

# 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."

W.M. H. BAYNE, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1841.

Volume 3.—Number 145

## 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:**  
Fifty 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 is continued 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 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 1, 1 00  
Exceeding 5 quires, 75  
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

## 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 EXPOS, constables levy  
COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. court.  
APPEARANCE BONDS  
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.  
CA. SA. Supr. Ct.  
INDICTMENTS for Affray, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.  
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.  
JURY TICKETS  
ORDERS to overseers of Roads  
BASTARDY BONDS  
TAX RECEIPTS  
WITNESS TICKETS  
EJECTMENTS  
PAULIO NOTICES  
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds  
Deeds, common,  
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 Col'd. Apprentices.

## BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

For sale by GEO. McNEILL,  
Nov. 10, 1841.

## GRAYSON BUTTER.

A PRIME ARTICLE,  
For sale by GEO. McNEILL,  
Nov. 10, 1841.

## FISH!

100 BBLs. TRIMMED HERRINGS,  
10 Bbls. Roe do.  
10 Hail Barrels Shad.  
10 Barrels Mullet.  
For sale by GEO. McNEILL,  
Nov. 10, 1841.

State of North Carolina,  
RICHMOND COUNTY.  
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1841.  
Official Attachment—Levied on "the interest of Dugald Cameron in the following property, viz: 358 Acres of Land, known as the Home tract, adjoining the lands of G. A. Nicholson and others; 50 acres known as the Far ground tract, adjoining the lands of Catherine McRae and others; 258 acres, more or less, known as the Pankey tract, on Little Mountain creek, adjoining the lands of James McRae and others. Also on the following Negro Slaves, to wit: Leah, Esther, Fanny, Agnes, Harry, Edy, and Jane, 11th September, 1841."

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered; that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, published in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless the defendant shall appear at the term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and reply to the said property and plead judgment final, by default, will be entered against him.  
Witness—James R. Leak, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1841. JAMES P. LEAK, C. S. C.  
141-61 (Price adv., \$4.)

## FRUIT, SNUFF, TOBACCO.

KEPT constantly on hand at the Store of the Subscriber,  
Soft and hard shell Almonds,  
Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Filberts,  
Raisons, Prunes, Citrons, Crackers,  
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,  
Macaboy and Scotch Snuff,  
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Mustard.  
ALSO, a good assortment of STUART'S CELEBRATED STEAM REFINED CANDY.  
W. PRIOR.  
October 16, 1841—138-1f

## BILLIARD TABLE

For Sale.  
Apply at this Office.  
Sept. 25, 1841. 135-1f

**NEW GOODS AND CHEAP.**  
THE Subscriber has received his fall and winter STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
Fur and Wool Hats, Settle and Seal-skin Caps, Blankets, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware, cut and wrought Nails, Sredles and English Iron, assorted, Trace Chains, Hollow ware, &c. &c.  
Together with a good assortment of

## GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE. Please give me a call before you buy.  
CANNON CAISON,  
Hay street nearly opposite the Hotel,  
Sept. 10, 1841.—133-6m.

## OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk, and Harness Maker.  
TAKE notice, this method of informing his friends and customers, in towns and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND, on Hay Street, one door below James Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.  
REPAIRING promptly attended to and thanksgiving received.  
He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of **MENS' AND LADIES' SADDLES,**  
ALSO—Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks, and every article in his line of business.  
He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges to continue to merit their patronage.  
Sept. 4, 1841. 132-1f  
\*Observer will copy till forbid.

## B. J. CLARK,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the **TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY,** at his old Stand, on Gillespie street, a few doors South of the Market House.  
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
October 2, 1841. 136-6m.

## THE SUBSCRIBER, Offers for sale,

at the Store lately occupied by Messrs Benbow & Co., on Hay Street, a variety of  
**ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN TOYS,**  
COLOGNE and FLORIDA WATER, BEAR'S GREASE and OIL, ANTIQUE OIL, POMATUM, CIRCASSIAN and COLD CREAM, OX MARROW, PRESTON SALTS, EXTRACTS, SLAYING SOAPS, AND CREAMS, HAIR, CLOTH, TOOTH, and FRESH BRUSHES; POWDER PUFFS and BOXES; RAZORS; PEN and POCKET KNIVES; SCISSORS; SHELL SIDE, DRESSING and LOCKET.

