

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."

R. K. BRYAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. AUGUST 28, 1852.

VOL. 13—NO. 705.

TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Per annum, if paid in advance, \$2 00
Do. if paid at the end of 3 months 2 50
Do. if paid at the end of 6 months 3 00
Do. if paid at the end of the year, 3 50
No subscription received for less than twelve months, unless paid for in advance.
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed to R. K. BRYAN, Editor of the North Carolinian—and in all cases post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for subsequent insertions, unless the advertisement is published more than two months, then a special rate is made.
For three months, - - - \$4 00
For six months, - - - 6 00
For 12 months, - - - 10 00
All advertisements must be handed in by 10 o'clock Friday morning, and should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.
1. All subscribers, who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the office to which they are sent, they are held responsible for their bills, and their papers ordered to be discontinued.
4. The Courts have decided that relating to take a newspaper or periodical from the Post Office, or removing an existing one, is prima facie evidence of fraudulent fraud.

FOR SALE AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE, at 75 cents per quire.
For any quantity over 5 quires, 60 cts per quire.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1851.

MARBLE FACTORY.
BY GEO. LAUDER.



Nearly opposite to E. W. Whittaker's Auction Store, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1851—5

TEA! TEA! TEA!
Hyson Tea, Imperial Tea, Young Hyson Tea, Oolong Tea, quality good, butter, and choice, a large supply and good assortment—all selected by a judge, and recommended as fresh and fine flavored. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 11

IMPERIAL TEA.
Just received to-day a chest of Imperial Tea, that is as good, if not a little better than was ever offered at this market.
Oct. 11. S. J. HINSDALE.

HYSON TEA.
A chest of very superior quality, fresh and fine flavor, just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 11.

Steamship Line
Between New York, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.
Two splendid new steamships, built expressly for this route, are now running—Steamship City of Richmond, Z. Mitchell, Commander, and Steamship City of Norfolk, Jas. Post, Commander—one of which leaves New York every Thursday from River St., East River, at 12 m.—returning, leaves Richmond and New York on Friday and Norfolk on Saturday of every week. These vessels are thorough sea steamers, very fast, and afford splendid accommodations for passengers.
Cabin passage & found between N. York and Norfolk, \$7
Do. do. do. City Point or do. \$5
Richmond do. do. do. \$8
Storage do. do. do. \$2
Do. do. do. Norfolk \$2
Freight from New York to Richmond 6 cts per foot.
Do. do. to Petersburg & Norfolk 7 cts foot.
This is an expedition, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take going to New York.
Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.
JOSHUA WILLS, Agent, Norfolk.
THOS. BRANCH, do. Petersburg.
A. S. LEE, do. Richmond.
MAILLER & LORD,
108 Wall St., New York.
March 20, 1852 6m

LAND FOR SALE.
A valuable tract of Land is offered for sale containing 220 acres, lying 5 1/2 miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out-houses—well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.
June 20, 1852 6m-1f

NOTICE.
I forewarn all and every person from fishing or hunting on my lands in the counties of Cumberland, Bladen and Sampson, as I will enforce the law against all such trespassers.
G. T. BARKSDALE.
April 22, 1852. 657-1f

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!
10,000 boxes
sold within the last 9 months.
A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.
Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed by the leather shined in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.
Persons wishing to fill their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately after the boots are shined, and it is rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, and it dries.
The Polish can be found at the store under the Carolina Press.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 21, 1852. 678-1y

Entire new Stock of GOODS.
Having sold our old stock out, we now offer to our customers and friends an entire new stock of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, SHOES & GROCERIES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
All of which we will exchange for any kind of country produce, or sell on time to punctual customers.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Sept 27, 1851 y

\$10 REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January last, a negro man named MIKE, who is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, where he has a wife. Mike is a black fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stoops a little when walking, and moves slowly. He was hired by me for this year, from the estate of Josiah Evans, dec'd. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I get him. Mike is 25 years old. NATHAN KING.
April 10, 1852 655-1f

SPRING GOODS.
We are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Goggles, &c., Which being bought late in the season, (most of them at a considerable decline in price,) we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 10, 1852.

