

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME IV.

ASHEBORO, (N. C.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1840.

NUMBER 1.

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.

A 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 16 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 1/3 percent, provided they pay in advance.

MOREHEAD AND SAUNDERS

The two parties are now fairly arrayed against each other in this State. The Judge is judge no longer, but has resigned to prepare himself for the battle;—and, we confidently believe, to incur a Waterloo defeat. As to Morehead, he must undoubtedly be elected, for he is a true Whig—has a thorough knowledge of political jurisprudence—and is emphatically "one of the people," deeply interested in the well-being of his State,—for he does not blush to be found laboring. He is one of those who do not hope to rise by prayer alone, or like him in *Esop*, when his cart was mired, lay flat on his back, and cried "Help Hercules!" but he puts his shoulder to the wheel and then calls on Hercules. The body as well as mind is placed in requisition; and this, added to untiring energy, industry and strict integrity, makes the man worthy the confidence of a State. Such a man is John M. Morehead. His superior could scarce be found within the limits of the State, and we dare say that in his own and surrounding counties where he is intimately known, he will command more votes on account of personal respect and attachment than were ever received by any other candidate before him.

He of the White House will ere long be obliged to confer some office upon Mr. Saunders in consideration of his great disregard of self in resigning a certainty for an uncertainty—a Judgeship for a blank. It would be cruel, and ungenerous withal, to allow him to go unrewarded.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

JUDGE SAUNDERS'S POLITICS.

The Raleigh Register hits the Tory candidate hard in the following remembrance:—*Fayetteville Observer.*

"There was a time, when the nomination of Judge Saunders would doubtless, have commanded our feeble support. We allude to the period when we were both striving, with all our might, to defeat Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and joined heartily in the prediction of our ally of the 'Richmond Enquirer,' that 'his election would be a curse to the country.' We should think this bitter opposition to the 'Old Hero,' together with the fact, that he voted for Mr. Crawford in the House of representatives, after his State had gone for Gen. Jackson—and the additional fact, that next to Crawford he preferred Adams—would not sit well on the stomachs of some who are now called upon to support him. Unless, indeed, his subsequent devotion to the Chief has atoned for it—a devotion so profound, as to induce him to sanction all his exterminating intentions towards the Nullifiers a party whose support he now calculates on, and for whose fealty, we are informed, some member of the Convention vouched."

Mr. Tallmadge is re-elected Senator from the State of New York.

From the *Huntington (Tenn.) Advertiser.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Globe asserted not long ago that the difference between the Whigs and Van Buren party consisted in this—that the latter removed a public officer as soon as he was discovered to be a defaulter, but the Whigs only hugged him the closer. The following is a fine comment on this, and shows whether they were removed by the "party in power" as soon as their defalcations were discovered, or whether retained in office for years after their delinquencies were known to the Secretary of the Treasury—and one at least re-appointed while known to be a defaulter! Now, read, you administration men.

"R. H. Sterling, Receiver of Public Monies, Choctaw, Miss. March 25, 1834, the Secretary wrote to him complaining of negligence in making monthly returns, and threatening to report him to the Executive. May 19, 1834, the Secretary wrote again. Feb. 28, 1835, again. March 17, 1835, again. Feb. 4, 1836, again. His defalcation \$10,733.70.

"James T. Pollock, Receiver of Public Monies, Crawfordsville, Indiana.—The first letter of complaint to this officer from the Secretary of the Treasury is dated Nov. 11, 1837. The next Jan. 8, 1838. The next, April 14, 1838. The next and last, May 10, 1838. Defalcation, \$14,891.98.

"Wm. Linn, Receiver of Public Monies, Vandalia, Illinois. First letter complaining that the monies in his hands were not deposited, is dated June 23, 1834. This letter states that there was in Linn's hands on 31st March, 1834, \$10,643.49; on 30th April, \$12,453.32; on the 1st of May \$15,505.10; yet on 31st of May no more than \$3,099 was deposited. The next letter of complaint is dated Oct. 23, 1834. The next Dec. 4. The next Feb. 12, 1835; Sept. 10, Dec. 31, Feb. 4, 1836; July 25, Nov. 3, 1837; Dec. 8, and Jan. 26, 1838, the latter accepting the resignation of Mr. Linn, a defaulter in the sum of \$55,962.06. Then comes

"W. P. Harris, Receiver of Public Monies at Columbus, Miss. The first letter of complaint to him is dated Jan. 15, 1834; the subsequent ones bear date as follows: Feb. 7, 1834; March 6, March 17, June 25, May 19, Feb. 6, 1835; Feb. 28, March 17, June 25, and Aug. 28. This informs Mr. Harris that the President has instructed the Secretary to say that if his returns are not made by the 10th of Oct. he will then be dismissed from office. The next letter from the Secretary is dated Sept. 22, 1835, which says "your return for the month of July last has been received today, and shows a large amount on hand not deposited," and requires the deposit to be made. Then comes the famous letter from John F. H. Claiborne, late member of Congress, to the President, in which he says that "many of the early and constant friends of the Administration in this have heard with much state regret and sorrow, that Gen. Harris is to consider himself dismissed unless his returns are made before the 1st of Oct."—that "Gen. H. is one of the main pillars of the democratic cause, and one of the earliest and most distinguished friends in Mississippi. His family and connexions are extremely influential, and all of them are co-operating with us in the arduous struggle which we are now making." Whereupon, instead of being dismissed from office, he was informed by a letter from Secretary

