

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

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

VOLUME IV.

ASHEBOROUGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1840.

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BENJAMIN SWAIM.

TERMS.

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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 per cent. 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 per cent. provided they pay in advance.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 18, 1840.

Brandy, peach, 45 a 50, ditto, apple, 40 a 45, Bacon, 08 a 10, Beeswax 25, Butter 15 a 20, Bale Rope 8 a 10, Coffee 12 1/2 a 13 1/2, Cotton 6 a 8, Cotton Yarn 10 a 22, Cotton Bagging, 20 a 25, Corn 40 a 50, Copperas, 3 1/2 a 4, Candles, F. F. 17 a 00, Flour, new, \$4 a \$5 1/2, Feathers 40, Flaxseed, \$1 a \$1 10, Hides, Green 4 a 5, ditto dry 12 1/2 a 14, Iron 5 a 5 1/2, Lard, 10, Lime, \$2 1/2 a \$2 1/2, Lead, bar, 8 a 9 1/2, Mackerel 00, Molasses 33 a 37, Oats, 25 a 30, Oil, Linseed, 80, Nails, cut, 6 1/2 a 7, Powder, keg, \$6 1/2, Rags 2 1/2, Sugar, brown, 9 a 12, Lump, 16, Loaf 18 a 20, Salt, 75 a 00, per sack \$2 1/2 a \$2 1/2, Tallow 10, Tin, box, \$14, Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 4 1/2, Wheat 80, Whiskey 30 a 35, Wool 15 a 20.

CHERAW, S. C., Nov. 18.

Bacon 08 a 09, Beeswax 20 a 23, Coffee 12 1/2 a 15, Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, Corn 50 a 63, Flour \$5 50 a \$6 00, Feathers 40 a 45, Iron 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, Lime \$4 a \$4 1/2, Molasses 40 a 45, Nails, cut, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2, Sugar 8 a 12 1/2, Salt, sack, \$2 75.

Special Act.

To all whom it may concern.

APPLICATION will be made at the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, after thirty days from this date, for an act authorizing the Superior Court of Randolph County at Spring term 1841, to sit two weeks. It is believed by the citizens of the county that such a provision will enable the Court to clear out the docket, (which is now immensely large, particularly in state cases,) and that we can then get along very well by holding court one week only, as heretofore.

MANY CITIZENS.

November 20, 1840.

Standing Accounts.

THOSE indebted to me by Book account should recollect that I will continue, as heretofore; to charge interest invariably on all accounts of more than twelve months standing.

JESSE HINSHAW.

New Salem, 6th mo. 1840. tf.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Raleigh Register, of Nov. 17.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of North Carolina convened in this City yesterday at the new Capitol, about 3 o'clock, P. M.—The attendance was very full in both branches.

In the Senate, Col. A. Joyner, of Halifax (Whig) was chosen Speaker on the first trial, having received 27 votes out of 49.

Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, was the opposing Candidate, and received 21 votes.

Thomas G. Stone, of Franklin, was elected Principal Clerk, and Henry W. Miller, of this City, Clerk Assistant, without opposition.

Jehu Crews, of Stokes, was elected Principal Doorkeeper, and Green Hill of Wake, assistant.

In the House of Commons, William A. Graham, Esq of Orange (Whig) was chosen Speaker on motion, without the formality of a vote. Charles Manly, of this City, was chosen Principal Clerk and Edmund B. Ereeman, of the same place, Clerk Assistant.

In the Commons, Messrs. Finch and Anderson were elected Doorkeepers—the former Principal, and the latter Assistant.

We predict a harmonious and useful session. The Whigs feel no disposition to rejoice immoderately over the vanquished, and our Van Buren friends seem to acquiesce with a good grace in the dogma, that "there's divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." Both parties will, we believe, turn their attention, at once, to such measures as may seem best calculated to elevate the character of the State.



Agricultural.

RATS IN GRAIN.

Mr. David, of Pollockshaus, has proved by experiments more than once repeated, that a sprinkling of garlic strewed amongst any kind of grain, while sheaves are being built into stack, protects them against invasions of rats and all other vermin. So late as last week, when he took in the last of his stack, it became obvious to all on-lookers that not a single particle of grain had been lost, and although terriers were in attendance, they had nothing to hunt.—Rats, when they get into stacks, are exceedingly destructive; and it is consoling to know that an *in terrorem* remedy has been provided, alike simple and cheap.—*Dumfries Courier.*

A CULTIVATED ACRE.

