

# SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME III.

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**BENJAMIN SWAIM.**

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**From the Raleigh Register.**  
[The subjoined humorous communication is no doubt intended as a cut at Mr. Montgomery, the administration candidate for Congress in this district. It is certainly a very good analysis of the Doctor's Circular.]

**TO THE VOTERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND PERSON.**

**Fellow-Citizens:**—At the solicitations of a vast of my countrymen, I am candidate to represent you in the next Congress of America.

I am one of your aristocracy—no liberal or bank Whigger. I was born a manger, cradled in a pig trough, and grown up, unstified by the weeds of idation. If you don't believe me, there is my Mother Tabby Snout and Grassy Horn, who can prove it edactly. I am a real Van Buren Democratic Republican of the Jeffersonian order, a seed touched with the Snapping turtle—half horse and half Jack-ass, right mart of the Alligator. Now I will tell you my sentiments as a Politicker.

I am agin all Banks and Mobopolies—They hord up all the money in big beats, and keep it from rumaging among the people. Nickibus Biddler's great Monster bank has got all the gold and silver of the country, and that is what keeps the farmers from getting a fair price for their produce. Down with the banks and external improvements, and we will have better times.

I am opposed to the Collige at Chapel Hill. It taxes the poor people, and takes from them their hard earnings to keep up the rich silk stocking ruffled but gentry, and learns them cunning and grammanary, to cheat us common folks, whom they think no better than jiggers. This is a great imposition upon us; we must tear up the very mud hills of the Collige and abate it. I will be discomfuddled, if we don't show 'em the backly hack; and if I am lected, I am for an equal distribution of the Public Lands among all the freemen of the United States. It is the gift of God to all, and no man has a right to a greater portion of land than his neighbor, or more than is sufficient for the support of himself and family.

I am for reducing the taxes of the people, and as a means of doing it, I am for reducing the salaries of the public officers. Let us have a cheap Government and one of Republican simplicity.

**Fellow-Citizens:**—These are my sentiments, root pig, or die. I shall be at most of the publick places before the election, and I will circumblandificate the personical of the confiduction, on matters openly and above board. If I lect me I will serve you to the best of my nobility; if you should think otherwise and prefer my opponent, I will with respectful difference to the sea of the people.

Your obedient serv't.  
**BILLY BUTTON.**  
Haw Fields, Orange co., N. C. }  
May 5th, 1839. }

**From the New York Weekly Whig.**  
**NORTH CAROLINA.**

We approach the election in this State with some misgivings as to the result. We have hopes withal, and right glad shall we be to find them realized. Still, it is best to show the dark side of the picture. The people of North Carolina are essentially honest, and very naturally Whig. The State has been Whig for the last three years, though the Presidential Electors were lost by the miserably thin vote of November, 1836. No State is more decided in its detestation of the Corruptions, the Peculations, and the general iniquities of the men in power, than she. And yet the Whig ascendancy is in danger, not from its open enemy, but from the machinations of Calhounism. This State borders on South Carolina, and is greatly influenced by her. Many of her leading men have been perverted by this influence, and by reason of their implicit reliance on John C. Calhoun—we hope not enough to lose us the State, but it is well to be apprised of and prepared for the worst.

At the election to take place some 6 weeks hence, only members of Congress are to be chosen. The 'lay of the land' is as follows:

In the First District, (Pasquotank, &c.) Mr. S. T. Sawyer, the late Whig Member, has apostatized, (or Calhounized,) and is now running as a Sub-Treasurer, independent candidate, and supported by the Van Buren party. The Whigs have brought out *Kenneth Rayner, Esq.* the eloquent and able Whig leader in the last House of Commons, as their candidate, and we hope they will elect him. (Sawyer was chosen in 1837 by a Whig majority of 405.)

In the Second District, Jesse A. Bynum, the Van Buren snarler of some notoriety, who was going to challenge Wise and Peyton two or three years since, is opposed by *Col. Wm. Long*, Whig, who has been a candidate unsuccessfully once or twice already.—This is a close District, but Bynum has great advantages in being strongly connected with the Whig families who do not like to oppose him. Beside this, Hon. John Branch, the thinking Ex-Secretary, has followed Mr. Calhoun, and so have Julius Annis, and a number of leading 'State Rights' men, formerly Whigs, in this District. (Mr. Bynum's majority in '37 was 70.)

In the Third District, Hon. Edward Stanly is a candidate for re-election, opposed by the Hon. Thomas H. Hall, Adm., who for many years represented the District. Hall is a strong man, but so is Stanly, and we do not believe the latter can be beaten.

In the Fourth District, Hon. Charles Shepard, (ditto S. T. Sawyer,) is a candidate for re-election, opposed by Samuel S. Biddle, Whig. Our friends speak confidently, but the District is naturally against us, and we anticipate Mr. Shepard's re-election. (His majority in '37 was 488.)

In the Fifth District, Hon. Micojah T. Hawkins is a candidate for re-election, opposed only by another Locofoco named Hilliard. The District is against us by 1,000, and nothing is to be hoped for it.

