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"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, N. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1849.

VOL. 9—NO. 521.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Academy give notice that the session under their management will be opened for the reception of scholars on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, next. Rev. Dr. Simpson, of Camden, N. C., will take charge of the school, which will be conducted with exacting discipline.

A Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of the county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry and about midway between the two places. Its location is distinguished for healthiness and beauty of situation, and is well adapted to the purpose of a school. The Trustees are in the process of erecting a new building which will be completed in the summer of 1850. The kind of instruction contemplated will be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the country may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, and together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be desirous to attend the school. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLain, who with his long acquaintance with such business will do everything that can be reasonably expected to make the conduct of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board including washing and lodging is \$1 50 per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings will be charged for the use of room and furniture one dollar per annum. Other students will be charged twenty cents per quarter, or one dollar per year for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the language, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two dollars per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English literature, and those who attend to the study of Latin and Greek, will be charged four dollars per quarter, or sixteen dollars per annum.

For the elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter, or sixteen dollars per annum.

Tuition and board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The object of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, and to instill in their minds a general moral education, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large boarding places. The location of the school, will be peculiarly favorable for such as wish to prepare for College, for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business, and where parents may place their children under supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good habits, while the expenses are as low as to most of those of similar schools. It is a general rule of the Trustees that the parents of the pupils, and in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of study, and that the school shall be a religious school, and given to the exercises of the school, while every thing consistent with a rigid moral character will be discontinued.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.
Cumberland county, Dec. 21, 1848. 5344

PLANK ROADS.

Mr. Quirk, of New York, now at Petersburg, Virginia, Professor of the Wig Maker, will visit Fayetteville on Monday the 17th inst., when he will be ready to scalp, scotch or re-head any citizen or stranger who may need his artistic services.
February 3, 1849. 519-31

FOR SALE.

That convenient situation near the Court House, at present occupied by Dr. T. N. Cannon, better known as T. L. Dybart's Law Office, is now offered for sale. Also, one good second-hand Wagon and a two-horse Wagon in good repair with a schick, apply to WILLIAM BOW.
February 9, 1849. 519-41

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Robert H. Folsom for certain purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction on Saturday the 24th of February, at the market House in Fayetteville, a likely NEGRO BOY, named Peter, 15 or 17 years of age.
B. BRANSON, Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer
Feb 9, 1849. 519-41

SADDLERY.

A new stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
January 27, 1849.

W. G. MATTHEWS

Has received his Fall and Winter

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing every article usually called for in the Dry Goods and Grocery line which he offers at very reduced prices for cash or on time to good customers.

No. 13 North side Hay St.
October 21, 1848. 504-32

A fine assortment of single and double barrelled GUNS for sale at very low prices.
W. G. MATTHEWS.
Oct. 21, 1848. 504-32 No. 13 North side Hay St.

FOR SALE.

A good Second-hand Barouche, with tackling for one or two horses—cheap. Apply to J. & T. WADDILL.
January 27, 1849.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

A large assortment of Cam seat and Windsor CHAIRS, Mattresses. For sale by A. M. CAMPBELL.
Jan. 27, 1849.

FOR SALE,

A fine Horse and Sulky. Also, a good Sulky and harness. Apply to A. M. CAMPBELL.
Jan. 27, 1849.

A. M. CAMPBELL, AUCTIONEER, AND Commission Merchant,

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are again requested to make payment without delay, or we shall be under the necessity of placing our claims in the hands of an officer for collection. EDMUND G. JAMES will attend to the settlement of the business of the concern, to which all payments must be made, and all communications addressed. He may in future be found at the store of E. & F. James & Co., Petersburg, Virginia. W. C. JAMES & Co., Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1849.—518-1A

FOR SALE,

That beautiful residence on Payment, formerly owned by the late Mrs. C. G. W. Waddill, near the residence of J. H. H. H. H. is offered for sale, it is a double and one-story of red brick, and everything in connection with it, including a well known, and in so commanding a site, overlooking the town, that further particulars are unnecessary. Enquire at the Carolina Office.
June 19, 1848. 486-47.

JAS. G. SMITH, DENTIST AND HAIR DRESSER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Has opened and fitted up in a handsome and comfortable manner a room on Hay street, next door west of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he desires to receive a share of public patronage in his line.
November 4, 1848.

WANTED—An intelligent white boy is wanted as an apprentice to the above business.
J. G. S.

