, by the Creator. The circumstance of what a man may eat, or where he may chance to breathe, cannot derange the economy of first principles. Were it so, it were not a hard matter for the poor African if he did but know this choice trait of philosophy, to take hope and shake off entirely his unfortunate skin, in process of time, and no longer be exposed, solely on that account, to slavery, chains, and wretchedness.

But the inveteracy of complexion against the operation of climate, is evinced by the following, as related by Morse. On the eastern coast of Africa, in latitude 5 deg. north, are found jet black, tawny, olive, and white inhabitants, all speaking the same language, which is the Arabic. This particular part of Africa is called the Magadoxo kingdom: the inhabitants are a stout, warlike nation, of the Mahometan religion. Here, it appears, is permanent evidence that climate or food have no effect in materially changing the hues of the complexion, each retaining their own original tincture; even the white is found as stubborn in this torrid sky, as the black in the northern countries.

The whites found there are the descendants of the ancient Romans, Vandals and Goths, who were, it is asserted by John Leo, the African, who wrote a description of Africa in Arabic, all anciently comprehended under the general name of *Mauri*, or *Moors*, as well as the black Moors themselves. (Morse's Universal Geography, vol. ii, pp. 754, 751.)

But if our opinion on this subject is esteemed not well supported, we would add one other circumstance, which would seem to amount to demonstration, in proving Ham and his posterity to have been black at the outset.

The circumstance is as follows: At two particular times, it appears from Genesis, that Noah declared, Ham, with his posterity, should serve or become servants to both the posterity of Shem and Japheth. If one were to inquire whether this has been fulfilled or not, what would be the universal answer? It would be—it has been fulfilled. But in what way? Who are the people? The universal answer is, the African race are the people. But how is this proved, unless we allow them to be the descendants of Ham?

If, then, they are his descendants, they have been such in every age, from the very beginning; and the same criterion, which is their color, has distinguished them. This proves their progenitor, Ham, to have been black; or otherwise, it had been impossible

to distinguish them from the posterity of the other two, Shem and Japheth; and whether the denunciation of Noah has been fulfilled or not, would be unknown. But as it is known, the subject is clear; the distinguishing trait by which Ham's posterity were known at first, must of necessity have been, as it is now, black. But some may imagine, that as we do not know the complexions of the wives of the three sons of Noah; that our hypothesis is defective. This, however, is not difficult to determine, as they must have been red, or copper-colored, like the rest of the antediluvians, unless we suppose them born with complexions like their husbands, for the same purposes, and occasioned by the same power. But whether this was so or not, it could have made no material difference; as it is from the male, the blood of all the animal creation receives its specific character.

We have dwelt thus far upon the subject of human complexions, because there are those who imagine the variety now found among men, to have originated purely from climate, food, and manner of living; while others suppose a plurality of fathers to have been the cause, in contradiction of the account in Genesis, where one man is said to have been the father of all mankind.

Political.

From the Madisonian.

Bank History.

The charter of the first Bank of the United States was presented to President Washington for his signature on the 14th day of February, 1791. The following correspondence ensued between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury:

Wednesday Morning, 23d Feb. 1791.

Sir: I have this moment received your sentiments with respect to the constitutionality of the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

This bill was presented to me by the joint Committee of Congress, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 14th instant. In what precise period, by legal interpretation of the Constitution, can the president retain it in his possession, before it becomes a law by the lapse of ten days?

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the Secretary of the Treasury.

February 23, 1791.

Sir: In answer to your note of this morning, just delivered to me, I give it as my opinion that you have ten days, exclusive of that on which the bill was delivered to you, and Sundays; hence, in the present case, if it is returned on Friday, at any time while Congress are sitting, it will be in time.

It might be a question, if returned after their adjournment on Friday.

I have the honor to be, With perfect respect, sir, Your most obedient servant, A. HAMILTON.

To the President of the U. S.