

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

F. C. HILL, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Wilmington, North Carolina.

VOL. IV. NO. 52.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1840.

WHOLE NO. 208.

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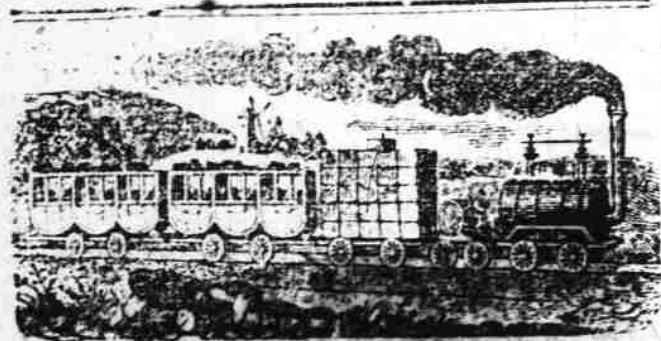
ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding a Square, inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher. No Subscribers taken for less than one year, and all who permit their subscription to run over a year, without giving notice, are considered bound for the second year, and so on for all succeeding years.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters to the Editor on business must be POST-PAYED.

OFFICE North West of the Town Hall one door from corner of Second & Market streets.



TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, December 13th, 1839.

NO article will be received for transportation at the Depot at Wilmington until the freight has been paid. Nor will any article which has been brought on the railroad be delivered, until the freight has been paid.

L. L. H. SAUNDERS, Agent Transportation.

Office Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. December 17, 1839.

THE attention of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Road Co. is requested to the annexed resolution of the Board of Directors, viz:

Resolved, That the Treasurer give notice to the absent Stockholders, that unless they pay all dues upon their Stock by the 20th of Jan'y next, it will be instituted against them on the day following.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secy. Dec 21 1839.

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Road Company have from 80 to 100 superior HORSES for sale.

Apply to the subscriber or to Mr. Ducommun, Agent, on the Company's stage line.

ALEXR MACRA, Gen'l Agt. W. & R. R. R. Dec 20, 1839.

New Southern Line.

THE J. J. in one week from New York and Baltimore to Charleston and New Orleans. July 10 hours Steg. Travelling. No interruption either from low water, ice or bad roads, and no less successful operation.

Leaves Charleston, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., after the arrival of the Wilmington steam boat, and arrives respectively at New Orleans on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

From Charleston, via Savannah, to Brunswick, steam boat, 165 miles.

Brunswick to Tallahassee, post Coach, 219 "

Tallahassee to Port Leon, rail road, 23 "

Port Leon, via Apalachicola, to St. Josephs, steam boat and rail Road, 96 "

St. Josephs, via Pensacola, to Mobile, steam boat, 125 "

Mobile to New-Orleans, steam boat, 215 "

Passage from Charleston to Mobile, (including meals) \$15, (whole expense to New Orleans \$75) outside and forward deck to Mobile 15. Superior eating houses provided by the Proprietors without charge.

Seats secured at the office of Stockton Falls & Co., Baltimore, or William Patton, Esq. Agent, Charleston, or of

HOPKINS & STOCKTON, Proprietors, Charleston.

Note.—The recent completion of the whole of the Wilmington Rail Road (6 miles now rapidly progressing, excepted) combined with the lines of Rail Road and stage at communication in Virginia, and with the opening of this new and superior route, renders a Southern passage vastly more comfortable, speedy, safe, and economical than it has ever been before.

Jan. 3, 1840. 207 5c.

WELLS & BUCK, CARRIAGE MAKERS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscribers have commenced business on the North part of the lot formerly occupied by Escape Buck, where they will carry on the CARRIAGE MAKING in all its various branches. Also, all kinds of REPAIRING done in that line.

For enquiry see sign. WELLS & BUCK, January 3, 1840. 207 5c.

\$25 REWARD. I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of my servant JUNIOR, who absconded on the 17th inst.

JUNIOR is coal black, a cook, from 40 to 45 years old, and about 51-2 feet high—if not lacking about town, who is supposed to be concealed among some of her relatives on Mr. Lane's plantation, Rocky Point, or on Mr. Cowan's at Old-town. She has sisters on Mr. Beck's plantation, a brother & husband on Mr. Vann's.

J. M. CAZUUX, January 1, 1840. 43-11.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, Dec 11, 1839.

THE usual general Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the first Monday of January next.

JOHN HILL, Cash'r. Dec 13, 1839. 204 11.

EXCERPTS From M. Guizot's Introduction to the French edition of Washington's Writings.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 6, 1839.

Two great and difficult things belong to the duty and may constitute the glory of man—to support his fortune with firmness and resignation; to trust and persevere in the attainment of good. There is a spectacle not less fine nor less salutary than that of a brave man struggling with the storms of fate; it is that of a virtuous man heading a good cause and assuring its triumph. If ever a cause was just and entitled to success, it was that of the English Colonies insistent to become the United States of America. They resisted before they revolted; their resistance was founded in historical right and upon facts; in national right and upon ideas; their charters were not a simple law, a dead letter, for they established or admitted potent institutions, which incited the Colonies to defend their liberties, and to control, by sharing, power. I refer to self-taxation, the election of great public councils, trial by jury, the right of assembling and discussing together their common concerns. Thus the history of these Colonies is but the practical and elaborate development of the spirit of liberty spreading and thriving under the standard of law and tradition.

At the same time that the colonists held legal rights, they had religious creeds; it was not only as English, but as Christians, that they pretended to be free; and their faith was even dearer to them than their charters; which, indeed, they regarded as merely an emanation and an image, very imperfect, of the great law of God—the Gospel. If their charters had failed, they would not have deemed their rights to be lost. By the natural spring or impetus of soul sustained by Divine grace, they drew them from a source superior and inaccessible to all human force; in this way they nourished sentiments higher than the very institutions of which they showed themselves so jealous.

In the eighteenth century, human thought, impelled by the advances of wealth, population, all the powerful social influences, and also, by the impetuosity of its own active principle, attempted the conquest of the world; the political principle, attempted the conquest of the world; the political sciences assumed an ascendancy; but, above them still, worked the philosophical spirit or pretension, lofty, insatiable, aspiring to penetrate and manage all things without passion, without emotion, rather by following tendencies than striking into new paths. English America moved along with the general march. There the philosophical ideas associated themselves to the religious creeds—the conquest of reason to the possession of faith—the rights of man to those of the Christian.

How beautiful, the alliance between historical right and the right of reason; between traditions and doctrines! Where it prevails, a People gains by its energy as well as prudence. When ancient and respected institutions and deeds direct man, without subjecting him, and restrain him in giving him support, he may go forward and upward, without incurring the risk of being carried away by a rashness of spirit, and thus dashed against unknown rocks, or rendered torpid by lassitude.

And when, by another junction still more beautiful and beneficent, religious creeds blend themselves, in the very soul of man, with the general progress of ideas—when the liberty of reason and the firmness of faith closely unite—it is then that communities may trust their destinies to the boldest institutions; for, religious faith is of incalculable aid to this good government of human affairs. In order to acquit himself well of his task in this world, man must contemplate it from above; if his soul be only at the level of what he does, he soon sinks below, and becomes incapable of accomplishing it worthily.

Such, in the English Colonies, was the fortunate condition of man and society when, by an arrogant aggression, England undertook to dispose of their property and destiny without their assent, &c. The highest social art or skill is to effect a concord between the different social and political powers, by assigning to each its proper sphere and bounds—a concord always precarious and perturbed, but which, nevertheless, may be realized, by the struggle itself, in the degree indispensable for the public weal. It is not given to nascent societies to achieve this difficult result; not that any essential power be absolutely wanting and unknown in their organization; on the contrary, all the powers inhere and manifest themselves in it, but, confessedly, each on its own account, without necessary tie or just proportion, and in such wise as to bring on, not the strife which tends to concord, but the disorder which renders war inevitable.

