

THE CITIZEN.

ASHEBORO, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1838.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

E. B. Dudley (Whig)
John Branch (Van Buren)
RANDOLPH CANDIDATES.
Senate.
Jonathan Redding Esq. (W.)
Tidance Lane Esq. (V. B.)
Commons.
Dr. Wm. B. Lane, (W.)
Mr. Jesse Walker, (W.)
Mr. Benjamin Hawkins, (V. B.)
Col. Zebden Rush, (W.)
Sheriff.
Isaac White Esq. (W.)
Col. Robert Murdoch (W.)

We are authorized to announce John H. Hale Esq. (Whig) as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature from the county of Randolph. Mr. Hale's apology for coming late into the field of contest, together with his general views, will be found stated in a brief circular to the people of this county, to be published to-day.

We are requested to state that Mr. Joseph L. Reece is a candidate for the office of sheriff in this county.

Our own affairs.—Be it known to our debtors one and all, that we have Two or Three Hundred dollars to raise next week. We announce this fact, as a signal for every one that owes us, much or little, to bring or send the money to court, if practicable.

AUGUST COURT.

Our county court commences on Monday next. It is feared that the Election will stand in the way of doing a great deal of Court business. It would therefore be well for all hands to be ready and take an early start.

THE ELECTION.

On Thursday next, (9th inst.) the freemen of North Carolina are called to the Polls, for the purpose of exercising that privilege which, above all others of a temporal nature, ought to be most highly prized. It has a dampening effect on our feelings to hear men, sober reflecting men too, speak with an air of indifference about voting, elections &c. True, we cannot reproach a man with inconsistency for not voting when he declares he has no preference; but we think if he had taken as lively an interest in public concerns as a citizen of a republican state ought to take, he would seldom be without a preference; especially where the question involves different sides in politics, so vitally important as this.

It is not our business to electioneer for or against any of our county candidates personally. We have on two or three occasions heard them all address the people. And with but little exception, they hold forth the genuine whig doctrines. Each voter will now seriously enquire for himself, from the lights he has had on the subject, who among the gentlemen candidates is most firm, honest, capable, patriotic, and of most consistent and correct politics, leaving personal considerations altogether out of the question.

A PENITENTIARY.

Our candidates have broached this subject before the people. And we hope it will prove to be something more than a mere hobby. We have been solicited by correspondents in different parts of the State to come out in aid of this measure. And we do so heartily, with a zeal that shall be restrained only by considerations of prudence.

Had it not been for the childish squabbles that have heretofore arisen from local causes and illiberal prejudices, we should have had a penitentiary long ago. The measure in general was sanctioned by the Legislature; but the

details, particularly the location, defeated it. But constituted as our General assembly now is, we have reason to look to the next session for a more enlarged view on the subject.

One consideration weighs much, and is often overlooked: that is the utter impossibility of providing a code of criminal law suited to the wants of society, without some such institution as a Penitentiary. We cannot form a gradation of punishments proportioned to their respective crimes. Most of them are either too light or too severe; and consequently either have no effect at all, or else defeat their own object. It is easy to see that when punishments are too light, they are disregarded, and have no effect. And it is no less true, that when they are too severe, it is usually difficult and often impossible to produce convictions.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We are highly gratified to find that this subject is favorably noticed by all nearly all the gentlemen who now appear before the people of this county as candidates for the Legislature. And it is still more encouraging to find that this subject begins to elicit a feeling interest among the people at large. Even if it be true, as we have always believed, that not much is to be effected by way of public improvement, till this primary step is first taken,—we begin to have abundant ground to hope that important changes are at hand.

We go for improvements of every description. It is quite a mistaken notion which some have heretofore unfortunately indulged, that there is danger of projecting too many species of improvement at the same time; that they embarrass and retard the progress of one-another. So far from having this effect, if we know any thing about the matter, they essentially aid and promote each other's advancement. But if you intend permanently to improve the internal condition of a state or country, there is no way to begin right, but to lay the foundation first; and that can only be done by instituting some systematic method of diffusing light and knowledge among the common people. Much of the public funds has been given for the support of a University which is considered a lasting honor and benefit to the State; but we have not much to say in praise of that policy which gives all to the higher grade of seminaries, and leaves the industrious poor to grope their way in ignorance.

Had the people of North Carolina been well informed, think you they would have suffered the enterprising, the noble project of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road to fail! Blame not the people. They are acting, it is true, contrary to their own substantial interest, in withholding their energies and resources from useful schemes of public enterprise; but not contrary; to their fancied convictions of prudence. Hence it is that we have so long been castle-building in the air, and doing nothing to the purpose.

While the Legislature of the State has by its municipal laws succeeded so well in guarding the personal and relative rights of individuals, and adjusting the rules of property, how has it happened that public works have been so miserably projected? It must have happened through ignorance or inattention. We cannot contemplate this part of our legislative enterprise without at once being reminded of the policy of the simpleton, who, fearing he had not materials enough for a chimney he was about to build, and wished it finished off high enough at all events instructed his mason to begin at the top if it lacked any where let it be down towards the ground.