FOR RENT,

The framed House on Rowan street, next to the residence of Mrs. Fitzharris. It has recently been put in thorough repair, with a new stable and other out-houses. Apply to G. W. ROSE.
January 20, 1849. 517-47

The subscriber has just received his supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1848. Price 5 cts per package.
Jan. 20, 1849. S. J. HINDSALE.

NEW SADDLERY.

The undersigned has commenced the Saddlery business in Fayetteville, and has taken a Store on Person street, two doors west of Cape Fear Bank, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work that he may be favored with. He solicits a share of patronage.
WM. OVERY.
Feb. 3, 1849. 519-32

State of North Carolina—Moore County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1849.

Mary McIntosh and others, vs. Exparte. Petition for sale of slaves.

Pursuant to a decree of said Court, the undersigned, Commissioner, will proceed to sell at the Court House in Carthage, on Monday the 5th day of March next, ten or eleven likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, girls and boys. Terms of sale: Six months credit—notes with approved security will be required before the property is delivered.
A. C. CUBBY, Commis'r.
Feb. 3, 1849.—519-14.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

The Camden Insurance Company of N. J.

NEAR PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL \$100,000.

H. L. BUCKLEY, Sec'y. R. W. GODDEN, Pres't.

The Insurance of this Company is conducted by some of the most wealthy and influential persons, and is second to none in the United States. It will take the fire and marine risks on as favorable terms as any other Company.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
Fayetteville, March 4, 1848. 472-24

NEW GOODS.

B. A. STUART

Has received his Fall and Winter stock of GOODS, embracing every article generally found in a Dry Goods and Grocery store. His assortment is complete, and he feels confident of pleasing all who may favor him with a call. He has on hand and will continue to keep a large and general assortment of SADDLERY.
Sept. Producers of all kinds received in payment.
September 9, 1848.

CHEAP CASH AND BARTERING STORE.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Brause's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade. Also, Shoes, Caps and Hats, Saddles, Bridles, and Collars, Crockery and Glassware, Hardware and Cutlery, Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets, 30 sizes best Spanish Sole Leather, 5 tons Swedes and English Iron, 2 ditto Castings, of best quality. With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848. 501

JOSPH S. DUNN offers his services as undertaker and builder, to the citizens or others, disposed to contract for building or jobbing. Terms liberal.

REMOVAL. NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD Having sold off his old stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of New Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

100 Bags Rio and Lagaira Coffee.
10 Hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar.
30 Hhds. clarified, and other sorts of Syrup.
20 Bags Shoe and Flour Powder.
30 Kegs Nails, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c.
Single and Double-barrelled GUNS.

FINE LIQUORS.

French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.
A few good Bottles, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.
October 21, 1848. 504-47

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of boarders and travellers. His table will be supplied with a hot fare which our market affords. Every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to those of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, he cordially hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. HASSY.
February 13, 1848.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
FEBRUARY 17, 1849.

The Wilmington Journal says "that while the whole press of North Carolina, with unexampled unanimity, are applauding the course of the majority in the recent Legislature, upon the question of Internal Improvement, one of the Journals of our own party does not seem quite so well disposed to join in the universal sentiment of approval."

From the remarks which followed the above extract from the Journal, we are at a loss to know whether the Carolinian is allied to, or the Tarboro Press. It cannot be both, for only one is enumerated.

If the Journal wanted a more direct and decisive approval of the "course of the majority in the Legislature," than the Carolinian has given, we are at a loss how to give it. We have not said one word against the said "course," but many for it.

It is needless to say that that "course" would meet with "some disapproval," we plead guilty.

We think the whole of the Journal's article was unequalled. We can see no benefit to be derived from questioning the opinions of those who differ upon this subject. The Tarboro Press had a right to disapprove; so has the Charlotte Jeffersonian; and they did so; the latter though in a somewhat undecided manner, as will be seen by the extract under "opinions of the Press."

30TH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Mr Niles of Connecticut, and Mr Allen of Ohio, both democrats, tilted into each other very severely in debate in the Senate, on the 5th. Mr Niles is the champion of the bill to reduce postage, and Mr Allen is in favor of a greater reduction than the bill calls for. Mr A. waged war against the ocean steamers which have been built to carry the mails. He said that they were the invention of those who wanted a high tariff and heavy expenditures to make it necessary. He charged that the first ocean steamer was got up just about the time that Mr Niles turned his sardines in politics, on the tariff question.

He charged Mr Niles with deserting the democratic party, and with having assailed that party with more bitterness and venom than any Senator of the whig party, and of course, he, Mr Allen, came in for a large share of his denunciations; but he did not care for that; he expected to be assailed by the enemies of democracy; he was proud of the malice of such enemies.

