

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Boyer, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, January 8, 1842.

To our Delinquent Subscribers.

There are some names upon our books, whose subscription year will expire on the 2d of March next, and who will then owe for THREE years. Unless all, or a portion, of the amount then due be paid, at or before that time, these names will be stricken from our list, and the accounts collected in the best way to us known. We have privately offered them easy terms, the which, if they do not accept, they are not desirous of paying at all.

The Market.

There has been considerable activity in our market the present week. Cotton, not much coming in, is selling at 7 to 8 cents, no change in price, but purchasers more inclined to take hold. Brandy, Peach, is scarce, very little of good quality in market, and sells readily at 40 to 50 cents; Apples, 35 to 40 cents, being an advance on last quotations, the stock is considerably reduced and a fair demand. Whiskey, but little coming in, stock on hand light, selling at 30 to 32 cents. Bacon, small lots of new have been sold at 6 to 6 1/2 cents, not much demand. Beef, wax, 27 to 28 cents, sell quick. Butter, 12 1/2 to 15 cents, a good supply on hand. Corn, very little coming in and sells at 45 to 50 cents. Flour, \$5 1/2 to \$6 1/2, sells readily, stock on hand light. Feathers, scarce, sell readily at 35 to 40 cents. Blaxseed, \$1 35 to \$1 40. The season for shipment will soon close; Farmers in the interior holding their wheat do well to bring them in soon, as a decline in price will probably take place soon after the shipping season closes. Hides, dry, 12 1/2 to 14 cents, green, 10 to 12 cents. Lard, small parcels of new have been sold at 6 to 7 1/2 cents. Oats, 32 to 35, scarce. Rags, 2 1/2 cents. Tallow, 10 cents. Tobacco, leaf, 2 to 3 cents. Wool, 15 to 20 cents. Wheat, \$1 to \$1 1/2, a small advance.

Wilmington Market.

Naval Stores.—The quantity of Turpentine and Tar delivered this week has been rather moderate. The sales on yesterday of Turpentine were at 2 1/2, and of Tar at 1 3/4. Our quotations for other kind of Naval Stores are the prices at the distilleries. Timber.—There has been a good deal of Timber at market lately, selling from 5 to 6 dollars, per M. for ordinary kinds; some sales of extra length and quality at 7 and 7 1/2. Lumber.—Sales are reported of quarter boards at 8, wide boards at 7 1/2, and scantling at 5 dollars, all cash. Bacon.—New bacon begins to come in pretty freely. Home-bred hams are selling at 10 to 12 cents per lb. Corn.—Sales of arrears at 6 1/2 cents, kegs at 7. Corn.—None afloat. It brings for a wagon 55 to 60 cents. Rice.—Transactions to a considerable extent are reported at \$3 per 100 lbs. Salt.—A small cargo of P. I. brought 25 cents. W. I. Greenies.—Two or three small cargoes of Cuba molasses, amounting to about 300 hhd., are landing, but we hear of no sale. There is a lot of Cuba coffee also landing.

At an election held on Monday last, the 3d instant, for Town Authorities for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected: Dr. THOS. N. CAMERON, Magistrate Police Commissioners.

- 1st Ward, AMOS JESSUP, 2d " P. TAYLOR, 3d " JOSEPH AREY, 4th " CHARLES MONTAGUE, 5th " A. A. MCKETHAN, 6th " JOSHUA CARMON, 7th " JAMES KYLE.

The heart sickens at the picture.

Read the following extract from the Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday the 21st ultimo, giving an account of the distress brought upon that city by the Banks: "The sufferings and distress in this city, consequence of the total sinking of thirty millions of capital, by the failure of the United States Banks, are such that would be conceived by...

stand. These two institutions is now fresh in our recollection. It is that of a man about sixty years of age, who, besides rearing a family, had from his labor laid aside about sixteen thousand dollars; ten thousand of which he had invested in the stock of the U. S. Bank, and about six thousand dollars in the Schuylkill Bank. Of this amount, the interest on which was deemed sufficient to support him when unable longer to attend to business, three hundred dollars could not now be realized. The condition and state of feeling of that family may be more readily imagined than described—and this is no isolated case—there are hundreds equally, or more trying. Notwithstanding the disastrous wreck of the Bank of the United States, there are those who would have its place substituted with another, in other, and, as is supposed, in more honest hands. They little think that the system itself is erroneous and corrupting, and that consequently there is no safety in any hands under it. The only certain mode of avoiding a repetition of the great disaster is for the people to hold the vast power to themselves in their own hands. This is a picture of deplorable distress it is true, yet it is but a drop in the bucket, compared to the losses, misery, ruin and distress, that the United States Bank has brought upon this whole country and a large part of Europe, for it is well known, that that Bank by its loans in Europe upon the credit of State and Corporation stocks, had contributed vastly to swell the credit system in England and France, and consequently in all the countries intimately connected with them by trade. It has brought more distress and ruin upon the world, than has ever yet been produced by the villainy or perfidy of man. From individuals to families, proceeding upwards to villages, towns, counties, cities, corporations, and sovereign States—over every spot and corner of this once prosperous and happy country, it has shed the curse of its blighting mildew. It has not only ruined the fortunes and hopes of millions, but beggared thousands of widows, orphans and helpless beings, whose little all, under a false confidence, had been placed in its charge; but by the reckless falsehood, knavery, bold and contemptuous disregard of law and justice, which characterized its management; and by its bribery and corrupt accommodations to members of Congress, members of several of the State Legislatures, editors of Whig newspapers, electioneering demagogues, leading officers of many of the State Banks, and a secret standing army of agents to corrupt voters at the public elections; it has brought disgrace upon the country, and sapped the foundation of public virtue, of public morals, of public honor, of the obligations of common honesty, and fidelity to the Constitution and Laws of the country.

