

Editor:—A most daring robbery was committed about noon on Monday last, in the hall of the Patent Office building, occupied by the National Institute as a depository of their numerous collections of curiosities, &c. The articles purloined are the splendid Gold Snuff Box, inlaid with diamonds, presented to President Adams, by the Marquis of Muscat; a pearl necklace, (containing 148 pearls, besides two larger ones,) and a gold scabbard, presented to Commodore Biddle, the whole of which were deposited there on their removal from the State Department. The value of them is estimated at \$13,000. The sword which was in the gold scabbard was left, and, to facilitate the theft, the latter is supposed to have been bent and doubled so as to conceal it beneath a cloak or other apparel. One of the gentlemen in charge of the hall states that ten minutes before the articles were missed he was in the room exhibiting them to a company of ladies; and at the time a man was observed to gaze intently at the identical articles, move hesitatingly from the case containing them to the window, leave the room (which is a small one partitioned off in one corner of the hall), walk up and down the hall for some moments until the ladies came out, and is supposed to have at that moment entered and perpetrated the act. Officers, Cook, Zell, and Ridgby, from Baltimore, in league with the police of our own city, are now in pursuit of the offenders, and hopes are entertained of their detection, as one of the ladies minutely describes the person in the room at the time, on whom suspicion rests. The reward offered is one thousand dollars.

Although even now, compared with the rest of the Institute's collection, these, if not recovered, may be deemed no very inconsiderable loss; yet when we connect the fact with the hopes which all Americans place upon this Institute and the result of its efforts, we cannot guard against regrets.—This collection, although in its infancy, presents objects which cannot fail to draw forth the admiration and wonder of every beholder. The hall containing it, is, perhaps, the largest in the country—being, I should suppose, one hundred yards in length and twenty in breadth. The eastern end of this room is compactly filled with parts of the collection, in which the department of Ornithology, Zoology, and Mineralogy comprise the principal portions! The west end contains the whole of the Treaties made by the United States with foreign countries, the original Declaration of Independence, the original American wearing fabrics, shawls presented by the Marquis of Muscat, &c. &c. It also contains three Peruvian mummies, which were found in a sitting posture.

Your readers are all aware of the erection of the statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and have read numerous critiques, &c. upon it. For my own part, I do conceive that one unacquainted with the subject as a work of art, should hesitate to give an opinion. That it will not please the eye of the common-place observer is to be expected. The mass would naturally have him as he sees—a man like themselves—not a demi-god. But there should be this discrimination: that in passing judgment upon the work of art as it is, we must have enlarged views; we must comprehend it not as an emblem of an act, but of a life; in a word, we must contemplate it as the Pater Patrie.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. Troilus. In all our pageant, there is presented no monster. Cressida. Nor nothing monstrous either? Troil. Nothing, but our undertakings; when we vow to weep seas, live in fire, eat rocks, tame tigers: thinking it harder to devise impossibilities enough, than for us to undergo any difficulty imposed. This is the monstrosity in love, [and oh! tristissime dictum in Fayetteville,] lady, that the will is infinite and the execution confined.

Troilus and Cressida. If pretensions are to achieve greatness and success, then may we hope to see our town yet flourish preeminent above its sisters of the State; if enterprises rashly planned, and foolishly adopted, and then more foolishly and rashly abandoned, ere what of profit they might have afforded has been seized, reflect credit on a community, then may we claim a large dividend in sharing the applause due to the Old North State, arising not from the proceeds of the sales of public lands or of any thing else, but from a comparison of the past history of the States, a measure which we pledge ourselves to maintain as constitutional against the whole host of Virginia abstractionists, whether it be considered "per se" or in connection with a "caucus dictatorship." But if the rules by which mankind judge, are different from those I have stated, then may we not indulge our hopes and assert our claims, for most assuredly such are our only grounds for either. Some one has said that it was well at occasional intervals to look back upon the past that we may be prepared for the future; and the present may be as favorable an era for a retrospect as will soon occur. But start not, gentle reader! I have no such savage intention as would lead me to inflict on you a recital of the long list of past failures that adorn our history? Heaven! no! I have too much of the "milk of human kindness" for that, else I might commence with the canal, (though justice requires me to confess that that is of some service, inasmuch as our youngsters say it serves excellently well for them to skate on, and catch cat-fish in, which are purposes of vast importance compared with some we wot of, that have engaged the town resources,) and pass downwards until I come to our rail-road, (which a friend at my elbow suggests was likewise of some service, as an old horse was killed on it by drawing thirty-six bales of cotton, which the Grand Jury of the county were about to present as a public nuisance, on the ground that he was so poor and frightful that he frightened all married ladies who were in a "delicate situation," that come in his way,) and "thus harrow up your soul until each particular hair should stand on end."