Mr. Drew, editor of the Maine Cultivator, "improves" a single acre of ground with such good husbandry, that he raises sufficient for his own family, of bread-stuff or other produce to buy it with, every kind of garden vegetables and fruit for home consumption, the where-with to fatten his own pork, and the beans to bake with it; potatoes pumpkins, cabbages, &c., comprising useful articles, too many to enumerate, and, by exchanging onions for hay, keeps a cow and makes his own butter. All this he accomplishes by his own labor, on a single acre of ground. He puts on to it eighteen cords of manure, and obtains annually in return thirty or forty bushels of sound corn, sixty or seventy of onions, and other vegetables, and plenty of fruit, &c., as before hinted. Such is the production of a small farm well tilled.

The Sovereign of Morocco has a body guard of 500 men, being all his sons. "The King's Own" would be a good title for this regiment.—*Age.*

MOSES.

"It is but part we see,
And not the Whole."

There is a Jewish tradition concerning Moses beautifully illustrating the thought that one should ever have confidence in the rectitude and wisdom of all the divine dispensations. Tho' a fable, it is not, on account the less instructive. The great prophet, says one of the Jewish Rabbins, was called by God to the top of a high mountain, and there permitted to ask any questions that he pleased as to the government of the universe. In the midst of one of his inquiries, he was commanded to look down upon the plain below, where was a clear spring of water. At this spring a soldier had alighted from his horse to drink. No sooner than he had gone, that a little boy came to the place, and finding a purse that the soldier had dropped, took it up and went away. Soon after there came an infirm old man, with hoary hairs, and weary with age and traveling who having quenched his thirst, sat down to rest by the side of the spring. The soldier, who has by this time missed his purse, returning, demands it of the old man, who affirms that he has not seen it, and appeals to heaven to attest his innocence and the truth of his assertion. The soldier not believing him, kills him on the spot! Moses falls on his face in horror and amazement that such an event should be permitted by God. But the divine voice thus prevents his expostulations: "Be not surprised Moses, that the Judge of all the earth should have suffered this. To you, there is seemingly no reason why that child should be the occasion of the old man's blood being spilt; but know that that same old man, years ago, was the murderer of that child's father! Know that in every dispensation of providence there is some wise design; that in every one the Judge of all the earth will do right.—*N. Y. Observer.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

This extraordinary machine is now being worked on the Great Western Railroad, between Drayton and Paddington; and though no distinct idea of the apparatus can be imparted without plans and draughts of the dial, pipes, rods, &c. of which it is composed, yet the principle will excite unqualified admiration when our readers learn that intelligence is conveyed at the rate of 200,000 miles per second, or 8,000 times quicker than light travels during the same period, by means of electrical currents passing through coils of copper wire, placed immediately behind some fine magnetic needles, made to operate upon a circular series of twenty letters, which indicate such terms, either separately or collectively, as they have been arranged to represent. This telegraph will act both day and night, in all states of the weather, and with a rapidity so superior to the common process, that one minute only is required for the communication of 30 signals.—*Herald.*

ANECDOTE OF MR. ADDISON.

It is related of Mr. Addison, who, though an elegant writer, was too diffident of himself ever to shine as a public speaker, that at the time of debating the Union act in the House of Commons, he rose up, and addressing himself to the Speaker, said, "Mr. Speaker, I conceive,"—but could go no farther; then rising again, he said, "Mr. Speaker, I conceive,"—still unable to proceed, he sat down again. A third time he arose, and was still unable to say any thing more than—"Mr. Speaker, I conceive;"—when a certain young member, who was possessed of more effrontery and volubility, arose, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to find that the Honorable Gentleman over the way has conceived three times, and brought forth nothing."

ANECDOTE OF THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

When Spencer had finished his famous poem of the Fairy Queen, he carried it to the earl of Southampton, the great patron of the poets of those days. The manuscript being sent up to Earl, he read a few pages, and then ordered his servant to give the writer 20l. