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No subscription received ur a less time than a year, anless the price be paid in advance.

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."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of twenty-one lines or less, for one insertion, 60 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents except it remains for several months, when it will be charged $3 for two months, $4 for three, &c, $10 for twelve months.

☞ Liberal deduction for large advertisement by the year or six month.

BY WM. H. BAYNE. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 2, 1850. | VOL. 11—NO. 575.

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

Has taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an entire

New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT. 300 bushels Alum Salt.
All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
January 5, 1850. 567-y

LOST!

The Subscriber has lost his Pocket Book containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.:

One Note	on Aaron William & Aaron Tyson,	$1264 00
One do	on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One do	on Donald Short,	100 00
One do	do do	100 00
One do	on Jesse L Bryant,	100 00
One do	do do	75 00
One do	on Jacob Stutts and Henry Stutts,	300 00
One do	on James Shields,	350 00
One do	on J M Sowell, Jesse G Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One do	on Donald Street & Duncan Murchison	250 00
One do	on do do	32 00
One do	on do do	10 00
One do	on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One do	on Malcom D McNeill & Alex Kelly,	100 00
One do	on do do	36 50
One do	on M D McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One do	on Noah Brewer & Wm Stutts,	10 00
One do	on John McNeill,	100 00
One do	on do	5 00
One do	on Jesse Spivy, E McIntosh, and one McDonald,	300 00
One do	on Angus Martin, John M Black, and John M Curry,	150 00
One do	on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One do	on Adam Brewer,	244 00
One do	on Joseph Tompson,	40 00
One do	on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One do	on Andrew York,	160 00
One do	on Martin Turner,	60 00
One do	on William Stewart,	150 00
One do	on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One do	on William, Enoch and John Stewart,	75 00
One do	on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Satthis,	60 00
One do	on Levi Wright and John Dunlap,	60 00
One do	on Samuel C Bruce,	50 00
One do	on Wm Danielly and Michael Cockman	75 00
One do	on Jas Hillard and Joel Hillard	50 00
One do	on Jesse Womble,	75 00
One do	on Lewis Maness and Geo M Honeycut	10 00
One do	on John Dunlap,	10 00
One do	on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One do	on William J McIntosh,	20 00
One do	on W McIntosh,	2 00

Judgments against A A F Sowell to the amount of 45 00

One receipt on Alfred Brower for about $1000. Several Constables receipts for papers put in their hands for collection; and many other valuable papers not now recollected.

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. I have not attempted to state them.

I will give a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents.

I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments and receipts, &c. not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and all persons are forbidden from trading for the money or papers

The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book was at the Bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening the 29th ult.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book will be additionally rewarded, if required.

JOHN R. RITTER.

Carthage, Moore county, Jan. 1, 1850. 567-tf

GARDEN SEED.

A large supply of Garden Seed of the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

White Dutch Turnip,
Cabbage, a great variety,
Beets, Radish, Lettuces,
Tomatoes, Peas, Beans,
Cucumber, Carrot, Parsnip, &c. &c.
Price, 5 cents per paper.
Also, Collard Seed,
Just received and for sale by
Feb'y 2, 1850. 571-tf S. J. HINSDALE.

TREES, SHRUBS,
And Plants for Sale.

Just received from the Nurseries of J. & T. Lindley 1000 FRUIT TREES, at $10 per 100.
C. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

I have also a choice collection of Green House and hardy Plants; Roses and other Shrubs; Hyacinths at 10 to 50 cts; Tulips 10 to 30; Dahlias 25 to 50; Tigridia 5 to 10, a beautiful flower, continues in bloom all summer; Strawberries 50 to 75 cents per hundred. Also, a number of Flower Pots. C. L.
Jan'y 19, 1850. 569-6t

Buckwheat & Butter,

A fresh supply, just received and for sale by
Jan. 12. GEO. McNEILL.

State of N. Carolina—Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1849.

Joseph Thames, adm'r. of Susan Plummer,
vs.
Skinkin Plummer.