It is enough to suggest the subject, and each one can draw from it the lesson that we all need. Why is it that this lesson is pre-

sented in our past history? To what cause is to be ascribed the fact, that, of all the magnificent enterprises conceived and commenced in Fayetteville, none has been successfully executed? It is that (of Avon's Bard) our "reasons are refined;" and yet "our wills are fixed;" start a project, it will be wise or silly; 'tis the taming of a tiger; of Donaldson Acad; 'tis the taming of a rock; of government from one adopts it with self into a perfect Town meeting; pointed, and amount delivered; ty that one audience vid eloqu; mon cry of Perchance; illumina; victory; matter of all our silence; our orator; plan is a have been number of Societies, to have ev; we have a heathen w; morn, as star; ed to any of us. I might in p; two on the fair lad; condection with this; sure that I should never; in that case, I should be in the; a cat, which had fallen without its elax; a very ugly place, and one which it is un; civil to name, I forbear. But in closing, I have a passing word to say to the young gentlemen of the town, on the subject of the Franklin Library Society.

If there ever was any design conceived in this town, which was perfectly practicable and eminently useful, it is this. The Society has already excited the sympathies and received the aid of many of our most influential citizens, and will necessarily continue to excite a more lively interest, the longer it is continued. It is one which appeals to all for assistance, and which, the most abandoned individual in the community would not injure, if he did not aid. Its numerous advantages in preventing dissipation, improving the mind, increasing the stock of knowledge, ennobling the ambition, and refining the taste, are known to all who are capable of reflection, and it need not be insisted on. And shall the Society be abandoned at the very moment when it has procured a charter, and can commence a career of distinguished usefulness? Will the young men who in so short a time raised as large and well selected a Library as that which the Society now possesses, cease their efforts and permit themselves to be stigmatised as enfeebled by the same imbecility that has characterized the annals of their town for fifty years? We cannot believe it. They have once or twice exhibited a spirit which would augur any other conclusion than this, and we trust to see, and that right speedily, some further developments of the same spirit.

Besides such incitements, permit me to ask in a spirit of submissive deference, have they not pledged themselves to the Platonic Society, and to the community, by accepting the donation of the Platonic Library, to continue their Society? And Fayetteville, low as she is in Public Spirit and energetic action, has never, that we know of, violated a pledge, and her young men will never, we venture to predict. And to ensure it, let the pledge be renewed at once. Let the Society be convened, and again commence its efforts in the cause of literature and good morals.

We await with anxiety a notice from the proper officers of that Society.

A LOOKER ON IN VENICE.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. Mr Editor:—In the Fayetteville Observer of last week there are some remarks on the proceedings of the Democratic Republican Meeting which was held at Cathage, Moore county, and which was published in your paper of the 11th ult.

The remarks seem to be editorial, and are of a nature that at once convince us of the powerful sarcasm, and profound erudition of the writer. In the very outset, he discovers that the time "when" the Meeting was held is not mentioned; then that the descent from Cain to the Whig members of Congress is too sudden, and that both Whigs and Locos laughed at it. Now Mr Editor, being one of the Committee of "eight" that drafted the Preamble and Resolutions of that Meeting, I can give the erudite "Observer" the reason why those things, which called forth the comments of "Old Finery," came to be as they are. And first, in regard to the "time when" from certain facts mentioned in the proceedings of the Meeting it was thought that these who read the proceedings would perceive that the meeting had been held some time since the Revolution, and with that the Committee were satisfied. But if this is not enough for the "Observer," if he will say so, we will send him a statement of the "time when" and the "time how long" too. Secondly, in regard to the descent from Cain to the Whig members of Congress, we give this reason: when the Committee came to that part in the preamble which speaks of Cain, they thought, that they had come to a very suitable place from which to make a descent to the Whig members of Congress. They thought that the character of Cain shedding the blood of Abel was mighty like that of the Whig members of Congress spilling the blood of the Constitution, nay, they thought that the character of these two parties were not only mighty similar, but that they were exactly parallel, and they placed them so near to each other that some Plutarch might arise and show their similitude. But on this point we are much indebted to the "Observer." He says that the transition from Cain

to the splendor of the caverns of the Grotto; wonderful lamp. Well this old man, by the vice of his friends is started for the palace, before setting out he is prevailed upon to let his conscience in the hands of a few friends that, being without a conscience, he will be unable to answer any question that may be put to him. This expedient succeeds, the old man arrives at the famous palace with the magnificent furniture, in the full hopes of feasting his soul on novelty and splendor. When lo, the whole face of things is changed, and there is nothing found in the place of "the little magician" but "old finery." Whether the furniture was real "old finery" or was made to appear by the magic art of "the little magician" we are not informed in the forces. But the latter are supposed to have been the cause; for it is not probable that the old man's friends, who seemed to know all about it, would have deceived him so much. It is an excellent farce—"a mess for any," "Bashaw of many tales." When the "old finery" part came, it caused a universal round of applause.

We recommend to the author the propriety of sending a copy of it to some Turkish Bashaw. He might, by so doing, get the office of barber, or what would be better, he might get a post in the Janazaries, as we understand that he is much attached to the smell of gunpowder.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE. Dec. 23d, 1841.

A Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a Report on the state of the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. December 20, 1841. Sir: In obedience to the directions of the act of Congress of the 10th of May, 1830, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,'" the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report: 1. Of the public revenue and expenditure.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and annuities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1837,) was, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress on the 3d day of June last \$987,345 08

The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year amount to	\$23,467,072 52
Viz:	
From customs	\$10,847,557 44
From lands	1,104,063 05
From miscellaneous and incidental sources	90,691 69
From bonds of Bank of U. States,	662,049 47
From banks which failed in 1837	51,127 30
From Treasury notes per act of March 31, 1840,	1,524,703 80
From Treasury notes per act of February 15, 1841,	5,956,932 90
From loan, per act of July 21, 1841,	3,229,946 86
The receipts for the 4th quarter, it is estimated, will amount to	6,943,095 25
From customs	4,000,000 00
From lands	350,000 00
From miscellaneous & incidental sources,	30,000 00
From bond of Bank of U. States,	10,315 23
From Treasury notes	250,000 00
From loan—received	2,202,780 02
Estimate for balance qtr.	100,000 00
Making the total estimated receipts for the year	\$30,410,167 77
And with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, an aggregate of	\$31,397,512 80

Foreign News. Items received by the Steamer Columbia. Private letters from Manchester, advertising to the failure of Gibson, Wilson, and Co., the calico printers, state the amount of liabilities at about \$0,000. The immediate cause of the stoppage is referred to the Bank of Manchester, which stands as a creditor for 6,000l.

The misery and destitution of Paisly, so far from suffering any diminution, continues on the increase. The Glasgow Argus states that there are now 7,708 persons in that unhappy town subsisting on charity alone. The British 50th and 98th regiments were to proceed immediately to China, having been fully recruited. The failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland appeared to have been even more extensive than it was at first represented.

There was a great meeting of deputies from all the Anti-Corn Law Associations, at Manchester, on the 27th November, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, verging very near to what would have been considered "treason" some twenty years ago. A slight degree of uneasiness prevailed in the French capital in consequence of several workmen having struck for wages and demanded in large bodies the outlets of the city. The troops were kept under arms in the barracks. Another serious inundation occurred at Venice about the 17th November, occasioned like the previous one, by a sirocco wind of several days' duration. The Adriatic rose to such a height that gondolas were made to navigate most of the principal streets.

DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA. BEYROUT, Oct. 29.—A hundred villages have been sacked, the loss of human life has been dreadful on both sides, hundreds of children who escaped the ruthless fury of the sword are now in bondage, and the hatred that exists is of such a nature as to lead to the idea that it will continue for a length of time. The town of Beyrout has given shelter to hundreds of miserable families burnt out of their villages at an incredibly short distance from that place, to such a point of insolent audacity have the Druses proceeded. Col. Rose, whose courage is proverbial, hastened with some troops and his aid-camp, to endeavor to allay the excitement. His endeavors were, however fruitless, as were those also of Selim Pasha, and even of the Emir Beschir himself.

EGYPT. It appears from the Alexandria correspondent of the Times, received by the Levant Mail, that Mehemit left Cairo on the 3d inst. for Upper Egypt, accompanied by the Capt. Basilio Bey, whom he chose to assist in organizing that province. In the meantime, all the Delta, except thirty-eight villages, which belong to Sheiks who are allowed to retain possession of them, is declared to be the

the public... congress of the 4th of S... ber last direct its distrib... among the several states a... Territories.