In the Sixth District, Hon. James McKay, Adm. is running without an opponent as yet. The Whigs tried to hold a Convention a month ago, but it was a failure. Nothing to hope here. (McKay's majority in '37, 2,093.)

In the Seventh District, Hon. Edmund Deberry, Whig is opposed by William A. Morris, Van Buren. This District borders on South Carolina, and a candidate has been selected by the adversary from the strong Whig border County of Anson, in order to divide and defeat us. We have strong faith, however, that Gen. Deberry cannot be beaten.

In the Eighth District, Hon. William Montgomery, the present Van Buren Member, will be vigorously opposed by our friends, who have nominated Geo. W. Haywood, of Raleigh. The chances are rather against us, but the whigs will do their duty manfully, and with hopes of success. (Montgomery's majority in '37 was 191.)

In the Ninth District, Hon. A. H. Sheppard, Whig is a candidate for re-election, opposed by John Hill, Adm.

We consider Mr. Sheppard's election as certain.

In the Tenth District, Hon. Abram Rencher declines, as we have already stated, and the contest is between *Chas. Fisher*, Calhoun Sub-Treasurer man, and Dr. Pleasant Henderson a staunch Whig. We can hardly doubt Dr. Henderson's election, though by far less than the real Whig majority in the District, which is over 3,000.

In the Eleventh District, Hon. Henry W. Connor, the Van Buren Member of the last ten or fifteen years, is opposed by Gen. B. M. Edney, Whig. The District has hitherto been so strong against us, that we have little hope of Gen. Edney's election.

In the Twelfth district, Hon. Lewis Williams, the veteran Whig Member, has no opponent. No man, Whig or Tory, could come within a distance of him.

In the Thirteenth and last District—the renowned State of Buncombe—Hon. James Graham, the Whig who was once denied his seat by a Tory Committee of Elections—is running without an opponent. He is able and faithful.

So stand the Districts at present. In 1837, we elected eight Members to five—an unprecedented victory. In the ensuing session, two of them were Calhounized away from us, so that we have had practically but six to seven. We shall be well satisfied with seven to six now.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

We re-publish, to-day, the Act of Assembly on this important subject, to which we solicit the attention of every good and patriotic citizen. We have learned, not with surprise, but with real sorrow, that many of the worst specimens of the Administration party are actually decrying this first attempt of the State to educate the rising generation, and using every heartless and wicked stratagem to make it unpopular with those thoughtless creatures whom they can influence! This they do merely because the bill was passed by a Whig Legislature, and because they know that it would have been passed, and in effectual operation years ago, had the Whigs of the State had the ascendancy.—We have not had the mortification of hearing any man declare his open hostility to this salutary and excellent measure, for we avoid, as far possible, the society of men so depraved as to desire to keep the minds of the youth of the State in utter darkness; but we know from good authority that we have among us persons, (men they cannot be,) who have so slight a regard for personal respectability and for the general good, as to electioneer against Common Schools! If the hosts of ignorance prevail in crushing this incipient and laudible attempt, their triumph will be but momentary; for a spirit is around the State, ay, even within it, which will ere long burst the mental bonds that unreflecting and heartless partisans have so long imposed on our people. In this fact is our hope, & we will not be disappointed. The poorer classes of North Carolina will not much longer consent to be cheated by such men of all that makes life desirable.—*Newbern Spectator.*

## A GOOD UN.

At Jones Court, held this week, it was proposed by a Van Buren man that the vote of the Grand Jury should be taken as a test of the political feeling of the county. The vote was accordingly taken to oblige the gentleman, when lo, he stood almost alone as a representative of the Sub-Treasurer party, four only of the other seventeen jurors voting with him! This was tolerably discouraging, after the sanguine anticipations which had urged the gentleman to so desperate an attempt in so law-loving and sterling a Whig County as Jones is but the result on the day of election will be yet more so. Here there were five demos out of eighteen, on that day he will not find five out of every twenty.—*Id.*

## BOARD OF TRADE.

A meeting of the Merchants of Wilmington was held on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of consulting together upon the expediency of establishing a Board of Trade for this town.—Jeremiah Lippitt was called to the Chair,

and John McRae appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chair, when discussion took place upon the necessity and efficiency of these Commercial Tribunals, and the great want of one in the growing trade and expanding commerce of Wilmington. The meeting appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to further the object of the meeting. P. K. Dickinson, C. C. Stow, John P. Brown, Richard Morris, and John McRae.

The establishment of such an institution as is contemplated by our Merchants will, we feel assured, have a very beneficial effect upon the trade of the place, and raise mercantile character to its proper standard.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

**Rail Road Stocks.**—The Boston Atlas, in an article upon Rail Roads, says their stocks is every day becoming more and more popular for investments even among the most timid. It alludes to one circumstance as an element of calculation in favor of Rail Roads, not generally thought of, viz: the fact that the population of the country doubles itself every twenty five years; so that it is fair to reason that this increase of population will furnish a Rail Road with the same rate of increase in travel and freight. The business of a Rail Road being thus doubled, there will be more than double the present net income;—because the expenses do not increase in the same ratio with the business.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

## THE GREAT WESTERN.

The following table exhibits the distance of each days run.

