

NORTH-CAROLINIAN. Wm. H. Payne, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, April 22, 1843

HERE IS NOTHING LIKE YOUR 'IF'

What a pleasant thing it is to have a lively imagination! Mr Clay in his recent electioneering tour made a speech at Memphis, "without reference to party," in which he relates the following "remarkable facts":

RIGHT OF BOARDING, SEARCH, &c.

The National Intelligencer gives us a sample of the doctrine of visitation, as practically illustrated by an American ship-of-war. We present it to the country for its meditation, with the introductory remark of the National Intelligencer:

CONCILIATION.

We love to persuade men to act for their own and their country's good. The last Presidential election shows that over a million of voters cast their ballots for Mr Van Buren, while a larger number voted for W. H. Harrison.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Some of the good people of Ohio seem to think that they will have no paper money manufactures in their State, unless the principle of individual liability be struck out of their general banking law.

THE EARLIEST.

Mr Robert Cochran, of Fayetteville, presented us some days ago, with a fine sample of new Irish potatoes, radishes and lettuce!

THE "QUESTION OF VERACITY."

It will be recollected that in last week's Carolinian we called upon the editor of the Observer (under penalty of being held up as a reckless calumniator) to prove that Mr Van Buren ever made (as the Observer charged he did) a "distinct assertion," that Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

PRETTY SHARP.

The editor of the Madisonian puts in the following rejoinder: "Kendall's Expositor inquires, 'how can President Tyler do right with a Webster, a Spencer and a Porter to advise him?'

MARKET.

During the week a tolerably fair business has been done. Bacon seems to keep on the rise; a fair lot sold for 7 1/2. Flour is not plenty, and brings fully 5 and 5 1/2 cash.

Washington, March 27, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst. and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Ames, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my inaugural address, are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened, by subsequent experience and reflection.

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TRIOBLE AHEAD—THE TREATY, &c.

The Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin, have passed joint resolutions, denouncing the late Webster and Ashburton Treaty, as surrendering a large tract of country, clearly within the limits of the United States as defined by the treaty of 1783, and within the limits of Wisconsin, as established by the acts of Congress of 1836 and 1838, without any equivalent whatever.

SWARTWOUT!

It will be recollected that the whigs are upon all occasions throwing up Swartwout's defalcation to the democrats, and taunting them with the losses by "sub-treasurers." Now will it be believed that this same Swartwout was such a good whig that he presided at and attended whig meetings in New York, and that his name was recommended by a whig paper to the people for the Vice Presidency?

expose it. To correct the false impressions which the Observer's article was calculated and intended to make, was our object in noticing it.

The opinion which the Observer quotes can avail his party nothing when followed by the last quoted declarations, and the solemn pledges made by Mr Van Buren to "go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia."

With regard to the Observer's other assertion, that Genl. Jackson's rule of action was to use the offices of the country to reward his friends, and punish his enemies, the Observer only reiterates the assertion, which we might, (according to the rule to "deny every thing and call for proof") reject; but we will content ourselves with saying that the public can use its own discretion as regards believing it, reminding it at the same time that the U. States Telegraph, edited by Duff Green, (which the Observer gives as his authority for the assertion) from being the warmest supporter of Genl. Jackson, became the bitter enemy!

Duff Green of the Telegraph has "fallen from his high estate" under the ban of the people, while Genl. Jackson has risen to, and remains at, the highest pinnacle of fame known to an American patriot and Statesman!

"The Citizen Soldier" is the title of a paper published in Philadelphia, by J. R. & A. H. Diller, and devoted exclusively to the promotion of military knowledge among the citizen soldiers of the United States. Having observed the high commendations it has received from the Press, we solicited an exchange, with which we have been favored; and we can say that it well deserves the character it bears.

M. VAN BUREN.

The following is an extract from the letter to Junius Ames, which he will find in the same paper, viz: the North Carolinian of April 11, 1840:

"As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject in relation to the district of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz:—the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however, to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of 'exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever' over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistently with their right of sovereignty."

"Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

In noticing the article from the Observer, we quoted (for we perceived he was at one of his old tricks) his own precise term "distinct assertion," because it was calculated (and probably intended) to impress upon the mind of the reader, that Mr Van Buren had expressed "distinctly" and separately, and without qualification, and apart from every other consideration, an opinion that Congress had the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

REWARDS.—The New York Statesman says that the Hon. Silas Wright openly avowed voting against Henry A. Wise as Minister to France, on account of his participation in the murder of Cilley, by Graves. The same paper says—

"This is the beginning of the end, and time will yet come when the actors in that tragedy, will receive their just reward."

There is an amusing hit at Millerism on the 4th page. There are many "Chicken Littles" in the world, and enough of "Fox Loxes" always ready to take advantage of their credulity.

GEN. SCOTT.—What has become of Gen. Scott? His name has been taken down from the "forlorn hope" Vice Presidency nominations of all the Clay presses, and there is as little known of him or his whereabouts, as of the wandering Jew, or "the man in the claret colored coat."

