

# SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME III.

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From the Greensborough Patriot.

The President receives a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, and in a term of four years he receives one hundred thousand dollars. The Governor of our State receives a salary of 10 thousand dollars; so that the President receives as much in one year as our Governor receives in twelve years a half; and he receives as much in one term of four years as our Governor receives in fifty years. Well, let us attend to

AN ASTOUNDING FACT!

Mr. Van Buren and his officers in our State that Samuel Swartwout, the collector of the port of New York, ran off to England last year, a defaulter to the amount of one hundred thousand and twenty-five thousand dollars. Now let us see how much we have paid all our Presidents, in the beginning of this Government to Mr. Van Buren:

|                      |             |           |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Washington, 8 years, | at \$25,000 | \$200,000 |
| Adams, 4 " do        | 100,000     |           |
| Jefferson, 8 " do    | 200,000     |           |
| Madison, 8 " do      | 200,000     |           |
| Monroe, 8 " do       | 200,000     |           |
| Q. Adams, 4 " do     | 100,000     |           |
| Jackson, 8 " do      | 200,000     |           |
| 48                   | \$1,200,000 |           |

These seven Presidents received for their salaries, for forty-eight years service, one million two hundred thousand dollars.—(and we think their salaries pretty high)—while Samuel Swartwout stole one million two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars!—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE, than he was paid, than the salaries of ALL Presidents for forty-eight years!!! THINK DEEPLY ON THIS!—Gain: Our Governor gets two thousand dollars a year for his salary.—It is pretty good wages. Well—the collector Swartwout got will pay the salary of our Governor for six hundred and twenty years and a half! Figure for yourselves: Divide \$1,225,000 by \$2, and you will find it is just 612 1/2 years.

This man collected from twelve to ten millions a year,—and yet this is a man who was permitted to stay in the country three years, and give no bond and security for the money collected, nor for good behavior—while we, here at Asheboro, will not permit a constable to collect twenty-five cents without giving bond in four thousand dollars!! Was a man of so much wealth that it was necessary for him to give bond!—Property has been sold since he ran off, and brought between 10,000 and 20,000. This amount will not pay the interest on what he stole.

INTEREST ON WHAT HE STOLE IN TEN MONTHS! The interest on the amount of public moneys which he embezzled is seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars (75,500.) That is more than the whole of the Taxes of North

Carolina for one year! Remember! Take notice! Don't pass over this too gently. It is not the principal money but it is the simple yearly interest of the money he stole, that amounts to more than the whole yearly Taxes of North Carolina!

Now let us see what efforts have been made to get this money away from him. If he had ran off in Gen. Jackson's time, do you think he would be in London or Paris, giving large dinners, and keeping some dozen white men to wait on him, dressed out in liveries and gold lace?—NO—you would have heard the old hero roar "By the Eternal! I'll have him! Europe, Asia and Africa shall not hold him earth shall afford him no hiding place—I'll demand him of every king, queen, and potentate on the face of the globe! and let them refuse to deliver him if they dare! If they do, I'll sweep their armies from the earth, and their navies from the ocean!!" Yes—and to say and to do would have been about the same thing. Conty between nations will always make the sovereign of one surrender offenders to their own sovereign. If the British treasurer had ran away and come to this country—he would scarcely land before a British messenger, sent by the little girl Queen Victoria, would land likewise, and demand him; and he would be surrendered too. Why, a clerk of one of their Banks, can't steal a little money and run off to New York, and remain there a fortnight before he is pursued, and Old Hays hunts him out and he is caught and carried back. Has Mr. Van Buren ever made the first attempt to get him back? No; the Administration is as silent as the grave about it—except that they now and then say "he was a Whig," and try to throw the odium of this default on the Whigs! What do we care whether it is a Whig or a Democrat that steals our money? does it absolve him from his duties as President, and the obligation of his oath to see the laws duly administered? No—it is a miserable falsehood; it is a contemptible excuse, to shield the administration from the scrutiny and indignation of an injured people!

Swartwout shipped off a great deal of gold about the time he ran away, and if Van Buren had a little of the energy of his illustrious predecessor in our state matters he would have him and his gold back. Why don't he do it? I fear the true reason is this: Swartwout was one of his leaders at Tammany Hall in New York; he had to spend thousands on the Elections there; he was the man that taxed his sub-officers to raise money for the Administration elections; and he knows that Swartwout has spent much of it trying to support him. And it was so evident that Swartwout must become a defaulter, that he could not give the required security; and that is the reason the official bond was not required of him. And as his default could not be concealed much longer it was thought best for him to run away; then he would not be here to be tried and have his transactions investigated. I have no doubt that the Administration was duly apprised of his intention to go away, and I have just as little doubt that this administration will never make any attempt to get one dollar of that money from him. They fear to deal rashly with him, or he will tell the American people of their doings.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, August 1.