Original Attachment—levied on a negro girl named Patience, about 18 years of age.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Skinkin Plummer, the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, requiring the defendant personally to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and replevy and plead to issue. Otherwise the slave levied on will be condemned for the satisfation of the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in December, 1849.
JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk
570-6t

NEGROES WANTED.

We want TWENTY NEGROES for a southern plantation. Liberal prices in cash will be paid, if offered soon.
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Jan'y 12, 1850. 558-tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned, in the name and on behalf of Lafayette Division, No. 2, of the Sons of Temperance, will give $25 for the best ORIGINAL ESSAY on the Evils of Intemperance and the Remedy. This Essay must be written by a North Carolinian, or a resident in the State; must not exceed thirty pages duodecimo, and must be forwarded free of charge, on or before the 15th of June next, to Rev. R. T. Heflin, S. W. Whiting, and C. C. Raboteau, Esqs., Raleigh, N. C., who have kindly consented to act as adjudicators. The manuscript must be accompanied with a sealed letter containing the address of the writer. The award will be adjudged on the last day of August.
Feb'y 9th, 1850. C. P. JONES.

DR. J. N. BAIRD,

(Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists, Norfolk, Va.)

Respectfully announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.

☞ All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.
Norfolk, Feb. 11. 573-tf

AYERS'
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 16, 1850.

FOR SALE.

20 Bbls Irish Potatoes, for planting.
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 16, 1850

New Crop Molasses.

20 Hhds prime new crop Molasses,
20 Bbls Yellow planting Potatoes,
20 Bundles choice Hay,
50 Bbls. super. fine, and cross Flour.
For sale by COOK & POWELL.
Feb'y 16, 1850. 573-3t

JUJUBE PASTE,

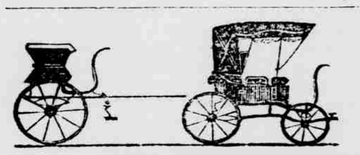
Feb. 16. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

800 acres of the best kind of Turpentine Land on Beaver Creek, six miles from Fayetteville. Inquire at this office.
February 2, 1850. 571-tf

Just Received and for sale by
Wm. S. Latta,

5 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
10 bags prime Coffee,
5 cases dress and water-proof Boots,
2 hhds N. O. Sugar,
1 qr. cask Holland Gin,
2 do. Jamaica Rum, very fine and old,
3 do. French Brandy,
3 do. Maderia Wine,
2 bbls. Crushed and 2 do. Refined Sugar.
And a general assortment of fine China Crockery and Glass-ware.
Feb. 9, 1850. 572-4t



A. A. McKETHAN

Still continues to carry on the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS

in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches,
Buggies, Rockaways,
AND SULKIES,

finished, and a very large assortment of work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
January 19, 1850.

Valuable Lot FOR SALE, AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, March 16th, 1850, will be sold at the Market House, that valuable Lot, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the property of Jas. W. England and Wm. M. Johnson. Terms at sale.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
February 2, 1850. 570-ts

FOR SALE,

6 Rowland's extra thick Mill Saws,
6 cross-cut Saws,
3 dozen fine Handsaws,
4 dozen Coffee Mills,
4 dozen fine house Locks,
4 ditto Carpenters' ditto,
5 Wood Saws,
20 dozen steel and iron Hoes,
2 dozen long and short handle Forks,
12 kegs Nails, assorted,
50 dozen Knives and Forks, some very fine,
6 pair brass tip'd Andirons,
12 pair Shovels and Tongs.
Feb'y 16. WM. S. LATTA.

State of North Carolina—Moore County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1850.

Elizabeth Wicker
vs.
John Wicker, & others, heirs at Law of Wm. Wicker, dec.
Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Wicker, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six successive weeks, notifying said Calvin Wicker to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court at office in Carthage, the 4th Monday in January, A. D. 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.
A. C. CURRY, Clerk.
Feb 16, 1850. 573-6t pr adv $3 25.

2000 Lbs well cured new BACON,
Just received and for sale by
Feb. 16. B. ROSE & SON.

FOR RENT.

