

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

BY BENJAMIN SWAIN.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR, BUT TO IMPROVE OURSELVES AND BE USEFUL TO ONE ANOTHER?

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ASHBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1837.

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SOUTHERN CITIZEN,
By B. Swain
Every Saturday Morning.

TERMS.

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Advertisements, inserted on the usual terms.

Legal Department

ISSUANCE OF THE LAW EXECUTE BY MAN.

ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Saturday, July 15, 1837.

ADVERTISING.

In those cases where Executors, Administrators and Guardians, are required by law to advertise at public places &c. it has been held that advertising in a Newspaper printed in the County is sufficient. *Blount vs. the Administrators of Pottersfield*—3 Hayw. 160.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

(Question by a Subscriber.)

"Suppose A is indebted to me on open account; and runs away. After continuing absent till my account runs out of date (as he supposes,) he returns to this County. Now it is evident that it was his own act (his fault indeed,) not mine, that deprived me of the power to sue him. Shall he, under these circumstances, be permitted to take advantage of his own wrong, and plead the Statute of Limitation?"

ANSWER.

Hard as it may appear, the plaintiff's claim is barred by the statute. The statute began to run from the time the cause of action accrued, which was from the date of the account. And there is one general rule, which we believe has no exception: That when the statute once begins to run, nothing can stop its operation, or impede its progress, except however it be a new acknowledgment, or some voluntary act on the part of the debtor, calculated to revive it as a new debt.

The savings in the statute in favor of plaintiffs, relate only to the following species of disability to sue: 1st Infancy, 2nd Coverture, 3d Imprisonment, 4th non-composition, 5th Being beyond sea. And those disabilities must exist at the time the cause of action accrues. For, as above stated, if the statute once starts, it continues to run, notwithstanding any after defect or impediment whatever. 1 Hayw. 322, 370, 455—2 Hayw. 5, 6—Conf. Rep. 92, 479 N. C. Term Rep. 305.

If a plaintiff be in another State of the Union, it is not equivalent to being beyond sea; and the Statute runs and is a bar. 2 Murphey 23.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

Mr. Editor:

Your paper seems to hold forth the idea that Mr. Rencher is to have no opposition. For the encouragement of those who are not satisfied with him, we wish to make it known through the columns of your paper, that we, a stout handful of the voters of our part of the district, yet entertain a hope that some one, for whom we can be reconciled to vote, will step forward in due time. It is true (if we are correctly informed) that Mr. R. is now so clamorous against the destructive measures of the General Government, which a few years ago contributed with all his might to bring upon the people, as

can be. But are the people of this enlightened district, who cannot have forgotten the principles on which he was first elected, and the course he pursued in Congress, until he found the people of the district were changing, to be so easily gulled as to have any confidence in Mr. R.'s firmness or sincerity? Ask the most zealous friend that Mr. R. has in the district (or out of it) whether he don't believe he would have, to this day adhered to his first principles, and advocated to the extent of his abilities, the identical measures which he is now so clamorous against, if he had believed he would have been sustained by the people in so doing, and we venture to say, if he be a candid man, he will be bound to answer in the affirmative. It is well known that Mr. R. is altogether indebted to the Jackson party for his first election, and but for party he would not have been elected,—his egotistical boast sent forth in pamphlet form, purporting to be made on the floor of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. How has he requited his political friends! who for his Jacksonism, and that alone, went the "whole hog" for him. Did he not so soon as he found they were like to be the weaker party desert and leave them to shift for themselves?

Mistaken in the views of the majority he espoused Nullification; but finding himself out of the popular current, he soon rowed back and sought to be carried in the current of the Whigs, where, no doubt, he will endeavor to be found, whether welcome or not, as long as (and no longer than) they are able and willing to send him to Congress. It appears to us to be the height of Mr. R.'s ambition (Talrand like) to belong to the strongest party, whether right or wrong. This conclusion is irresistible to our minds when we compare either his irreconcilable votes in Congress, or his inconsistent Circulars, which, when collected all together and compared side by side, form a most ludicrous document, which we would particularly invite the voters of the district to examine, both Mr. R.'s votes and circulars. Surely if Mr. R. is right now, he was wrong in the out set. Though we do not understand that he has ever made any concessions; on the contrary, he would have us believe he has regularly moved on in the "even tenor of his way," without the least shade or shadow of turning either to the right or the left; that those of his old political associates who differ with him in opinion now, have deserted their former principles, and that the Whig party have flocked to his standard. Admirable consistency; for the proof of which we would again invite you to his votes and circular letters. We understand Mr. R. is very much deprecating the extraordinary pressure, and promising great exertion on his part to relieve the people, exclaiming against his old friends and party whom he deserted, after assisting with his force might to set in full operation the ruinous projects of which he now so loudly complains. We further understand that he even insists upon the necessity of a U. S. Bank, and is prepared to vote for it. Can it be possible he will vote for an institution which he has so repeatedly and solemnly declared to be unconstitutional? When he knows he must take a solemn oath, before taking his seat in Congress, to support the Constitution. Now admitting Mr. R.'s conscience is sufficiently elastic to permit him to vote for the Bank in direct violation to the solemn oath imposed upon him, according to his views of the Constitution, which he on a former occasion expressed much thankfulness that he, as well as Gen. Jackson, had the sagacity to so clearly comprehend, and so certainly to know that the United States Bank was unconstitutional, though others might not be so competent to understand that unerring guide for all legislative proceedings; which we cannot much doubt, judging from his continual prevarications, provided he believed it will essentially contribute in sustaining his popularity. Yet we cannot suppose it will be a pleasant pill, or that he will swallow it without some misgivings. Therefore we cannot expect of him extraordinary exertions in the production of a subject which must necessarily reduce him to one of two painful alternatives,—a further forfeiture of the confidence of his constituents, or a downright violation of his oath. We can hardly believe that any gentleman of the district of good standing, and who can

