

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

BY BENJAMIN SWAIN.

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

VOLUME I—NUMBER 49

TERMS—\$2 IN ADVANCE.

ASHBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1837.

[Or \$3 AFTER 3 MONTHS.]

SOUTHERN CITIZEN,
By B. Swain
Every Saturday Morning.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid within three months from the date of the 1st No. received.

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THE EDITOR.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.
Washington, Sept. 23, 1837.

MR. TALLMADGE'S SPEECH.

I sent you, yesterday, a brief communication upon the opinions of Mr. Tallmadge, as given at length in a speech yesterday delivered before the Senate of the United States. Time for reflection has almost convinced me that he has done something more than throw off the shackles of the worst portion of his former political associates. He has said what appears to me to be the true Whig creed of the great Whig party. Confirmation now is only wanting to try and prove his faith! The doctrines of his party he has described very minutely, and spoken of with great fearlessness and independence. For example he condemns the Message of the President,—its propositions and plans of relief,—its consequences,—its practical impossibilities. He denounces the Sub-Treasury scheme as destined to bring incalculable mischief upon the country,—as bad, odious, revolutionary, disorganizing,—as a scheme that strikes at the foundation of our credit system,—that will destroy the hopes and happiness of our country,—that is fraught with far greater mischief than any plan ever before recommended to the people, or proposed to be established. *The effects of it, he says, will be horrible in the extreme,—sinking the country to the very depths of perdition and destruction.* Men who now give it their support will rue the day when they were thus entrapped and allured. The measure they give to others will be measured out to them, so that every man may soon curse the system which has crushed the country and destroyed himself! This you will say is strong language. True, it is strong, but such as it is Mr. Tallmadge, with no warmth of feeling and under no apparent excitement, has dared to use it in the face of the Senate, in the ears of his political associates, and in the hearing of the world.

This, so far I believe, is good Whig doctrine. But Mr. Tallmadge has gone further than this. He charges his party with gross inconsistency in now supporting a measure which they once condemned and denounced as Revolutionary, Disorganizing, and Anti-Republican! He has said that he never believed that the State Banks could do as well for the country as a U. S. Bank! He has traced the pressure of 1834 to the removal of the Deposites from the United States Bank! The cause of the pressure of 1837, he declares to be the Treasury Order, which General Jackson issued without an act of Congress,—which both Houses of Congress subsequently repealed,—which General Jackson al-

forwards refused to approve,—which in violation of all precedent and of all right he pocketed without a reason, and which order Mr. Van Buren had not patriotism or even manliness enough to repeal, because Gen. Jackson was bold enough and tyrannical enough to refuse it his constitutional signature. But this is not all,—strong even as Mr. Tallmadge has expressed this opinion! The bad manner in which the Secretary of the Treasury has executed the Deposit Law of June, 1836, he looks upon as another cause of the pressure, and as the only cause which makes the fourth instalment deposited with the State Banks, now unavailable! In the House of Representatives, Mr. Garland of Virginia, another Administration member, has uttered the same opinions, and charged boldly upon the Secretary of the Treasury the bad execution of the Deposit Act. Mr. Woodbury you will remember, was never friendly to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue among the people,—and, in a hundred ways almost, he has made the execution of the law odious or of non-effect. Mr. Tallmadge has also given one other cause of the pressure, and perhaps a better cause than either of the above. It is this,—that the Government has destroyed all confidence in the banking institutions of the country,—and that certain men, with their ultra notions,—alluding to Benton, Kendall, Blair, and the political clansmen who are their associates,—have destroyed all confidence in the Government. An inspired prophet could not have spoken more truth. The Government has destroyed all confidence in the Institutions of the country, and the political humbuggers who administer the laws of the land, have destroyed all confidence in the Government. But enough of Mr. Tallmadge. May he find himself strong enough to exemplify his own doctrines. He has a patriotic Whig heart, if he will but instruct his political head to act in unison with that honesty and his better judgment teaches him to be right.

Mr. Clay's Speech.—We are indebted to the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette for the following account of Mr. Clay's great speech on Monday, which engagements elsewhere deprived us of the pleasure of hearing.

Mr. Clay made a most able speech on Monday. The Senate Chamber was filled to overflowing, and hundreds went away unable to hear him. For three hours he held the Senate and the anxious crowd of spectators spell-bound by the eloquent tone of his voice—the gracefulness of his gestures—the force and beauty of his language—the extent of his oratorical powers—the cogency of the arguments he used—and the strength as well as brilliancy of his whole address.