Glad are we to see that that ruffled-shirt-villain and arch fiend, Nicholas Biddle, has been presented by a Grand Jury of four and twenty of his neighbors, under oath, as a common cheat. The demands of justice—the bleeding honor of our country, needs, however, a greater atonement than the mere punishment of this execrable knave! Who upheld? who encouraged? and who has supported this Bank and knave, for the last 12 years, by their acts, by their speeches, by their influence, personal and political, and thus gave it, with its gigantic money power, the moral power to do all this evil? We say, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, the noisy Federal demagogues in and out of Congress—their lying stump orators, and panic makers, and the whole corps of Federal Whig editors, big and little, throughout the Union.

These are the men! This is the party! at whose door, lays the cause and sin of all this disgrace, this misery and ruin upon the country!! And these are the men, who, with all this ruin staring them in the face, are now attempting to fix another Monster Bank upon the country. Thank God! the pillars of the great marble Bank palace have fallen in Philadelphia—that Juggernaut of Federalism and Whiggery! And not until every Federal Whig traitor is expelled from office and from power, will the business of the country prosper, and its honor, credit and morals be preserved from dishonor.

These men, day, now fast approaching, will fast approach, and the country will stink in the face of the world.

Correction. In the Carolinian of the 24th ultimo, was a short notice of the trade and brightening prospects of Fayetteville, which closed by saying that the people of Cumberland should send men to the next Legislature who knew the rights of Fayetteville and would dare maintain and urge them, to the benefit of a turnpike to the mountains. This part has been construed by the gentlemen representing this county in the last legislature, to cast censure on them. Such was not the intention. Our views were entirely prospective, and not retrospective, in those remarks.

It is pretty well established that none but Democratic candidates can be elected, and our purpose is to get the people to pledge these candidates to seize every opportunity—to strain every nerve—in representing to and urging upon the Legislature, the right of Fayetteville, and the absolute necessity for a Turnpike. It smacks of absolute neglect, that Fayetteville, the largest trading and manufacturing town in the State, is hardly approachable from the impassable state of the roads during the winter, while Wilmington and Raleigh have been helped to a \$600,000 rail road. If the people of Cumberland County are going to suffer such neglect any longer, they may prepare themselves to suffer any thing. Do they not see that notwithstanding Raleigh has a rail road, she is striving also to get a turnpike? They are doing their utmost to get a turnpike from the Legislature, and unless Cumberland County takes a stand in the Legislature determined to defend her rights, she will be chizzled out of every thing.

The Glentworth Frauds. We publish in another column, a letter from James B. Glentworth, in which he declares his determination to divulge the secrets of that diabolical scheme, known as the "Glentworth Frauds," committed on the elective franchise, by the leaders of the Whig party in New York, in 1838 and '39, and successfully practised in Ohio in 1840. This letter is but the preface to his disclosures. If practicable we shall lay them entire before our readers.

Resumption. The citizens of Philadelphia held a Town meeting on the 30th Dec. 1841, and adopted resolutions concerning State faith, resumption &c. Among them was one calling on the Legislature to fix an early day for the resumption of specie payment, by the Banks, or to wind up their affairs. Another resolution appoints a committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting the "Macon Specie," that is, that no money be received but coin, or paper made equal to coin by a discount.

Senator Mangum. Our readers will perceive from the Congress news that Mr Mangum opposes the Exchequer. We have published only a very few of his remarks, but take them altogether, and all the gall and wormwood which has gathered in Mr Mangum's heart since the veto, seems to be spirted out, like an angry demon, and crushing the poor Exchequer, which seems more monstrous in his eyes than the most diabolical scheme ever entertained. The Sub-Treasury he thinks was a lamb to it. He thinks the Sub-Treasury, after all, was not so bad as the (lying) Whigs made it out to be. He confesses now that he OPPOSED IT NOT FROM WHAT IT WAS, but from what it might become!! This is something, at all events. Let Mr Mangum's friends stare; they will find out after a while that the whole gang of their political leaders have deceived them in this same way. When Mr Van Buren was the bar to their ambition, he and the Sub-Treasury were monsters; now Mr Tyler is the bar; the Sub-Treasury is not so bad, but Mr Tyler's Exchequer is the "holiest stretch for power ever witnessed in Government!" And so they go, just as interest or prejudice leads them, so they try to lead the people. Pretty men for Legislators!

