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The North Carolinian

BY WM. H. BAYNE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1850.

VOL. 11—NO. 614.

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS.

ADVERTISING: One square of twenty lines or less for one insertion, 50 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.

Persons who advertise in the newspapers should always mark their advertisements with the number of insertions, otherwise they often forget, and let the advertisement run longer than necessary, and when the bill comes to be settled, they are often surprised to find that the advertisement has run for more than the number of insertions they intended to give.

PRICES OF BLANKS AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE. From and after the 1st of Sept. 1850. For all such Blanks as we keep for sale, 60 cents per 100. Where Blanks are printed to order, the prices will range from 35 cts. to \$1 50 per quire, thus: 1 quire cap blanks \$1 50 per quire. 10 " " " 1 00 " " " 10 " " " 75 " " " 10 " " " 60 " " " 10 " " " 40 " " "

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND TURPENTINE AND TIMBER Land for Sale. The subscriber intending to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation in Robeson county, 7 miles from the village of Lumberton, lying immediately on the main road from Lumberton to Marion.

WATCHES & JEWELRY The subscriber gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the WATCH AND SILVERSMITH BUSINESS, and is now receiving a good assortment of goods in the line, such as:

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. Gold fob, vest and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind Gold Ear-Rings; (now all the rage) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; music boxes; fine knives, razors and scissors; silver Thimbles; needles; surveyor's compasses and chains; revol-ving and common pistols; double and single barrel guns; powder flasks; shot pouches; game bags; percussion caps; violins; clarionets; flutes; bass; accordions; violin and guitar strings; perfumery; steel and gilt watch chains and keys, watch gears; porte monnaies, &c. &c.

HATS & CAPS. I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public generally to my new and large stock of Hats and Caps, having selected them with great care, I feel assured that if there is any thing in the shape of a hat, cap or turban, in New York or Philadelphia, that is calculated to please the public, they can be suited at my store, north-east corner Market Square, Green Street.

\$10 Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber on the 9th inst., a negro boy by the name of WESLEY. Said negro is 27 years of age, about five feet nine inches high; weighs about 140 or 165 pounds; has rather a sandy look; with a scar running across the forehead above the eye-brow, and he is of a dark copper color. He has a large natural gap between the upper front teeth.

\$20 Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber on the 16th Aug., a mulatto man named CARY. He is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well built, bright complexioned, bushy hair, sharp features, has a slight stoppage or impediment in his speech. He is about 30 years of age, and can read tolerably well. He has a wife at Mr. Jas. Kirkpatrick's, below the mouth of Rockfish, where he is supposed to be lurking, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

NEW GOODS. I am now receiving a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS,** Hardware, Hats, Shoes, and GROCERIES. All who wish to purchase good and cheap goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. PETER F. JOHNSON.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. \$1,000,000—SAFELY SECURED—ACCUMULATED BY THIS COMPANY. ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED. A dividend of 52 per cent. was declared 31st January, 1848.—Persons can effect insurance on their own lives, or of others.—A wife can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law to herself and her children.

D. M. McDonald invites the attention of all who wish to buy cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce, to call and examine his stock of **DRY GOODS,** HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, Hardware, crockery & glass-ware, &c. &c. A variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Oct 19, 1850. 4m

TIN WARE MANUFACTORY. F. T. WARD'S. Old established Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory is Removed To the south-east corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making **Factory Drums and Cans,** and to do all kind of work for Factories; also **Roofing, guttering, and all kinds of JOBBING** done on short notice, & by experienced workmen. A constant supply of Tin kept on hand, at wholesale and retail. Country merchants and pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices. F. T. WARD, Agt. Sept. 28, 1850.

D. & W. McLAURIN HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed 5/8k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c. with a general variety of Fine and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory. Sept. 28, 1850. 605-ff

RANAWAY From the subscriber on the 22d of July, a negro man named MORRIS. He is 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, built slender but; yellow complexioned; rather blink-eyed; has a scar on one cheek. When last heard from, he was making his way towards Lumberton, where he has relations. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him again. JOHN S. WILLIS. Prospect Hill, Bladen county, N. C. August 5, 1850. 598-ff

NEGROES WANTED. Cash will be paid for likely young Negroes if application is made soon. HENRY C. HALL, & T. WADDILL. Sept 14, 1850. 603-ff

NOTICE. THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given. A. A. MCKETHAN. Nov. 16, 1850. 612-ff

NOTICE. In pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust made to me by J. B. Melvin, I shall proceed to sell on the 10th day of January, 1851, at negro Dinah, horse and gig, and other articles belonging to said J. B. Melvin. Terms made known at sale. DANL. MELVIN, Trustee. Nov 16, 1850. 612-3t

