

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

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

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COMMUNICATION.

Randolph County, April 2, 1839.

Mr. Editor:

A strict examination into the conduct of our public functionaries, not only in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, but the bounden duty of every individual. In a representative Government, like ours, the will of the people is recognized as the supreme law of the land, and the representative is accountable agent, delegated by the people, to give their common will the force and efficacy of written law. If, however, the representative should pursue a course at variance with the popular will, he in fact is not representing the will of the people, notwithstanding he acts maintain the authority of law, and must prevail until repealed by a subsequent legislature. The evils that intervene the passage and repeal of the law, are justly chargeable to the representative, who regardless of the will of the constituent body acts upon his own will or the will of his party. But the representative who unites the several prerogatives of patriotism, virtue and ability takes the public weal his polar star, and the public will his guide, and receives from his constituents the approbatory sentiment, "well done thou good and faithful servant." On the contrary, an unworthy representative receives the stern language of rebuke, unfit to be used to any but the votary of political hypocrisy.

Our admirable system of Government stands without a parallel, and its legitimate operations will dispense peace, happiness, and prosperity, as long as it is administered by wise and patriotic men. But is it not a melancholy truth that this, like all other Governments, is blessed more or less, by the low arts of the unprincipled demagogue, who scruples not to sacrifice the public weal to his own morbid ambition to rule. In the dark ages this odious and degrading conduct found some palliation in the popular ignorance of the times. But in this enlightened day when ignorance and superstition have passed away before the mighty influx of popular knowledge, no plea will palliate the sin of demagoguism. Notwithstanding the all of indignation has long since been kindled upon political duplicity, yet we often see an artful individual destitute of every public virtue, and wanting every

mental qualification, elevated to power and place, by a base resort to loud and clamorous professions of great love for the will of the people, and certain as cause and effect, he disregards his former professions, and pursues a course best calculated to perpetuate his ill-gotten power—should the people complain or remonstrate they are answered in the language used by the Demites to Micah, "what aileth thee. Hold thy peace."

But how different with the meritorious candidate for office. He makes known his true and honest sentiments, and awaits the calm and dispassionate decision of the Constitutional electors, and when elected, acts upon, and carries out, the principles he professed before the people. The demagogue, however, conscious of his want of merit and ability, resorts to management and trick to obtain an office, which he is wholly incompetent to fill. However degrading to humanity this hypocritical course may be, we are sorry to say such men have been found in North Carolina.—Men who have not blushed to act the demagogue to obtain a seat in the Senate of the United States. It is not our intention to apply any hard or unbecoming epithets to our senators, except that of demagoguism, and in that charge we think we stand justified by a review of their own course. We would ask, is there a man in the State who has not heard or seen the high toned professions of Bedford Brown and his coadjutors, of the great respect for, and willingness to obey the will of the people, whenever it should be ascertained? Has not the impression gone abroad that to obey the will of the people was the ultimate end of the Van Buren democrats? and when that will is ascertained and voice heard, how do these willing servants act? Do they nobly respond—"Thy will be done, not ours?" or do they show the forked foot, and take shelter behind the third section of the first article of the Constitution?

It is not our purpose to complain of Messrs. Brown and Strange for not resigning their seats in the Senate; but of their palpable duplicity, in professing one thing in North Carolina, and practicing another in the city of Washington. It is well known that they have repeatedly declared that they would respond to, and carry out the wishes of the majority. But their declarations are in strict accordance with the general outlines of this administration.—The Executive promised great retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government,—and it is true the expenditures were actually reduced from twelve million down to forty millions of dollars per annum! This is what we might call retrenchment with a vengeance—or, in other words, retrenchment up hill. So our senators, acting in the same good faith, promised to obey the will of the people, and when that will is made known to them by resolutions passed by the representatives of the people, they are indignantly told that the legislature omitted to insert the mandatory word *instruct*, and that omission vitiates the whole series of resolutions. Hence they are not bound to respect or obey them. Notwithstanding the insult offered the people of North Carolina, it would bring a smile to the countenance of Diogenes himself to behold the miserable blind, naked fig leaf subterfuge, to which our senators have fled, to hide their nakedness from the eyes of an in-

ferior people. A subterfuge that affords no other covering than the simple omission of the little word *instruct* in the resolutions expressive of the sovereign will of North Carolina. As a set off to this insult, the people will, about the second Thursday in August, 1840, pass a resolution expunging the turpitude of hypocrisy from the Senate of United States, so far as respects North Carolina. Seals have already fallen from their eyes, and enabled them to see and rightly appreciate, the candor and virtue of those whom they have trusted to represent them. They have read the hand writing upon the wall.

As for the senior senator, we did not expect a different course, for we have long believed that to know and observe the maxim, *quod principi placet legis habet vigorem* was glory enough for him. And he is singularly unfortunate to have fallen under the censure of his constituents for the reason that he is not understood. He professes to obey the will of the people, but he means the will of the party—and it would be very unkind to censure him for acting upon the true innate principles of modern democracy, of which he is a devoted member. The junior senator is, however, more censurable for the reason that better things were expected from him. We believe he professed all those fine feelings peculiar to an honorable man, which would have revolted at the idea of open barefaced duplicity. But to profess one thing and do another, appears to be one of the elementary principles of Van Burenism. And if so, our senators stand justified before God and the country.

AGRICOLA.

From the National Intelligencer. INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM MAINE.