A comfortable Dwelling, with convenient out-houses, and from 30 to 40 acres cleared ground, 3 miles west of Fayetteville, recently occupied by Chas. Montague, Esq. and known as Mrs Hybart's country residence, is now offered for Rent.

Also, Mrs Weeks' residence in Fayetteville, on Mason street and Raiford's Lane. For terms apply to
WM. BOW.
Feb'y 16, 1850 573-tf

☞ 15 hhds. new crop Molasses,
For sale by
TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD.
Feb. 16. 573-3t

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MARCH 2, 1850.

HURRA FOR DEMOCRACY IN CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic Convention which recently met in Connecticut, to nominate candidates for the ensuing State elections, refused, by an overwhelming vote, to adopt any resolutions concerning slavery.

A resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the new territories, &c. &c., was voted down by 168 to 47!

Another resolution, approving the anti-slavery resolutions of the last Legislature, was laid on the table by 151 to 37!!

This shows how the democracy of the north act in this time of trial. We call upon the people to note these facts, because they corroborate what we have often times before declared. We defy the whig press to show any such proceedings in a whig Convention in the free States. They cannot be shown. The great preponderance of anti-slavery is in the whig party, and yet our southern whigs will continue to co-operate with them in party measures.

☞ It was rumored by the Washington letter writers that a difficulty had occurred in the Cabinet, in consequence of some rather high-handed measure. The correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that Mr Clayton had several times acted on his own responsibility without consulting the rest of the Cabinet. The last act of this sort is said to be this: Mr Lawrence, the present Minister to England, had a negotiation on hand, but having been taken sick, Mr Clayton became impatient, and prepared a plan, and proposed to Mr Bulwer to enter into a negotiation; but Mr Bulwer said he had no authority to commence the negotiation, but would forward the propositions to his own government. A few days after, Mr Clayton, at a Cabinet meeting, informed the Cabinet what he had done. There was considerable opposition to what Mr Clayton had done, and the Cabinet had two long sessions. It was said Mr Clayton swore he would resign.

We know not how much of this is true. Nothing has since transpired.

From the Greensboro Patriot.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The Nashville Union states that it does not know a single paper in Tennessee which opposes the election of Judges by the people. The Editor of the whig paper at Paris, in that State, who has been at Nashville, and observed how things were "done up" in the Legislature there, writes quite an *impassioned* article in favor of taking away the appointment of Judges, District Attorneys, &c., from the "*Assembled Wisdom.*" Says he—"we have seen merit, sterling worth, unquestioned qualification and undoubted character thrust aside, in opposition to the will of the people of the district, and one without qualification, really unknown in his profession, elevated to office." The Editor cries out, away with the present system, "and let the people, who love their country better than they do their 'cousins,' select and elect their own officers. This swapping of votes and '*honey-fuggling*' system of log-rolling among a parcel of *swell-heads*, is intolerable * * * We were in Nashville long enough to see how this degrading system operates, and we are satisfied that it should be speedily abolished."

A change in this particular is not without active advocates nearer home.

In our good State of North Carolina the Judiciary possesses a purity and elevation of character which every where commands respect; and, for our part, we should be content to "let well enough alone." But we must confess that the excellence of our Judiciary is chiefly attributable to the high sense of personal character in the recipients of office, (a quality habitual to the liberally-educated men of our State,) and not to any peculiar fitness of the present appointing power to discriminate in the matter of qualification. In our humble opinion, the fact that the judicial stations are filled by appointment of the Legislature, is not a whit better guarrantee against partiality and corruption in office, than if the appointments were made by popular ballot. It is most notorious that *party politics* govern the judicial appointments in our own Legislature, and that the scenes of *electioneering* among the members, in this connexion, are such as scarcely ever disgrace the popular hustings. We dare say, that if a plain honest citizen could observe the whole process of electing a Judge by our General Assembly, as it is sometimes carried on, he would feel like denouncing it in the blunt terms of the Tennessee Editor, quoted above.

We are not prepared to accord to the members of the Legislature any powers of discrimination, in this particular, superior to the mass of voters; but we are prepared to believe that they are more liable to be entrapped by, because a hundred-fold more exposed to, electioneering arts, and more apt to fall into that feeling of *favoritism* which has accorded to many offices a tenure almost as strong as that of inheritance.

