

# SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

BY BENJAMIN SWAIM.

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

VOLUME II. - NO. 28. WHOLE NO 80

TERMS—\$2 IN ADVANCE.]

ASHEBORO, N. C. FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1856.

[OF \$3 AFTER 3 MONTHS.]

## SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

By B. Swaim

Every Friday 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.

No subscription to be discontinued till all arrearages be paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

A failure to order a discontinuance before the expiration of the Subscription year, is equivalent to a new engagement.

All letters, communications &c. to come post paid.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and handsomely inserted in new type at \$1.00 per square of 16 lines, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. No advertisement, however short, will be charged less than for a square.

Court orders and judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher; (we sometimes have to wait so long for the pay.) Those who advertise by the year will be entitled to a deduction of 33 per cent, provided they pay in advance.

## The Markets.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90
Ditto, apple,	80 a 85
Bacon,	10 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Cotton,	8 a 00
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30
Corn,	80 a 90
Candles, F. F.,	18
Flaxseed,	75
Flour,	36 a 9
Feathers,	40 a
Iron,	5 a 6 1/2
Molasses,	35 a 40
Nails, cut,	7 a 7 1/2
Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Lump,	18
Loaf,	18 a 20
Salt,	70 a 75
Sack,	4 a 4 3/4
Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Bale Rope,	8 a 12 1/2
Wheat, new,	\$1 a 1 10
Whiskey,	40 a 45
Wool,	20 a 25

### CHERAW.

Beef in market,	6 a 7
Bacon from wagons,	11 a 12 1/2
by retail,	14 a 15
Butter,	12 a 20
Beeswax,	20 a 22
Bagging,	16 a 24
Bale rope,	12 a 18
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 16
Cotton,	7 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80
Flour Country,	650 a 750
Feathers from wagons,	40 a 45
Fodder,	100 a 125
Hides green,	5
dr	10
Iron,	500 a 650
Indigo,	75 a 250
Lime,	350 a 450
Lard,	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Leather sole,	22 a 25
Lead bar,	10
Logwood,	10 a 12
Molasses,	40 a 45
New Orleans,	45 a 56
Nails cut assorted,	8 a 9
wrought	16 a 18
Oats,	40 a 50
Oil carriers,	75 a 100
lamp	125
lined	110 a 125
Paints, white lead,	325 a 425
Spanish brown,	8 a 12 1/2
Pork,	600 a 800
Rice,	450 a 550
Shot, bag,	225 a 250
pound	12 1/2
Sugar,	10 a 12 1/2
Salt, sack,	275 a 300
salt	87 a 10 1/2
Steel, American,	10 a 12
English	14

## THE PULASKI.

The Baltimore American gives the following account of the loss of the Pulaski, derived from Major Heath of that city who was one of the survivors.

The Major states that he had just retired to his state room, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night but had not yet gone to bed, when the explosion took place, and was followed by a scene of the utmost noise and confusion.—The passengers all rushed immediately on deck, where all the lights being extinguished, they could form no accurate idea of the extent of injury. Our informant having been in the forward cabin, found his way to the bow of the boat, & stood there with some forty or fifty others in the most intense anxiety, the vessel tossing violently to and fro, and the air filled with agonizing shrieks of the wounded and dying, mingled with those in the water asking for help.

At this time the mast, by means of which a large portion of those about him were enabled to keep their places on the forward deck, gave way, and in falling killed a French gentleman, a merchant of high respectability of Philadelphia. The name of this individual is unknown, but he had been to the South and was returning home when he met his untimely end—his remains were committed to the deep after a short prayer. In less than an hour after the explosion, the boat parted in two, and the larger portion of it, to which the machinery was attached, sunk immediately carrying with it many passengers, particularly the ladies who were in the cabin. It was subsequently ascertained that four portions of the wreck continued to float, all of them supporting a greater or less number of sufferers. On the part of the wreck on which our informant was, there were about 30. The portions of the steamboat remained for some time near each other, but were separated by the waves, and were not afterwards seen.

Of Capt. Dubois nothing was seen after the explosion of the boiler, and the supposition is, that he was immediately killed.

To the great presence of mind of Major Heath, the persons on the wreck with him most probably owe their safety.—He never once suffered his courage to flag, nor did he ever allow for a moment that those with him had no hope of safety. The sufferings they endured were dreadful indeed. Thirty human beings unused to hardships, suddenly set afloat on a rough sea—their only dependence the fragments of a frail vessel, to keep which together required all their exertions—immersed in water to their knees, exposed to the sun with scarcely any clothes upon them, and suffering the agonies of hunger and thirst for four days and nights, is a situation more easily conceived than described. To add to their distress they descried four vessels, which passed near them, but as they could make no signal they were not perceived by them and they were ready to yield to despair as they saw them keep on their course regardless of their feeble cries. They were at one period within a half a mile of the shore, but were again driven out to sea by the violence of the wind.—

On the morning of the fifth day a schooner hove in sight and made sail towards them. The prospect of immediate relief now cheered their drooping spirits, but it was only for a moment for she made a tack which led them to suppose that she too was about to abandon them. She soon, however, made towards them with all sail set, and when she came in hailing distance, the Capt. called to them to be of good cheer, as he would take them off, which he did with the utmost care, Maj. H being the last who left the wreck.