Mr Niles replied in a very calm manner, but pungent language. Mr Niles denied having turned a sardine, but charged Mr Allen with having turned one! That was rather a poor get off. Mr Niles said that it was news to him to hear that he had denounced the democratic party. To be sure he did consider all the talk about free trade and the tariff of 1846, a humbug. There is no more free trade in that act, he said, than there was in the act of 1842. Even according to Secretary Walker's report, it is only two or three per cent. lower than that of 1842. He jeered Mr Allen with having accompanied Gen. Cass from Washington to Ohio by way of New York, on an electioneering tour.

February 6.

The Senate was engaged principally on the bill in relation to a railroad across the isthmus of Panama. Mr Underwood of Kentucky, opposed the bill, and if his arguments were based upon facts, his reasons against it were strong. From the best information he could obtain, he said, he would show that the amount of money the United States would be called upon to pay, would build the road, and thus the government would construct a road only for the privilege of using it, while Messrs Aspinwall & Co. would only superintend the expenditure of the Government money, and reap all the profits of the road.

Mr Foote presented a memorial from Peter A. Hargous of New York, in relation to a railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. This memorial, after setting forth the advantages of Tehuantepec for a route, merely asks the government not to give advantages to any other company.

Mr Dayton replied to Mr Underwood, and figured it out that the government would get the amount of money back in transportation. He argued that the Pana-

ma route had a hundred advantages where the Tehuantepec route had one.

Mr Webster spoke at some length in favor of the Panama bill.

No action was taken.

In the House, Mr Edwards from the select committee on the subject of adulterated drugs, reported a bill to prevent the potting of medicines.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment abolishing the spirit ration was negatived. The bill was then passed.

February 7.

In the Senate, the committee on Commerce reported a number of separate bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors, among them a bill to make a communication between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic. And making an improvement in Ocracoke inlet.

Mr Benton proposed to introduce a bill to make a great public highway from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Mr Benton went on to make a speech; but his speech was made up of readings from the report of his own son-in-law, Mr Fremont. In other words, it was another among the many speeches he has made solely to glorify his son.

The bill proposes to make a road or roads through the public lands. The track to be one mile wide, so that a number of roads, railroad, plank road, McAdam road, or common road can be built. The road to be made first not to be confined to one particular kind, but may be partly constructed on all the different plans, according as practical men may consider the location most calls for.

In the House, the proceedings were of no interest.

February 8.

In the Senate, private bills were the order of the day.

The proceedings of the House were of no special importance.

ROSCIUS AGAIN UPON THE BOARDS.

The telegraph from Cincinnati, Feb'y 21, announces the election of the Hon. Henry Clay to the United States Senate on the 1st inst., for six years from the 4th March next, in place of Thos. M. Metcalf, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Crittenden.

The reappearance of such a finished actor upon the stage reminds us of the celebrated question of Shakspeare, "What bloody scenes, has Roscius now to act?" After the pathetic manner in which he retired from the Senate of the U. S. in March 1842, his reappearance on the same theatre is a phenomenon which is calculated to excite a world of surprise and of speculation. We all recollect the ocean of pathetic tears with which he was borne out of the Senate chamber. We all recollect the splendid picture of this valdictory scene which was afterwards gotten up with so much eclat, and which hangs upon many a parlor wall, with its hundreds of fac simile faces, taken with a world of pains from the life, to commemorate this illustrious spectacle. What has become of all this scenic illusion? What has become of the touching letters which Mr Clay addressed to his friends on his "dignified retirement," as it was then denominated? Are all these effusions forgotten? Or are they to be called up to remind the world of the "vanity of human wishes," and the active aspirations of sleepless ambition? Are we again to be reminded of the memorable anecdote of Themistocles weeping over the laurels of Miltiades? Why does Mr Clay stalk once more upon the stage? Why has he burst the ceremonies of the political tomb to mingle once more with the stormy intrigues and tumultuous debates of the Senate chamber? Be his "intentions wicked or charitable?" Does he come forth to serve his country, or to gratify his own purposes?—to stir or to still any wave that may rise upon the surface—to thwart or to promote the administration of Gen. Taylor?—Washington Union.

We learn that Geo. C. Dekay, Esq., commonly known as Commodore Dekay from his having held that rank in one of the South American navies, died, after a protracted illness. He was in many respects a remarkable character. He was a brother of Dr. James E. Dekay, the eminent writer on natural history. It will be remembered that he commanded the frigate Macedonian, on her voyage of beneficence to Ireland. — N. Y. Com. Ad.