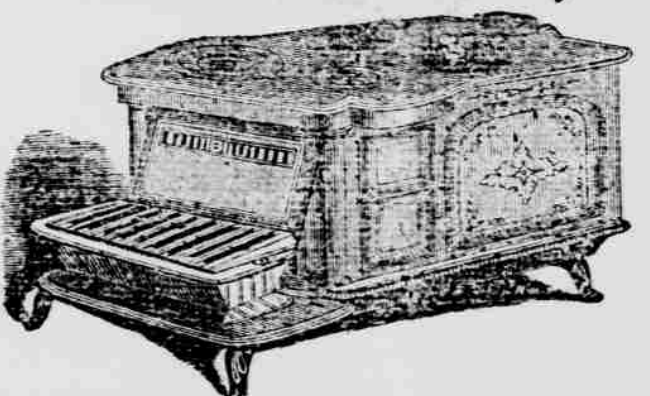
Second Spring and Summer Stock, STARR & WILLIAMS
Would announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Shoes, Boots, &c. to their early Spring purchase, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.
Of articles selected, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1852 S. & W.

E. C. HALL,
OF ROME.
Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.
Has now on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.
He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style, and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.
You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.
Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.
May 1, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.
ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH
Has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.
October 1, 1851.

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN TIN WARE,
Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet-Iron Worker.

I have in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN OR SHEET-IRON.
I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.
Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Beads, &c.
ROOFING, GUTTER & LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.
Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.
C. W. ANDREWS,
South-east corner Market Square.
May 16, 1852 y

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Bear in mind that the statement which is kept standing in many of the Southern Whig newspapers, to the effect that Gen. Pierce said he "hated" the fugitive-slave law, is *ad libitum*, and intended to deceive the people and cheat them out of their votes. Gen. Pierce has contradicted this statement over and over again, in the most pointed and unequivocal manner.—Standard.

There is one peculiarity about Gen. Scott's course, which we beg all, both his supporters and opponents to notice, and it is this. Every now and then, some zealous partisan vouches for his soundness, and perhaps relates some conversation that took place between himself or somebody else and Gen. Scott; but never a word of all this appears over Gen. Scott's own signature. He places no word on record, and there is not over the signature of Winfield Scott a line or a syllable corroborative of these private attestations of his friends.—Wilm. Journal.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 349.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, MEXICO, November 12, 1847.

The attention of certain officers of this Army is recalled to the foregoing regulation, (a regulation prohibiting the officers of the army from detailing in private letters, or reports, the movements of the army,) which the General-in-Chief is resolved to enforce, so far as it may be in his power. As yet but two echoes from home, of the brilliant operations of our army in this basin have reached us—the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper.
It requires not a little charity to believe that the principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them, or especially procure them to be written; and the intelligent chief, partisans and pet-favorites. To the honor of the service, the disease—pruency of fame not earned, cannot have seized upon half a dozen officers (present) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two coteries. False credit may no doubt, be obtained at home, by such despicable self-puffing and malignant exclusion of others; but at the expense of the just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession, and the truth and history. The indignation of the great number of the latter class cannot fail, in the end, to bring down the conceited and the envious, to their proper level.
By command of Major General Scott, H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The principal heroes alluded to in this *morceau* of a general order, were Generals Worth and Pillow, two of the most gallant officers of the Mexican army. I have italicized the most insulting parts of the missive to show the ironical spleen of the commander in chief of a gallant, victorious army, jealous of the honest fame of those inferior in rank, but in many respects greatly his superiors. General Worth was a son of Massachusetts and the Chevalier Bayard of the army.

The greatest, most glorious and most sanguinary battle ever fought on the Continent of America, was fought by Gen. Worth at Molino del Rey—the carnage was terrible; in forty minutes nearly eight hundred fell dead, wounded and dying on the field; they could drive the Mexicans from their entrenchments and the ramparts of the fortress Molino del Rey. General Scott was entirely deceived as to that fortress. He thought it a cannon foundry. General Worth and the engineers could not persuade him to the contrary, and with that view, he sent General Worth, with his division, sustained by Cadwallader's brigade, only to "brush away the enemy." But the glorious achievement brought down the petty jealousy of the tall hero upon General Worth, and hence the order No. 349—elicited by some remarks published in a newspaper from the United States in allusion to the acts of Worth in the valley of Mexico. Seward, Raymond, Greeley & Co., may rest assured that, in the evanescent shakings of his decision, the tall hero will shake them off as he did his Generals, who helped him to win his fame in Mexico. PALO ALTO.