The Fruits of Whiggery. The present Legislature of Maryland, are called upon to provide \$1,215,483 67, to meet the demands upon the Treasury of the State. How is it to be raised? It must be taxed, and the people taxed to pay it and to pay the interest.

It would the people of North Carolina should their affairs be brought to this point? And yet they are fast verging to it already. The Legislature pledged the State to two rail roads; to the one which the State will pay for, few more such shall be.

"The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says, that love is, alphabetically speaking, one of the most a-gitating, b-ewitching, c-ontending, d-evilish affairs of life; and the most e-xtravagant, f-utile, g-lorious, h-azardous, i-nsane, j-ocose, k-illing, l-yrical, m-iserable, n-ice, o-mnifid, p-laguious, q-uarrelsome, r-acy, s-asonable, t-ouching, u-ngovernable, v-ixenish, w-ild, z-atic, z-ealous of human passions."

The above should have been credited to Sterne, from whom the Spirit of the Times stole it. The Corporal uses it in describing Love to Uncle Toby.

We are glad to see that the Charleston Mercury appears with new type. The appearance is much improved.

Property in Hamburg, S. C. The owner and founder of Hamburg, Mr Shultz, finding himself involved in pecuniary embarrassments, determined to sell his property. The following list of sales may not be uninteresting:

Table with 4 columns: Lot No., Area, Sold for, and Remarks. Includes lots 162, 161, 163, 159, 158, 157, 153, 155, 154, 152 & 151.

Total amount, \$7675. The terms of sale were, one half cash, the other half six months credit.

On the 24th of December the Banks in N. Orleans refused to take each other's notes on deposit, and some would receive dues in no notes but their own. The whole city was thrown into confusion. Another evil of the Banking system; and is a strong argument against giving corporations the power of making money.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The Temple of Democracy. All hail to the morning That bids us rejoice; The temple's completed, Exalt high each voice; The cap-stone is finished, Our labor is o'er, The sound of the MONSTER* Shall fall us no more. To our blessed Constitution, which ever has guided Our fathers of old, high exalting their fame— To him who hath governed our hearts undivided, Let's send forth our voices to praise his great name. Republicans, assemble On this joyful day, The occasion is glorious, The key-stone to lay, The States have all voted, We've routed the foe, Democracy's triumphed And Whiggery's low. The South State, New-Hampshire, and Benton's Missouri, Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, and the Ark, Are the States which stood up for Van Bur-n most truly, And the most of their sisters have emerged from the dark.

The great Empire State, In her glory appears; Indiana and Georgia, We hail with three cheers— Mississippi, Ohio, And Maryland too; Here's your own Michigan, And with Maine again true, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida fair, With a brotherly love, on the arch we engrave, When the time shall roll round, may their voices appear, To swell the proud flood of Democracy's wave.

Equal rights, equal laws, On our plarars appear; Truth and Justice, our mottoes, In characters clear— No Bank, no Monopoly, Distributions, or Loans— All tyrants we hate, And a foe to all thronas. Those sages of old, who our doctrines maintained, With Van Bur-n and Jackson we couple their names; And the famed twenty-two, in the Senate, who gained a renown, which shall last till the Earth's wrapt in flames.

Our own Carolina, Is not to be found In the arch of the temple, Altho' she is sound; The star of her glory Will yet shine with lustre, And be placed in the midst Of a radiant cluster.

With HENRY to guide us as chief of the North State, Our course will be onward, Democratic and pure— He's a statesman, a scholar, profound in debate, Give his name to the People—our victory's sure.

*Bank. Jackson. Jefferson and Madison. Democratic Senators of the Extra Session.

Supreme Court.

The following gentleman have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the Superior and County Courts of this State, to wit:

Superior Courts.—William J. Ellison, of Williamston, E. W. Jones, of Plymouth, J. R. Hargrave and William R. Myers of Anson, George Davis of Wilmington, Alexander C. Blount of Newbern, Thomas J. Wilson, of Stokes, Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake, and D. D. Ferebee, of Currituck.

County Court.—Francis H. Hawks and Francis J. Day, of Washington, Darius H. Starbuck, of Guilford, David A. Barnes, of Northampton, William Thompson, of Caswell, Francis A. Terry, of Richmond, R. B. Freedy, of Edenton, J. A. Lillington, of Wilmington, and Wm. H. Henderson, of Raleigh.—N. C. Standard.

Report and Estimates for the Navy. We yesterday spoke of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, especially of that part in which it is recommended that Government should aid individual enterprise in building ocean steamers. Our attention has since been drawn more particularly to the estimates for the support of the Navy for 1842. The Navy Commissioners say, in their report to the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of steam vessels, "Three are already