BLACK LIST.

Edward Windley of Washington county N. C. lives in or about Plymouth. He took the 2d. vol. of the "Man of Bu-

siness," and now refuses to pay, alleging that he received but a number or two. We know there are gentlemen of this name in the Eastern part of the State of good character; but we very much doubt the veracity of this man.—For we sent 13 copies with his to the Post office at Plymouth, and this is the only complaint of the kind. And besides, his \$2.00 was due on the 1st of October 1835—we have been dunning him at times ever since, and never once did he resort to this pitiful excuse, that we know of, till a short time ago.

JOHN F. NEIL took the same periodical at the same time and place; and has run away (as we are informed) without paying. Will some friend be so good as to inform us where this fellow has run to?

RICHARD WOOD, late of Washington county N. C. at or near Plymouth owes us \$2.00 for the 2d. vol. of the "Man of Business;" and we understand he has removed to Texas. We should think he forgot to pay, but for the numerous duns we have been sending him for the last three years. We forward a copy of this paper to the Texas Telegraph at Houston, requesting the Editor of that paper to publish this notice. The favor shall be promptly reciprocated.

JORDEN WALKER, took the same periodical at the same place, Plymouth N. C. and owes for it \$2.00. Can any body inform us what has become of him?

Brother Editors.—If any of you send papers to Plymouth, we advise you to look sharp for your pay. We had 13 subscribers there; 7 of whom have not paid, with much ado; but 6 we are about to lose. We have now thank fortune, no subscriber at Plymouth, nor do we intend to have, without pay in advance. Are the people there so wretchedly poor that they cannot pay? Or are they so dishonest that they will not pay? As soon as we can procure the necessary information on these points, we shall notice this highly favored place again.

Elections have been held in several counties in this State; but we have as yet no results, except from Pitt & Edgecomb, which will be found in this paper copied from the Raleigh Register. If Van Burenism should fall back in other counties as it has done in these, the party will be laid cold in North Carolina.

FOR THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

A, B and C bought a grindstone three feet in diameter, for which they paid equally. How many inches must each man grind off to have his respective share of the stone, supposing the axel in the center occupies a round hole of three inches in diameter?

FOR THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

The puzzle in the 27th No. of the Citizen hath claimed my attention; and I consider it may be done two different ways. I did it by a scale, and have found that if a man starts at the 40th degree of North latitude at sunrise, and walks directly towards the sun all day at a regular gait 40 miles, the day being 10 hours long,—he will be 32 1/2 miles from his starting place, in latitude 30 dg. 31 m. 42 ss. North, and about 6 miles west of the meridian on which he was at the start. This statement may vary from a half to three-quarters of a mile, for want of good astronomical dividers; but if so, I think I can work it exactly true when I have the right instruments.

VIRENA ELMA HINSHAW.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.
On Thursday morning, about six o'clock, a bag of powder exploded in a dwelling house in Norwegian street, Pottsville, the effects of which were frightful beyond description. Five persons were instantly burnt, three of whom have since died, and the recovery of the remaining persons is considered doubtful; two or three others were also burnt but not dangerously. We learn

from the Miner's Journal, that the explosion occurred in the following manner: one of the men went into the middle of the room to fill his flask with powder from the keg. While in the act of doing this, another was lighting his pipe with an ignited stick, and approached to converse—a spark flew off into the powder, and the whole exploded. The front of the house was thrown out several inches, so that it became necessary to prop it. A man standing in the doorway was thrown out against the pailing. The deceased are a hired girl, an old man and a boy, who died after suffering the most excruciating agonies.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

A correspondent of the Wilmington Advertiser, in an account of his visit to Greensborough to attend the Convention, says—
"The trip, though the object which induced it was but partially accomplished, was nevertheless, a pleasant one. The country through which we passed was fertile, and highly cultivated; the fields covered with abundant crops, in every state of advancement; from the most luxuriant verdure to the golden tints of harvest. But the most important and interesting circumstance connected with it, is the discovery which it furnished of the vast resources of mineral wealth which the State possesses in the inexhaustible mines of gold, copper, and lead, which abound throughout her territory. Several of the latter have recently been discovered accidentally in the search after gold; and thousands of bushels of the residuum which has remained, &c. been thrown aside as valueless after the gold has been obtained, is now being worked with a ten fold profit to the proprietor. These late discoveries render a conveyance on rail-roads very important, and have consequently drawn the attention of the community forcibly to the subject. Such products are very heavy; and the ordinary conveyances by waggons must be a heavy draw-back on the profits of investment in this way."

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

CAN WHEAT BE TRANSFORMED INTO CHEAT?