In the infancy of the English Colonies, side by side with their liberties, and consecrated by the same charters, were three different powers—the Crown, the proprietors and founders, either companies or individuals, and the mother country; the Crown, by virtue of the monarchial principle, with its traditions, sprung from the

Church and the Empire; the founders, (to whom the territory was granted,) by virtue of the feudal principle, which includes a considerable part of sovereignty and the right of property; the mother country, by virtue of the colonial principle, which, at all times and among all nations, by a natural connexion of facts and ideas, has allowed to the mother country a large share of dominion over the communities issued from her bosom.

In the beginning, in America, in events as well as in the charters, an extreme confusion prevailed as to those powers, which were alternately ascendant or brought down, united or divided, occasionally one protecting the Colonies and their franchises against the other, and then, ere long, all attacking them in league. With this confusion, and these vicissitudes, they all found legal titles to invoke, and un-quivocal facts to allege, in support of their measures or their pretensions.

Moreover, it was not the Crown alone, but the Crown and the metropolitan country united, with which the Colonies had to deal. After the Revolution of 1688, their real Sovereign was not the King, but the King and the People of Great Britain represented and amalgamated in Parliament; and the Parliament viewed the Colonies almost with the same eye, and held the same language towards and respecting them, as the Kings, whom the Parliament had conquered were wont to employ with that body itself. An aristocratical Senate is the most impracticable of all masters; all the members hold supreme power, and no one is responsible for it.

Meanwhile, and nevertheless, the Colonies increased rapidly in population, in wealth, in domestic strength, and eternal empire. Instead of some obscure settlements, intent upon themselves alone, and struggling for their very existence, a People was developing and growing, whose agriculture, commerce, enterprises, and relations, acquired place and consequence in the business of the world; and the faculties of the men were evolved, and their hearts elevated co-ordinately with the fortunes of the country. By an admirable dispensation of Providence, there is, between the general state of a country and the internal feeling of its citizens, a mysterious link—an obscure, but certain echo and sympathy—which unites them in progress as well as in destiny, and causes the agriculturist in his fields, the merchant in his counting-house, even the operative in his workshop, to become more confident and more proud in proportion as the community and state to which they belong thrive, extend, and acquire consistency and strength.

In the American Colonial Society, principles equally took root and spread, as the means of assuring their triumph, increased and multiplied. Accordingly, when the day of trial arrived—when George 3d, and his Parliament, from pride, and in order to keep absolute power imprescriptible, rather than to read any harvest from its exercise, assumed to tax the Colonies without their consent, a numerous, powerful, ardent party—a national party suddenly started forth, ready to resist, in the name of the rights and the honor of the country. It was, indeed, a question of right and honor, not of well being and material interests; the taxes were light; the Colonists suffered little from them; but they were of that order of men for whom the vexation of the spirit are the bitterest; who can enjoy no repose before honor is satisfied. WASHINGTON wrote, and public sentiment chimed, "No, the dispute is not for the trifling tax; it is for the principle alone that we contend." A feeling and maxim truly political as well as soundly moral; which evinces as much wisdom as valor.

It was an edifying and admirable scene and example, that of the numerous public assemblies at this epoch in the Colonies, local or general, temporary or permanent—houses of bugbears, representatives, conventions, committees, Congress. Men of very different dispositions and sentiments met in them; some, full of respect and affection for the mother country; others, passionately prepossessed by the idea of that American country which was growing under their eyes and by their hands; the former, alarmed and distressed; the latter, fervid and confident; but all swayed, united, by the same feeling of dignity, the same resolution to resist. The freest scope in every respect was conceded to the diversity of their ideas, and yet no deep or curable unbrage or dissens on resulted; each tolerated and esteemed in the other the common liberty of opinion and speech; they discussed together the great question and business for the country, with those conscientious regards and compliances, that spirit of discretion and justice, which determine the success and lessen the cost of outraged patriotism.

"Every year," says a Swiss journal, "10,000 visitors go to Voltaire's residence at Ferney, the post of Cicero; therefore is tolerably lucrative. A Genevese Joseph Home has calculated the annual profits of this as follows:—8,000 busts of Voltaire at 11r. 8,000fr.; 1,200 autographs at 20r., 24,000; 500 Voltaire's cages at 50fr. 35,000fr.; 300 Voltaire's wigs at 100fr., 30,000fr. Total 87,000fr."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the last Raleigh papers, we find the Comptroller's Report, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature, giving a particular account of the Receipts and Expenditures at the State Treasury for the year ending Oct. 31, 1839. As the entire Report would occupy 20 or 30 columns of the Observer, our readers will probably prefer a plain condensed statement, which we proceed to make out.

THE PUBLIC FUND.

The Receipts have been as follows:— Cherokee Land sales, 1838, \$49,256 01 Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear, 90 00 Buncombe Turnpike Company, 750 00 Public Revenue from Sheriffs, 78,013 86 " " Additional Returns, 231 59 Bank Tax, Bank of Cape Fear, 1,770 29 " " Bank of the State, 2,250 00 " " Merchants' Bank of Newbern, 562 50 Fine, Philip Hadnot, E. Taker, 200 00 Add balance on hand 1st Nov. 1838, 37,466 57

The disbursements of this Fund have been— Cherokee Land sales, 1838, \$2,857 91 Executive Department, 2,000 00 Treasury do, 1,000 00 Comptroller's do, 800 00 State do, 200 00 Adjutant General's Office, 200 00 Judiciary, 27,041 18 General assembly, 33,795 03 Rebuilding State Capitol, 89,362 29 Pensioners, 1,102 50 Public Printing, 4,001 67 Contingencies, Postage, Treasury Notes burnt, Council of State, and Government House, 9,559 90

From which deduct receipts as above, 170,640 82

Leaves a balance due Treasurer of Of the Public Revenue from Sheriffs, the Land Tax and Town Property Tax amounted to \$31,364 49, the Poll Tax to \$28,800 32, and the Store Tax to \$9,569 56.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The Receipts on account of this Fund have been— Cherokee Bonds, (sale of 1838,) 15,174 86 " " 1839, 5,356 33 Principal on Loans by Int. Imp. Board, 11,045 00 Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear, 1,008 00 Transfers by Internal Imp. Board, 150,000 00 Loans to the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road, 116,000 00 Cherokee Bonds, transferred to State R'd, 1,350 48 J. S. Dillard and others, 910 00 Add balance due 1st Nov. 1838, 3,752 26

The disbursements of this Fund have been— For stock in the Wilmington R.R. R'd, \$300,000 00 Loans to ditto, 12,000 00 State Road in Cherokee county, 1,350 48 Expenses of the Board and Clerk, 661 00 Commissions for collecting Cherokee bonds, &c., 336 08

Deduct receipts, 314,474 56 Leaves balance due Treasurer of 304,576 93

LITERARY FUND

The receipts of this Fund have been— Bank Dividends, Bank of the State, 51,250 00 " " Bank of Cape Fear, 46,863 00 Principal on Loans by Literary Board, 99,480 00 Interest on do, 9,808 77 Do. on do. by Int. Imp. Board, 9,335 65 Entries of Vacant Land, 9,737 93 Cape Fear Navigation Dividends, 1,300 00 Roanoke do, do, 1,500 00 Tax on Retailers of Spirits, 3,087 19 Sales at Auction, 592 11 Add balance due 1st Nov. 1838, 27,285 11

Deduct disbursements, 260,239 76 217,283 22

Deduct this amount due Public and Int. Imp't Funds, 1st Nov. 1839, 13,151 19

Leaves this bal. in hands of the Pub. Treas. 1st Nov. 1839, \$29,805 33

The disbursements consist of— Road bonds, in Raleigh and Gaston Rail " in Wilmington and Raleigh do, \$135,000 00 " in Cape Fear Bank Stock, 2,300 00 Work done on Pungo Lake Canal, 2,792 30 " " Alligator Canal, 588 78 Loans by Literary Board, 9,400 00 Draining Swamp Lands, 6,372 67 Expenses of Board, 829 47

\$217,283 22

In returns published about five years ago, and which may be received as a pretty fair average, the Mexican population is divided into seven classes:

1. The Spaniards, who had decreased from the revolution to probably not more than 10,000.
2. Creoles of European extraction, 1,000,000.
3. Mestizoes, the offspring of the European and Indian, 2,000,000.
4. Mulattoes, the offspring of Europeans and Negroes, 400,000.
5. Aboriginal Indians, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000.
6. African Negroes and their descendants, 100,000.
7. Zambos, the offspring of Negro and Indian, 2,000,000.