Woodbury, dated Oct. 12, 1835, that he was to be retained! Then again follow letters of complaint under the following dates:—Nov. 25, 1835; Feb. 4, 1836; March 28, 1836; the latter very threatening:—June 6, 1836, requesting him to deposit the balance, \$128,584.70, then in his hands, and saying, "it is painful to be obliged to ask you so often for explanations." Then follows Mr. Harris' resignation, dated Aug. 7, 1836, so that after all the complaints and threatenings of Mr. Woodbury, who, as well as the President, knew him to be a defaulter for a long time, and for a large amount, he was never removed. A amount of Harris' defalcation \$109,170.08."

All this not only gives the *fauxhood* to the Globe's assertions, but exhibits the rottenness and corruption of this Administration! Harris was known to be a defaulter for years for a large amount—and was retained in office, and re-appointed—and for what? For his influence and that of his connexions and friends to the Administration!! The public good, it seems, was not consulted at all—but what? The party's interest!! What deep depravity and corruption! Democrats how; can you conscientiously support it? You cannot—you cannot!

"In all ages and in all countries, it has been observed that the cultivators of the soil are those who are the least willing to part with their rights, and submit to the will of a master."

WM. H. HARRISON.

The People of the United States—May they ever remember that to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1839.

There is a new member here from Missouri, by the name of Jamison, who has set himself up as Sir Oracle upon points of order, and like all such wiscacres, is himself eternally committing the grossest possible blunders, to his own chagrin and the merriment of the House. He raised a point of order yesterday to the effect that, after the House had agreed to go into an election of officers on a particular day, a motion to postpone to a future period as indefinitely was not in order. No one can fail to see the absurdity of this position. In discussing it, he said that the House could not rescind or postpone the order. He had decided to do a particular thing on a particular day, and she must do it. Mr. STANLY rose and said, that as the member from Missouri had been discussing the *gender* of the house, and had settled to his own satisfaction that it was *feminine*, he moved that *she* adjourn! I have never witnessed a better joke, or one more generally relished, than this. It produced unrestrained laughter from all sides of the house, and from all parties.—*Whig.*

SCORE ONE.

Mr. Senator Strange, has actually made a speech against the bill for the armed occupation of Florida, although Benton is his father, and it is supposed to be a favored measure at the White House. In commencing his speech, Mr. Strange said:—
"He begged that it might not be understood, in opposing this measure, that he was about to retreat from the Administration, or even go to that 'half-way House,' which, like the lion's feast, exhibited tracks going, but none returning. He said that when the author of the bill (Mr. Benton) brought in an array of facts, that no one could withstand him, and he had often witnessed with pleasure the well dealt blows of that Senator. On the present occasion, however, he was sorry to differ from him, but he had many objections to this bill, particularly its want of economy, and its inefficiency to carry out its proposed intention."

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered, during the present Term, in the following cases: By Ruffin, Chief Justice, in *den on dem.* of Zachariah Candler, v. Eli Lunsford, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. In *State v. John Harshaw*, from Burke, affirming the judgment below.

By Daniel, Judge, in *Thomas S. Deaver, v. J. M. Rice*, Adm. from Buncombe, reversing the judgment below, and granting a new trial. John Osborne, v. E. H. Cunningham, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Alfred Hofer, v. John Irwin and others, from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgment below, and granting a new trial. James Thompson, v. David W. Saunders from Onslow, reversing the judgment below, and granting a new trial. Joseph S. Jones, v. Thomas J. Judkins, from Warren, affirming the judgment below.

By Gaston, Judge, in *den on dem.* of John Hardin, v. Francis Beatty, and Dowell Hague, from Richford, reversing the judgment below, and granting a new trial. Butler S. White, v. George White, Sen., from Iredell, affirming the judgment below. William White, v. George White, from Iredell, affirming the judgment below. Alex. Donaldson, v. John Benton, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below. Jesse A. Dawson, v. Mark H. Petway, from Halifax, setting aside the judgment for the Plaintiff below, and entering judgment for the Defendant.