☞ The following letter is an able argument against the governmental policy of what is known in this country as a "whig protective tariff," or tax on all articles brought from foreign countries. The writer was formerly of the United States, but now an English merchant.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times.

PROTECTIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SIR,—I can assure you it gave me sincere pleasure when I saw Great Britain and the United States repeal those restrictions in their commercial codes, which impeded a more extended intercourse between the two great families of the Saxon race, for such a course I believe to be dictated by sound and enlightened policy, and by the true interests of both. It was, therefore, with regret and surprise that I read the President's message and your report to Congress, recommending a restrictive policy. I cannot reconcile your argument, when you almost in one and the same breath admit that no laws should be passed but for the good of the whole; and yet recommend a policy that will protect a class at the expense of the nation. I feel too much interested in your prosperity, as adding to the prosperity of all other nations with whom you trade, particularly to that of Great Britain, not to endeavor to show the fallacy of your reasoning; it is just such as I should look for from that class who seek for advantages at the expense of others, but not for a gentleman holding the distinguished position of Secretary of the Treasury to a great and enlightened people. After giving us some details of your revenue and expenditure, you go on to quote acts of Congress, showing the power to levy taxes on imports, and give your reasons for recommending a higher tariff. No one doubts the power of Congress to levy a tax on imports; it was, therefore, not necessary, for you to establish that fact. You omit, however, to remind us that Congress has no power to impose an export duty. The enlightened wisdom and forethought of those great men who framed your constitution, enabled them to see that any burthens laid on exports would lessen their quality, and if heavy would stop them altogether, and thus decrease the means of getting profitable exchanges from other countries of such articles as could be produced there cheaper than at home. Although they felt themselves compelled to raise the necessary revenue from import duties, they made them as light as possible, being well aware, of what experience has proved to be true, that there is a point beyond which if you increase your duties you decrease your revenue. We have felt the truth of that fact here; and now better understanding our true interest, we have abolished altogether the duties formerly collected on your flour, your cotton, and many other articles, and put within the reach of the consumers a greatly increased quanity of the necessaries and luxuries of life at much less cost; or in other words, as all commerce is barter, we have to part with less of our industry to procure more of that of other countries under a low tariff than a high one. Let me give you a simple illustration of this. Suppose you can buy a bale of French silks for 500 dollars, but to protect your manufacturing interest you place on it an import duty of 100 per cent., making the cost to the consumer 1000 dollars. Now if this 100 per cent. duty did not exist, 100 barrels of flour, at 5 dollars per barrel, would have paid for the silks; but by this extra duty you either put it out of the farmer's or consumer's power to buy, or he must pay 200 barrels of flour, or 1000 dollars for it. I do not go into the question of higher duties requiring more capital and more profit to the importers by making the silks more costly to the consummer, I merely want to show the effect of high duties in decreasing the comforts of the people, and compelling them to pay high prices to the protected interest, whether that of the iron-masters, cotton spinners, or any other protected class. During my residence in the United States I think the duties were about 15 per cent., so that 115 barrels of flour would pay for the bale of silk. For every 1 per cent. the duties are now or may hereafter be, above this rate; the farmer to make the same purchase must sacrifice another barrel of his flour, or its equivalent in cottton, Indian corn, pork, rice, tobacco, or cheese, &c., &c. It ought not to be lost sight of that the manufacturers' price at home is kept down by the import price. Consumers are not sufficiently aware how much they suffer indirectly from high tariffs; although they are not compelled to buy dutiable articles, yet many of them are necessaries of life which they cannot do without. If the other nations of the earth, trading with you, impose restrictive or prohibitory duties, on both sides you carry on a war of commercial injuries.