POST OFFICE INFORMATION. A single letter means any weighing 1 ounce and less than 2. A letter weighing over 1 oz. and less than 2 is regarded as 2 letters. Newspaper, means a paper of 1800 square inches or less. No P. M. can frank a letter weighing over 1 ounce, except on 'official Business.' Postage on regular or transient papers, 1 or 1 1/2 cents, and 50 per cent. commission on them. Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4 cents, 2 cents to be paid in each country; to any place through Great Britain 4 cents, prepaid. The postage on letters, to or from Great Britain, is 24 cts., the single rate. The franking privilege 'travels with its possessor.' A Postmaster can frank through any office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot frank letters from his own office at the same time. Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over \$200, may frank names of subscribers and money to newspapers. Postmasters are entitled by law to the following commissions on the amount of letter postage received by them in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion of any fractional part of a quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than \$500 per quarter: 40 per cent. on the first \$100; 33 1/2 " " " " " next 300; 30 " " " " " 2,000; 12 1/2 " " " " " on all over 2,400; A commission of 50 per cent, is allowed on postage of Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Magazines; also two cents is allowed for the delivery of each free letter, (excepting free packets of printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though made up in letter form,) to officers where the commission does not amount to \$500.

READY FOR SALE, Super Extra Fine BEATERS. Some fashionable Jenny Lind do; low crown broad rim do., manufactured for my friends. Show your hands, gentlemen. DAVID GEE. Nov 9, 1850. 611-ff

SECOND FALL STOCK, H. & E. J. LILLY ARE now opening a very large stock of fresh goods, consisting of **DRY GOODS** of almost every description; Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. The above goods have been recently selected with much care and will be offered at low prices for cash or good paper. October 26, 1850. 609-6w

CANDLES! CANDLES! The subscriber having purchased the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," is prepared to mould best candles, and solicits the patronage of those having tallow to mould. A. M. CAMPBELL. Nov. 9, 1850. 611-ff

FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish Castings of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop. He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description. HENRY C. HALL. Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1850. 612-ff

NEW GOODS. WM. MCINTYRE has received a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; floor and furniture Oil Cloths; window, wall and bordering Paper; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware and Cutlery, bar Iron, Groceries, &c. Liberty Place, Nov. 16. 3m

BACON For sale by J. & T. WADDILL. Nov. 16. The Magistrate of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Wednesday, the 12th of December, Term next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year. BENJ. ROBINSON, Clk. Nov 23, 1850.

FUGITIVE-SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON. We find in the "Macon Journal," of Georgia, the following communication from Mr. Knight, one of the gentlemen who was made to figure so extensively in the late case of Crafts and his wife. It is a very particular detail of the facts as they occurred, and bears the impress of truth in all respects. This is the first authentic account of the transaction which we have seen, and we have read it with curiosity and interest. Two facts struck us as somewhat extraordinary: the hesitation and inefficiency of the commissioners to act, and the trepidation of the marshal.

NORTH CAROLINIAN. Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. NOVEMBER 30, 1850. N. C. LEGISLATURE.

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In the Senate, the different parts of the Governor's message were referred to the different committees. It was also agreed to refer to a joint select committee, that part of the Governor's message referring to slavery. Several joint votes were taken for endorsing clerk. Mr. Robt. K. Bryan received a vote of 91, and was declared elected. Mr Woodin presented a bill for calling a convention to amend the constitution. It was ordered to be printed. Dr. Cameron of Cumberland introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and southern plank road company. It was read and laid by.

Resolved, That the Select Committee on the amendments of the Constitution inquire into the expediency of making the following amendments: 1. To abolish the freehold qualification of voters for the Senate. 2. To give to the people the right of electing the Superior Court Judges, and of changing the term of their office for a term not less than seven years. 3. To give to the people the right of electing Justices of the Peace, and for a term of years not less than four. 4. To restrict the General Assembly in appropriations of the Public money when the same shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, or when the faith of the State shall be pledged, unless by the vote of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, or by a vote of a majority of two successive Legislatures; and that the Committee report a bill for the earliest constitutional mode of carrying these amendments into effect, with the approbation of the people.

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Monday afternoon.—Great crowd at hotel; negroes outside; whites came into the parlors and passages. At 5 o'clock other warrants were issued against us for slandering Ellen Crafts, and injuring her business! Gave bond each for \$20,000 at the hotel—Messrs. Riley, Thayer & Co., Willis, and others, signing for us. Understood a great crowd was assembled at Court square for the purpose of mobbing us: officer Corbin wished to carry us there. The mob had been collected by the handbills which had been placed about the streets. That night a great crowd came to the hotel to see us. Mr. Hughes was not well. I went down, sat in the parlor, and conversed with them, answering many questions in regard to the Crafts, and treatment of slaves generally; was not little amused at some—the honest, but deluded—who actually seemed to think that our negroes were chained every night after they finished work, and fed upon cotton seed, &c.