Tantalus was sung of by the ancient poets as a person who was surrounded by riches, luxuries and pleasures, yet could never be possessed of them. Although within his grasp, as it were, he never could clutch them. Like the Irishman's flea, when he put his finger upon it, it wasn't there! Hence the word tantalize.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Mr Uriah Clark, of Canandaigua, New York, gives an account in the Albany Argus of certain experiments made by him, proving waking clairvoyance, or the susceptibility of seeing at the will of the operator, the subject being in the natural state. From letters and certificates published, it appears that Mr Clark has satisfied Dr Collyer of the truth of his discovery. We give a short account of his experiments as follows:

"On 6th of January I made the first experiment with Mrs Bibeey, in presence of her husband and another lady. She stood up by the side of me, and, disregarding all forms I told her I would present before her my brother, and then pointed to the ceiling. Her eyes became fixed and blood-shot, and in less than one minute she said she saw him. To test her assertion she gave a description as accurate as I could, although she had never seen him, neither had I ever mentioned his name to her. She even went so far as to mention that his fingers on the left hand were drawn up as though they had been burnt. This was the case when he was a child, and his fingers are still bent considerably. At the time the above experiment was made, my brother was nearly 400 miles off—in Putnam county.

"Before the 'Palmyra Phreno-Mesmeric Society' on Saturday evening, March 6th, I presented before the above lady, her father, deceased 17 years. She was seated; and in a moment she sprang up, extended her arms, and exclaimed, 'my father, father!' and then concealed her face, in tears. Not fully satisfied with this, some of the company proposed that I should call up a well known gentleman in the place, whom neither she nor I had ever seen, and could form no idea of his person. I did so; and she described his person accurately—falling only in speaking of his eyes and whiskers, which she said she was unable to see clearly. As far as her positive, unqualified affirmations went, the description, as declared by several gentlemen, was as true as any man could possibly give of a person with whom he was familiar. The next day the lady was walking along in company with some others in the main street of Palmyra, and while a funeral procession was passing, she, of her own accord, pointed out the real gentleman whom she had described, —said she knew it was the man!

"Before several other individuals I have called up numerous objects, animals, persons, places, sounds, &c., while the persons were in their natural waking state, and their appearance was such as to remove all possibility of deception.

"This feature in Mesmerism becomes of deep interest when viewed as a clue to demonology, and the numerous extraordinary appearances of ghosts, &c., conjured up in the minds of the superstitious. It also explains the Indian necromancy of the East, the art of the magician, &c. &c.

Col. Richard M. Johnson is touring it to the southwest. He was received at Natchez with great parade.

By news from Europe at New York, the Liverpool and Manchester cotton markets are said to be improving, though no actual advance on former prices.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTH DAY.—The 100th anniversary was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 13th inst. Geo. M. Dallas delivered an oration; and Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll read the Declaration of Independence; after which a dinner was pretty well "used up" at the Globe Hotel.

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A Democratic meeting was held at Yanceyville on the 4th inst., at which David S. Reid, Esq., of Rockingham, was nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent the district in the next Congress; and a resolution was passed calling upon their fellow citizens in the other counties comprising the district also to hold meetings and unite with them in the nomination. Mr Reid, (being in attendance at Court as an Attorney,) was waited on by a committee; but he declined accepting the nomination for the present, preferring that there should first be a more general expression of the wishes of the Democratic party in the district. Mr Reid was a candidate for Congress two years ago, in the district of which Guilford then composed a part.—Hillsboro Recorder.

The whigs of this (8th) Congressional district, it appears, held a Convention in Washington on the 6th inst., at which Edward Stanley, "that same old coon," was again nominated as their candidate for Congress; notwithstanding he has not perhaps located three months within the last three years in the district, has told them he does not want to represent them any longer, and now resides in parts unknown to most of them. But, it seems, it was him or none; no other person could be found reckless enough to undertake the now apparently hopeless task to beguile and mislead the honest yeomanry of the district. There were but five counties represented, viz: Washington, Pitt, Greene, Casen, and Beaufort—not a solitary delegate appeared from Edgecombe, but the Convention was edified with a preamble and resolutions, adopted "at a consultation," held at Sparta on the 3d inst. by Messrs James J. Carr, J. F. Hughes, Willie Atkinson, Theo. Atkinson, Ralph Pitt, and Henry Rogers. If the committee appointed to notify Mr Stanley of his nomination can find his "whereabouts," perhaps we shall be soon informed whether he will again venture to make his appearance south of the Potomac.—Tarboro Press.

The following is the amount of appropriations made at the last session of Congress, the official statement of which appears in the Washington papers, and as directed by law, prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives:

Table with columns: Category, Amount. Includes Civil and diplomatic list (\$1,870,172 50), Military service for three periods (9,082,733 22), Naval service for same periods (4,973,134 11), Navy pensions (62,000 00), Fortifications (808,500 00), etc.

*This item includes the appropriations for the Post Office Department, which are paid exclusively out of the revenues of that Department, and therefore are no charge on the Treasury, and which amount to \$4,645,000.

OFFICES CREATED AND THE SALARIES THEREFOR.

By the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service, No. 804: Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, \$3,000; Consul at Beyrout, 500; By the act for carrying into effect the Treaty between the U. States and Great Britain, No. 697: A commissioner for running, marking, and tracing the boundary line between the United States and British possessions in North America, 3,000; A clerk to said commissioner, 1,500.

A LESSON FOR YOUNG MEN.—A correspondent informs us that he was acquainted some thirty [forty] years ago with three young men, all then apprentices to mechanical trades, who boarded together at a boarding house in Murray street. Each of them was poor, having no means but the scanty allowance of apprentices, which barely sufficed to pay their board and provide them with working apparel; so that on Sunday, when most young men sported holiday suits in Broadway, these lads remained at home reading, having not one Sunday suit between them. But all of them were honest, industrious, and prudent; and, as time wears on, one of them has since been Mayor of Georgetown, D. C., the second Mayor of Newark, N. J., and the third is Robert Smith, who, we trust, will very soon be Mayor of New York! Such young men, are the rewards of patient industry, and solid though humble worth.—N. Y. Tribune.