You seem altogether to forget that you must buy to be able to sell, and the more property you can posess yourself of at home, or import from abroad—at the least expenditure of your capital or labour—the sooner you become rich. I presume this will not be denied. It is true, as you state, that every producer, in any branch of useful industry, is a consumer of the products of other industries; it follows, that the more prosperous other countries are with whom you trade, the more they are able to buy and give you as equivalents for the products of your native industry, the products of your soil, which is your true native industry. Then is it not great injustice to your planters, your farmers, and your consumers, to shut those markets against them by protective or prohibitory duties on imports which decrease the power of foreigners to buy, as you limit the quantity you can take from them. In the first place you narrow the market and abridge the competition amongst those who would be purchasers of their produce; and you also confine them to buy protected articles at home, for the avowed and undisguised purpose of raising prices, & prevent their getting their necessaries cheaper, by imposing restrictions on importation. This is a double injustice. It is unquestionable that the accumulating wealth and property of individuals in the aggregate, promotes national aggrandisement and social comfort; and any thing that prevents this is a national loss.

It never can be said that if I am confined to one market to make my sales I can do as well as if I had competition arising from a choice of the markets of the world; or if I am restricted to buy what I want at home, or to import under protective duties, that I can do as well as if no prohibition existed. You call protective duties necessary imposts; I deem them most injurious restrictions, and I doubt their advantage, in many cases, to the protected parties. They are a positive loss to the nation. No part of your reasoning astonished me more than your remarks about cotton. You say you produce to the value of 65,000,000 dollars, but if manufactured at home it would be increased fourfold. I presume you do not mean to assert that this fourfold increased value could be effected without increased capital and hands, although that inference may be drawn from what you state. I, therefore, ask this question,—how are you to withdraw both capital and hands from other pursuits, without serious and manifest injury to them? And with you, where is great enterprise, sagacity, and intelligence, and where every man is at perfect liberty to employ his capital and his industry as he pleases, I ask whether they would not become cotton spinners, weavers, &c., &c., if their industry was better remunerated in those channels than in their present pursuits? Is it, therefore, wisdom to withdraw energy, enterprise, labour, and capital from other pursuits, and from your true native industry—the cultivation of the produce of your soil—where you have regions of virgin earth and other advantages at present that no other nation in the world possesses, and force all these faculties into manufacturing labour, when other countries have greater advantages than you, and when protecting duties are necessary to sustain it at the cost of all partise not protected?

As soon as you have capital and labor which can be more profitably employed in factories than otherwise, the sagacity of your people will find it out, without their being bolstered up with a high tariff. Capital can then venture into them with safety, without any fear of the next Congress being able to injure them by reducing the duties. Until the natural course of events has brought those changes round, it is not the policy of any country to force their citizens out of pursuits, in which climate or other circumstances give them peculiar advantages, and which they, therefore, find it their interest to follow, to induce them to adopt others that are stimulated into existence by bounties of protective duties The division of labor is well understood to be productive of great advantages; but you would destroy this by encouraging planters and other industries to become manufacturers, irrespective of climate or other circumstances which may be favorable to them.

You say no country can attain a due strength or prosperity, which does not, by its labor, carry its own productions as nearly as possible to the point of ultimate consumption. I agree with you, that no nation can attain strength or prosperity except by its own labor; but you must not force that labor into particular channels, when it is more advantageously employed in other pursuits. The meddling interference of Government in those matters is national suicide. Individuals are much better judges how they can employ their time, their capital, and their labor, most productively, than any government. It has not been of our sins here, that we have interferred and legislated too much. You state, that, under your present tariff, some articles have produced less revenue than under a higher rate of duties. This being so, it follows your own manufacture of those articles is sufficiently renumerative to the manufacturer, and has supplied the consumer so as to render larger imports unnecessary; or if that is not the case, that the consumers have the advantage of the reduction of price on the imported article; in either case the country is a gainer, by obtaining a supply for a less quantity of their productive labor: this surely must be their interest. I contend that it is the true interest of a state to let the capital and labor of the nation flow into that channel that pays best. It does appear most extraordinary, that you, whose sole dependence for replenishing your exchequer is almost altogether on import duties, should suggest and recommend the most effectual way of decreasing them.

