

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME III.

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Those who advertise by the year will be entitled to a deduction of 33 per cent. provided they pay in advance.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

GEN. HARRISON has these recommendations in his favor—

He is an honest man.

He is a pure patriot.

He is a veteran soldier who has fought for his country.

He is an experienced statesman.

He is pledged to serve but one term elected—thus breaking up the system of Presidential electioneering.

He is a well read scholar, as well as man of excellent practical common sense.

His principles are sound on the leading questions of the day.

He is not a violent partisan, and has no party prejudices or resentments.

He is one of the people, and is for the people.

From the same.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that in supporting Gen. Harrison, we do so, *con amore*. We have always respected his talents, and feel grateful for his services. We do not compare him with Mr. Clay in eminent abilities, or as a distinguished statesman, but we compare him with any man in the nation, for honesty of purpose, integrity of character, and practical common sense.

He would therefore make a safe president. And perhaps, at the present juncture in our history, a man of just such a character, would be the best chief Magistrate we could have. We want a plain, practical, intelligent, honest citizen at the head of affairs.

Gen. Harrison is an economical man and he would administer the government conformably to his disposition.—

He has passed through various high offices, where the means to make a fortune were constantly in his power, and yet he is now in private life, in moderate circumstances. He knows the value of a dollar, and will not suffer thousands to be needlessly squandered.

The more Gen. Harrison's claims are reviewed, the more acceptable will he become. A veteran soldier—an experienced statesman—a practical republican—an honest man—surely, surely, such a citizen cannot be unacceptable to his country.

MR. CLAY.

This distinguished patriot gives his hearty support to the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. He so expressed

ed himself in the Convention, and again at a Dinner given by the Whig members of Congress to such of the Delegates as came on to Washington. He called upon his friends to go with him heart and soul for Harrison and against the mountain of corruption at Washington. [Fayetteville Observer.

Every Whig paper, so far as we have seen or heard, has come out warmly in favor of the Nominations. Every individual Whig we have conversed with, has signified his determination to support it, disappointed as some were at first.—*Id.*

CALCULATIONS.

The New York Courier is sanguine of the election of Gen. Harrison. It gives him the votes of Vermont 7, Massachusetts 14, Connecticut 8, Rhode Island 4, New York, 42, New Jersey 8, Delaware 3, Maryland 10, Kentucky 15, Indiana 9, Ohio 21, Michigan 3, Illinois 5, and Louisiana 5.—154.

The following States may be set down as doubtful: Pennsylvania 30, Virginia 23, North Carolina, 15, Tennessee 15, Georgia 11, South Carolina, 11.—105.

And the following as certain for Van Buren: Maine 10, New Hampshire 7, Alabama 7, Mississippi 4, Missouri 4, Arkansas 3.—35.

At the last election, though Harrison had only been a candidate a few months he received the votes of Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana, Vermont—72. And was only beaten 4000 votes in Pennsylvania.

One circumstance will give the Whigs confidence in this election. They are united upon one candidate.

[Fayetteville Observer.

MR. CLAY.

The following is a copy of the Letter from Mr. Clay, read in the Harrisburg Convention on Saturday the 7th:

Ashland, Nov. 20, 1839.

Gentlemen: The public use which has been made of my name, in connexion with the office of President of the United States, furnishes the motive, as I trust it will form the apology, for this note. I address it to you, because our common residence in the same state appears to me to render you the most appropriate repository and organ of what I wish now to say.

The Convention at Harrisburg to designate candidates of the Opposition to the present Federal Administration, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, has been recommended, and the propriety of it has been generally concurred in by all who agree as to the necessity of a change in the General Administration. It appeared to me to be the best, if not the only practicable method of reconciling and uniting those who, coinciding in the general principle, entertained different views as to the most suitable candidates for those high offices, and I have accordingly frequently expressed, and now repeat the expression of my conviction of the expediency of an entire and cordial acquiescence in the recommendations of the Convention.

In the meantime, appeals directly and indirectly have been made to me by a highly respectable Convention holden in Pennsylvania, and by private individuals, to decline giving my consent to the use of my name, upon the ground that a distinguished citizen of the State of Ohio is the first choice of the Opposition in Pennsylvania, and in the opinion of that Convention would be more likely to conciliate general support than I should. I have been also addressed by various respectable and intelligent citizens of New York, directly and indirectly, recommending me to decline the contest in behalf of another eminent citizen, who has been distinguished in both the military and civil service of the United States.

Whilst I have been thus urgently but respectfully approached, numerous private citizens and public meetings and conventions in various parts of the United States (one of these conventions indeed, in Pennsylvania itself) have done me the honor to express their confidence in me, and to intimate their wishes that I might be the candidate of the Opposition for the office of Chief Magistrate.

It is perfectly manifest that I cannot comply with all these conflicting opinions and wishes, nor, I apprehend, with any one of them, without disobliging the others.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, I have thought it most advisable to leave to the Convention at Harrisburg the free selection of candidates as being the assembly to which, by common consent, that important duty has been referred. Representing, as it probably will, all parts of the United States bringing together the feelings and views of all, and comparing and weighing the local information which it will derive from every portion, it will be most competent to make a nomination acceptable to the great majority of its constituents.