FRIENDS, LOOK HERE. HAVING taken the neat little Store, one door above J. C. & G. B. Atkins, I will endeavor to keep constantly on hand, such articles as are generally used in a family, both in the Grocery and Dry Goods line, which I will sell very cheap for CASH. To my friends in the country I would say, give me a call and see what I can do for you. I would take this opportunity to extend my thanks to those of my friends who have thus far extended their patronage. CHARLES R. JONES. January 1, 1842. 149-6.

LOOK TWO DOORS UP HIGHER. I WILL try to undersell my neighbor C. R. Jones as much as possible, and would be glad if his friends as well as mine would call and see if I don't. I should be glad to cut him out of every trade I can, and to Countrymen I would say if he makes you an offer come to me and I will better it. JOHN F. LAIN. January 1, 1842. 149-11.

State of North Carolina. SAMPSON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1841.

Sabra Potter vs. Ral Estate of Hartwell Potter, dec'd. Petition for Dower. IT appearing to the Court that John Potter, one of the heirs at law of Hartwell Potter, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered: That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, printed in Fayetteville, for the said John Potter to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

State of North Carolina. SAMPSON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1841. John Underwood vs. Jacob R. Crumpler. Original Attachment. I EVIED this attachment on a piece or parcel of Land lying and being in the County of Sampson, on the West side of Great Caheny, bounded North by the Lands of William C. Bull, r, on the West by the Lands of Doctor Robert McKay, and on the South by the Lands known as the Blackman Crossed Lands, Nov. 13, 1841.

AND it appearing to the satisfaction of 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 Fayetteville, that unless the defendant shall appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton on the 3d Monday in February next, and reply and plead Judgment final by default will be entered against him. Witness—Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of November, A. D. 1841, and 66th year of American Independence. 149-6t. THOMAS I. FAISON, CLK. C. C.

Corrected

Brandy, peach		
" apple		
Bacon,		
Beeswax,		
Butter,	12 1/2	16
Bale Rope,	5	10
Cotton Yarn,	16	28
Coffee,	12	13
Cotton,	7	8
Cotton Baggings,	20	25
Corn,	45	50
Coppras,	17	4
Candics, F. F.	21	4
Flaxseed,	\$1 25	1 40
Flour,	5 1/2	6 1/2
Feathers,	35	40
Hides, green,	8	8
" dry,	12 1/2	14
Iron, bar,	8	8 1/2
Lead, bar,	7	8
Lime,	2 1/2	3 1/2
Lard,	7	8
Molasses,	27	30
Nails, cut,	6 1/2	7
Oats,	6	7
Oil, Linseed, per gallon,	80	a
Powder, keg,	6 1/2	
Rags, per 100 lbs.	2	60 a 75
Salt, per bushel,	2	60 a 71
Sack,	2	60 a 71
Sugar, brown,	8 1/2	11
" lump,	16	20
" loaf,	18	20
Tallow,	10	11
Tin, per box,	13	13 1/2
Tobacco, leaf,	7 1/2	8
Wheat,	81	1 10
Whiskey,	30	35
Wool,	15	20
4-4 Sheetings, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. yd.	3 4	do do 6

WILMINGTON.

Bacon,	8 1/2	9
Butter,	17	22
Beeswax,	26	27
Brandy, apple,	44	47
Corn, per bushel,	67	50
Coffee,	10 1/2	11 1/2
Flour, per 100 lbs.	7 1/2	8
Flour, per bbl.	7 00	7 25
Gin, American,	32	38
Lime, bbl.,	1 00	50
Molasses,	22	25
Pitch, at the Stills,	1 75	1 50
Rice, per 100 lbs.	3 00	3 10
Rum, N. E.	30	32
Sugar, brown,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.		2 40
Turpentine, hard		half price
Tar, per bbl.		1 25
Rosin, do	2 00	2 50
Flooring boards, N.	3 00	3 25
Wide do do	6 75	7 00

CHERAW.

Bacon,	8	10
Beeswax,	22	25
Coffee,	13	15
Cotton,	8	8 1/2
Corn,	50	51
Flour,	5	6
Feathers,	40	48
Iron,	5 50	6 50
Molasses,	40	50
Nails,	7 1/2	8
Sugar	11	15