See the effects here of decreased rates on postage. Notwithstanding a reduction of from 500 to 600 per cent., the income from this source, since the change, has gradually increased, and goes on increasing, so that the gross receipts are nearly as high as they ever were under the old system. It was not till after many years discussion of the impolicy of our corn-laws that this nation was taught sound political economy, and became sufficiently enlightened to overcome their prejudices in favor of protection.

The landed aristocracy, who fear that they will suffer by our free trade principles, will, no doubt, make every effort again to get back a duty on corn. I believe, however, that to enforce such a measure would endanger the safety of the State. Every step we have taken towards removing restrictions, shows its wisdom. I have always viewed the dependence of man on man, and of nation on nation, making it their interest to live on friendly terms with each other, independent of higher considerations, as the very best security for maintaining social intercourse and the peace of the world. To hear the Secretary of a great and rising nation express his belief that it is their interest to adopt his Chinese or Japanese policy, or to force the citizens of this country to create a band of smugglers, as in Spain and Portugal, to evade laws which they consider unjust, must be a matter of astonishment.

When we consider the state of Switzerland—laboring as it does under many disadvantages of climate and locality, but unburthened with a custom house—maintaining a successful competition in many articles in foreign markets, with countries that have innumerable advantages that this little State does not possess—we see what may be done by giving free scope to industry and enterprise. I did not expect that any man would have courage enough to propose such a retrogade movement, to favor any class or interest, in the face of the intelligence of the age. Prior to the embargo, in 1808, there was as much disgrace attached to smuggling as stealing from a shop. This moral restraint guarded your revenue better than the host of custom house officers, which prohibitions and high duties, have made necessary with you, as every where else: it is the effect produced by unequal and unjust laws. I have no doubt we shall go on here without reference to what the United States or any other country may do; and you may rest assured that neither you nor any other nation will remain under unnecessary and injurious imposts, when the effect of their removal here is fully developed and understood.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, very respectfully,
WILLIAM BROWN.

Richmond Hill, near Liverpool,
24th January, 1850.

From the Union.

BOBT. E. HORNER.—*Malversation of Office.*

Mr Bay, of Missouri, in his speech on the 20th Feb'y, before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, made some very striking and appropriate remarks upon the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the public money by our government functionaries. He alluded to one particular instance of an individual being paid by the government for services rendered in this city, when that person was three thousand miles away at the time. I do not pretend to know to what case the honorable gentleman particularly referred, but a case so similar in circumstances within a short time past has occurred in this city, the particulars of which have recently come to my knowledge, that I deem it of sufficient importance to demand a public investigation and exposure.

Robert E. Horner, the actiug Doorkeeper to the House, certified his brother, T. C. Horner, on the pay-roll as one of his messengers in employment under him, from or about the 9th day of May, 1849, up to the commencement of the present session of Congress, when, in truth and in fact, his brother was not in Washington city to be in any employment, but was actually at Sheboygan, in the State of Wisconsin, attending to his duty as superintendent of the light-house in that place, under an appointment of the general government, made May 8, 1849, at an annual salary of $350 and perquisites. Now, what can be thought of the man who would, for the sake of placing a few hundred dollars in his brother's pocket, commit a trick upon the government, by certifying to services as rendered by his brother which never were rendered? Comment is unnecessary. VINDEX.

TO DEBTORS.

WE must remind those who owe us, of a former notice, and urge their attention to it. Mr John Shaw or T. J. Robinson will furnish and attend to the settlement of our accounts till the 1st April next, after which they may be found in the hands of an Attorney.
B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb. 23, 1850. 574-3w

$10 REWARD.

Ranaway from my plantation, about 10 days ago, my boy NED, about 17 years old, a bright mulatto; has black curly hair, and is well known in Fayetteville and Wilmington, and no doubt is in one or the other place. His mother belongs to Mr Arthur J. Hill, near Wilmington.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State, or his delivery to Messrs D. & W. McLaurin in Fayetteville.
Feb. 23. 574-tf W. L. HALL.

PREVENTION & CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

A treatise on the prevention and cure of consumption, by the water treatment—a valuable work by John Shew, M. D. Only one copy, for sale, at the Carolinian Office. Price 50 cts.