## COMBS.

Steel Pens; Pocket Books; Backgammon Boards; Dice Boxes; Bath-tubs and Bids; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Hooks and Eyes; Fishing Lines and Hooks; Perfection Caps. (Gibbed and plain); Matches; Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Plated Corks; for decanters; Manicure Sticks and Pencils; Wallets; Note Papers; Sewing Machines; Teaching Rings; R. Hemming & Son's dried and Nettleless Silver Thimbles; Silver Ever-point Pencils; Back snaps; Glass Inkstands and Ink; Quills, &c. &c.

## VIOLINS, FLUTES, AND FIFES,

Violin Bows, Strings, Bridges, and Screws; Clarionet Reeds; Tuning Forks, and Music Boxes.  
All of which will be sold cheap for CASH.  
W. PRIOR.  
October 16, 1841.—138 1f

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDISE, consisting of a large and general assortment of  
**DRY-GOODS,**  
**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,**  
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets, and Umbrellas, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c. &c.  
**CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,**  
Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.  
Also, a large assortment of

## GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.  
J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.  
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 136-y.

## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of **J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.** They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandise, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.  
JOHN C. ATKINS,  
G. B. ATKINS.  
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841.—136-1f

## 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 5, 1840 80-1f

## ENTERTAINMENT.

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will be given Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.  
E. SMITH.  
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 138-1f  
My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.  
E. S.

## State of North Carolina, ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1841.  
James Ratcliff, vs. Richard Graves, sen-ior, Rickels and others, jrs. deceased.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Jno. T. Graves, William Graves, N. M. Graves, Lewis M. Graves, Richard Graves, R.becca Adams, Ed. Rickels, Richard Graves, William Graves, James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, and Thomas Graves, heirs at law of Richard Graves, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six consecutive weeks, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and a decree made for the sale of said lands, and a decree made for the sale of said lands.  
Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.  
140-6f W. M. E. TROY, C. M. E.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, & C. C. SMITH.**  
WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has opened a new establishment in Fayetteville, in the store lately occupied by Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the **WATCH AND JEWELRY BUSINESS,** in all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.  
He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.  
Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.  
November 12, 1841.—142-1f

## MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS

& PHENIX BITTERS.  
for sale at the Post Office at Lumberton by JOHN N. DORR, Agent, &c. &c.  
These Medicines are indubitable in their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of case, in which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.  
THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in all cases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and cruelties usually existing around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is borne out by all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicine—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by notorious persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and to remove the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified, the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heat-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fever of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsics of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption Scours, Ulcers, Invervate Sore, Scorbatic Eruption and Bad Complexion, Eruptive Complaints, Scallow Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame; In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have most eminently succeeded; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

## DAVID SEAW

CONFECTIONER,  
HAS just received a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:  
Soft shell Almonds, new crop Bunch Raisins, Palm Nuts and Filberts, Butter Crackers, Starch, Barley and Cheese, Scotch HERRINGS, Race Ganger and Citron, Cassia and Nutmegs, Currants and Seedlets Powders, Alum and Saltpetre, Spanish and Common Cigars, Macaboy Snuff, Scotch do. in bottles, Hair Powder and Gum Camphor, Windsor and common Soap, Rose and Cologne Water, Oil of Lemon and Peppermint, Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Opodeldoe, &c.  
A large assortment of CORDIALS, Port and Madeira WINES, COGNAC BRANDY, JAMAICA RUM, HOLLAND GIN. A general assortment of TOYS, &c. &c.  
N. B.—Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The wholesale price of Candies is 28 cents per lb.—retail price 35 cents per lb.  
Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1840. 142-6f.

## PROSPECTUS

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix.  
These works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress, commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.  
The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, being then printed in columns, or redounded in length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—breviter and nonparit—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed, as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will contain 30 or 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.  
The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out in full, as they were made, and printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.  
Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any denial in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A comfortable dwelling on Hay Mount, in the vicinity of the Arsenal, having four rooms, a kitchen and extensive lot. For terms apply to  
GEO. S. HODGES.  
November 19th, 1841. 143-3f.

## FROM DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

The present, and probable future condition of the three Races which inhabit the Territory of the United States.

The absolute supremacy of democracy is not all that we meet with in America; the inhabitants of the New World may be considered from more than one point of view. In the course of this work my subject has often led

me to speak of the Indians and the Negroes; but I have never been able to stop in order to show what place these two races occupy, in the midst of the democratic people whom I was engaged in describing. I have mentioned in what spirit, and according to what laws, the Anglo-American Union was formed; but I could only glance at the dangers which menace that confederation, whilst it was equally impossible for me to give a detailed account of its chances of duration, independently of its laws and manners. When speaking of the United republican States, I hazarded no conjectures upon the permanence of republican forms in the New World; and when making frequent allusions to the commercial activity which reigns in the Union, I was unable to inquire into the future condition of the Americans as a commercial people.