To these may be added about 15,000 foreigners of Europe.

Warning.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says, that John Besch, the young man charged with forging a check for \$2,800 on the Mechanics' Bank of that city, has been convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment. He had previously borne a good character, and this was the first offence of the kind. A dreadful warning. Balt. Patriot.

From the Madissonian.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Vandepoel says in debate, that circumstances alter principles, as well as cases. The truth of this the loco-foco party have repeatedly illustrated. Their principles are expedients.

The circumstances of the banks, altered the principles of the Van Buren party in regard to the currency.

The circumstances of Mr. Van Buren's being president of the United States altered his principles touching bankrupt laws.

The circumstance of being once in power altered the principles of that party in relation to one Presidential term, the appointment of members of Congress to office, and the expenditures of public money.

The circumstance of votes being wanted to give Mr. Van Buren a majority in the organization of the House of Representatives, altered the principles of that party in regard to State Rights, and the supremacy of the laws and the Constitution.

The circumstances of their being in want of money alters the principles of that party in relation to the credit system, which they illustrate by a resort to the exploded idea of Treasury Notes.

The circumstance of accidental power alters the principles of that party in relation to the appropriate sphere of executive power, and the control of the public revenues.

Circumstances, of various sorts, have altered all the principles of administration to which the Van Buren party stood pledged when they came to power; and, if they are permitted to have the power continued in their hands, that circumstance, we fear, will alter the very form of government under which we have lived—if indeed, it is not already altered. It is the opinion of more than one eminent statesman that this government has already been practically REVOLUTIONIZED by Executive power and the spirit of CENTRALISM and CONSOLIDATION.

Recapitulation of votes Disfranchising New Jersey and for Officers of the House.

For disfranchising New Jersey 117—against it 117. So New Jersey was disfranchised by a minority vote.

Against permitting the members from New Jersey holding the legal certificates of election to be sworn 116—in favor of having them sworn 112.

For Hugh A. Garland, for Clerk of the House, 118 votes—for M. St. Clair Clarke, 105—for R. C. Mason, 8.

For Roderick Dorsey, for Sergeant at Arms of the House, 141—for Dr. Jones, 76.

For Mr. Fallansbee, for Door-keeper of the House, 130—for J. E. Dow, 73—for Mr. Houston, 14.

Mr. Hunter was appointed Assistant Door-keeper, and Mr. McCormick, Post Master of the House, by resolution, nem. con.

The Army and Navy Chronicle says: By resignation and death and consequent promotions, all the field officers of the 4th Regiment of infantry were changed within three days—a remarkable event, that may not occur once in twenty or thirty years, in time of peace.

Col. Cummings, vice Cutler, resigned. Lieut. Col. Garland, vice Foster, deceased.

Major Stanford, vice Riley, promoted. It also says:—Commodore E. P. Kennedy has been relieved, at his own request, from the order to take command of the Washington navy yard. No one has been yet appointed.

The Louisville Journal says that some liberal individuals of Boston have presented to the Kentucky Historical Society 152 volumes of books, and 2,192 pamphlets.

The Tennessee Banks.—In the Senate of the State of Tennessee, a resolution, which had passed the House of Representatives, for requiring the banks of Tennessee to resume specie payments forthwith, was indefinitely postponed (rejected) by 13 votes to 10. On this question five friends of the Administration voted in the affirmative, and two Whigs in the negative.

The Louisianaian of December 17 states that information has been received which renders it probable that Gen. JACKSON will comply with the invitation of the citizens of New Orleans to visit that city for the purpose of participating in the celebration of the anniversary of the 8th of January.

