

# SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME III.

ASHEBORO', (N. C.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1839.

NUMBER 48.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY  
**BENJAMIN SWAIM.**

### TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or Three Dollars, if not paid within three months from the date of the first number received. No subscription to be discontinued till all arrearages be paid; unless at the discretion of the Editor. 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.

### Prices for Advertising.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and handsomely inserted at \$1 00 per square of 10 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 percent 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.

## SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

### AN EIGHTY-TWO POUNDER.

The late season has been emphatically the time of huge specimens of vegetation. Apples, peaches, potatoes, beets, ears of corn, pumpkins, &c., while they have exceeded all precedent as to quantity and excellence of quality,—many are instances are on record, of monstrous size, as our editorial brethren do testify.

The Editor of the Southern Citizen has been presented with a pumpkin which he calls "the pumpkin of pumpkins." He says that after its lodgment was effected on his premises, by the donor—some Sampson of a "Squire in his county"—it was so ponderous that he could devise no way to move it, till steam was suggested,—which, being perseveringly applied for the space of a week, a perceptible change was effected in the position of said pumpkin—that is, he put his ball in motion.

Now, Mr. Citizen, there are two things in this connexion which do puzzle our poor brains exceedingly—how did you raise the steam? and where did you move the pumpkin to?

After all, his old yellow pumpkin only weighed eighty-two pounds. We wouldn't begin to give our two for it.

*Greenboro' Patriot.*

Our inquisitive neighbor shall be informed, as to "how we raised the steam?" not by steaming in the technical, Geological sense of the term, (as you might suppose) but just like we perform all our great actions; by a good resolution and hot blows. As to "where we moved the pumpkin to?" we beg to be excused. As well might a known sharper ask an old miser where his money is! We are surprised that the question was asked by a notorious, BIG-PUMPKIN-EATOR, especially when he has two himself.

### LEGAL.

#### ADMINISTRATORS.

**Question.**—Is an Administrator bound by his oath to sue for a debt due the estate of his Intestate, where there is no book account, note or other written evidence, but where he can prove the existence of the debt?

**Answer.**—The Administrator is unquestionably bound to sue in such a case as that above stated,—not only "by his oath," but at his peril. He would be liable himself, should he refuse or neglect to sue.

Our Querist states the particulars of the case; but not explicitly enough for us to understand them. If the above answer should not be fully satisfactory, we must write again, and be more explicit, and we will give the matter further attention.

## THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

For the information of a large class of citizens who have more recently than others arrived at an age to take part in the scenes of active life, and may be inclined to ask "Who is General Harrison?"—we subjoin a brief sketch of his character and services, which we derive from a contemporary journal. Few living patriots can produce a title so strong to the gratitude and affections of their fellow-citizens.

*National Intelligencer.*

General William Henry Harrison was born on the ninth day of February, 1773, in Charles City county, Virginia, at the family seat on the James river, called Berkely, about seventy miles below Richmond. His father was Benjamin Harrison, a lineal descendant of the celebrated General of that name, who held a commission in the parliamentary armies during the English civil wars, and who, for his devotion to republican principles, perished on the scaffold.— Benjamin Harrison was a distinguished citizen of Virginia, much honored and highly trusted by his fellow-citizens. He was brother-in-law of Peyton Randolph, the first President of Congress, and was himself a member of that body during the years 1774, 1775, and 1776. It was principally through his influence that John Hancock was chosen to preside over the Congress, as successor to Peyton Randolph. He was chairman of the Committee of the Whole House when the Declaration of Independence was finally agreed to; and his signature is borne upon that celebrated document. Having retired from Congress, he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, over which body he presided, as Speaker, until 1782, when he was elected Governor of the State.

Benjamin Harrison died poor, leaving three sons, of whom William Henry Harrison was the youngest. At his father's death he was a minor, and was left by his father's will to the guardianship of Robert Morris, the celebrated financier. He had selected the practice of Medicine as a profession, and was diligently pursuing his studies with that object, at Hamden Sydney college, when the disasters of the Indian war on the Northwestern frontier, and the call for men and officers for the defence of the settlers, induced him to enter into the military service. His guardian would have dissuaded him from this determination, but Washington, his father's friend, approved of it, and gave him a commission of ensign in the first regiment of United States artillery, then stationed at Fort Washington, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, and under the command of General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, and commander-in-chief of the military forces in that section of the country.

As soon as he received his commission, young Harrison, who was at this time but nineteen years of age, hastened to join his regiment, and arrived at Fort Washington shortly after the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, near the head waters of the Wabash. This was a time of great danger and alarm. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Washington, he was appointed to command the escort of a train of pack-horses, bound for Fort Hamilton, some twenty or thirty miles north of Fort Washington; which difficult service he performed with such credit as to attract the particular notice of the commander-in-chief.