Miles.	Miles.
May 19, 160	May 20, 240
20, 202	27, 264
21, 230	28, 230
22, 248	29, 247
23, 310	30, 240
24, 240	31, 191
25, 234	to 11 o'clock, P. M.

The weather was good, and winds moderate nearly the whole time. There was however a good deal of fog.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

## A CHALLENGE.

Col. Polk, in his late speech at Knoxville, alluded to the Senior editor of the Banner as "little Allen A. Hall." Now that's personal, and I feel in duty bound to challenge the Colonel to meet me at the earliest day his convenience will permit, in order to have a trial at leaping, wrestling, racing and any other manly exercise he may choose.

N. B.—The Colonel is specially requested to bring all the 'little Polks' along, boys and girls, that the public may determine which of us has most to boast of in that respect.—*Nash Banner.*

A few days ago a man was committed to the jail of this town, suspected of having murdered his wife. The deceased, we learn, was found dead in a swamp near her husband's residence, with marks of violence on her person.—The parties had led a disagreeable life, and public report says that there is strong circumstantial evidence of the guilt of the accused. We have not heard his name.—*Newbern Spectator.*

*From the Yankee Farmer.*

## NATIVE STOCK, VS. DURHAM.

Mr. Editor:—I observed in the Farmer of January 5, an article upon the superior value of the Durham breed of cattle. It is there stated that a farmer can afford to give 500 dollars for a full blooded Durham Bull, and the calculation is carried out to show how quickly, easily and certainly he will get his pay back.

I affirm that we have no need to go abroad for stock for our farms. The only secret is in managing well the stock that we have. Take the best Durham breed, or any other that can be produced, and let our farmers treat them, as they have hitherto treated our native cattle, hogs and sheep, and in a few generations they will be as poor and mean. The whole art in having good stock of any kind, is to select, from year to year, the best for breeders.

The present goodness of our native

stock, considering how it has been uniformly treated from year to year, by the owner, is ample proof of its real goodness. The only thing wanted is constant and proper keeping, and our stock would soon be equal to any. As long as our farmers will continue to sell off cows that are worth one hundred dollars and keep those that are hardly worth five, we may never expect to see a fine breed of cattle. The farmers may import what breed they please, and pay as high prices as they please, it will be all the same thing in the end, until they learn to manage better. The rules for selecting for good stock are principally these:—deep wide shoulders, wide and deep hips, short and straight back bones, short strong necks, small short heads, and small pointed noses. If these rules were observed from generation to generation, by our farmers, the meanest breed of cattle, that was ever seen, would soon become first rate. Just so with our hogs and sheep. A very large creature of any kind, is not so profitable to the farmer, as a good middling size. The main thing is shape. And no farmer should ever sell at any price, his best and finest shaped animals, if he intends to keep up a good and profitable kind. A gentleman told me lately that he began farming about twenty years ago. He then took a good deal of pains to find and purchase a superior kind of sheep. He could find none on an average better than his own, which were mean. He adopted the practice of selecting his best lambs every year for stock. In a few years he had a first rate stock of sheep. The same course will produce the same effects in every kind of animal.

Instead of paying five hundred dollars for a Durham Bull, let any farmer lay out that sum in extra keeping and care of his present stock, and select his best calls every year for stock, at the end of five years he will be better off. I do not deny the notion of purchasing a superior quality of stock, when it can be done at a fair and reasonable price, but only the notion of running into such great and extravagant prices. A little care and patience will serve our farmers a much better purpose, and, in the end give them full as good and profitable stock. PHILLO.

Portland, Jan. 8, 1839.

*Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.*

New York, June 12.  
The Government yesterday got a verdict in the U. S. Court for \$12,278 75 cents upon goods entered in the Custom House below their value. This is the first verdict the Government has got in New York for some time.

The topic of what Whig candidate for the Presidency begins to be agitated here.—There are two propositions: the one, to go on and choose delegates to the National Convention now; the other, to postpone action till the November elections over.

New York, June 12.  
The Great Western left this morning at her hour. Large crowds attended her "good bye" to the numerous passengers. The weather in the city was unpleasant.

The Great Western took out a immense number of letters. The room, prior to the hour of closing, was full of persons with parcels of letters. The amount of letters she took out could not have been large. The rates did not vary from those of yesterday.

The cotton market revived today. Prices vary from 12 to 14 cents, but there were some transactions at 15. Flour continues to be plentiful, supplies being large.

Professor Espy, "the storm maker," making a decided impression on the audience is intelligent and scientific his arguments have produced a found impression.

The money market is quiet. Stocks have not changed much.

**Silk.**—The Clover-hill near Mount Holly, New Jersey, has nearly 100,000 worms in the wedding. A crop of beautiful silk was brought to Philadelphia last from this establishment had been perfected in two