

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

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

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TERMS.

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CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

The Globe of Friday night, announced that General Scott had undoubtedly been nominated at Harrisburg, in consequence of the Whigs of the New York delegation, 18 in number, holding a caucus, and writing to the New York members of the Harrisburg Convention a formal letter recommending the nomination of that distinguished citizen. And then with a view of exciting the friends of General Harrison against the supposed nomination of Scott, makes the following admission and appeal:

"General Harrison, with what mockery have you been treated! When there was a battle to fight, your party took you for its leader. While victory was perching on its banners, you were to be unceremoniously thrust aside, to make way for Mr. Clay. And now, when they have another battle to fight, behold, in contempt of your popularity, your devotion, and your feelings, they must have a new leader in the person of another military chieftain!

"But what honor or honesty is there in a party which can so readily abandon both its principles and its leaders?"

"This is not a movement of the people composing one of our great political parties, but of certain politicians. It does not emanate from our farmers, mechanics, or merchants, from our valleys, our plains, or our cities; but from a little band of politicians; from a caucus room at Washington!

"Will not all good Whigs obey the mandates, turn about, wheel about and jump Jim Crow?"

What a beautiful admission is here! Behold the organ of the Administration no sooner imagines Scott nominated, than it admits the patriotic "devotion" of General Harrison, and that his nomination is desired by the "People," and if made, would have emanated "from our Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, from our Valleys, our Plains and our Cities!" And then again, the people are to be called upon to "turn about, wheel about and jump Jim Crow!"

How beautiful, how refined, how classical, and withal how very true! For once, Mr. \$200,000 Globe, you have "calculated without your host." The people have not been asked to "turn about," but the Harrisburg Convention has said to them: "In 1836, without organization or previous concert, you, the people, brought forward General Harrison, and without an effort, came with a few votes of defeating the Spoils candidate for the Presidency; we now place before you the same veteran Hero and Statesman for your suffrages, in the

full conviction that his nomination is demanded by "our Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants;" and it is loudly called "for by a voice which cannot be mistaken, from our Valleys, our Plains and our Cities."—*New York Courier.*

GENERAL WM. H. HARRISON.

Who is he? What has he been? What Will he be?

Harrison, at nineteen years of age, received a commission from Washington. In July of that year, (1792.) he received the thanks of General Wayne, in a battle with the Indians, and was appointed his Aid-de-Camp!

In 1796, he was appointed Secretary of the North Western Territory by Washington.

In his twenty-fifth year, he was elected to Congress.

He was afterwards appointed Governor of Indiana by Thomas Jefferson!

In 1811, he defeated the forces of the Indians under Tecumseh, and gained the victory of Tippecanoe!

1812, he was appointed Major General by the patriotic Madison! In the same year he defeated the British in various encounters—and won the victory of Fort Meigs! In September he invaded Canada, captured Malden, overtook the British in their flight, over the memorable fifth of October, defeated them, and won the victory of the Thames!

After the war, he was again elected to Congress as a Representative.

In 1824, he was elected to the Senate of the United States.

In 1826, he was appointed Minister to South America.

After this, following the example of the illustrious Washington, he retired to his Farm in the Valley of the Ohio, and has since pursued the humble, but independent occupation of a Farmer.

In 1835 he was nominated to the first office in the People's gift, and received the largest popular vote ever given under similar circumstances.

In December, 1839, he was again nominated for the same office by one of the most talented Conventions, that ever assembled in this country, and

In 1840, the American People WILL TAKE CARE OF HIM.

Pennsylvania Enquirer.

Hear what Simon Snider, the honest hearted democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, in his message to the Legislature, said of the gallant General Harrison in 1813:

"The blessings of thousands of women and children, rescued from the scarping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on HARRISON, and his army."

Of the eight American Presidents, the names of four have ended in "on;" this has suggested the following:

The last "ON DIT" on hearing the news from Harrisburg.

The course of fair America is "on." Her names proclaim it one by one. First in the list shines Washington "on," Succeeded soon by Jeffers "on," Whose mantle fell on Madis "on," "On" still filled the trump of fame, And answering far her Jacks "on" came. Fate leads the willing, drags the unwilling "on."

So let the welkin ring for HARRISON "ON."

Iowa City.—The Capital of Iowa Territory, which has only been laid out about three months, already contains twenty dwellings, and two good taverns.

Fair words break no bones but foul words many a one.

MONEY FOR THE INDIANS.

Capt. Wm. Armstrong, Principal disbursing Agent for the Indians west of Arkansas, arrived here on Monday last, on the Trident, with \$200,000 for the payment of annuities due the Indians.—About \$125,000 was in specie, and the balance in bills on the Citizen's Bank of New Orleans. He left on the Trident, for the Indian country.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

The Mobile Journal states that two bars of gold, worth about a thousand dollars, were exhibited in that office, procured from a mine in Randolph co., Alabama. It is, without doubt, a continuation of the auriferous vein of North Carolina and Georgia.

Wilmington Chronicle.

DREADFUL STORM.

A perfect Hurricane from the North East prevailed on the coast of New England and New York, on the night of the 15th instant.

The U. S. Gazette, states "a large number of vessels rode out the gale, the greater portion of which cut away their masts. It appears that there were TWENTY-TWO TOTAL WRECKS THIRTY-TWO VESSELS DISMasted, DRIFTED OUT OF THE HARBOR, TWENTY ASCERTAINED DEATHS."

Death from a Corn stalk.—On Monday last, near Schuylkill, Sixth and Lombard st., as a lad 14 years of age named Pollock, was engaged in some active play with other boys, in getting over a fence in a hurry, he accidentally fell upon a sharp, upright cornstalk, which entered his groin and caused his death in twenty-four hours after. A more singular cause of death we have seldom heard.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Mr. Joshua Spain, a stage driver, came to his death in Tarborough, a few days ago, very suddenly, by a kick in the abdomen from a horse. He lived only about half an hour.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Bench—the Bar—the Press.—In these three words, says some one, consists the germ of a nation's liberty.—If the first is pure and just, the second independent and firm, and the third free and untrammelled, no people can ever be permanently enslaved; but it either the bench or the bar try to control the press, they will find their own power shaken to the very centre.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

The Currency question—the Tariff—the Disposition of the Public Lands—the North Eastern Boundary. The defence of the Southern and Western frontiers from the attacks of Indians. The apportionment of representation under the census of 1840.—These subjects, together with balls, soirees, dinners, and wines, quarrels, and a duel or so, will fully occupy the members during the present session.—*Sussex Register.*

MR. MOREHEAD.

The Carolina Watchman says:—

"There are few men who combine so many popular qualities as John M. Morehead. Highly gifted by nature, he has acquired much scientific and practical information. With an eloquence, strong, clear, and convincing, he combines the rare qualities of genuine wit. He is honorable to the "minutest title"—brave—manly—generous & affable. His moral qualities have never been questioned. His social qualities would be a hindrance to almost any one else in their march thro' life, but no blandishment of pleasure—no allurements of business or duty calls. He is such a man as we delight to honor, and such a one as the people always are willing to advance.

But such as he is, it must be said to his honor, he has made himself. He was once a poor boy on the banks of the Dan River working to get a little money, to enable him to go to a Latin School.—Now he would confer distinction on the office for which he is presented to the public. We therefore, say that in this, as well as many other things else, the late Convention have done well."

LETTER FROM GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

To the Hon. Harmar Denny.

North Bend, 2d Dec. 1839.

Dear Sir:—As it is probable that you have by this time returned to Pittsburgh, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Philadelphia, containing the proceedings of the National Democratic Anti-masonic Convention, which lately convened in that city. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, I read the Resolution, unanimously adopted, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States. This is the second time that I have received from that patriotic party of which you yourself are a distinguished member, the highest evidence of confidence that can be given to a citizen of our Republic. I would attempt to describe my sense of obligations I owe them, if I were not convinced that any language which I could command, would fall far short of what I really feel. If, however, the wishes of the Convention should be realized, and if I should be the choice of those who are opposed to the present administration, and success should attend their efforts, I shall have it in my power to manifest my gratitude, in a manner more acceptable to those whom you represent, than by any professions of it which I could at this time make. I mean by exerting my utmost efforts to carry out the principles set forth in their resolutions, by arresting the progress of those measures "destructive to the prosperity of the people, and tending to the subversion of their liberties," and substituting for them, those sound democratic republican doctrines, upon which the administration of Jefferson and Madison were conducted.