Gen. Shields was shot through the breast at Cerro Gordo, and reported "mortally wounded," yet recovered, and now takes the place of Judge Breece in the U. States Senate. This has given rise to the following good thing by a Sucker wag:
"Some men have 'lost their heads' and lived, But stranger far than these,
The shot that passed through Shields' breast, Instead of him killed Breece."

A punctual man is rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit.

THE SLAVE MARKET AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is known that the dealers in beautiful Circassian women bring them to Constantinople and expose them for sale, and indeed to all the large oriental cities. Damascus, Aleppo, Alexandria, Grand Cairo, &c. Wherever the Musselman religion prevails female slavery exists. In the mountains of Circassia, where the pure and bracing air prevails, those beautiful creatures are raised—raised, some may say, by cultivation, as we raise delicate fruit and flowers—watched, trained, their diet regulated. Their complexion guarded, taught such accomplishments as the country will allow, carefully attended to, and permitted to perform no menial offices. These delicate and charming creatures are the very essence of oriental beauty with blue eyes, complexion like alabaster, and a shape and limbs which might rival the Medicean Venus. They are at the early age of fourteen, collected by their owners, and joining the caravans for Constantinople, arrive without fatigue at what is deemed a profitable market; and the brokers are forthwith despatched among the rich and luxurious, to inform them that splendid prizes of exquisite beauty have arrived, and are for sale at the highest bidder. The Rev. Dr Durbin, on his arrival at Alexandria, walked down with his guide to the market.

"We came," said he, "to a rough stone building, not more than twenty feet square, with no opening in it but a door. Looking in, we found it full of boys and girls, from ten to twenty years of age. The tall, lean, Nubian slave merchant, a savage looking black, at the door rose out of his dark corner and stood before me showing his ivory teeth in his eagerness to sell one of his slaves. Seeing my eyes rest upon a Nubian girl of fine full form, with a loose garment thrown around her shoulders, he made her rise and come forward, and then uncovered her neck and chest and pressed his hand on her person, evidently to satisfy me. I asked the price. One hundred and fifteen dollars. I manifested hesitation, and he called up a more delicate and sprightly looking Abyssinian, with eyebrows painted blue. He made her expose her teeth and tongue, drew aside her vesture, and invited inspection in the midst of the crowd. I narrowly watched these females during an exposure so singular to us, and could read nothing but submission and indifference to their fate. In one of them there was a slight shrinking which nature under this weight of night involuntarily compels. I turned a way with horror at the scene before me, where virtue had not the privilege of contest nor the apology of temptation."

This, however (continues the Times,) was on a small, probably a vulgar scale. They must be seen in the chambers of the caravaniers at Constantinople, reclining on ottomans, their limbs wrapped in slight gauze-like gossamer, showing beneath the blue veins and alabaster complexion, the finely formed limbs, the delicate bust, together with the liquid blue eye, the raven tresses, the ivory teeth, the vermilion lips, the whole shape and form, which, like Venus rising from the sea, shed around her innumerable sparkling, dazzling beauties.—This probably is a Christian girl, and her master is a hideous negro, and is bargaining for this fair creature with a rich old Turk, who is quietly regarding her while puffing away smoke from his chibouque. Here we see the reverse of the picture; the black, brutal master selling the beautiful white slave, and not a Christian voice is raised against the deep damnation of such an act. The sympathetic English, so anxious to abolish African slavery—the free soil American, so mad for the freedom of the blacks have not a word to say, a hand to lift, or a voice to implore for white Christian female slavery among the Mahometans. Who remonstrates with the Turks against this barbarity? Who demands that the slavery of white females shall cease in the East?

Never have anything to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man." "I have seen," said he, "many very clever men, who had no shoes to their feet. I never act with them. Their advice sounds very well; but fate is against them; they cannot get on themselves, and if they cannot do good to themselves, how can they do good to me?" By aid of these maxims he has acquired three millions pounds, (\$14,000,000.) says Rothschild.

A gentleman present said, "I hope that your children are not too fond of money and business, to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would not wish that?" Rothschild—"I am sure I should wish that. I wish them to give mind, and soul, and heart, and body, and everything to business; that is the way to be happy. It requires a great deal of boldness, and a great deal of caution, to make a great fortune; and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. If I were to listen to all the projects proposed to me, I should ruin myself very soon. Stick to one business, young man," said he to Edward; "stick to your brewery, and you may be the great brewer of London. Be a brewer, and a baker, and a merchant, and a manufacturer, and you will be in the Gazette," that is, a bankrupt.