



ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Saturday, April 1, 1837.

REMOVAL.

The Editor of this paper has recently removed his residence to this place (Ashborough) where he hopes to be better prepared for the constant discharge of his Editorial duties with promptness and regularity. Letters and communications will therefore, in future, be addressed to him at this place.

RANDOLPH SUPERIOR COURT.

The Superior Court of this County has been in session this week—His Honor Judge Dyer presiding. An ordinary portion of business was done on the Docket; a part of which we shall probably notice next week. Judge Dyer appears to discharge the duties of the Bench with general satisfaction. It is very apparent that his Honor takes great pains to place the law and the facts of every case fully and clearly before the Jury.

As the "Citizen" has many subscribers at and near New Salem, (our former residence) the paper will be regularly sent to them at that place, by private conveyance, as soon after the publication as the mail would carry it. Subscribers will therefore please call on Wesley D. Wilson for their papers. He is also authorized to receive new subscribers, and transact other business relating to the publication.

Extract of a letter lately received from an intelligent friend in the State of Indiana; a gentleman to whom the Editor of this paper is greatly indebted for the literary and scientific impressions imbibed in early youth. "I congratulate you on the success you have had in getting up a newspaper, and hope you may both deserve and receive a good degree of patronage. The course you have marked out to pursue, I believe to be a judicious one, and that if it is carried out with energy and prudence in its details, cannot fail to benefit the community at large; consequently I wish you great success in your undertaking.

Editors generally, I believe universally, treat the counsel offered them by busy bodies with contempt, and oftentimes with ridicule; but the does not deter me from offering you a few remarks by way of advice in your occupation. It has been long regretted by me, that in a political controversy, Editors exhibit one side of the case only; and that if a person wish to know the truth, he must read at least two political papers. I hope you will pursue a different course; by giving facts as they are—not by making them to be—in making this remark, I am understood as advocating a political neutrality; I dislike those altogether who, as an Editor ought candidly to judge his own strength, and advocate the same facts will do so. But whenever fact is against his own paper, he is as much inclined to publish the truth, as though they were to his own advantage and his friends' wishes.

fully persuaded that if scurrilous political quarrels are concluded, your name will be largely employed in certain most important public documents, and many of all the necessary news, political, scientific, literary and religious. I possess a large majority of your readers are consequently a powerful interest: that I would say, extract from your paper in agricultural works. I shall further attest the propriety of giving your name to produce and merchandise in general places.

How. At Raleigh.—We have seen the late circular of this gentleman to his constituents. We intend to make a short notice in the columns of the "Citizen" brief, pointed, and indeed much to the purpose.

A Rail Road meeting was held at this place on Tuesday last; the proceedings of which were received in time, but accidentally looked till too late for insertion this week. They shall appear in our next.

The whale fishery of Great Britain has fallen off to a great extent within the last few years. In 1825 the number of ships fitted out for the purpose was one hundred and forty—In 1832, this number has increased to eighty-one—in 1837 had dwindled to fifty-nine.

ant on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one, by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the labouring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district or county, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependants about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil.— Yet these classes of society from the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who moreover hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of free men who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the Government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interest has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associate, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek by every artifice to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to

you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power however is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over, without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign powers. It is unquestionably, our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid by every honorable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of sea-coast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home.— It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object: but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, & our naval force sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more

certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you, my fellow-citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers.— The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surprised the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May the God who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favors he has bestowed, and enable you with pure hearts and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Legal Department.

INSURANCE OF THE LAW SOCIETY NO. 24. ASHBOROUGH, N. C. Saturday, April 1, 1837.

QUESTION BY A SUBSCRIBER.

"Is it law for a Deputy Sheriff to do Constables' business?"

Answer.—It is clearly lawful. We do not recollect any act of Assembly in this State, in so many express words, authorising Deputy Sheriffs to execute and return warrants. Nor are we aware of any such express provision as to sheriffs themselves; but the Sheriff is, in several acts, expressly recognized as an officer for this purpose; and there are very few acts to be done by a Sheriff, but what can also be legally done by his Deputy.

A question here presents itself which is of high importance to be settled; and that is, whether the sheriff is liable for the negligence of a Deputy in doing Constables' business.

If we are not mistaken some of the profession have given the opinion that the sheriff is not liable. We think however, more mature reflection will

sustain the affirmative of the question. As we have not been asked for an opinion on this point, we have not been particular to examine authorities; but we think that whatever the Deputy does by virtue of his office, in a civil point of view, he does as a Sheriff, and consequently the sheriff is responsible for his acts and omissions.

QUESTION BY A SUBSCRIBER.

Some time past there were three Entries on one tract of Land—one by P C, another by M S, and a third by D M; all contending for the same. The land lay on the East side of a tract belonging to said P C. M S obtained the land by having the oldest Entry. Some fifteen or twenty days before the running out of the said tract of land, I entered a piece lying on the West side of said P C's land, adjoining W C and others. But when P C found he was not to get the land he had entered, he takes the surveyor, and comes over about a mile and a half (across his own tract if we understand the statement) "and runs round my Entry, and claims it, on the ground of its lying adjoining to the above named land. Now I wish to know whether my Entry will hold said land or not, as it was made sometime previous to his making any claim?"

J. B. D.

Answer.—Certainly your Entry will hold. We see nothing in the case as stated above, that can by possibility, form the least pretence of right or well founded claim, on the part of P. C.

We answer the question, supposing that there is no suit pending on the subject between the parties. For it is highly improper to prejudice the public mind by a Newspaper discussion when there is a suit brought, or likely to be brought.

A hint to the working classes.

If a man at 21 years of age began to save a dollar a week, and put it to interest every year, he would have at 31 years of age, \$650, at 41 \$1,860, at 51, \$3,680, at 61, \$6,150, at 71 \$11,500. When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances may do for his family by these sums, and we cannot help wondering that there are no more savers of 21 a week. He who saves this sum may not only pay his way but he may help the afflicted and subscribe to the various benevolent societies. In short, he may show mercy to thousands in this world, and he may help them on their way to a better,

Regard for character after death.

Sergeant Weir, of the Scots Greys, was Paw-sergeant of his troop, and, such, might have been excused service in action; but on such a day, as the battle of Waterloo, he requested to be allowed to charge with the regiment. In one of the charges he fell, mortally wounded, and was left on the field. Corporal Scott, of the same regiment (who lost a leg) asserts that a henfield was searched for the wounded man, the body of Sergeant Weir was found with his name written on a forehead with his own hand, dipped in his own blood. This his comrade said he was supposed to have done, that his body might be found and known, and that it might not be imagined he had disappeared with the rest of the troop.

Guide to Knowledge.

Another new State.—The Legislature of Florida at Tallahassee, before adjournment, passed a law directing the necessary steps for a Census and application for State government.