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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."

BY WM. H. BAYNE. FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1848. VOL. 8—NO. 465.

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State of North Carolina—Robeson County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1847.

Neill McPhaul and others vs. Duncan McPhaul & others. Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd McPhaul, Daniel McPhaul, Alex. McPhaul, Flora McPhaul, Elizabeth McPhaul, Campbell McPhaul, John McPhaul, heirs at law of John McPhaul, dec'd, and Duncan McPhaul, Malcom McPhaul and Alex. McPhaul are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or this petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard exparte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, clerk of said Court at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1847 and of American Independence the 72d year.
S'D'H. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.
Dec. 25, 1847—462-6t. pr dv $3 25

From the N. Y. True Sun.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

The Governments of Europe make a great parade and a wonderful display of pomposity in relation to reigning houses. France has its house of Bourbon, Prussia that of Brandenburg, Austria that of Hapsburg, and England, after trying a number of dynasties, 200 years been ruled by the house of Hanover, represented in a race of Guelphs. All these houses, and many more, are now united under the Empire of Finance, whereof the sovereign is of the house of Rothschild. The strides of that house to empire has been long and rapid, and its foundations are probably more stable than those of any other reigning family. Buonaparte rose rapidly from the lieutenancy of the regiment La Fere to the command of Europe. A military organization is not permanent however. Most of the present families have come from as low an origin as the house of Rothschild, but they have been longer on the journey, and the frame work of their greatness was built slowly in the lapse of generations, each one of which found the platform raised somewhat. These Guelphs, whereof Mrs Victoria Coburg is the most fortunate representative, have been a long time on the way. They may be traced back to the time of Charlemagne; and the story runs, as related to us by a mysterious vieux moustache, in a glooomy tavern at Osnabrick, thus: In the year 800, Ironbrand, Count of Altorf, saw an old woman who had three children at a birth, and thinking this unnatural he called her an adultress. The old woman in her anger retaliated, praying that the Countess Irentraut might have as many at a birth as there are months in the year. Accordingly, while the Count was gone to the chase, his lady was delivered of twelve boys; and fearing the anger of her husband she ordered the maid to take eleven in a basket and drown them. On her way she met the Count, who asked her what was in the basket? She replied, "Guelphs!" (young dogs.) The Count, however, examined the basket, and from the strength and likeness of the boys knew them for his own. He educated them secretly, and when they were grown returned them to the mother. From that time Guelph has been the family name, and Victoria in her faithfulness keeps up the honor of the family.

"The Guelphs" are therefore a great house; but the Rothschild dynasty is in the ascendency. The Baron Lionel, de Rothschild is the first Jew member of Parliament, and his admission, for which a special law is required to be passed, is by the English tories considered a fatal blow to the English constitution. If his presence in Parliament strikes one constitution, the money of his house upholds half a dozen. At the moment when he becomes a legislator for England, his house loans the tottering dynasty of Bourbon 250,000,000 francs to sustain it. We are personally acquainted with many members of this house, and when in Germany picked up many facts in relation to them.

In the year 1740, in a little Jewish settlement in "Frankfort-on-the-Maine," dwelt a family of poor but respectable Jew pedlars, and in that year they were blessed with a son, whom they called Mayer Anselm Rothschild. They gave him what education their small means would permit, dying when he was at the age of eleven, left him to his own resources. He then earned a scanty living by writing, which he soon abandoned for a trade. But his ambition was to be a priest of his religion. Fortunately for tottering dynasties of the present day this wish was not accomplished. His trade required him to travel: and after some years he returned to his native place and established a small business. He soon, however, gained considerable notoriety as a collector of old and curious coins, which brought him much in contact with persons of rank, among whom it was a fashion to make such collections; and finally he went to Hanover as clerk in a large banking house. Subsequently, with a few years savings, he returned to Frankfort, married, and commenced a little exchange business. His great sagacity, strict punctuality and rectitude of conduct, pushed him rapidly forwards, and towards the close of the century the Frankfort banking house had become famous, and its profits large. The banker meantime brought up ten children, of whom five sons were "after his own heart;" and when he died he left them vast wealth and an extensive business, with the injunction to dwell in strict and unbroken unity. And the injunction then bestowed has been faithfully carried out. The five sons conducted as many banking houses at the leading capitals of Europe.

These five houses, combining all the financial resources of Europe in their movements, which were always simultaneous, have exercised for half century a power unseen but overwhelming. Nearly all the government debts of Europe are their contracting. Through the wars of Bonaparte their information was always correct, and always in advance of the British government, which was often dependent upon them for information as well as means of action. Although their residences were always widely separated, each controlling all within the sphere of his influence, and commanding all means of information, no important transaction was entered into without consultation and strict harmony of opinion among them all. All commercial exchanges and all movements of business were known to and often controlled by the old Jew in Frankfort, who could in the exercise of his great power look with contempt upon feeble despots crying to him for help: and the aid asked depended on the assent of the five brothers. Accordingly they were courted in every possible way.

In 1813 they were made private commercial counsellors to the King of Prussia; in 1815, financial councellors to the Hessian government; also to the Austrian Emperor, who conferred on them the rank of Barons. In 1836 Nathan died, leaving £53,000,000 and seven children, of whom four were sons. The eldest, Lionel, who had been made Knight of Isabella, by the Catholics at Madrid, and who is a Baron of Austria, in right of his father, appeared in August, 1836, on the London 'Change, in the place his father had occupied for 38 years. This gentleman it is who has become a member of Parliament at the expense of a change in the English Constitution.

The House combined has loaned the King of the French the money necessary to keep him on the throne a few years longer. It is manifest that as this house has grown up with government debts, that the continuance of their power is in some degree dependent upon existing governments. A branch of the House has been established in New York, conducted by Mr Auguste Belmont, a relative of Solomon Rothschild of Vienna. Republican free trade does not seem, however, to be the soil in which the stupendous business of the great loan contractors will best flourish.

N. C. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the members of this Company, for the election of Directors, took place in this City on the 4th inst. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the current year, viz: Dr J. O. Watson, Albert Stith, Richard Smith, H. D. Turner, John Primrose, James Litchford, Theodore Partridge, and W R Gales, of Raleigh; and R N Taylor, Newbern; George McNeill, Fayetteville; James Sloan, Greensboro; John McRae, Wilmington; and Jas E Hoyt, Washington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, Richard Smith, John Primrose, and Western R Gales, were appointed the Executive Committee; Dr J O Watson was re-elected President: Albert B Stith, Vice President; Rich'd Smith, Treasurer; Theo. Partridge, Secretary; and Charles Manly, Attorney.

The business of the company has been greatly increased during the past year, and whilst its losses have been promptly met, no call has yet been made upon the members for an instalment on their premium notes. The amount of property insured, up to the day of meeting, was within a fraction of $1,400,000. If the public, generally, would examine into the efficiency and economy of this system of Insurance, we think they would patronize it to an extent even still greater.

INTOXICATION.—To what an awful extent must the rage for ardent spirits have prevailed at one time in England, when the Parliament was obliged to prohibit for twelve months the distillation of gin! Smollet informs us that there were at that time signs or show-boards to the tippling houses, with this tariff of prices, "Drunk for a penny—dead drunk for two pence—straw for nothing."

CAN'T BE FOUND.—Barnum, the great curiosity hunter, is anxious to get an officer of a steamboat who *was* to blame for a dreadful accident. He calculates the exhibition of such a monstrosity would make a fortune.—*Cin. Signal.*