These topics are collaterally connected with my subject, without forming a part of it; they are American, without being democratic; and to portray democracy has been my principal aim. It was therefore necessary to postpone these questions, which I now take up as the termination of my work.

The territory now occupied or claimed by the American Union, spreads from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific Ocean. On the East and West its limits are those of the continent itself. On the South it advances nearly to the Tropic, and it extends upwards to the icy regions of the North.

The human beings who are scattered over this space do not form, as in Europe, so many branches of the same stock. Three races naturally distinct, and I might almost say hostile to each other, are discoverable amongst them at the first glance. Almost insurmountable barriers had been raised between them by education and by law, as well as by their origin and outward characteristics; but fortune has brought them together on the same soil, where, although they are mixed, they do not amalgamate.

Amongst these races the first which of the Whites, he assents to the proposition, and is aware of his own nature. In each of his members, he discovers a trace of slavery, and he would willingly rid himself of that which makes him what

contrary, has his imagined nobility of mind, he loses his savage mark of his race; and he advances to civilization, the dread of resembling the lower animals;—he makes them subservient to his use; and when he cannot subvert it, he destroys them. Oppression has at one stroke deprived the descendants of the Africans of almost all the privileges of humanity. The Negro of the United States has lost all remembrance of his country; the language which his forefathers spoke is never heard around him; he adjoins their religion and forgot their customs when he ceased to belong to Africa, without acquiring any claim to European privileges. But he remains half-way between the two communities; finding not a spot in the universe to call by the name of country, except the faint image of a home which the shelter of his master's roof affords.

The Negro has no family; woman is merely the temporary companion of his pleasures, and his children are upon an equality with himself from the moment of their birth. Am I to call it a proof of God's mercy, or a visitation of his wrath, that man in certain states appears to be insensible to his extreme wretchedness, and almost affects with a depraved taste the cause of his misfortunes?

The Negro, who is plunged in this abyss of evils, scarcely feels his own calamitous situation. Violence made him a slave, and the habit of servitude gives him the thoughts and desires of a slave; he admires his tyrants more than he hates them, and finds his joy and his pride in the servile imitation of those who oppress him; his understanding is degraded to the level of his soul.

They all three came and seated themselves upon the banks of the fountain; and the young Indian, taking the child in his arms, lavished upon her such fond caresses as mothers give; while the negro endeavored by various little artifices to attract the attention of the young creole. The child displayed in her slightest gestures a consciousness of superiority which formed a strange contrast with her infantine weakness; as if she received the attention of her companions with a sort of condescension.

The negro was seated on the ground before her mistress watching her smallest desires, and apparently divided between strong affection for the child and servile fear; whilst the savage displayed in the midst of her tenderness, an air of freedom and of pride which was almost atrocious. I had approached the group, and I contemplated them in silence; but my curiosity was probably displeasing to the Indian woman, for she suddenly rose, pushed the child roughly from her, and giving me an angry look plunged into the thicket.

I had often chanced to see individuals met together in the same place, who belonged to the three races of men which people North America. I had perceived from many different results the preponderance of the Whites. But in the picture which I have just been describing there was something peculiarly touching; a bond of affection here united the oppressors with the oppressed, and the effort of Nature to bring them together rendered still more striking the immense distance placed between them by prejudice and by law.

me to speak of the Indians and the Negroes; but I have never been able to stop in order to show what place these two races occupy, in the midst of the democratic people whom I was engaged in describing. I have mentioned in what spirit, and according to what laws, the Anglo-American Union was formed; but I could only glance at the dangers which menace that confederation, whilst it was equally impossible for me to give a detailed account of its chances of duration, independently of its laws and manners. When speaking of the United republican States, I hazarded no conjectures upon the permanence of republican forms in the New World; and when making frequent allusions to the commercial activity which reigns in the Union, I was unable to inquire into the future condition of the Americans as a commercial people.

These topics are collaterally connected with my subject, without forming a part of it; they are American, without being democratic; and to portray democracy has been my principal aim. It was therefore necessary to postpone these questions, which I now take up as the termination of my work.

The territory now occupied or claimed by the American Union, spreads from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific Ocean. On the East and West its limits are those of the continent itself. On the South it advances nearly to the Tropic, and it extends upwards to the icy regions of the North.

The human beings who are scattered over this space do not form, as in Europe, so many branches of the same stock. Three races naturally distinct, and I might almost say hostile to each other, are discoverable amongst them at the first glance. Almost insurmountable barriers had been raised between them by education and by law, as well as by their origin and outward characteristics; but fortune has brought them together on the same soil, where, although they are mixed, they do not amalgamate.

