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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.  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 15, 1851. VOL. 12—NO. 629.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: One square (twenty-five lines) for one insertion, 60 cents; every subsequent insertion, 50 cents; except it remain for several months, when it will be charged \$3 for two months, \$4 for three, &c. \$10 for twelve months. Liberal deduction for large advertisements by the year or six months.

Persons who advertise in the newspapers should always mark their advertisements with the number of insertions; otherwise they often forget, and let the bill come to be settled, there is something said about the cost. And when an article is advertised for sale, when it is not, the advertiser should attend to taking it out of the paper, because it misleads the readers of the paper besides running him to waste.

PRICES OF BLANKS AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE. From and after the 1st of Sept. 1850.

Table listing prices for various blank items like quire cap blanks, letter-sheet blanks, and letter-blanks.

Any blank printed to order which has more matter in it than is usual in blanks printed for the above prices, will be charged extra according to the amount of matter, or the fancy-work directed to be done.

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.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT. A. WALDAUER & CO.

NEGROES WANTED. Cash will be paid for likely young Negroes if application is made soon.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. We are now receiving our Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very general and well selected stock.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

MALLETT & PAULMIER, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 135 Front Street, near Maiden Lane.

Benj. Blossom & Son, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 145, Front Street, NEW YORK.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CABBAGE SEED. For sale at J. & T. WADDILL'S.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION. A single letter means any weighing 1 ounce avoirdupois or less.

ENCOURAGE Southern Mechanics. The subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business, at the old stand, formerly occupied by Simpson & McLachlin.

REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and at lower prices than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS W. WHITE, JUNIUS B. RABOIEAU. Fayetteville, Feb 22, 1851.

NEW STOCK. The subscriber has just received, and wants to sell,

Best Sperm Candles, Table Mustard, Cheating Tobacco, Mess Pork, No. 3 Alcohol, No. 1 & 2 do. in half-barrels.

Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, New crop Molasses, Best Sugar and Coffee.

And many other articles, including Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, Boots, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash or bartered.

MERCHANTS' LINE. This line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

LAW NOTICE. ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

THE BOWLING SALOON, OR T. N. PIN ALLEY. Is open for the amusement and exercise of all gentlemen who feel disposed to take a game.

REGULAR LINE. The Cape Fear Steamboat Company's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Important to Mill Owners. FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

LIVERY STABLE. The subscriber informs the public that he keeps HORSES and VEHICLES for hire, and is prepared to furnish conveyances to neighboring towns and villages.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.

A Printing Establishment for Sale. "THE TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR," published in this town, is detached, and we, as Trustees, offer the establishment for sale.

ENCOURAGE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE! Ploughs, Ploughs, Ploughs, At wholesale and retail.

Also, Rag Irons, Carriage Racks, Friction Rollers and Spindles, for saw and grist Mills, together with CASTINGS of all descriptions.

NORTH CAROLINIAN. Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. MARCH 15, 1851.

ACTS OF CONGRESS. The following acts of general interest were passed at the late session of Congress:

An act authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Maine for the use of the United States Government in the protection of the Northeastern frontier.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest to the State of Georgia, for advances made for the use of the United States in the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole and Cherokee Indians, in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838.

An act to found a Military Asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks of the Cayuse Indians in the years 1847 and 1848.

An act to settle the private land claims in the State of California.

An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society.

An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes.

A resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary. [Gives them public lands.]

A resolution directing the distribution of the works of Alexander Hamilton, and for other purposes.

All the regular appropriation bills were passed.

The bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors, &c. did not pass.

The bill to establish a line of steamers to Africa was defeated. Motions were made to discontinue the lines of steamers now employed, but they found no favor.

The bill to pay American citizens for spoliation upon American commerce by French privateers, &c. 50 years ago, was defeated.

The bill to create the title of Lieutenant General by brevet in our army, was also lost, as it ought to have been.

The subjects of the President, in his late message, in regard to the Boston riot, and recommending to the consideration of Congress the propriety of extending the discretionary power of the President in regard to calling out the militia in such cases, were not acted on for want of time.

The joint resolution affording relief to Thos. Ritchie, on account of the public printing, was not enacted, as stated 1st Saturday.

GREENLAND. A Picture of the Country and People. We have prepared for the Tribune the following picture, and interesting description of Greenland and its inhabitants, from a new work just published by Dr. Karl Andree, in Brunswick, Germany.

Greenland appears to be a mass of large islands, sundered in all directions by a sea of sounds and channels. Composed of mountains, rocks and solid ice masses, it is a picture of Chaos and eternal Winter.

It is separated from the American Continent by Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay, and the Arctic Ocean breaks on its eastern shore. Its extent to the northward and westward is unknown. The interior of this great triangular realm is totally unexplored; the European settlements are scattered along the Western Coast, and contain from six to seven thousand inhabitants.