The intelligence of Gen. Harrison's nomination arrived at Indianapolis when the Ia. Legislature was in session. The news was proclaimed aloud by a strong-voiced Whig near the door of the capitol, and the effect upon the loco loco members was prodigious. Had a bombshell descended through the roof of the Capitol and exploded at their feet, they could not have been more appalled.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Locofoco philosophy is to make every thing a subject of rejoicing. The editor of the State Paper says that, on the whole, he is glad his party were defeated in New York, because, if they had not been—something else would have been "to pay." It was pretty much so with old father Hodge, over the mountain. His son Ben came in one day and said,

"Father, that old black sheep has got two lambs."
"Good," says the old man, "that's the most profitable sheep on the farm."
"But one on 'em's dead," added Ben.
"I'm glad on't," says the father, "it'll be better for the old sheep."
"But 'other's dead too," says Ben.
"So much the better," rejoins Hodge, "she'll make a grand piece of mutton in the fall."
"Yes—but the old sheep's dead too," exclaims Ben.
"Dead!—dead!—what, the old sheep dead!" cries old Hodge; "that's good, darn her!—she always was an ugly old scamp."—*Middlebury People's Press.*

THE PARTY IN TROUBLE.

There seems to be some differences brewing between the Loco-Focos, the pure and unadulterated advocates of the Tom Benton humbug, and their allies, the pretended friends of the people, the old federalists of former days—between the Hugo-Paws and Butt Enders, the men who fought for the spoils, and the men who got them. The *New Era* of Friday has this significant paragraph: "If the President sustains us, we sustain him; if not, why, we *know the man* upon whom New York will unite." In another paragraph we find the following: "The people of New York will be true to the democratic cause, whoever may be nominated for the Presidency of the United States, whether it be Benton or Van Buren." New York's "favorite son" is certainly in a bad way.

Empire State.

Daniel Sirgeon has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Mr. McKean. He was elected by a unanimous party vote (after a previous caucus decision.)

Curious Case of Divorce.—In the Senate of New York, on Friday, Mr. Tallmadge reported a bill to divorce David Frost from his wife. The bill relates to a notable case of conjugal infelicity, which made a good deal of noise here last winter. It seems that this Mrs. Eveline Frost was a short time since a young single lady with a lover named—but no matter. This lover grew tired of her, after an acquaintance of great intimacy and affection, and devised a plan to get rid of her. Says he to Eveline "There's old Frost—a simple, rusty old fellow—would give his two eyes to marry you; do you just coax him on to do so, and when the ceremony is just beginning, I will step in, take you out of his hands, and marry you myself. It will be such a good joke, that all the country will go into convulsions upon it." (The lady bit, or was bitten; executed her part of the Beau's Stratagem; but when the proper time came, Lothario did not step in, and Miss Eveline became Mrs. Frost, before she knew it—all the time hoping that the next minute would bring Lothario to the rescue, and thinking only of him. The moment she was told she had become Mrs. Frost, she spurned him and his, and has never thought of recognizing or treating him as her husband. On the contrary, she declares herself devoted to the false Lothario, and him alone. David Frost, who was in raptures with the thought of taking to his arms a bouncing blooming bride, but whose "Dead Sea fruits" have tempted the eye but to "to ashes on the lip," now cries might for a divorce. Ought he not to have it?—
"Mr. Speaker, I confirm he ought."
N. Y. Signal.

As deep as the snow has fallen this year, however, it is not a circumstance to a fall they once had in New Hampshire. At the time we speak of, a man was going along upon the top of the snow when he suddenly went down a chimney, unseen by him, and landed upon a hot fire. He never lost his presence of mind but immediately asked the lady of the house *what she had for breakfast.*

A MONSTER.

A hog, just two years old, raised by Mr. Herren Newel, of this town, was killed last week, and weighed, net, *five hundred and fifty pounds!* Can any of our North Carolina farmers beat this?—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A string Position.—Gentlemen of the Jury: There are four points in this case; in the first place we contend that we never had the plaintiff's horse; second, that we paid him for the use of his horse; third, he agreed to let us use the horse for his keeping, without any charge; and fourth that the horse he mentions was a jackass.

An agent soliciting subscribers for the life of Bonaparte, showed his prospectus to a man who read "one dollar in boards or one dollar and twenty-five cents in sheep." After considering for a moment, he replied that when he should be called on for pay, he might not have boards or sheep on hand, and he would not subscribe.

We find the following in our exchange papers. It is good philosophy: "I heard the hammer of a mechanic, that owes me, at 4 o'clock this morning; I'll trust him till April."
"I saw another, yesterday afternoon, who has plenty of work on hand, lounging at the door of a grog shop; I'll have him before the equite next week."

WITTY REPARTEE.

A Frenchman once trading in the market, was interrupted by an impertinent would-be waggish sort of a fellow, who ridiculed him by imitating his imperfect manner of speaking the English. After patiently listening to him for some time, the Frenchman coolly replied, "Mine fine friend, you vud do vell to stop now; for if Samson had made no better use of de jaw-bone of an *Ass* dan you do, he vud never have killed so many Philistines."

Virginia.—Mr. McCarty, (Whig) is elected to Congress; vice Gen. Merced, declined.