Tuesday.—Committee of one hundred (white men) waited on the proprietors of the house, requiring them to turn us out, and ordering us to leave. This was peremptorily refused by both us and the proprietors. **Wednesday.**—Very early, Rev. Theodore Parker came to our room, followed by fifty or sixty persons, greatly excited; said he had suppressed a mob twice; came as a Christian, as a servant of the Lord, and a friend, to request us to leave the city instantly—not to wait for the cars, but to take a carriage—did not think he could suppress the mob any longer! We refused; told him that we should treat their committees with perfect contempt; would leave when the mob dispersed and our convenience suited, but not before. During the day passed freely about the city; all was quiet. In the evening came to New York, by advice of counsel, in order to get further instructions, and to allow the excitement to die away. During this time Crafts and his wife were reported to us to be locked up in the house of a white man, whose name I forget. From all I saw, and heard, and experienced while in Boston, I am convinced that public opinion there, in regard to the fugitive slave law, is undergoing a change. It is true the abolitionists and negroes are very numerous, and apparently have things very much their own way at present. The business men and men of property with whom I conversed, generally took but little interest in the matter, but said that the law ought to be executed; that they wished to get rid of the negroes, and that if it came to a trial of strength the negroes and abolitionists would be put down. This, however, will take time. I believe that Mr. Hughes will ultimately succeed in getting the negroes. My only regret is, that my own private business compelled me to return home before seeing him out. Had I leisure, and means to spare, I should return with pleasure, even at the risk of gratifying certain gentlemen of Macon by rotting in a Boston jail. I need scarcely say that I am influenced in giving this statement by no party feeling. My own conversations with different parties have been misconstrued and misrepresented. I desire simply to do justice to myself, and to Mr. Hughes in his absence, by placing the facts before a candid public.

Mr H., who was in the carriage, laughed at them, and made sport of them. The driver was not instructed where to go, and, being greatly alarmed, left for Cambridge. When he reached the bridge Mr. Hughes knew where he was, and ordered him to carry him back to the hotel. The driver turned, but, meeting the crowd, refused to go further. Mr. Hughes then left the carriage and procured a buggy and driver, and returned to the hotel. Some of the negroes came up to him, he ordered them to keep off. They did not wish to hurt him, they said, but only to let the people know that he was a slave-hunter. I remained in the office half an hour, and left in a cab—the mob hissing and pulling my coat, calling me slave-hunter, blood-hound, &c.; but I was resolved to resent no insult, as that was plainly what they wanted me to do. One negro followed to the hotel, but did not come near me. **Monday afternoon.**—Great crowd at hotel; negroes outside; whites came into the parlors and passages. At 5 o'clock other warrants were issued against us for slandering Ellen Crafts, and injuring her business! Gave bond each for \$20,000 at the hotel—Messrs. Riley, Thayer & Co., Willis, and others, signing for us. Understood a great crowd was assembled at Court square for the purpose of mobbing us: officer Corbin wished to carry us there. The mob had been collected by the handbills which had been placed about the streets. That night a great crowd came to the hotel to see us. Mr. Hughes was not well. I went down, sat in the parlor, and conversed with them, answering many questions in regard to the Crafts, and treatment of slaves generally; was not little amused at some—the honest, but deluded—who actually seemed to think that our negroes were chained every night after they finished work, and fed upon cotton seed, &c. **Tuesday.**—Committee of one hundred (white men) waited on the proprietors of the house, requiring them to turn us out, and ordering us to leave. This was peremptorily refused by both us and the proprietors. **Wednesday.**—Very early, Rev. Theodore Parker came to our room, followed by fifty or sixty persons, greatly excited; said he had suppressed a mob twice; came as a Christian, as a servant of the Lord, and a friend, to request us to leave the city instantly—not to wait for the cars, but to take a carriage—did not think he could suppress the mob any longer! We refused; told him that we should treat their committees with perfect contempt; would leave when the mob dispersed and our convenience suited, but not before. During the day passed freely about the city; all was quiet. In the evening came to New York, by advice of counsel, in order to get further instructions, and to allow the excitement to die away. During this time Crafts and his wife were reported to us to be locked up in the house of a white man, whose name I forget. From all I saw, and heard, and experienced while in Boston, I am convinced that public opinion there, in regard to the fugitive slave law, is undergoing a change. It is true the abolitionists and negroes are very numerous, and apparently have things very much their own way at present. The business men and men of property with whom I conversed, generally took but little interest in the matter, but said that the law ought to be executed; that they wished to get rid of the negroes, and that if it came to a trial of strength the negroes and abolitionists would be put down. This, however, will take time. I believe that Mr. Hughes will ultimately succeed in getting the negroes. My only regret is, that my own private business compelled me to return home before seeing him out. Had I leisure, and means to spare, I should return with pleasure, even at the risk of gratifying certain gentlemen of Macon by rotting in a Boston jail. I need scarcely say that I am influenced in giving this statement by no party feeling. My own conversations with different parties have been misconstrued and misrepresented. I desire simply to do justice to myself, and to Mr. Hughes in his absence, by placing the facts before a candid public.