The steamships are off, the Great Western leading the way, and the British Queen following after in three quarters of an hour. The harbor abounded in steamboats as an escort: The shores of Brooklyn and New York, on the east river, the Battery and piers being full of spectators, as well as the roofs of the houses. They who deem the show over the President's arrival the greatest thing in the world, would have had their ideas dimmed by the throngs to day.

There is but little doubt that these boats are going to try their speed on the ocean, 3,000 miles, and bets heavy are pending on the other side, and to day a great many have been made here.

The American, this evening, estimates the amount of specie going out to England and to Havre to be 800,000 dollars. I think a million has gone, in all, in the two steamships, and the three liners which also leave to-day. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars go in the Baltimore to Havre. This exportation is hardly felt or known. It creates no sensation. It is looked upon as a matter of course, and in a sensible point of view. Our Locofoco friends have got over their horrors. The Globe I see, slaps them at last!

I was in an error, yesterday, in writing that the U. S. Bank was drawing on England at 109 1/2. That institution has not drawn under 110. I have seldom to apologise for a mercantile error, because I take pains to be well informed in good business circles, but such was the story in the street. It is, however difficult always to be perfectly accurate in these matters, because there is not an opportunity to know a thing for a fact in season for the mail. Exchange though, has varied from 109 to 110 1/2, some Southern cotton bills selling low, and first-rate exchange, certain of commanding immediate cash, running high. The U. S. Bank has drawn steadily at 110. These operations being over, the banks and the merchants breathe freer. There was a plentiful supply of bills, and more than enough for the demand.

The news from China is abundant. The edicts from "the son of Heaven" (the Emperor) are as thick as hailstones. All foreign trade (March 25) was suspended. The barbarians (English and American) were forbidden to leave Canton. An interdiction was put on the departure of all foreign vessels. One factory (British) was entered by Chinese soldiers, and the master of it demanded. All concerned in the opium trade are threatened with death. Two English vessels which had got under way had been ordered back. There is now every prospect that the Chinese authorities will succeed in putting down the opium trade, an effort they have for a long time been making in vain. They demand the unconditional surrender of what opium the merchants now have on hand. There is some prospect of an armed interference on the part of the British for the protection of their residents.

Stocks stand in statu quo, with a tendency upwards. The money market is tight, but the opinion is it will soon be not so tight as it is.

Among the passengers out in the steamships was C. C. Cambreleng, with his family, and with a prospective commission, people do say, in his pocket.—Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, also went out. The number of passengers in the British Queen, according to the Commercial, is 120, and in the Great Western, 65.

## OFFICIAL.

### TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department, August 1, 1839.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Amount issued under the provision of the act of October 12, 1837, viz:       | \$10,000,000 00 |
| Of that issue there has been redeemed  | 9,637,105 46    |
| Leaving outstanding  | \$372,894 54    |
| In lieu of those redeemed there has been issued under act of 21st May, 1838, | \$5,700,810 01  |
| Of that issue there has been redeemed  | 4,776,450 42    |
| Leaving of that issue outstanding  | 934,359 59      |
| Aggregate of first and second issues outstanding                             | 1,306,254 13    |
| The issues under the provisions of the act of 2d of March, 1839 amount to    | 3,857,276 21    |
| Of that issue there has been redeemed  | 3,100 00        |
|  | 3,854,276 21    |
| Making the aggregate of all outstanding                                      | \$5,160,430 34  |
| LEVI WOODBURY,<br>Secretary of the Treasury,                                 |                 |

Outrage.—Negro Sam, the property of Mr Wilson, of Trigg county, Kentucky, has been tried, found guilty, and received sentence of death during the present term of the Christian circuit court, for violence upon the person of Mrs. Hill of this county. But few instances can be found in the history of crime, of a wretch so daring and persevering in villainies, as this negro has been. About 1 o'clock at night, during the last days of April, Mrs. Hill, a poor woman, whose family consisted of a little brother, nine or ten years old, and a small child or two of her own, was roused from her sleep by a noise in her room. She discovered that some person was in the room, and called upon the intruder to state his object. The negro replied in a madner that left her no grounds to doubt of her perilous situation. In the same moment she ordered the negro to withdraw, and directed her little brother to light a candle. The negro threatened the boy with death if he struck a light, and immediately proceeded to the bed of Mrs. Hill, and being a large and powerful man, he easily accomplished his diabolical purpose upon the agonizing and resisting woman, who is a weak and delicate frame. The negro then left the house, when the unhappy woman barred the door, hoping to escape further injury. In a short time, however, the wretch returned and directed her to open the door. She begged him to depart. He refused to do so, and proceeding to force the door, when she escaped from the house by some other outlet than that which the negro guarded. He however discovered her, from the glare of vivid streams of lightning which were flashing through the sky, and instantly pursued her, caught her, and forced her to an outhouse, from which place the poor woman was not released till morning, and perhaps only saved her life by telling the negro she did not know him. Early in the morning she detailed the events of the night to a neighbor whose house she sought. The villain was immediately chased, caught, and lodged in jail, from which he broke in a few days, and shifted his haunts to another neighborhood, fifteen or twenty miles from the scene of his crime. After being at liberty a few days, he went to the house of a man by the name of Deason, and informed him that his (Deason's) mother, who lives at some considerable distance from Deason's was very sick and desired to see him. The credulous man started to see his mother when the lawless negro forthwith entered the house. Mrs. Deason became alarmed and fled. The villain followed and caught her. Mrs. Deason being a large and strong woman, resisted this modern Pluto long, with a hope of saving herself from the untimely purpose of her assailant; but she was finally overpowered, when the fellow left her.