The President has recognized Richard Seldener as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, for the Port of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

Georgia. The proscriptive resolution which was introduced into the Legislature of this State in reference to the dispute with Maine, after undergoing some amendments, passed the House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate.

Baltimore American.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The following letter, copied from the New Orleans Louisianaian, of the 14th inst., contains some additional particulars in regard to important movements in Mexico.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. A. Matamoros, 10th November, 1839.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the garrison at Mier, consisting of about 600 troops under the command of Col. Paron, was attacked and taken on the 1st inst., by some 300 Texians in conjunction with a party of Mexican Federalists. The particulars of the action have not been made public at this place. It is ascertained, however, that Col. Paron after an obstinate resistance was compelled to surrender at discretion, and that the town remains in the possession of the assailants, who display the Texian flag triumphantly over its walls. It appears, moreover, that the Texians and Federalists have also taken Guerrero, Camargo and Reynosa; and very serious apprehensions are entertained by the citizens of this place that they will promptly organize a sufficient force to make a formidable attack upon the city. There are not over 1200 effective troops here under Gen. Canales, commander-in-chief of the Northern Division, who published an animated proclamation to his soldiers on the 8th inst., with reference to the existing hostilities, and who is now making active preparations for a vigorous defence. The Prefecto and Alcaldé have likewise issued similar proclamations to the inhabitants of the Department, copies of which are herewith transmitted for the information of those concerned in the trade with this port. Considerable excitement prevails in this city on account of the recent invasion. All intercourse with the northern departments is effectually suspended, and business of every description completely paralysed by reason of these military operations. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obt. servt.

D. W. Sargent.

LONGWOOD.

[From the "Emperor's Grave," in the Oriental Herald for November.]

The old residence of Napoleon at Longwood is now a farm; the room in which the body of the ex-Emperor was laid in state is occupied by a machine for grinding corn; while the apartment in which he died is converted into a stable. The walls are covered with the inscribed names of visitors to the spot, and in one portion of the building some hues remain, which, whether original or not, are at least opposite, and the idea conveyed by them novel and ingenious:—

"When Napoleon sought Death, arm'd with his spear and shield,

Death was afraid to meet him in the field; But when his spear and shield he laid aside, Death, like a coward, struck him, and he died."

The site of the new house at Longwood was selected by the Emperor from the extreme and extensive beauty of the surrounding scenery; he however did not live to see its completion, and it is singular that, in assisting in the arrangement of the shrubbery, he should himself have planted an oak sapling there, which now shadows the window of the library. The rooms are unfurnished, but the fixture decorations are elegant and costly, more particularly the painted draperies of the chapel, drawing-room, and library.

A few days before Napoleon's death, he caused his bath to be removed to the new house, where it still remains, but the furniture was sold, and much of it is still preserved in James Town. The dining tables, lamps, &c., are in possession of the officers of the 91st Regiment stationed on the island, as also the Emperor's chess-board, the most interesting relic perhaps of the whole,—a minor field of Waterloo, on which the foiled tactician fought and re-fought the ground of his hoped for conquest. A Mr. Gideon, a shop-keeper in the town, states himself to have been in the constant habit of playing with Napoleon, who cared little for the rank of his antagonist, if his tactics as a chess player were both sound and ingenious. This same Gideon possesses a very admirable portrait of the Emperor, presented to him by Madame Bertrand; a copy from an original of David.

American Squadron in the Mediterranean.—"We are informed, says the London Courier of the 26th November, by a letter from Port Mahon, dated the 12th instant, that five American ships of war, now in the Mediterranean, will winter in that port. Two of them are ships of the line. They will find themselves there in company with a French corvette, an English sloop, and a Swedish frigate."

Small Notes.—A movement has lately been made in both Houses of the Indiana Legislature, in favor of an issue of small notes, of the denomination of 1's, 2's and 3's by the State Bank.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Nashville have voted "the freedom of the city" to Gen. Gaines, as a mark of respect, on his becoming a resident of Nashville.