It is Mr. Clay's opinion that the present condition of the country arises solely from the improper course of the late Administration in its financial measures. He is opposed to the sub-Treasury scheme, as well as the deposit bank system; but of the two prefers the latter; that is, if forced to go for either, would go for Mr. Rives's plan in preference to Mr. Calhoun's. He thinks that the only real and substantial remedy for the disorders of the currency is the establishment of a Bank of the United States; but he does not make the proposition, nor does he think it ought to be made, until the general and united voice of the People demands such an institution. When the People of the United States shall require a Bank of the United States, it will then be time enough to endeavor to establish one.

Mr. Clay's indignant denunciations of the policy of the Government were severe in the extreme. He told the friends of the Administration that they knew that, for the last eight years, this country had labored under a practical Despotism, where the will of one man was supreme. He told them that the disastrous result which had ensued was owing, not to their want of wisdom, but to their want of firmness in resisting the commands of the Dictator; and he appealed to their consciences to answer him, if they had not, in their hearts, disapproved of the removal of the Deposites—the Treasury circular—the pocketing of Mr. Rives's bill—and the whole train of despotic measures pursued, without regard to law or reason, by the late President.

Mr. Clay went for the relief of the People as well as the Government, and hoped the Administration would do something for the country as well as for themselves.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Mr. CALHOUN, in reply to some remarks from Mr. Preston, that he who supported the leading measures of the Administration, was an Administration man, said, as applied to him, the remark was not strictly correct. *Necessity* had driven the Executive upon his ground, and he should not, therefore, abandon it. He had throughout been warning against Executive and Congressional usurpation. The Executive, by its past misrule, had exhausted itself—it was well nigh impotent for future mischief. But he wished to provide a preventive against future encroachments, whether by Congress or the President. He felt confident that the Sub-Treasury System, under proper restrictions, would effect both objects. Those were the great ends for which he labored. He was neither a Jackson man, nor Anti-Jackson—a Van Buren man, nor Anti-Van Buren. He was John C. Calhoun, the Nullifier—the State Rights man— anxious, above all things, to arrest the progress of Congressional and Executive usurpation.

Mr. PRESTON explained. He paid a just tribute to the abilities and virtues of his distinguished colleague. He had not, however, the same confidence in the untried expedient that he had. He thought it would prove disastrous to the country. He inveighed, in eloquent and indignant terms against the miserable experiments of the party, by which this great and happy people have been precipitated from prosperity to distress. He thought the untried expedient was a continuation of the wretched system of experiments. But if it should be, as his colleague believed, that necessity has forced the party to abandon their corrupt practices—that necessity has made them patriotic—that necessity has made them adopt virtues which, of their own free will, they would utterly eschew, no man would more rejoice than he would. But he had his fears, &c.

Friday, Sept. 29.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill imposing additional duties, as depositories in certain cases, on public officers, when

Mr. BUCHANAN, having claimed the floor threw out the reasons which would weigh in his mind to induce him to support the bill now before the Senate. He complimented the President on the attitude of moral grandeur which he had assumed, casting to the winds the imputation of his want of firmness, and throwing himself on his country.—The issue to be made by the American people is whether they will have a National Bank, or whether they will adopt the mode of depositing the public funds in the hands of the Government officers.

Mr. PRESTON succeeded the Senator from Pa., in reply to that gentleman and other Senators who are the advocates of this new project. He deprecated the introduction of the U. States Bank on every occasion, by gentlemen on the other side. Although that Institution was dead, its spirit was continually evoked to frighten us from our prosperity. The skin of the monster was stuffed and paraded up and down the Senate; or it was stretched over the drum head for the purpose of beating a signal for a new crusade. The course of the government in tampering with, wheedling and seducing the Banks into an improper connection with it, and now coming forward to cast them, like a loathsome weed, away, he deprecated with great vigor.

It had been called a divorce of the Banks and the State. It was not a divorce, for the union had never received the sanction of the constitution and the law, it was merely a casting off. But call it a divorce, it was merely a divorce of the Banks from the Government; and the Government took care to wed itself to the money of the people.

He commented on the arguments and recommendations of the President, and the impracticability of establishing a hard money currency, and collecting all the government dues in specie.

Before Mr. PRESTON had advanced far, he gave way, and On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, The Senate adjourned.

DEPOSITE POSTPONEMENT BILL.

In the House of Representatives Messrs. C. Shepard, of North Carolina, and Sibley, of New York, successively addressed the committee against the bill.

The committee was further addressed at length by Messrs. Cushman, of New Hampshire, Halsey, Fairfield, and Parker, in its favor.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, having next obtained the floor, moved for the rising of the Committee, when

Mr. Cambreleng urged the necessity of proceeding; he stated that in consequence of the passage of this bill by the Senate, important changes had taken place in the financial attitude of the Government, and that should not the bill be passed by the House in one week, the Treasury must stop.

The committee, however, rose, and Mr. Foster moved that the House adjourn.

On this question Mr. Cambreleng demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted as follows: yeas 96, nays 85.