Whilst they were on the wreck several died of fatigue and hunger, and at a period a proposition was made to draw lots who should be killed, for the sustenance of the rest, but it was at once rejected, and never afterwards renewed.

When they arrived at Wilmington, the inhabitants of that city extended towards them every possible kindness that it was in their power to bestow. Medical advice, which was needed, was immediately afforded them. Their houses were thrown open, and their wardrobes

and purses freely tendered to them.—The hospitality of the people of Wilmington is spoken of in terms of the warmest gratitude. Nor was this all. An order was passed along the line of stages and steamboats North and South, to allow them to travel free of expense, and to receive nothing from them.

No baggage of any kind was saved. All the passengers had, money which was in their trunks, and it is estimated that at least \$150,000 in bank notes & specie have been lost, and upwards of \$10,000 in watches and jewelry.

The names of those who escaped on the wreck with Major Heath, will be found in the Wilmington Advertiser extra. We learn that the survivor Lamar, is a lad of 12 or 14 years of age, and that he has since gone stark mad from anxiety and suffering, with no hopes of recovery.

**Duelling.**—The following excellent remarks on the subject of duelling, are from the pen of the late John Jay, one of the ablest jurists, as well as one of the best men, which this country ever produced.—

"When we seriously reflect on the declaration made by the Almighty at that awful moment when the retiring waters of the deluge proclaimed him holy and an evening God, 'at the hand of every man's brother will I require the blood of man,' when we call to mind the assurance of the Gospel, that the murderer shall not inherit eternal life, we cannot but shudder at the temerity of the duellist, and at the fate that awaits them. I will not comment on the absurdity of seeking reparation for trifling or imaginary evils at the hazard of even life. The folly of the duellist is lost in the contemplation of his enormous guilt.

But suffer me to make a remark, that thus to denominate an act honorable, which originates in the most malignant passions, which equally outrages that precept of our religion and the laws of our country, and which is generally perpetrated by men of dissolute character, is an abuse of language which can be tolerated only by those whose moral sense is as depraved as that of the duellist himself. The more we reflect on the nature and tendency of this crime and on the necessary, and indeed avowed obligation on the part of those by whom it was committed, the more persuaded shall we be of the prudence of the law, excluding from all offices of honor, trust, or profit, and from all participation in the election of the public officers, every man, who by being in any way accessory to a duel, evinced a want of that moral principle, without which he cannot safely be intrusted with the rights of citizenship.

## TO PRESERVE CABBAGE FROM WORMS.

A gentleman from North Carolina, who came to this State last fall, and who saw the cabbage in every part of the State where he has been, almost entirely destroyed by worms, has furnished us with the following remedy against these destroying insects, which he says, he has fully tested, and finds never to fail: "So soon as the worms begin to make their appearance, which you will see by the holes in the leaves about the heart, take powdered sulphur, and put it in a gauze bag, and go late of an evening or early of a morning, before the dew dries, and shake this bag of sulphur over every cabbage. This will drive the worms away or entirely destroy them. Perhaps you will have to perform this operation a second time.—This remedy is simple, try it and you will have good cabbage."

A humorous fellow, a carpenter, being summoned as a witness on a trial for assault; one of the counsels, who was very much given to brow beat the evidence, asked him what distance he was from the parties when he saw the defendant strike the plaintiff? The carpenter answered, "just five feet, four inches and a half." "Pray thee, fellow," says the counsel, "how is it possible you can be so very exact as to distance?" "I thought," says the carpenter, "that some fool or other might ask me, and so I measured it."

## SAWNEY AND THE CAPTAIN.

We are told in the Louisville Journal that not long since one of their splendid up country boats was making her way gallantly down the majestic Mississippi when the captain discovered a man on shore waving his handkerchief, as is usual when a person desires to take passage.

The captain immediately rounded to, and our customer sung out:

"What have you to sell, captaining?"

"Nothing," replied the captain.

"Hav'nt you no whiskey?" asked the customer.

"Yes! But what the d—'s that to you?" was the rejoinder.