Amongst these races the first which of the Whites, he assents to the proposition, and is aware of his own nature. In each of his members, he discovers a trace of slavery, and he would willingly rid himself of that which makes him what

contrary, has his imagined nobility of mind, he loses his savage mark of his race; and he advances to civilization, the dread of resembling the lower animals;—he makes them subservient to his use; and when he cannot subvert it, he destroys them. Oppression has at one stroke deprived the descendants of the Africans of almost all the privileges of humanity. The Negro of the United States has lost all remembrance of his country; the language which his forefathers spoke is never heard around him; he adjoins their religion and forgot their customs when he ceased to belong to Africa, without acquiring any claim to European privileges. But he remains half-way between the two communities; finding not a spot in the universe to call by the name of country, except the faint image of a home which the shelter of his master's roof affords.

The Negro has no family; woman is merely the temporary companion of his pleasures, and his children are upon an equality with himself from the moment of their birth. Am I to call it a proof of God's mercy, or a visitation of his wrath, that man in certain states appears to be insensible to his extreme wretchedness, and almost affects with a depraved taste the cause of his misfortunes?

The Negro, who is plunged in this abyss of evils, scarcely feels his own calamitous situation. Violence made him a slave, and the habit of servitude gives him the thoughts and desires of a slave; he admires his tyrants more than he hates them, and finds his joy and his pride in the servile imitation of those who oppress him; his understanding is degraded to the level of his soul.

They all three came and seated themselves upon the banks of the fountain; and the young Indian, taking the child in his arms, lavished upon her such fond caresses as mothers give; while the negro endeavored by various little artifices to attract the attention of the young creole. The child displayed in her slightest gestures a consciousness of superiority which formed a strange contrast with her infantine weakness; as if she received the attention of her companions with a sort of condescension.

The negro was seated on the ground before her mistress watching her smallest desires, and apparently divided between strong affection for the child and servile fear; whilst the savage displayed in the midst of her tenderness, an air of freedom and of pride which was almost atrocious. I had approached the group, and I contemplated them in silence; but my curiosity was probably displeasing to the Indian woman, for she suddenly rose, pushed the child roughly from her, and giving me an angry look plunged into the thicket.

I had often chanced to see individuals met together in the same place, who belonged to the three races of men which people North America. I had perceived from many different results the preponderance of the Whites. But in the picture which I have just been describing there was something peculiarly touching; a bond of affection here united the oppressors with the oppressed, and the effort of Nature to bring them together rendered still more striking the immense distance placed between them by prejudice and by law.

me to speak of the Indians and the Negroes; but I have never been able to stop in order to show what place these two races occupy, in the midst of the democratic people whom I was engaged in describing. I have mentioned in what spirit, and according to what laws, the Anglo-American Union was formed; but I could only glance at the dangers which menace that confederation, whilst it was equally impossible for me to give a detailed account of its chances of duration, independently of its laws and manners. When speaking of the United republican States, I hazarded no conjectures upon the permanence of republican forms in the New World; and when making frequent allusions to the commercial activity which reigns in the Union, I was unable to inquire into the future condition of the Americans as a commercial people.

These topics are collaterally connected with my subject, without forming a part of it; they are American, without being democratic; and to portray democracy has been my principal aim. It was therefore necessary to postpone these questions, which I now take up as the termination of my work.

The territory now occupied or claimed by the American Union, spreads from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific Ocean. On the East and West its limits are those of the continent itself. On the South it advances nearly to the Tropic, and it extends upwards to the icy regions of the North.

The human beings who are scattered over this space do not form, as in Europe, so many branches of the same stock. Three races naturally distinct, and I might almost say hostile to each other, are discoverable amongst them at the first glance. Almost insurmountable barriers had been raised between them by education and by law, as well as by their origin and outward characteristics; but fortune has brought them together on the same soil, where, although they are mixed, they do not amalgamate.

Amongst these races the first which of the Whites, he assents to the proposition, and is aware of his own nature. In each of his members, he discovers a trace of slavery, and he would willingly rid himself of that which makes him what

contrary, has his imagined nobility of mind, he loses his savage mark of his race; and he advances to civilization, the dread of resembling the lower animals;—he makes them subservient to his use; and when he cannot subvert it, he destroys them. Oppression has at one stroke deprived the descendants of the Africans of almost all the privileges of humanity. The Negro of the United States has lost all remembrance of his country; the language which his forefathers spoke is never heard around him; he adjoins their religion and forgot their customs when he ceased to belong to Africa, without acquiring any claim to European privileges. But he remains half-way between the two communities; finding not a spot in the universe to call by the name of country, except the faint image of a home which the shelter of his master's roof affords.