## FROM HAVANA.

By the barque Clarion, arrived at New Orleans on the 23rd ult. from Havana, whence she sailed on the 17th, we learn that on the 6th the steward of a Spanish schooner, on a coasting voyage from that port to Trinidad de Cuba, with a cargo of negroes, and 26 white passengers, men, woman and children, managed to excite the blacks against the whites; the latter were all murdered, together with the officers and crew of the schooner. As soon as this news reached Havana, the Government despatched a vessel of war in search of the coaster.—Nat. Intelligencer.

## CLAY AND VAN BUREN.

What a marked contrast there is between the reception of these two men, though one is invested with all power and patronage. The reception of Mr. Clay is such as a statesman and patriot is proud of receiving from the hands of his fellow-citizens; while that of Mr. Van Buren, even among his office holding partizans, is cold, constrained, servile and crouching—no noble impulses—no generous greetings, mark the manner in which the return of Mr. Van Buren to his native State is hailed. It is true some few paid retainers threw up their greasy caps and cried "long live King Martin!" but the whole was so mean a show of enthusiasm, that Secretary Forsyth has gone to the relief of this "Southern feeling President;" and by sharing the disgrace, lessens in some measure the killing mortification which Van Buren would otherwise feel.

## Madisonian.

Benton has mounted another hobby, "the salt documents," and is urging upon the country the total repeal of the salt duties, and the drawback allowed to the fishing vessels. It was only at the last session that Mr. Calhoun opposed this measure, and said that it could not be done in good faith with the compromise act, and besides, that the duty was going off as gradually as it could do, consonant with good policy.—Id.

An Apparition.—The Montreal Transcript relates the following instance of a supernatural visitation, which comes from so respectable a source that it is inclined to credit it, notwithstanding the scepticism with which it formerly regarded such tales. The following is the second visitation which the lady received from the spirit of her deceased husband.

On Tuesday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had enjoyed for several months past, Mrs. — dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before 10 o'clock. Exactly as the clock struck 12 she awoke from her sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen, advancing from the table (on which stood her night lamp) till it stood opposite to, and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A scene of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud.—She describes her very blood retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes, once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling, half-dissolved being who, with the courage of desperation, thus abjured him:—"Charles! dear Charles! why are you come again?" "Jessie," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small roll of written paper, "Jessie, pay my newspaper account, and let me rest in peace."

## THE SEA SERPENT.

The Sea Serpent is on our coast to a certainty. He was seen in our harbor and in Wells Bay, we are informed, on Monday afternoon last, by the crews of at least a dozen fishing boats. We have heard the observations of several who saw him, and all agree in the most essential points. He is represented as apparently over 200 feet in length—one of the men described him as resembling a "long row of hogheads or barrels tied together, with perhaps a foot or eighteen spaces between each." Such are the reports. We can only say that we are acquainted with some of the individuals who relate the story, and we know them to be credible men, not over credulous or lacking in courage. Of one thing all good people may rest assured, whether sea serpentes or anti-sea-serpentes, that a big fish and an odd fish appeared in our waters at the time aforesaid, and exhibited himself to divers people, at divers times, and in divers places.

## Kennebec Gazette.

Lamentable Accident.—During the election at Pactolus, Pitt county, in the third District, on 28th ultimo, a turbulent man drew a knife and rushed towards a peaceable and respectable gentleman of that place, against whom he entertained ill will. The latter presented a pistol, in self-defence, which intimidated the bully with the knife, and he withdrew. The gentleman, thus rescued from a violent death, by his presence of mind and commendable firmness, was in the act of letting down the hammer of the pistol, it slipped from under his thumb, the cap exploded, and the ball entered the throat of Mr. Cherry, a highly esteemed citizen, and inflicted a wound which soon afterwards proved mortal.—Northern Spectator.

## MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, having abandoned the idea of withdrawing from the Senate of the United States, the Whigs have determined to run Mr. Prentiss against him.