In 1792, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1793 he joined the new army under General Wayne. His spirit, enterprise, and sagacity soon attracted the notice of that able commander, who appointed him one of his aids-de-camp, in which difficult and responsible post he served during the war. His services, especially at the battle of the Maumee Rapids, by which the contest was brought to a close, are mentioned with emphasis in Gen. Wayne's official account of the victory. After the close of the war, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington, the most important post in the Western country. While in this command, he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the founder of the

Miami settlements—a lady in whom he has ever found a faithful and affectionate companion.

In 1797, Harrison resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor. The next year the Northwestern Territory entered the second grade of Territorial Government, and became entitled to a Congressional delegate. Gen. Harrison was chosen to fill this important station. He remained in Congress only one year, but during that time he rendered very essential service to his constituents. As the law then stood, the public lands could only be purchased in tracts of four thousand acres; a very great hardship upon the poor settlers, who were thus obliged to purchase at second-hand, and at an enhanced price. Harrison brought this subject before Congress, and moved a committee to consider it. Of that committee he was himself appointed chairman; the only instance, it is believed, in which such an honor has been conferred upon a Territorial delegate. He made a report accompanied by a bill, authorizing the public lands to be sold in alternate half and quarter sections; that is, in alternate tracts of three hundred and twenty and one hundred and sixty acres. The report attracted great attention, as did Harrison's speech in support of it, but the bill was very vehemently opposed. It passed the House, however, by a large majority. In the Senate the resistance was so great that at length a committee of conference was appointed. Harrison was one of the committee, and finally a compromise was agreed to, by which the public lands were to be sold in alternate whole and half sections, that is, in alternate tracts of six hundred and forty and three hundred and twenty acres. This was a great improvement upon the former law; and as at this time settlers began to flow rapidly into Ohio, its beneficial results were instantly felt.

At this session of Congress a bill was passed for dividing the Northwestern Territory. Ohio became a Territory by itself; while all the rest of the Northwestern country, including the existing States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and the Territory of Wisconsin, was created into a new Territory, by the name of Indiana. After the purchase of Louisiana, that vast country was annexed to the Indiana Territory, and so remained for some time. Of this new Territory General Harrison was appointed Governor. He became, by virtue of his appointment, Superintendent of Indian Affairs within his jurisdiction, and in addition he was appointed sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians. We have not room to go into a detail of his territorial administration.— suffice it to say that he was re-appointed, from time to time, for fourteen years, always at the express request of the inhabitants. His station as Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Indian Commissioner involved him in complicated negotiations and disputes with the celebrated Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, the details of which, if we had room for them, would be highly interesting. These troubles at length resulted in the expedition of Tippecanoe, by which the schemes of the Shawnee chiefs were broken up, and their forces dissipated.

At the breaking out, however, of the war with Great Britain in 1812, all the dangers of an Indian war were renewed and aggravated, and that danger became imminent when the inefficient conduct of Gen. Hull, upon the Detroit frontier, became generally known. A large body of volunteers was organizing in Kentucky for the protection of the Northwestern frontier, and General Harrison, whose conduct in the Tippecanoe affair had been highly approved throughout the whole Western country, was sent for by Gov. Scott to advise and aid in their organization and disposition.—

While in Kentucky, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, orders came from Washington, placing a part of these troops under his command, for the protection of the Indiana Territory. The rest were ordered to concentrate, for the purpose of marching to the aid of Gen. Hull. In the mean time letters were received from Hull's army, complaining greatly of the inefficiency

of Hull, and expressing an earnest wish that Harrison might command the expected reinforcement.

The Kentucky volunteers concurred in this wish, but a difficulty existed, inasmuch as his commission from the United States did not authorize him to take the command of any troops except those intended to operate within the bounds of his jurisdiction, which at that time embraced only Indiana and Illinois, Missouri and Michigan having been before this time erected into separate Territories. In this dilemma, Governor Scott called together a caucus of influential persons, among whom were Mr. Shelby, Governor elect, Henry Clay, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Thomas Todd, Judge of the Federal Circuit Court. In conformity to their advice, Governor Scott gave Harrison a brevet commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and placed the detachment marching for Detroit under his command. This appointment was received with universal applause, especially as the surrender of Hull now became known, and General Harrison put the troops instantly in motion, and advanced through Ohio towards the seat of war. In the mean time, however, letters came from Washington, written in ignorance of the surrender of Hull and of the doings in Kentucky, appointing General Winchester to the command of the forces marching on Detroit. Having by this time advanced far into Ohio, relieved Fort Wayne, which had been besieged by the Indians, and destroyed the Indian towns on the Wabash, Harrison surrendered the command to General Winchester, much to the regret of the Kentucky volunteers, whom he had great difficulty in persuading to submit to their new commander.

Proper representations having been made at Washington, in a short time, and greatly to the satisfaction of the soldiers, despatches arrived appointing General Harrison commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army, and granting him the amplest powers for the conduct of the war.