"Why I was thinkin' I'd buy a pint if you'd jst wait till I went home for a gourd, and you'd take your pay out in wood!" says Sawney, and with that he struck up a dog trot, laughing in his sleeve, no doubt, at his own smartness and at the wrath of the captain.

## "MORE TINDERLY."

**Not Bad.**—At a late assize, in Ireland, two men were condemned to be hanged. On receiving their sentences, one of them addressed the Judge, and said he had two favors to ask of him. "What are they?" inquired his lordship. "Please your honor," said Pat, "will you let me hang this man before I am hanged myself?" "What is the other request?" said the Judge. "Why, please your honor, will you let my wife hang me, for she will do it more tinderly than the hangman—and then what she will receive for the job will help the poor creature to pay her rent."

**Melancholy reflection.**—An old bachelor, a friend of ours in the country, tells us of the addition of several little ones to the families of his brothers and sisters and thus muses upon his own forlorn condition—"I feel like a post set up in the midst of an orchard; and young shoots are starting up all around me, but no young poets."

## A POINT OF ORDER.

A debating society in a town "down east," one evening undertook to discuss the question—whether intemperance or slavery was the most productive of evil in the United States? A worthy deacon contending against the former proposed to show its effects on its victims in "eternity." "Stop! stop!" cried the chairman "that's out of the United States."

The following anecdote is from the Essays of Sir Francis Bacon.

"A company of scholars going together to catch conies, carried one scholar with them, who had not much more wit than he was born with; and to him they gave in charge, that if he saw any he should be silent for fear of scaring them. But he no sooner espied a company of rabbits before the rest, but he cried aloud, *Ecce multi cuniculi*, which in English signifies, 'Behold many conies;' which he had no sooner said than the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered 'who the devil would have thought the rabbits understood Latin!'"

(From the Baltimore Patriot.)

**An editor with a Race Horse.**—An editor in the far West has bought a race horse, for which he paid \$2000. On being asked what an editor had to do with a race horse he replied that he was to be used in "catching runaway subscribers."

## JOB PRINTING

Done cheap, with neatness and despatch, at THIS OFFICE.

## SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

A large quantity now on hand FOR SALE

The article will be constantly kept on hand.

Ashboro' N. C. J. M. A. DRAKE.

## PROSPECTUS.

FOR

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTER.

Agriculture, Literature, Science, and the Mechanical Arts, the country's stay and nation's wealth.

Notwithstanding the extensive variety of news-papers and periodicals, published throughout the country, and the diversity of subjects therein embraced, it is obvious to every rational and reflecting mind, that the conductors of those powerful, and if rightly guided, those salutary vehicles of information, have been too generally actuated by party motives; and that political contests have been carried to such an alarming extent, as to threaten desolation to our noble institutions; while subjects relating to Agriculture, Literature, Science, and the Mechanical Arts; those subjects immediately connected with our best interests, and which would eventually place us in an independent situation, have measurably remained unnoticed.

Actuated, therefore by these views, the subscriber intends publishing in Jamestown, N. C. a periodical under, and comporting with the above title; in the execution of which, he designs in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly:—Education, and the Literary Institutions of the country will find in his columns, a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly:—Science, and the Mechanical Arts, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly:—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of Virtue and Religion.

Fifthly:—A brief notice will also be taken of passing events, of an important and interesting nature, both Foreign and Domestic; excluding all Political contests, and subjects calculated to create party animosity.

In short, no pains will be spared, to render the ADVOCATE a valuable and interesting visitor in every family, and to every virtuous and intelligent class of the community.

In order therefore; the more effectually to prosecute our purpose, we respectfully solicit the friendly aid of every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic, Literary and Scientific gentlemen, who may have talent and inclination, to communicate to us such discoveries and practical hints, on subjects within our province, as may enrich our columns, and by a reciprocal interchange of thoughts, become a valuable source of information. Communications also on subjects either Religious, or Moral, will be thankfully received.

## TERMS.

The ADVOCATE, will be published in monthly numbers, consisting of thirty-two octavo pages, (two sheets,) neatly printed on good paper, folded and stitched, and promptly mailed to subscribers; making in a year, a neat volume of 384 pages, and furnished with title page and index, at \$1.25 per year in advance.

Any person by forwarding \$10, free from charge, will be entitled to ten copies.

In consequence of the difficulties and losses, invariably attending the collection of small sums, at a distance; no order for the paper will be attended to, until the subscription price be forwarded, or the payment secured by some known responsible person.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publisher, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

As we intend commencing the publication some time in the month of August next, all persons holding subscriptions, are requested to forward them as early as possible.

All editors favorable to our designs, and those who may feel disposed to exchange with us, will do us a favor by giving our prospectus an insertion.

JOHN SHERWOOD  
Jamestown, N. C., June, 1856.