Though for several days past—indeed almost ever since the adjournment of Congress—our accounts from the State of Maine have worn a favorable aspect, we are not less gratified at receiving from the Seat of Government of that State the assurance, contained in the subjoined official papers, that at length, through the instrumentality of Major General Scott, the provisional agreement between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain has been carried into full and complete effect, with the consent of the two quasi intelligent parties, the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.
THE WAR ENDED.—IMPOR-
TANT CORRESPONDENCE.
Head-Quarters Eastern Division
U. S. Army, Augusta, Maine,
March 21, 1839.

The undersigned, a Major General in the Army of the United States, being specially charged with maintaining the peace and safety of their entire Northern and Eastern frontiers, having cause to apprehend a collision of arms between the proximate forces of New Brunswick and the State of Maine on the disputed territory, which is claimed by both, has the honor, in the sincere desire of the United States to preserve the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain—relations which might be much endangered by such untoward collision—to invite from his Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. a general declaration to this effect:

That it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, under the expected renewal of negotiations between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to seek to take military possession of that territory, or to seek, by military force, to expell therefrom

the armed civil posse or the troops of Maine.

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with such declaration or assurance, to be by him communicated to his Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt that he would be immediately and fully authorized by the Governor of Maine to communicate to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick a corresponding pacific declaration to this effect:

That, in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, of the principal or boundary question between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State, to attempt to disturb by arms the said Province in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or to attempt to interrupt the usual communications between that Province and her Majesty's Upper Provinces; and that he is willing, in the mean time, to leave the questions of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand—that is, Great Britain holding, in fact, possession of a part of the said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding, in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory to which her right is denied by Great Britain.

With this understanding the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the military force of the State from the said disputed territory—leaving only, under a land agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent future depredations.

Reciprocal assurances of the foregoing friendly character having been, through the undersigned, interchanged, all danger of collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed, and time allowed the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the great question of limits.

The undersigned has much pleasure in renewing to his Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey the assurances of his ancient high consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To a copy of the foregoing, Sir John Harvey annexed the following:

The undersigned, Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, having received a proposition from Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, of which the foregoing is a copy hereby, on his part, signifies his concurrence and acquiescence therein.

Sir John Harvey renews with great pleasure to Major General Scott the assurances of his warmest personal consideration, regard, and respect.

J. HARVEY.

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, March 23, 1839.

To a paper containing the note of General Scott, and the acceptance of Sir John Harvey, Governor Fairfield annexed his acceptance in these words:

Executive Department,
Augusta, March 25, 1839.

The undersigned, Governor of Maine, in consideration of the foregoing, the exigency for calling out the troops of Maine having ceased, has no hesitation in signifying his entire acquiescence in the proposition of Major General Scott.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to Major General Scott the assurance of his high respect and esteem.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

We learn that Gen. Scott has interchanged the acceptances of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and also that Governor Fairfield immediately issued orders recalling the troops of Maine, and for organizing the civil posse that is to be continued, for the time in the disputed territory. The troops in Augusta, will also be immediately discharged.

"Men," says a celebrated author, "will wrangle for religion—write for it—fight for it; die for it! Any thing but live for it."

WE GIVE UP THE BANK.

We have been strenuous supporters of the United States Bank, and we believe yet, that if General Jackson had let it alone, it would have continued a very useful and a very harmless Institution.—But it is done; our Banks have grown up on its ruins, and we shall have to get along without it. But if we cannot have the very best place for depositing the people's money, let us have the next best: any place is better than the pockets of such men as Swartwout, Price, Harris and Boyd. Banks have the confidence of the public as to their honesty and ability; while ever their notes circulate at par. No individual however wealthy he may be, can procure for himself the same amount of confidence as is given in an association of respectable men. The place in which public confidence is most reputed is a place where the public money should be deposited.

Very little money has been lost to our country by the disruption of Banks, with an exception however, as to certain Western Banks in the new States, which never ought to have been selected, and which were chosen like most other of General Jackson's favorites—because they were not, "above suspicion."—*Carolina Watchman.*

LAW AGAINST CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

The Legislature of Alabama has just enacted a law against the detestable practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person. It provides that "if any person shall carry, concealed about his person, any species of fire-arms, or any Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or any other knife of the like kind, dirk, or any other deadly weapon, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be assessed by the jury trying the case; and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Judge of said court."

Morus Multicaulis.—These are now passing through the Dismal Swamp Canal two schooners laden with this new and valuable article, worth forty thousand dollars, the property of one gentleman in Edenton, and raised by himself.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

It appears, that Gordon D. Boyd, the great sub-treasurer and thief of Mississippi, is a loco loco stump orator. In a public harangue the other day he exclaimed at the top of his lungs—"No man in the nation is more indebted to the people than I am." "Except Swartwout," retorted a by-stander; "he owes a million and a quarter, while you owe only seventy thousand."—*Louisville Journal.*

Slippery Places.—A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning, rather blue, fell on the door step. Trying to regain his footing, he remarked—"if as the bible says, the wicked stand on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

Lawyer W. while entering his cold bed in a cold winter night, exclaimed, "of all ways of getting a living, the worst a man could follow would be going about town in such nights as this, and getting into bed for folks."

A poor woman once upon a time had a daughter married off. Being asked shortly afterwards, what kind of a husband her daughter had got, she replied, "Oh, I rather guess he's a tolerable sort of a body, for he's got a long tailed coat, and a ruffled shirt."

Swartwout's land Speculation.—The United States Marshal for the northern district of this State, has levied on Swartwout's interest in eight hundred sections of Chickasaw lands. *Columbus (Ala.) Argus.*

"Have you ever seen a snail?" asked a wag of a person not remarkable for speed. "Yes." Then you must have met him. For it is impossible for you to have overtaken one."