The land is everywhere of a mountainous character; level spots are very rare, even on the Coast, where peaks and precipitous cliffs rise directly from the sea, the mountain ranges terminating in abrupt promontories. On these black walls, covered only with ice and snow, there is no sign of vegetable growth; the merest moss or lichen is wanting. Here a living creature is rarely to be seen—not a seal or a sea-gull—sometimes perhaps, a solitary crow. The mountains do not generally exceed three thousand feet in height, but are crowned with eternal ice. The Hjortetaken (Stag Horns) near Godhaab, on the Western Coast attain a height of nearly 5,000 feet, and the Kunnak, which is about 4,000 feet in elevation, bears immense masses of snow and ice on its declivities.

The interior of Greenland is a terrible chaos, so torn and shattered by deep fissures into which the sun never shines and over which tremendous glaciers thrust their edges, that travelling is utterly impossible. All attempts to cross from the western to the eastern coast have been frustrated. The bold adventurer who attempted the feat, found only an alternation of deep chasms and high crags, rocks and ice—a more desolate and forbidding waste than the islands and inlets along the sea. The glaciers of the interior shove themselves deep into the inlets and bays and have completely filled many of them. In other places, the ice forms lofty promontories, reaching far into the ocean. Where the

glacier ice comes in contact with the salt water, it forms masses of every conceivable shape. As it gradually slides down the steep ledges and declivities, it is gnawed by the waves below, though not diminished in bulk, since new ice continually follows, building up another pile upon its ruins.

When these projecting masses can no longer bear their own weight, they separate from the original glacier and plunge in enormous fragments into the sea, forming those icebergs, which are so common in the Northern Atlantic. In some places grand, immovable piles are formed, which remain through the summer, or entire inlets and bays of the sea are arched over with glistening domes of ice like the great "Ice-blink" between latitude 61 and 62 deg., which shines afar off like an arch of auroral light.

The height of the icebergs often amounts to 1,000 feet. Many of them are found high in Baffin's Bay, float to the south and are carried in such quantities upon the coast of Greenland by the strong southwestern currents, that they frequently crowd together so as to form a solid barrier between that coast and Iceland. Through the whole summer they lie on the southern coast around Cape Farewell, and on the western coast as far as 62 and sometimes 66 deg.; in September and October they disappear, but in January they return again. In Disco Bay icebergs have been measured which stood 300 fathoms deep in the water, and were therefore more than 2,000 feet in height.

On the eastern coast, many measure from 120 to 150 feet above the surface of the water, and since only the seventh or eighth part is visible, the full height cannot be less than 1,000 feet. They are frequently a mile in circumference, and contain from 1,000 to 1,500 millions of cubic feet, weighing from 40 to 50 millions of tons. While they thus float slowly dissolving into the ocean, they often assume the most wonderful forms; they resemble places, cathedrals and old fortresses, with gate ways, windows and towers all built of spotted marble and shining in the sun like silver.

Sometimes they resemble ships, trees or boats, or parting the light with their cubic splinters, cover themselves with prismatic glories. Those who approach them are thrilled with a powerful feeling of terror, for the ice masses frequently crash in pieces, and as sometimes in the Alps the bell is taken from the neck of the leader while least its sound should start the sleeping avalanche, so in the Northern Seas the Esquimaux suspend his ear and makes no sound as he passes any treacherous islands of ice.

The coast rises almost immediately from the sea to a height of from 2 to three thousand feet, and the dull sea-air has an unfavorable effect upon it. The great southern oceanic currents pass at some distance from the shores of Greenland, while on the other hand the Polar currents, which bring down the icebergs and ice-fields, wash them on both sides. During the brief Summer this ice appears in great masses; in Winter it partially disappears. In Upernivik, 72 deg. 48 min., the cold sometimes reaches to 36, or even 48 deg., below zero. Then even the rocks burst asunder; the ice forms down the chimneys, hanging in an arch over the fire, with but a small aperture in the centre for the passage of the smoke. If meat be cooked, the outside is well done, while the centre is frozen to such a hardness that a sharp knife makes no impression on it. Brandy and even alcohol congeals into a thick, oily mass. A smoky vapor continually ascends from the sea, and, caught by the wind, turns to millions of needles or points of ice. The climate of the eastern shore is much more severe than that of the western. Summer begins in June, and the heat soon increases to such an extent that sometimes the thermometer stands at 86 deg. in the shade. But from April to August fogs are very common, and the cold wind sweeping over the ice makes for clothing necessary. In August the frosts appear at night, and snow falls occasionally, though it does not lie on the ground till the beginning of October. The Northern Lights—which were unknown in Europe before the year 1716—are of frequent occurrence. The peculiar operation of the unequal refraction which is produced by the difference of temperature and density in the different strata of air, occasions wonderful optical delusions. The northern mirage or fluctuation of the horizon lifts landscapes above their actual place, while objects lying far below the reach of vision are brought into sight, frequently in a broken or reversed position. Towers, castles and cities are charmed into existence, as by the Fate Morgana of Sicily.