So the House adjourned. *The Treasury must stop! The House adjourned!* Ah, "there is no pressure which any honest man should regret."

CONSISTENCY OF CHARACTER.

From the Spectator.—By Addison.

Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconsistency, especially when it regards religion or party. In either of these cases tho' a man perhaps does but his duty in changing his side, he not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over to.

In these great articles of life, therefore a man's conviction ought to be very strong, and if possible so well timed that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it, for mankind will be ill-natured enough to think he does not change sides out of principle, but either out of levity of temper or prospects of interest. Converts and renegades of all kinds should take particular care to let the world see they act upon honorable motives; for whatever approbations they may receive from themselves, and applause from those they converse with, they may be very well assured that they are the scorn of all good men, and the public marks of infamy and derision.

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest and most universal causes of all our disquiet and unhappiness. When ambition pulls one way, interest another, inclination a third, and perhaps reason contrary to all, a man is likely to pass his time but ill who has so many different partes to please. When the mind hovers among such a variety of allurements, one had better settle on a way of life that is not the very best we might have chosen, than grow old without determining our choice, and go out of the world, as the greatest part of mankind do, before we have resolved how to live in it. There is but one method of setting ourselves at rest in this particular, and that is by adhering steadfastly to one great end as the chief and ultimate aim of all our pursuits. If we are firmly resolved to live up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth, reputation, or the like considerations, any more than as they fall in with our principal design, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure; but if we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value set upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery and repentance.

One should take more than ordinary care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to; for if we examine ourselves thoroughly, we shall find that we are the most changeable beings in the universe. In respect of our understanding, we often embrace and reject the very same opin-

ions; whereas beings above and beneath us have no opinions at all, or at least no wavering and uncertainties in those they have. Our superiors are guided by intuition, and our inferiors by instinct. In respect of our wills, we fall into crimes and recover out of them, are amiable or odious in the eyes of our Judge, and pass our whole life in offending and asking pardon. On the contrary, the beings underneath us are not capable of sinning, nor those above us of repenting. The one is out of the possibilities of duty, and the other fixed in an eternal course of sin, or an eternal course of virtue.

There is scarce a state of life, or stage in it, which does not produce changes and revolutions in the mind of man. Our schemes of thought in infancy are lost in those of youth; these two take a different turn in manhood, until old age often leads us back into our former infancy. A new title or an unexpected success throws us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity. A cloudy day, or little sunshine, have as great an influence on some constitutions as the most real blessings or misfortunes. A dream varies our being, and changes our condition while it lasts; and every passion, not to mention health and sickness and the greater alterations in body and mind, makes us appear almost different creatures. If a man is so distinguished among other beings by his infirmity, what can we think of such as make themselves remarkable for it, even among their own species! It is a very trifling character to be one of the most variable beings of the most variable kind, especially if we consider that He who is the greatest standard of perfection, has in him no shadow of change, but is the same to-day, yesterday, and for ever.

As this mutability of temper and inconsistency with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature, so it makes the person who is remarkable for it in a very particular manner, more ridiculous than any other infirmity whatsoever, as it sets him in a greater variety of foolish lights, and distinguishes him from himself by an opposition of party-colored characters. The most humorous character in Horace is founded upon this unevenness of temper and irregularity of conduct.

The Mails.—There is great reason to complain of Mr. Kendall's arrangement in the transportation of the great Northern and Southern mails. Instead of increasing the rapidity of its movements, in accordance with the facilities afforded by the opening of rail roads, it now actually takes 8 or 10 hours longer to transport the mail between this place and New York, than it did before he came into office. Without speaking of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we can state, from personal knowledge, that the mail is detained in Washington from 6 to 7 hours, and in Petersburg, on an average of 12 hours, for the purpose of enabling the Express mail to take the advantage of the main-mail. From Raleigh to this place, the mail is carried at a rate less than 4 miles per hour. Between Baltimore and Washington, the mail is carried in carts, in preference to the rail road cars, and \$14,000 paid for the service, because the rail road company would not agree to carry it for \$8,000, although they offered to take it at \$10,000, being \$4,000 less than is now paid, with increased expedition to boot.

The mail from New York might be brought here with ease 24 hours earlier than it is, and in that case it would be but 24 hours behind the Express mail. In fact there is not the slightest necessity for an Express mail between New York and Gaston. The one mail can be carried over that route just as rapidly as the other, if the Postmaster General will only permit it to keep moving, instead of stopping it in Petersburg, &c. The subject is worthy of the attention of Congress.—*Fay. Observer.*

Speedy justice.—The Negro man who murdered his master (Hardy Jones) about a month since, in Johnson county, was tried at Johnston Superior Court last week, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the first of December.—*Raleigh Register.*