Dear Sir.—I have carefully read the Farmers' Cabinet for which I subscribed some time since, and find that some of your correspondents—farmers I presume, deny that wheat will, or can be transformed into cheat. I have had more or less experience in farming for upwards of 50 years, and from personal observations was led to believe, long since, that some grain can and will be transformed into cheat, but the experience of last summer confirmed me in this opinion. The circumstances were briefly these.—In the spring of 1836, I obtained about half a pint of (skinless) oats; the grain had no husk like the common kind; they were sown in a part of my garden, which I had sowed and planted with different kinds of vegetables for nearly forty years; no grain having been sown within a quarter of a mile, or housed or stacked near it. The oats grew finely until nearly ripe, when they were beaten to the ground by a heavy shower of rain, I did not take the trouble to cut them, but on examining the heads they proved to be the same kind as were sown. In the fall, the seed left on the ground came up, but I expected they would perish in the winter—in the spring, however, they put forth and grew finely, and when the heads came out, not a single grain could be found, but as fine and flourishing cheat as I had ever examined. It came up again last fall, and at this time has a fine appearance. It shall not be disturbed, and we shall see what it will turn to next summer. Now I should like to know how it came to be all oats the first year, and cheat the next, if grain must always produce the same kind that is sown. Perhaps Dr. Darlington, or some other gentleman skilled in these matters, can impart the desired information.

Martinsburg, Va. Jan. 18, 1838.

P. S. If you sow clean flax seed on new cleared ground, why does the greater part turn to what is generally called yellow seed, wherever brush heaps have been burned? This I have noticed in my own as well as in other fields.

HAY ON BARN FLOORS.

When hay, particularly clover, is thrown on the floor, much of it, and the most valuable part too, breaks and crumbles into such small pieces, that the fork will not take them up. In most barns this is entirely wasted or moved out into the yard, where but comparatively little is picked up by the stock.—"J." says an aged farmer, "keep my barn floor as clean as my wife's parlor, and every day shovel into an old sleigh or box, standing by, all the leaves, seeds, and fine parts of the hay. This

makes food for my cows; superstitious with water, and a small quantity of meal added, and gives them a quantity of calving, and nothing but the time to them.

Hollow Horn.—The disease called hollow horn, may be prevented, if the following precautionary measures be adopted and adhered to—once a night pour a tea spoonful of spirits of serpentine in the cavity or cup, just behind the horns of each cattle.

ILL LUCK.

Sir Walter Scott used to tell a story of a man who, having tried his hand at various speculations, and employments, but failed in all, used to say he believed that if he were to turn baker, it would immediately put bread out of fashion.

Marble.—An extensive bed of marble has been discovered in Posey co., Indiana. It is said to be of good quality and beautifully variegated.—[Spirit of the Times.]

Mortality.—The number of deaths in this city for the week ending on Saturday, July 7th, were 231; adults 86; children 145. Of consumption of the lungs 11; apoplexy 11; dropsy in the head 12; dysentery 10; drowned 4; excessive heat 17; run direct 5; summer complaint 67.

[Philad. Sat. Courier.]

Rise of the Ohio and Casualty.—The Ohio has risen 12 feet by the late rains. A Mr. Parnell, wife and 3 children were drowned a few days since in Mill creek, near Cincinnati while attempting to cross the swollen current.

New Notes.—The United States bank no longer issues the notes of the late institution of that name, having commenced an emission of new notes of its own.

Two men were killed and three badly wounded, while engaged in firing a cannon at Paterson, N. J. on the 4th inst. On the same day two men were dreadfully wounded at Fredericksburg, Va. by a similar accident.

POST OFFICES IN N. CAROLINA.

Appointments of Postmasters.—A. Tye, Hammond's Store, Anson county; John G. Southwick, Gardiner's Bridge, Martin co.; Francis P. Clingman, Huntsville Surry co.

Death from Intemperance.—An old woman 69 years of age, named Anna Leech, was found dead, along side of a fence, on Wednesday, near Harrison's Laboratory, Kemsington. Verdict of coroner, death from exposure.

MARRIED.

In Randolph County, on Thursday 26th inst. by the Rev. T. C. Moffitt Mr. Isaac Brady jr. to Miss Elizabeth Macon, daughter of Wm. Macon Esq.
On the same day in this county, by Jeremiah Cooper, Esq. Mr. Noah Rush jr. to Miss Elizabeth Elder, daughter of Mr. James Elder, jr.
In this county, on the 31st ult. by Jonathan Redding Esq. Mr. Portis of Guilford county to Miss Elizabeth Hoover of this county.

DIED.

On Richland Creek in this County on Sunday Morning last (29th ult.) Miss Mary Ann Cox, daughter of Joshua Cox Jr. Esq.

GRAY'S OINTMENT.

THE undersigned has just received and expects to keep constantly on hand at his store in Asheboro' N. C. a supply of this valuable ointment. I have in my possession testimonials from physicians of high standing and other respectable individuals, proving that this ointment has wrought some of the most extraordinary cures of old ulcers of fifteen or twenty years standing, after the efforts of the most skillful physicians had entirely failed, it is also an excellent remedy in all cases of sprains, bruises, scalded heads and other eruptions. If those who may wish for further evidence of the excellence of this ointment will call at my store, I think I shall be able to satisfy them that this is no mere quack medicine, but a remedy admirably adapted to cure the diseases above enumerated.

J. WORTIL.

August 1838.—50—61.