That it will be faithful to the high trust confided to its judgment and patriotism cannot be doubted; and having a full view of the whole ground, it will be more likely to make a selection agreeable to the great body of the Opposition than any separate convention could do, however enlightened and patriotic it may be. If the Pennsylvania Convention, to which I have just alluded, be right in supposing that the distinguished citizen whom it prefers would be more likely to be successful than any other, he ought to be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention should it entertain the same opinion.

With a just and proper sense of the high honor of being voluntarily called to the office of President of the United States by a great, free and enlightened People, and profoundly grateful to those of my fellow-citizens who are desirous to see me placed in that exalted and responsible station, I must, nevertheless say, in entire truth and sincerity, that if the deliberations of the Convention shall lead them to the choice of another as the candidate of the Opposition, far from feeling any discontent, the nomination will have my best wishes, and receive my cordial support.

And, gentlemen, I hope that you, my friends and neighbors, will excuse the liberty I take in expressing to you my anxious desire that, discarding all attachment or partiality to me, and guided solely by the motive of rescuing our country from the dangers which now encompass it, you will heartily unite in the selection of that citizen, although it should not be me, who may appear to be most likely, by his selection, to bring about a salutary change in the administration of the General Government—a change without which we shall be mocked by the forms, and strip of the substantial benefits of free institutions.

From the tenor of this note, I scarcely need observe that you are at perfect liberty to make such use of it as in your discretion may seem proper.

I am, with high respect, your friend,
HENRY CLAY.

To Governor Thomas Metcalf, Gen. Leslie Combes, and the other Delegates from Kentucky to the Harrisburg Convention.

Extract from Mr. Clay's Speech at a Public Dinner at Washington City:

"It," continued Mr. Clay, with great earnestness of manner,—"If I have friends,—friends connected with me by

the ties of blood, by my regard of common friendship,—if I have any one who loves me I assure them that they cannot do me a better service than to follow my example, and vote heartily as I shall, for the nomination which has been made." (Immense applause.) "Talk not of sacrifice," said Mr. Clay. "What is a public man worth to the country,—in what does he show his patriotism if he is not always ready to sacrifice himself for his country. There has been no sacrifice. We have not been contending for Henry Clay, for William Henry Harrison, for Daniel Webster, or for Winfield Scott. No!—we have been contending for principles. Not men, but principles, are our rules of action. Look not then to Harrisburg but to the White House—not to the nomination, but to the mountain of corruption which is designed to overthrow,—not to the man who has been nominated, but to the Goths and Vandals at the Capitol. William Henry Harrison and John Tyler are medicine which will cure us of the sacrifice, if sacrifice there be, but there is none—Go home then, gentlemen of the Convention, remembering what you have seen here.

Tell your constituents of the nomination—of a bleeding Constitution—of the Executive power against which we are waging a war of extermination—of Executive machinery and Executive favor—of one President nominating his successor, and that successor his successor. Tell them to put forth all the energies they possess to relieve the land from the curse which rests upon it; and if they can then be indifferent, from that moment they cease to be patriots.

As a striking commentary upon the defamation heaped upon General Harrison by the Globe, and re-echoed by the Enquirer and the Locofoco meeting at Richmond last week, the Whig of that city copies the following extract from a speech of Col. R. M. Johnson, in the House of Representatives:

Nati. Intelligencer.

Col Johnson said:

"Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life, and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General Officer. He was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

The people have now the opportunity of electing a plain, honest farmer—a deserving old soldier—to the highest office in their gift. After gloriously fighting their battles, and filling various civil stations in which he could have amassed perhaps millions by dishonor—he stands before his countrymen with a pure heart, clean hands and upright conscience—poor in purse, it is true, but of spotless integrity. He asks at their hands nothing but their confidence; and can it, will it be withheld? Will the people suffer the charge of ingratitude to be imputed to them? Will they reject the claims of a man, who has devoted the prime of his life to promote their interest and happiness, and let obscurity and poverty be his reward in the decline of life? No—the impulse has been given, and the public voice will bear, as on the four winds of Heaven, the name of *William Henry Harrison*, from one extremity of the Union to the other.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Speaking of the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, the Wheeling Times says—"The next pull will be a long pull a strong pull, and a pull altogether."—We have before had long pulls & strong pulls, but never had a pull altogether.—Let this be remembered. *A pull altogether*, and this tottering administration must come down.

WAR! WAR!—In addition to the Indian war raging in Florida, and the honorable war in Congress, we have a very respectable Dutch war on hand in the state of New York. We gave a brief account of its origin in our last, but did not think it would become so serious. [Fayetteville Observer.

It appears that since the death of the old patroon, (General Van Rensselaer,) whose immense landed estates lie in the counties adjacent to Albany, the tenants, to the number of some thousands, have come to the sage conclusion that they have paid rent long enough, and that the land ought to belong to themselves, instead of the heirs of the man who bought it. They therefore refused to pay the young patroon his rents, and when he sent the Sheriff after them; they set him at defiance, and threatened to lay violent hands on him. He summoned the posse, to the number of several hundreds, who twice essayed to bring the insurgents to terms, without effect. They were said to be armed, with two field pieces, and other arms and ammunition. In this stage of the business, the Governor ordered out the militia, and issued a Proclamation calling upon the insurgents to come to their senses before it was too late. This happily had a good effect.

The sheriff was allowed to serve his process, (which emanated from the Supreme Court,) and the militia were disbanded.

Short Almanac for the year 1840.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY				1	2	3	4
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MARCH							1
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APRIL							1
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NOVEMBER							1
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DECEMBER							1
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