GUN POWDER WON'T DO.—The Editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Times writes thus from Niagara:

"The Scott Whigs have just finished, on this spot, a celebration of the Lundy's Lane battle, for the benefit of Gen. Scott—a battle fought and won by Gen. Brown, and in which Scott was a subordinate, and not more distinguished than Miller, Ripley and a dozen others, his equals in rank and performance. To hear the Sewardites talk of Lundy's Lane one would suppose that Scott had been commander in chief and did all the fighting. A Buffalo paper, outstripping the rest in ardor, has even put Miller's celebrated 'I'll try, sir,' into Scott's mouth, and robbed the rightful owner of that gallant expression (afterwards worn on the buttons of his regiment) of the glory of it. The Scott ticket, I can assure you, needed a lift of this sort. The enthusiasm 'wouldn't come' before, nor has it come yet. The odor of Sewardism sticks to Scott's skirts, and against the united Democracy he cannot, in my opinion, carry New York.

OTHER FORM HAVANA.
A correspondent of the Tribune gives the following information: "I am informed you that some persons have been made of persons supposed to be concerned in the printing and circulation of the paper which is secretly published here. There then many more persons, and amongst the number, some of the writers of the 'Diario' are persons supposed to be concerned in the paper affair, some have been thrown into prison, and some quantities of powder have been discovered in the city. One man has been taken, besides a large quantity of cartridges already made up, and some demijohns of powder. It is also said that depots of salted provisions have been discovered in the country. I assure you that these latter arrests somewhat surprise me, for I had no idea that things were taking so serious a turn. However, I expect that there will be no immediate outbreak, as this I merely consider to be the shadow of coming events. Those Spaniards who are men of intelligence, who have long resided in the country, and who treat familiarly with the Cuban without being traitors to their country, are of opinion that Cuba cannot be saved to Spain. Of course, that country will not give it up without some remuneration while she can maintain from 20,000 to 30,000 soldiers on the island free of cost. Whatever may be the destiny of Cuba, during the present state of things it is an unpleasant place for a sensitive foreigner to reside in; for if you are seen with a Spaniard, you are looked upon as a friend to despots, and on the other hand, if you associate at all with Creoles, you are set down as a filibuster and a suspicious fellow.

In the midst of this excitement little attention has been paid to several assassinations in our public thoroughfares, and the police, which is very pretty to look at, is not fit for its business. Aug. 14.—It is reported that a parcel of arms has been seized in the country—about three hundred stand of muskets. However, I have no kind of proof to give that it is a fact, and in these times a person must be cautious, as lips will fly about to deceive and blind a simple distance.
The name of the writer I mentioned as having been made prisoner, is Brinas.
The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: We learn by a gentleman from Havana, that on the 5th inst., fifteen persons, all Creoles, were arrested, of whom ten are males and five females. In their dwellings were discovered, 10,000 cartridges, 12 demijohns of powder, and 20 arrobes (500 lbs.) of lead. It is said that this discovery is but a priming to what remains undiscovered in the interior of the island. On the 7th the arrested parties were examined, and three of them sent to the Cabanas fortification. During the week ending August 14th a good many young men were arrested, and others invited to go to Spain. They will be permitted to return when they obtain a diploma of loyalty. These events created quite a stir in the government offices, and evidences of alarm.

On the 26th July, No. 3 of the revolutionary paper called "La Voz del Pueblo," *Organo de la Independencia*, (Voice of the People, Organ of Independence,) was published, in spite of the utmost efforts of the government to discover its origin and authorship. Other printed handbills were making their appearance from time to time of a very incendiary character, and the government were unable to prevent it, notwithstanding all the efforts of the police, and the offer of a large reward for the discovery of the perpetrators.

WAS ELECTION.—The Whig Electoral Convention for this District, which met at Clinton yesterday or the day before, has elected Gen. Winslow, of Fayetteville, as the Scott standard bearer in the ensuing campaign. It is not Gen. Winslow the gentleman who said in a speech in the Mass. Hall in this place, during the session of the convention which sent delegates to Baltimore, "he could not vote for Scott under any circumstances?"—Wilmington Journal, 19th inst.