Among the principles proper to be adopted by an Executive sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance:—

I. To confine his service to a single term.

II. To disclaim all right of control over the public Treasury, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry out the public service, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

III. That he should never attempt to influence the Elections, either by the People or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them, than by giving their own votes when they possess the right of voting.

IV. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of Bills, to, 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or of individuals. 3d. Such as, involving deep interest, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation, or reference to the will of the people; to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

V. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

VI. That in removals from office, of those who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal should always be communicated to the person removed, and, if he request it, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made.

And last but not least in importance,

VII. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of Legislation, but leave the whole business of making the laws for the Union to be done by the department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard. A community of power in the Executive Departments must necessarily lead to dangerous commutations and greatly to the advantage of a President desirous of extending his power. Such a constitution could never have been contemplated by those who framed it, as they well knew that those who propose the bills will always take care of themselves, or the interest of their constituents; and hence the provision in the constitution, borrowed

from that of England, restricting the originating of Revenue bills to the immediate representatives of the people. So far from agreeing in opinion with the distinguished character who lately retired from the Presidency, that Congress should have applied to him for a project of a Banking System, I think that such an application would have manifested not only great subserviency upon the part of that body, but an unpardonable ignorance of the chief danger to be apprehended from such an institution. That danger unquestionably consists in an union of interest between the Executive and the Bank. Would an ambitious incumbent of the Executive chair neglect so favorable an opportunity as the preparing of the law would give him to insert in its provisions to secure his influence over it! In the authority given to the President by the constitution "to recommend to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," it was certainly never intended that the measures he recommended should be presented in a shape suited for the immediate decision of the Legislature.

The sages who made the constitution too well knew the advantages which the crown of England derived from the exercise of this power by its ministers, to have intended it to be used by our chief magistrate, or the heads of department under his control. The boasted principle of the English constitution, that the democratic branch of the government was not only necessary to relieve money from the people, but that it was its unavoidable prerogative also to originate all the bills for that purpose, is true in theory as in the letter, but rendered utterly false and nugatory in effect, by the participation of the ministers of the crown in the detail of Legislation. Indeed the influence they derived from sitting as members of the House of Commons, and from wielding the immense patronage of the crown (constitutional or usurped) gives them the power over that body, that renders plausible at least the base flattery, or as it is more probable, the intended sarcasms of Sir Walter Raleigh, in an address to James the 1st, that the demand of the sovereign upon the Commons for pecuniary aid, was intended only "that the tax might seem to come from themselves," whereas the inference is, it was really laid by the sovereign himself.

Having thus given you my opinion of things which might be done, and others which might not be done, by a President coming into power by the support of those of the people who are opposed to the principles upon which the present administration is conducted, you will see that I have omitted one, which is deemed by many of as much importance as any other. I allude to the appointment of members of Congress to office by the President. The Constitution contains no prohibition of such appointments, no doubt because its authors could not believe in its necessity, from the purity of character which was manifested by those who had the confidence of the people at that period. It is, however, an opinion very generally entertained by the opposition party, that the country would have escaped much of the evil under which it has suffered for some years past, if the constitution had contained a provision of that kind.—Having had no opportunity of personal observation on the conduct of the administration for the last ten years, I am unable to decide upon the truth or error of this opinion. And I should be very willing that the known subserviency of the Legislature to the Executive, in several memorable instances, should be accounted for in a way somewhat less injurious to the character of our country and Republicanism itself, than by the admission that the Fathers of the land, the trusted servants of a virtuous people, could be seduced from the path of duty and honor, by the paltry trappings and emoluments of depending offices. But if the evil really exists, and if there be good reason to believe that its source is to be found in the corruptibility of the members of the Legislature, an effectual remedy cannot be too soon applied.

And it happens in this case that there is a choice of remedies. One of those, however, is in my opinion free from the objections which might be offered to the other. The one to which I object is that which the late President has been