The Negro has no family; woman is merely the temporary companion of his pleasures, and his children are upon an equality with himself from the moment of their birth. Am I to call it a proof of God's mercy, or a visitation of his wrath, that man in certain states appears to be insensible to his extreme wretchedness, and almost affects with a depraved taste the cause of his misfortunes?

The Negro, who is plunged in this abyss of evils, scarcely feels his own calamitous situation. Violence made him a slave, and the habit of servitude gives him the thoughts and desires of a slave; he admires his tyrants more than he hates them, and finds his joy and his pride in the servile imitation of those who oppress him; his understanding is degraded to the level of his soul.

They all three came and seated themselves upon the banks of the fountain; and the young Indian, taking the child in his arms, lavished upon her such fond caresses as mothers give; while the negro endeavored by various little artifices to attract the attention of the young creole. The child displayed in her slightest gestures a consciousness of superiority which formed a strange contrast with her infantine weakness; as if she received the attention of her companions with a sort of condescension.

The negro was seated on the ground before her mistress watching her smallest desires, and apparently divided between strong affection for the child and servile fear; whilst the savage displayed in the midst of her tenderness, an air of freedom and of pride which was almost atrocious. I had approached the group, and I contemplated them in silence; but my curiosity was probably displeasing to the Indian woman, for she suddenly rose, pushed the child roughly from her, and giving me an angry look plunged into the thicket.

I had often chanced to see individuals met together in the same place, who belonged to the three races of men which people North America. I had perceived from many different results the preponderance of the Whites. But in the picture which I have just been describing there was something peculiarly touching; a bond of affection here united the oppressors with the oppressed, and the effort of Nature to bring them together rendered still more striking the immense distance placed between them by prejudice and by law.

me to speak of the Indians and the Negroes; but I have never been able to stop in order to show what place these two races occupy, in the midst of the democratic people whom I was engaged in describing. I have mentioned in what spirit, and according to what laws, the Anglo-American Union was formed; but I could only glance at the dangers which menace that confederation, whilst it was equally impossible for me to give a detailed account of its chances of duration, independently of its laws and manners. When speaking of the United republican States, I hazarded no conjectures upon the permanence of republican forms in the New World; and when making frequent allusions to the commercial activity which reigns in the Union, I was unable to inquire into the future condition of the Americans as a commercial people.

These topics are collaterally connected with my subject, without forming a part of it; they are American, without being democratic; and to portray democracy has been my principal aim. It was therefore necessary to postpone these questions, which I now take up as the termination of my work.

The territory now occupied or claimed by the American Union, spreads from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific Ocean. On the East and West its limits are those of the continent itself. On the South it advances nearly to the Tropic, and it extends upwards to the icy regions of the North.

The human beings who are scattered over this space do not form, as in Europe, so many branches of the same stock. Three races naturally distinct, and I might almost say hostile to each other, are discoverable amongst them at the first glance. Almost insurmountable barriers had been raised between them by education and by law, as well as by their origin and outward characteristics; but fortune has brought them together on the same soil, where, although they are mixed, they do not amalgamate.

Amongst these races the first which of the Whites, he assents to the proposition, and is aware of his own nature. In each of his members, he discovers a trace of slavery, and he would willingly rid himself of that which makes him what

contrary, has his imagined nobility of mind, he loses his savage mark of his race; and he advances to civilization, the dread of resembling the lower animals;—he makes them subservient to his use; and when he cannot subvert it, he destroys them. Oppression has at one stroke deprived the descendants of the Africans of almost all the privileges of humanity. The Negro of the United States has lost all remembrance of his country; the language which his forefathers spoke is never heard around him; he adjoins their religion and forgot their customs when he ceased to belong to Africa, without acquiring any claim to European privileges. But he remains half-way between the two communities; finding not a spot in the universe to call by the name of country, except the faint image of a home which the shelter of his master's roof affords.

The Negro has no family; woman is merely the temporary companion of his pleasures, and his children are upon an equality with himself from the moment of their birth. Am I to call it a proof of God's mercy, or a visitation of his wrath, that man in certain states appears to be insensible to his extreme wretchedness, and almost affects with a depraved taste the cause of his misfortunes?

The Negro, who is plunged in this abyss of evils, scarcely feels his own calamitous situation. Violence made him a slave, and the habit of servitude gives him the thoughts and desires of