It is evident, from the disposition of Greenland, that its botany and zoology must be very limited; either differs but slightly from that of the neighboring island of Iceland. The habitations of men are scattered along the coast, and do not differ in appearance. The European settlements are only on the Western side, generally upon small islands. Esquimaux dwell as far north as 78 deg.—as far, that is to say, as the extremity of Baffin's Bay. Sir John Ross found natives under the degree of 76, who had come from the North. The Greenlanders belong decidedly to the Esquimaux race. Their bodily habits, their speech, and their manner of life demonstrate that they are members of that "Family of Polar men," which is found every where in the high North, from Lapland to Baffin's Bay, on the eastern coast

of Greenland, by the sea shore, and, it might almost be said, in the midst of the ice and snow, wherever the seal is to be found. The Greenland Esquimaux name themselves Inuit, signifying men, or human beings. They seem to have made their appearance on the western coast in the fourteenth century, and under the name of "Skralinger," are mentioned in the annals of the Icelandic colonies in that region. They are supposed to have lived on the American Continent at one time, as far South as Vinland, or New England, and to have been gradually forced to the North by other wild races. Their own traditions indicate that they reached Greenland at a comparatively late period. They are of a stout build, below the medium height, have broad, flat faces, inexpressive eyes, small noses, thick under-lips, and coarse black hair, which hangs over their brown faces. Their skin is nevertheless rather fair than dark, but appears brown in consequence of its fittiness, and gives out a repulsive, fatty smell, which is almost insupportable to Europeans. In the Southern part, we see more slender figures, more agreeable faces and more expressive eyes. The Greenlanders are lazy, and indifferent to what takes place around him, but in general cheerful and well disposed. He seldom involves himself in a quarrel, or even comes to hot words. He is changeable, troubles himself only about his nearest interests or his absolute necessities, and when he has a chance, delights in sleeping night and day. The vanity of these people is very striking. According to their opinion, all other people are inferior to them, and when they wish to praise a stranger they say: "He is as well instructed as we," or "He begins to be an Inuit." Crimes or acts of violence seldom occur; whoever injures another is publicly scolded and scorned, for the Greenlanders have a strong inclination to satire and a biting tongue. The Norwegian Missionary, Egged, who settled among them in the year 1721, had to bear a great deal in the commencement of his labors. They compared his large nose with the Stag Horn peak, and when he related to them the life and sufferings of Christ, they remarked: "If he had come among us, we would have loved him and been obedient to him. What madmen, to slay him who could give them life!" They love their near relatives, but are unfeeling in relation to their misfortunes, and exhibit no regret at the total ruin of others.

They neither form a State, nor possess any Government or kind of authority whatever. This is explained by the simple circumstance that they need nothing of the kind. In Summer they live in tents, in winter in houses—or rather huts—which are from five to six feet high, twelve broad, and a hundred feet long, often containing several families under the same roof. The walls are covered on the inside with skins to keep out the dampness and cold air. A broad bench runs along the side; a kettle of stone or iron hangs over a train oil lamp, which supplies the place of a stove or hearth. The windows are formed of the entrails of the whale and seal, instead of glass. The entrance is through a long, narrow passage, through which the hot air escapes, and although there is no door, such a heat is kept up inside that even in winter the Greenlanders go almost without clothes. A European cannot exist in such filth and stench.

Since the natives subsist principally upon the supplies which the sea affords them, they bestow great pains on the construction of their boats, which they guide and propel with great dexterity. The kayak, or man's boat, is from twelve to fourteen feet long, only 18 inches broad and 12 inches deep, having a skeleton of wood and fish-bone, covered on all sides with skins made perfectly water tight, and weighing, at most, only thirty pounds. In the middle is a well secured opening, into which the Esquimaux creeps. He then fastens his coat of seal-skin tight around the entrance, and sits perfectly dry in the middle of the sea. In his light skiff he flies as securely as a sea-gull over the waves, and in times of the severest cold is kept warm by his own fat. Even when the kayak is overturned, the stroke of an oar is sufficient to restore its equilibrium, but whoever loses his oar, is hopelessly lost. The umiaks are women's boats, twice as long and three or four times as broad as the kayaks, very elastic, but with flat bottoms, and therefore adapted for a quiet sea. They are propelled by four or five women, for among the Esquimaux the severest labors are imposed upon the female sex. They make clothes and boots, umiaks & kayaks, tan leather, build houses, pitch tents, cook and take care of the children, while the man considers it unworthy of him to work; his proper employment is in catching seals and shooting birds. Since there are no rich Greenlanders, the bride brings her husband no other dowry than strong arms. It is, however, customary and proper, that after the betrothal—a matter in which the parents never interfere—she should shut herself up for several days and weep, or run loose among the mountains, whence she is brought back by the bridegroom. Polygamy is allowed, but is only practiced when the first wife remains barren; in which case she requests her husband to choose a second. If the man wishes to separate from his wife, he puts on a discontented face for a time and

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