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., SEPTEMBER 4, 1852. | VOL. 13—NO. 706.

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 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 each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published more than two months, then it will be charged

For three months, - - - - $1 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.

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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 arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled, and their papers ordered to be discontinued.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the Post Office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

BLANKS

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. Willkings' Auction Store. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1851—y

TEA! TEA! TEA!!

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

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
Oct 11. S. J. HINSDALE.

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 Pier 8, East River, at 4 p. m.—returning, leaves Richmond and City Point on Friday and Norfolk on Saturday of every week. These vessels are thorough sea steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage & found between N. York and Norfolk. $7
Do. do. Do. City Point or Richmond - - - - $8
Steerage Do. do. Do. Do. $3
Freight from New York to Richmond 6 cts. per foot.
Do. Do. to Petersburg & Norfolk 7 cts foot

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take going to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, Agent, Norfolk.
THOS. BRANCH, do. Petersburg.
A. S. LEE, do. Richmond.
MAILLER & LORD, 165 Wall st., New York.
March 30, 1852 6m

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of Land is offered for sale containing 220 acres, lying 5½ 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 26, 1852 696-tf

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. 687-tf

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 for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish has dried, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office,
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 685-tf

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Arey, Shemwell & Co., heretofore existing, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All demands against said firm will be paid by P. Shemwell, at the old stand; and all persons indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment to P. Shemwell, who alone is duly authorised to settle the same.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
JAS. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, June 26, 1852.

P. Shemwell will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand of Arey, Shemwell & Co., where he will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors from the public, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain a share of public patronage.
P. SHEMWELL.
July 3, 1852. 697-tf

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.

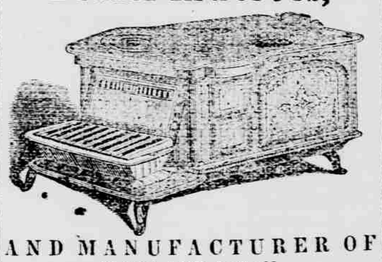
You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

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 15, 1852 y

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ "NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION; BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMON BOND AND TRUE DEVOTION TO THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD."—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

LETTER FROM General Shields

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1852.

* * * * * * *

It is my good fortune to be personally acquainted with both the distinguished citizens whose names have been presented by their respective parties as candidates for the highest office in the gift of the American people Gen. Winfield Scott is the candidate of the Whig party: For him I entertain the highest personal regard and esteem. I admire him as much as I do any man living for his great military talents, and I consider him entitled to the gratitude of his country for his glorious military achievements. But Gen. Scott is no democrat. His political convictions are different from mine. He is true to his convictions; and for this he has my respect. I mean to be true to mine; and such is my knowledge of his character that I know this will not lessen me in his estimation. If the principles of the Democratic party are those that ought to prevail in the conduct of this government, then Gen. Scott himself would admit, with the frankness of a true soldier, that he is not the man to represent these principles as Chief Magistrate of this republic. Be this as it may however, I stand where I have always stood—in the ranks of the democracy.

Gen. Frank Pierce is the candidate of the democratic party. The sterling qualities of his character make him worthy of this distinction. He is upright and honorable in all the relations of life, and peculiarly calculated to command the respect of and confidence of his fellow citizens. Like Andrew Jackson he has been a lawyer, statesman, and soldier; and if it should be the good fortune of this nation to have him for its next Chief Magistrate, he will like Jackson, conduct the affairs of the government upon the principles of rigid economy and popular liberty. His course as a public man, in the councils of his native State, was always democratic, fearless, and independent. He showed himself, on all questions and on all occasions, an able and enlightened statesman. One of the noblest efforts of his life was in opposition to that odious feature in the constitution of New Hampshire—that reproach upon the character of the Granite State, which stigmatizes and disqualifies American citizens on account of their religious opinions. In the face of unworthy prejudices, Franklin Pierce battled, in a true catholic spirit, for universal freedom of conscience, and denounced the proscription of that ancient faith, which is still the faith of three-fourths of the Christian world. For this act of justice and moral courage, he is entitled to the sincere gratitude of every American citizen who condemns religious proscription, and reveres religious liberty.

His career in the councils of the nation was in perfect harmony with his public course in his native State. Both in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, he was the model of an enlightened democratic statesman. The dignified simplicity of his character made him averse to ostentation and display; but his talents and energy made him a powerful advocate of all great measures for the advancement of the public service and the welfare of the country. He entered Congress in 1833, and resigned his seat in the Senate in 1842. He declined an appointment as Senator of the United States in 1845. He declined a place in President Polk's cabinet in 1846, and the nomination for Governor of his State in 1848. And yet this modest, unambitious citizen who declined all these distinguished honors, and who retired to private life in the very flower of manhood, shouldered the *revolutionary musket* of his *father*, and entered the military ranks as a private soldier on the breaking out of war between his country and Mexico: There is a moral grandeur in this portion of the life of Franklin Pierce which reminds one of the early and heroic age of this Republic.

President Polk, who was well acquainted with his intrinsic worth, having served with him in Congress, raised him from the ranks by appointing him first colonel and then brigadier general in the army of the U. States.—He landed with his brigade at Vera Cruz in June, 1847; marched from there to Puebla, where he joined the headquarters of the army on the 6th of August. On this march, which was very severe on fresh levies, his brigade was constantly harassed and attacked by large parties of guerillas. It was the universal opinion amongst military men in Puebla at that time, that General Pierce conducted the march with uncommon ability, and exhibited remarkable skill and courage in his conflicts with the enemy.

Soon after his arrival, he entered the valley of Mexico. The battle of Contreras opened the campaign in that valley, on the 19th of August. Pierce's brigade took a very active part in that engagement. He himself commanded in person on that occasion, and behaved with acknowledged gallantry; and though very severely injured by a fall from his horse—or rather by the fall of his horse—he continued in command in the midst of the fire until late in the night, when that action terminated.

The battle of Churubusco, one of the bloodiest battles of the war, was fought the next day. On this occasion, I was ordered by Gen. Scott to take command of Pierce's brigade and the mountain howitzer battery in addition to my own two regiments, and with this force to fall on the enemy's rear and cut off his retreat. Pierce and myself with our united commands, proceeded as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit to carry this order into faithful execution. Pierce was suffering dreadfully at this time from the injury of the preceding day, and, as Gen. Scott himself says in his report, was only "just able to keep the saddle." As we approached the enemy's position, directly under his fire, we encountered a deep ditch, or rather, a deep narrow, slimy canal, which had been previously used for the purpose of irrigation. It was no time to hesitate; so we both plunged in. The horse I happened to ride that day, was a light, active Mexican horse. This circumstance operated in my favor, and enabled me to extricate myself and horse after considerable difficulty. Pierce on the contrary, was mounted on a large, heavy American horse, and man and horse both sank down and rolled over in the ditch.

There I was compelled to leave him; for being in charge of the whole command, I had not a single moment to spare, and the manner in which a few moments are employed on such an occasion may determine the fortune of a field and the fate of an army. After struggling there I cannot say how long, he extricated himself from his horse, and hurried on foot to join his command, then closely engaged in a desperate contest with the enemy; and there he remained till, overcome by suffering and exhaustion, he sank on the ground, and was carried all but lifeless from the field.—This is a true statement of facts in relation to Gen. Pierce at Churubusco; and this statement I would have made at San Augustin, four days after the battle, when I made my official report; but the brigade having rejoined its division immediately after the action, the officers, instead of reporting to me who commanded them in battle, made their report to their division commander; and as his report of an action, which he had no opportunity to witness cannot be very circumstantial, I think it due to military justice to make this statement at this time, when my silence might be liable to misconstruction. Whoever takes the trouble to read my report of this engagement dated at San Augustin, Mexico, August 24th, 1847, will find the following paragraph:

"Pierce's brigade, under my command in this action, lost a considerable number in killed and wounded; amongst the latter was the gallant Col. Morgan, of the 15th. This command having rejoined its division, I have yet received no official report of its loss."

As I never received this report, of course I could make no official statement on the subject.

As my only object in introducing this matter is to place the military conduct of General Pierce, while under my command, in its true light before the public, I do not deem it neccessary to follow him through the rest of the campaign, where that conduct has never been the subject of injurious criticism. Permit me to say, in conclusion, that in reference to General Pierce's courage and conduct in Mexico, I only do for him what I would be ready to do for any other gallant officer with whom I had the honor to serve—that is, declare the truth in vindication of his military reputation.

I regret the unexpected length of this letter, but the importance of the subject must constitute my apology.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS.

To Messrs H B McGinnis, Mathew Plumstead, John J. Crawford, and others, Galena, Illinois.

CHANCE FOR A YOUNG WIDOW.—The following, which we clip from the N. Y. Herald, is decidedly the latest, in point of novelty:

A wife wanted.—I have under my charge a nephew, 32 years of age, a lawyer, whom I wish to see married to a suitable widow lady. Beauty and wealth are deemed indispensable, a small family no objection, and a Southern or country lady acceptable. Persons disposed to act as mediators, with exclusion of the designated lady, during the preliminaries, and willing to agree on a compensation, may communicate for two weeks, post paid to Alphonso P. Bernard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. ABNER H. JONES, accused of bigamy, has gone to parts unknown leaving his security for his appearance at Bladen County Superior Court to pay the forfeit Any information respecting the whereabouts of said Jones will be thankfully received at the office of the "Biblical Recorder," Raleigh. Editors are requested to copy.—*Weekly Post.*

AIR—"*Lucy Neal.*"

Oh, cooney, cooney Scott,
Come listen to my song;
You've played the "fuss and feathers" game
A little bit too long.

CHORUS—Alas, poor cooney Scott,
'Tis too late in the day:
You never can be President,
We hear the people say.

You think with Seward for your friend,
You nothing have to fear:
But the North will fire in your front,
And the South into your rear.

With hat and feather, boots and spurs,
You cut a mighty swell,
And when with indignation fired,
Strong Clay's gas can tell.

The right of suffrage you'll put off,
Twenty years or such a matter,
Or let the poor not vote at all,
Inclining to the latter.

Oh, cooney, cooney Scott,
Your diet's sadly changed,
From roast beef down to hasty soup—
Your stomach is deranged.

Your platform and your principles,
Are like your higher law;
The constitution it declares,
Is but a thing of straw.

To powder, "fuss and feathers,"
The God-like Dan must stoop,
Great intellect and statesmanship,
Are laid aside for soup.

The Compromise and Webster,
Upon the shelf you've laid,
And Millard Fillmore kicked the beam,
When in the balance weighed.

Greely upon the platform spits,
With wrath and indignation:
Yet says unto the Southern Whig,
Stand by our nomination.

For forty years this government,
Has paid you lots of money,
And now you would be President!
The thing looks rather funny.

Then clear the track old boots and spurs,
You're making too much fuss;
That Herald letter caves you in,
Though signed "Americus."

Come flap your wings and crow aloud,
Old cock a doodle doo!
Then beat the drum and muster up,
Your abolition crew.

And when they make you President,
You'll eat soup with a spoon,
From a "hasty plate" which you can get
Of the man that's in the moon.

The Empire boys are moving now,
We cannot stop to talk;
Until we're sure that Pierce and King,
Will in the White House walk.

This same old coon that looks so fat,
How often have we slain,
And when we think him dead and gone,
Then up he pops again?

Then fire away my Empire boys,
Let's give him one pull more;
Remember how we laid him out,
In eighteen forty-four.

Come Democrats and shout with us,
And make the welkin ring,
For the Union and the Compromise—
Hurrah for PIERCE and KING.
Alas, poor cooney, &c.

SAWING FELLOES.—Asa George & Seth Stubbs, of Lincolnton, N. C., have taken measures to secure a patent for a useful improvement in a machine for sawing felloes and other articles forming parts of circles. The nature of the improvement consists in providing a revolving table on which the plank or stuff out of which the felloes are to be made is placed; this table is so arranged as to have different centres, either of which may be employed as desired, so that the felloes may be cut to form parts of circles of different diameters according to the centres on which the stuff is placed. The saw sash is of ordinary construction, and two saws are secured at one end of it, and made adjustible, so as to cut felloes of different widths. There is a stationary table adjoining to the movable one, on which the plank partially rests, while the saws are cutting, to keep the stuff firm and steady under the saws.—*Scientific American.*

AN EXCELLENT LIFE PRESERVER.—A life preserver of a novel construction, has been placed in the rotunda of the Exchange, by James McGarrah, the inventor. It is a new application of a well known principle, by which every settee and chair in use on board of a steamboat will serve as life preservers, in case of accident. A settee is exhibited, having a tin air-tight vessel securely fastened beneath the seat, the legs of the settee protecting it from damage; and when thrown into the water its buoyancy will sustain from six to eight persons. The advantage of this plan is that these air vessels can be applied with but little expense, to the settees or chairs, without disfiguring them. Had the Henry Clay been furnished with such life preservers, the sad loss of life would have been avoided, as every passenger would have had at hand a means to sustain himself in the water.—*Phila. Ledger.*

In 1848, the Whigs thought it highly necessary to pass through Congress a resolution of enquiry upon the subject of pay and extra pay received by Gens. Cass and Taylor. Now that the Democrats in Congress have thought proper to institute the enquiry relative to Pierce and Scott, the Republic and other Whig papers raise a great outcry against it. The boot being on the other leg pinches, and those who wear it cry out from the pain it inflicts.

It is said that General Pierce will carry New York city by at least 10,000 maj.

GEN. QUITMAN.

Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, whom the federal writers and speakers have been claiming for Scott, in his card denying the story, thus alludes to Gen. Pierce:

"I knew General Franklin Pierce personally while we were in the service together, and since. His high intellectual qualities, his quick perception and accurate judgment of men secured my respect, while his nice sense of honor, his sincerity and his pureminded, disinterested integrity won my warm regard and friendship. His nomination was highly acceptable to me."

Twelve months ago Gen. Quitman was a "traitor, disunionist and Fillibuster," in the estimation of these same federalists, as soon, however, as they came to believe he was for Scott for President, they began to praise him as a patriot and a man of judgment; and now, finding their mistake, they will no doubt abuse him as roundly as before. The grapes are sour.—*Standard*

FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Orleans, August 26.—The steamship Falcon has arrived here from Aspinwall, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st instant, being two weeks later intelligence.

The steamship Oregon had arrived at Panama with $2 000,000 in gold dust on freight.

The steamship Ohio left Aspinwall for New York on the 19th instant, with over $2,000 000 on freight.

Considerable sickness prevailed on the isthmus.

The news from the mining districts is favorable.

The Indians continue to be troublesome, and it is reported that they are about organizing for a general attack on the whites.

Australia.—An arrival from Australia represents that the formation of a republican form of government is contemplated there, and movements tending thereto are actually progressing, and a speedy declaration of independence of the mother country is expected.

The yield of the gold mines continues to increase, but considerable sickness prevails among the miners.

Emigration to Australia from California is on the increase, and large numbers are leaving.

Governor Reid and Mr Kerr spoke in Cherokee the day before the election.—The result was that Reid made a clear gain of 494 votes in that county, which only gives 1100 votes all told! Gov. R. must have given his competitor "fits" on that occasion, as the people evidently did at the polls next day.

PARDONED.—The notorious abolitionists, Drayton and Sayres who were convicted and sentenced in Washington City two years ago for the attempted abduction of 70 slaves, by the schooner Pearl, and whose term of imprisonment would have extended to fifty years, have been pardoned by President Fillmore.

GEN. SCOTT'S RELIGION.—Much has been said about Gen. Scott's religious opinions; but it has been historically ascertained that he never "experienced" religion until he regarded himself as challenged to fight a duel by General Jackson. His religious sentiments did not last him long, however, for in less than two years he degenerated into a "backslider," and challenged Gov. Clinton, who he knew was bound by his oath of office not to fight.—*Kentucky Statesman.*

"MORE TESTIMONY OF THE TRUTH OF THE DIALOGUE."—The Norfolk Argus of 27th ult., says:—We have the authority of several officers of the U. S. Navy, who being engaged on a survey in the vicinity of Accomac county, were present and heard the speeches of Mr Wise and Mr Mapp, for stating that the "Dialogue" as reported in the Baltimore Argus to have taken place between the speakers, is substantially accurate. If the Bacon or Herald desire to be more particularly satisfied in regard to this matter, the officers are at present in Norfolk and will inform them.

The Whig Journals will please recollect that the reported expression of Franklin Pierce, was not published on Democratic authority, but on that of Mr Mapp, Whig member of the Legislature.

BE CAREFUL OF TURPENTINE.—The Boston "Traveller" of the 16th ult., records a serious accident in Sandwich by which three daughters of the Rev. J Marsh were severely (perhaps fatally) burned by a camphene explosion. Two of them were engaged in filling a lamp from the can, one of them holding a lighted lamp, it is said, at a considerable distance from the lamp which they were filling. By some means—undoubtedly by a stream of gas from the fluid—the flame of the lighted lamp was communicated to the can, which caused an immediate explosion. There is a general ignorance abroad respecting the volatile nature of some fluids, and the explosive character they assume when mixed with air. Turpentine when heated to 110 deg. gives off a vapor sufficiently dense to make air explosive at the approach of light. Now, this fact should be spread far and wide, as it respects turpentine, and along with it we must class alcohol, and other volatile hydro-carbons.