MOST TOUCHING CONDUCT.—The Washington correspondent of the Lexington [Va.] Gazette, a Scott paper, publishes the following interesting anecdote of his great idol, Gen. Scott. It beats the "candy story" a long way.
On the 5th of July, after some boys had loaded a small cannon, several times, rather heavier than it was safe, and discharging it to the boys, cautioned them in a kind tone against loading their piece too heavy, as it might result in injury to some of their party. They received his admonition in the spirit in which it was given, and told him they would not fire it off again. As soon as the General turned to go, and moved off a little distance, one of the boys turning to his comrades, sung out three cheers for General Scott, which were given with right good will. The General turned, bowed gracefully, and kissed his hand to them in a manner which showed that he appreciated their compliment.

TWO PYRAMIDS CONSTRUCTED.
The following will be the probable dimensions of the Democratic, or Pierce and King pyramid. It appears at present that thirty sovereign States will be included in its structure, and that it will cover an area of near 4000-miles square, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British possessions on our northern frontier, to the borders of the neighboring Republic of Mexico in the opposite direction.

OHIO
IOWA
TEXAS
ILLINOIS
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
ARKANSAS
VIRGINIA
WISCONSIN
ALABAMA
MARYLAND
MISSOURI
MICHIGAN
KENTUCKY
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
NEW YORK
TENNESSEE
DELAWARE
CALIFORNIA
NEW JERSEY
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
PENNSYLVANIA
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA

The other pyramid is likely to be of much smaller dimensions, and regarded as a national monument will scarcely be noticed at all. It will be entirely obscured by the enormous proportions of the other one, and in comparison will represent an ordinary sized *soup dish*, or a *spittoon*, while the other will have a continent for its basis.

THE SCOTT AND GRAHAM, OR SOUP PYRAMID!
V
E
R
MONT.

Don't any of our Whig friends become "fried with indignation" at the contrast. There is just enough of this pyramid for seed.—N. Y. Democrat.

HOW THEY TREATED HIM.—In this city is an honest malatto man we wot of named Jack. He lived very quietly and happily as falls to the lot of most mortals, for about two score years, in the state of Oneimus. Jack is a preacher of moderate abilities among his colored brethren. In the last year or two he was seized with the progressive spirit of the age, and bought himself at a nominal price.

Not experiencing a rise at home corresponding to his new relations, Jack concluded last spring to take a trip to the "Norurd." And to the North he went. He had never seen any of his friends there, but he heard a great deal of their love and sympathy for the black man and free man, and he looked for a reception very cordial—almost amounting to an ovation. Jack has returned quite chap-fallen. His account of his trip to "Norurd" is doleful. Those from whom he expected greetings and hospitalities, and a great shaking of hands, "didn't come a nigh." He couldn't find the folks that had done all that beautiful talking. He did edge his way into one or two pulpits. "But then" says he, "they wouldn't allow me to take up a collection." As for caste and cold shoulders and all that, Jack found it to increase pretty much in proportion with the ascent in latitude. We give, in his own words, the whole history of this reception by his Northern friends. "They charged me like a white man, and treated me like a nigger, and that way o' doing ain't fair."—N. O. Christian Advocate.

DISEASES OF THE SEASON.—The Use of FRUITS.—There were formerly certain undefined complaints during the latter part of Summer, familiar to everybody in New England, termed diseases of the season, of which many died, and of which fruit was generally supposed to be the all powerful cause. A greater mistake was never made by an intelligent community, than to suppose that apples, pears, plums, peaches, berries, melons and the like, when fully ripe, are injurious either to individuals who fall below the standard of sound health, or to the more strong and robust. It is a misfortune that fruits are so dear that the poorest people cannot have that of the best quality, and sometimes can have none at all. As all the laws of nature are harmonious, and one never conflicts with another, it is very certain that fruits were wisely intended as an essential part of the food of man, particularly at the season when they are ripe. It is necessary to exercise reason in the use of them, as in everything else. If we eat that which is decayed or crude it is a violation of a physiological law, and so also is a total abstinence from them when scattered plentifully over the land. Fruit therefore, may be considered necessary to the maintenance of health, and its free consumption should always be encouraged.

Those who cannot obtain the good, often ravenously devour the unwholesome, from an instinctive desire implanted in their nature. To the abuse, and not the proper use of fruit, may be charged the occurrence of what are called the disease of the season.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

HEARING WITH THE TEETH.