present reasonable claims on account of ability and devotion to correct principles, to a seat in Congress, would be cordially greeted and warmly supported in a contest with Mr. R. How can it be otherwise? When it is notorious that those who still adhere to the principles on which they first voted for Mr. R. (as it is natural they should) most cordially despise his political summer set, which they believe was entirely owing to his pertinacity to cleave to the majority, with the sole aim of his own safety, and who he can now, forgetful of past favors, in consequence of their insignificance in point of numbers, ridicule and laugh to scorn, so that they would prefer almost any other man of desecy.

And as for the whigs, when they voted for him, it has been such more the result of necessity than choice. They never had an opportunity of voting for any other, since they have been in the majority, until the last election, when their votes were given to Mr. R. in consequence of the violent conflicts between the other two candidates. Therefore let none be deterred by the vote Mr. R. received in his last election; for we do believe that result was produced more from the violence with which the other two candidates assailed each other than the popularity of Mr. R.; and that neither of the gentlemen undisturbed by the other, had opposed Mr. R. that he would have received more votes than both did. We candidly believe a large majority of the people of this district would willingly dispense with the services of Mr. R. and with great pleasure substitute some other, whom they could confidentially expect to find on one certain side of the fence. Not that Mr. R. is lacking in disposition to please, as before observed, we have abundant reason to believe, he would do any thing which he might imagine would cure his re-election. But the great is that his imagination in his blind zeal to please, might again as it did when he embraced nullification, lead him to trace some important subject, in which he might not so desiriously, and with so little injury to his constituents, retrace his steps, by a hypocritical denial of the facts, in that case, the circumstances of which are so well known to the majority to require further comment (his repeated denials to the contrary notwithstanding.)

A rough and brief sketch of the sentiments of
MANY VOTERS.

FOR THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

Randolph County, July 9, 1837.

The resolution of the Banks of this State to take no bills in deposit or payment of debt due to them except their own, is operating much to the prejudice of the Western part of the State, where it is known that about nine tenths of the Currency is South Carolina money. This resolution is not required by the interests of those institutions, while it is extremely detrimental to those of the community. The Banks of South Carolina are admitted on all hands to be sound; and since none pay specie, it would be easy for our Banks to make arrangements with the Banks of S. C. to enable them to receive them, if our Banks regarded any other interest but their own. We would not complain of their suspension of specie payments, if we could perceive in their resolutions any disposition to alleviate the distress which this measure has produced. But the resolution not to receive the South Carolina notes, operates as a grievous and intolerable tax upon us. Is it a scheme to control our trade? Seeing that we cannot pay our taxes or buy our goods at Fayetteville with S. Carolina money without being severely shamed, is it supposed that we will carry our trade, not where we can get the best price, but where we can get money which will pass at par?

It is true a large number of merchants at Fayetteville have advertised that they will take the South Carolina notes at par for goods, but that publication is deceptive. They will not take it at par in payment of debts due to them, nor will they let you have goods as low as they will for N. C. bills. In less than a week after that publication appeared, a prominent merchant of Fayetteville, whose name appears to the advertisement, asked 50 cts. per bushel N. C. money for coarse salt—55 cts. S. C.—The publication is wholly delusive.

If they take South Carolina notes at par, they take care to make up the loss on the money by the price on their goods.

Believing that an intelligent people ought not and will not submit to this imposition, if any reasonable means of avoiding it can be devised, I would suggest the propriety of a Convention of the Merchants of the Western part of the State at some central place, for the purpose of entering into resolutions of non-intercourse with Fayetteville until this obnoxious regulation of the Banks is repealed.—We can get groceries from Charleston by way of Cheraw on better terms than we can get them at Fayetteville, whilst we are shaved at the present rates.

It is painful to leave our own towns and give the profits of our trade to another State; but if the Banks and Merchants of Fayetteville choose to make it our interest to go elsewhere, they cannot complain of us if we act in obedience to the first law of trade.