It is impossible here to give any detailed account of the two campaigns of the Northwestern army, which resulted in the recovery of Michigan and the annihilation of the British army of Upper Canada at the battle of the Thames.

These campaigns were conducted in the midst of the greatest difficulties and embarrassments, but at length resulted in a complete triumph. General Harrison was the only American general during that war who penetrated to any considerable distance into the Canadian territory, who conquered any portion of that territory, or who gained a decisive victory on British ground. Those who wish to read the details of these campaigns will find them, with many interesting particulars, in a little volume published by Weeks & Jordan, of Boston, under the title of "The People's Presidential Candidate, being the Life of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio," a book to which we are indebted for the materials of this sketch.

After resigning his commission in the army, Gen. Harrison was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and he took a leading part in the two treaties of Greenville and of Detroit, by which a final settlement was made of our relations with the Northwestern tribes. In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress to fill a vacancy, and for the next two years. While a member of the House, principally exerted himself with regard to two great measures: one, a reform of the military system, in which unfortunately he failed; the other, the relief, by the granting of pensions, of the veteran soldiers of the Revolution, and of those wounded or disabled in the late war, in which he succeeded.

In 1824, he was elected from the State of Ohio to the United States Senate, and being appointed chairman of the committee on military affairs, in the place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned, he devoted himself to the duties of that station, besides giving much labor to a consolidation of the pension acts, and the passage of a uniform law to embrace the cases of all those who should be deserving of this sort of justice from their country.

In 1828, General Harrison was ap-

pointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. He arrived at Bogota, and entered on the duties of his mission, but was presently recalled by General Jackson.

Since his return from South America, he has lived retired upon his farm at North Bend. Having never been rich, and having spent a large part of his property in the service of his country, as a means of providing for those dependent upon him, and of supporting that plain but ample hospitality in which he has ever indulged, he accepted the office of Clerk of the Courts for the County in which he resides. In the same way, and for similar reasons, ex-President Monroe accepted the office and discharged the duties of a justice of the peace, a respectable and independent course, which the rich and luxurious may ridicule, but which no true republican can fail to approve.

In 1835, without previous concert or arrangement, and without the assistance of any party machinery, Gen. Harrison was unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and notwithstanding there were two other opposition candidates in the field, he received a larger vote than the entire Opposition had been able to muster at either of the previous elections since that of 1828.

In every public station which he has held, whether as Territorial Delegate, Territorial Governor, Indian Commissioner, Major General in the Army, Representative in Congress, Senator in Congress, or Foreign Minister, he has discharged the duties of it with determined zeal and untiring industry; and, more yet, with a patriotic self devotion and an inflexible honesty which, after all, are the best qualifications for public office.

At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement in Fayetteville, on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were appointed Commissioners, by whom subscription, to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, were to be opened in their respective Counties, viz:

*Montgomery.*—James Allen, J. Garner, P. Martin, John H. Montgomery, S. H. Christian.

*Richmond.*—J. C. McLaurin, Alfred Dockery, F. P. Leak, J. Leak.

*Anson.*—John A. McRea, Thomas M. Waddill, Thomas D. Park, S. W. Cole, John Medley.

*Mecklenburg.*—P. Caldwell, W. J. Alexander, J. Erwin, John H. Wheeler, J. W. Alford.

*Cabarrus.*—D. M. Barringer, J. Pifer, Gen. Allen, George Kiatts, W. S. Harris.

*Randolph.*—R. W. Long, D. A. Davis, William Chambers, Robert Macnamara, H. C. Jones.

*Davie.*—R. M. Pearson, J. Cooke, C. Harbin, John Clemon, Thomas McNeely.

*Davidson.*—W. R. Holt, J. L. Hargrave, Roswell A. King, Charles Brumwell.

*Randolph.*—John Long, H. B. Elliott, Alexander Gray, Jesse Harper, Johnathan Worth.

*Guilford.*—Ralph Gorrel, Geo. C. Mendenhall, James T. Morehead, John M. Dick, J. H. Lindsay.

*Iredell.*—J. P. Caldwell, G. F. Davidson, Sam'l King, Thomas Allison.

*Wilkes.*—Edmund Jones, S. F. Patterson, James Wellborn, Thos. Lenoir, Anderson Mitchell.

Rev. S. COLTON, was appointed General Agent, on the part of the State, to open Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock.

The way they make stump speeches in Wisconsin isn't to be beat. A mysterious sort of a fellow came out for the legislature, the other day, and said that 'to be a good member, one must be all things to all men: a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.' As soon as he had done, a Hoosier looking chap jumps up and says, 'Fellow-Citizen: I, too, am out for the lower house, and I am willing to be a husband to every widow in the Territory—in fine, to be all things to all women, but curse me, if I want votes bad enough to father any body's children but my own.'

*Chicago Democrat*