Curious as this assertion may appear, it is easy to prove it by the following simple experiment:—Lay a watch upon a table, glass downwards; then stand so far from it that you cannot, in the ordinary way, hear the ticking. Now place the end of a small deal stick—say six feet long—upon the back of the watch, and grip the teeth to the other with the fingers close each ear to exclude all external noise, the beat of the watch will then be as audible as if placed against the ear. All other sounds can be conveyed in the same manner, no matter how low the stick is for instance, at one end, and as high as a tall man's head at the other. The stick is thirty or forty feet long, extended to the corner of the lawn or walk, now, if the instrument is ever so lightly played, "the tune" will be instantly distinguished by any person applying the teeth to the opposite end of the stick.

We clip the foregoing from an exchange paper. Many years ago an old subscriber who was entirely deaf called at our office, and with the help of a slate which he always carried with him, we were enabled to converse with each other. In the course of our interview he remarked that for many years he had not been able to hear even the loudest thunder; but added, that to his great surprise, a few evenings before, he was at the house of a friend, and was seated by the side of a piano, his elbow resting upon it and his teeth upon his thumb, when he heard distinctly the tune which the daughter of his friend happened to be playing.—Again and again he tried the experiment, and he could always hear when the connection thus formed was kept up; but could hear nothing whatever when it was broken either by the removal of his elbow from the piano, or by placing his thumb upon any other portion of his face. From the character of our informant we have never had a doubt of the truth of his narrative—and we give it now chiefly as a suggestion whether some simple instrument cannot be framed by means of which deaf persons may be enabled to hear with their teeth.—Richmond, Va. Watchman & Observer.

CAUTION TO LETTER-WRITERS.—The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has given a judicial exposition of the law on the subject of love letters, by instructing a jury, in a recent case, that where a written correspondence is kept up between an unmarried gentleman and an unmarried young lady, of suitable age, who is not his relative, the most common and natural inference is, that it is upon matrimonial subjects. Young marriageable ladies, at least prudent ones, do not allow themselves to be engaged in a correspondence with unmarried men, unless they suppose a marriage contract exists between them. And unmarried men do not desire that such a correspondence should be carried on where an engagement does not exist, unless it be from some improper motives, or with the hope and expectation of an ultimate engagement. If these instructions are to be taken as law in other States, all sentimentalities, not looking to matrimonial conclusions, between unmarried persons of opposite sexes, will have to assume an oral character.

If Amos Kendall were now in politics he might make something out of the following: Of the different Presidents of the United States there have been, Adams and Adams, Jefferson and Jackson, Madison and Monroe, Tyler and Taylor; and we shall no doubt be able to say Polk and Pierce after the 4th of March next. President Pierce—how it sounds! The P's are now in the ascendant. Peace, prosperity, President Pierce, and particular perplexity to Whiggery.

SONG OF THE DEMOCRACY.
Turns—Carry me back to Old Virginia,
Whigs, clear the track—we Packed you once,
But now we'll Pierce you through,
Give up the race, you needn't run,
We'll scatter all your crew;
You'd better make your candidate
A "hasty plate of soup."
To cheer him—for the Granite State
Will make his feathers droop.
Then clear the track, ye Whiggies all,
You'll have no heart to sing;
Poor Scott, we'll make his feathers fall,
Hurrah for Pierce and King!

At first they squabbled, then they made
A "platform on the sand,"
And by the hardest Scott was named
To head the whiggish band;
Then Graham he brought up the rear,
And the Whigs were forced to sing,
While the Democrats in harmony
Declared for Pierce and King!
Then clear the track, ye Whiggies all,
You'll have no heart to sing;
Poor Scott, we'll make his feathers fall,
Hurrah for Pierce and King!

Ye Democrats, now rally round
Your platform—it is firm;
For Pierce and King we all are bound
Shall rule the coming term.
The Whigs, poor fellows, then they'll sigh,
And all their feathers droop,
Perchance with Scott they'd better try
A "hasty plate of soup."
Then clear the track, ye Whiggies all,
You'll have no heart to sing;
Poor Scott, we'll make his feathers fall,
Hurrah for Pierce and King!

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of Gen. Pierce, says: "His experience has, therefore, been practical to an extent to qualify him to administer the affairs of the Government, should the people call him to that trust, respectfully and in a national spirit."