MERCATOR.

Progress of Wealth.—It is the tendency of every institution to be constantly accumulating power, upon the basis of privileges once obtained. Whoever has acquired a certain portion of wealth, enjoys a better opportunity of increasing that wealth, than one who is indigent enjoys of gaining even a competence. He that already possesses a million can more easily acquire another million than one who is destitute of property can acquire a thousand! He who is already wealthy, can more easily double his property than a poor man can become equal to him. The acquisition of wealth proceeds according to arithmetical progression. The further one has proceeded the longer and more rapid are one's strides upwards. Hence, we may perceive, that he who commences with a certain portion of wealth, under other circumstances being equal, enjoys a great advantage over him who commences poor. This principle was understood by Thomas Jefferson when he provided for the solution of the law of primogeniture—and thereby caused an equal distribution of wealth among the sons of a wealthy individual. *Boston Post.*

Population.—A square mile contains 3,097,600 square yards, and at the rate of four persons, large and small, to a square yard, 12,390,400 human beings. Thus the swarming population of the United States could be crowded without inconvenience into a square mile, and could be walked around in an hour. In like manner the host of Xerxes, which the Grecians represented one end as seeing the sun rise, and another as seeing him at the same instant set, could have been ranged in close order on a field of a hundred acres and could have heard the voice of one speaker. The inhabitants of the whole earth, about 900,000,000, would not fill a circle often miles in diameter; they might therefore be ridden round in an hour by Mr. Osbaldistone, and might hear a bell placed in the centre.

A great difference.—A loquacious fellow had been amusing a fashionable company the other evening with his falsehoods, "You perceive Tom," said he, at length, "that my tongue never lies." "No," replied one of the company, "it does not, but it is very noisy."

TROUBLESOME TIMES.

"Those who have cash, have trouble about it; those that have none, have trouble without it."

Important, if true.—We publish the following for the benefit of the ladies, to whom it may be serviceable, in these hard times. We do not vouch for the truth of it, but will have experiment made, and report thereon hereafter. It comes from an English periodical:

To Wash Silk.—Lay the piece of silk upon a clean board; soap a piece of flannel well, without making it very wet, and with this rub the silk carefully and evenly one way; after having thus cleansed one side of the silk, take a wet sponge and wash off the soap; proceed in the same manner to clean the other, and then wipe the water off each with a dry cloth, after which hang the silk in the air to dry; do not wring it, but hang it as singly as possible upon a linen horse, and let it dry gradually. When very nearly dry, iron it with a cool box. In this manner we last summer washed a slate colored dress, which was so dirty with the constant wear of a winter, that we did not like to use it even for linings, without endeavoring to remove some of the spots, and we were quite hopeless of its being fit for any thing except linings, even when washed, but its brightness was completely restored, and its texture softer than when new.

From the London Standard.

"The time has now arrived for us to remind the public of a proposition, repeated 100 times in this journal—namely, the proposition that there is not above ground in the world, one half, one quarter, or one tenth of the gold and silver necessary to carry on domestic and external trade, upon its present scale, through the earth. The proposition we have always accompanied by the corollary, that no one nation can ever attempt to make gold and silver the exclusive instrument of its domestic commerce, without deranging the trade universally, and deranging the happiness of all mankind."

Grandfather, said a lad, when people get their fashions from Boston—well, says the old man, from Boston—well, says the Boston folks get them from? Why from England. Ah! and where do the English get them from? From France was the ready reply. Well, and where do the French get them from?—The old captain being somewhat piqued at the close inquisitiveness of the young urchin, and his knowledge of the source from whence fashion springs being pretty much exhausted, instantly replied: "Why right straight from the devil—there; now stop your noise."

Bayanna—a remarkable fact.—This town, in Ohio, stands on a fixed and moderately elevated tract, directly on the dividing line between the waters which run into the Ohio, and those which run into Lake Erie. The old couch house is so situated that the rain which falls on the north side of the roof passes into the Cuyahoga, and is discharged into the St. Lawrence; while that which falls on the south side passes into the Mahoning, and is finally poured into the Gulf of Mexico, so that this house in a rainy day, is a fountain of waters for two opposite hemispheres of the globe.

North America possesses the longest rivers, largest lakes, greatest cataracts, wildest prairies, profoundest caves, strongest tobacco, biggest canals and rail-roads and wisest statesmen, prettiest girls, and rankest rattlesnakes, in the universal earth, as Lord Duberly calls it. Who would be fool enough to be born in any other quarter of the world—if he could help it.

How to keep from drowning.—Tie your hat up in your handkerchief, with the knot below the brim, and by holding on firmly with that part downwards, the air contained within will be sufficient to buoy a man up for six hours or more.

An Intolerable Nuisance.—A man in creaking boots—who moves about in a slow, stately and solemn manner—whether in a dwelling-house, a hall of justice, a lecture room, or a church.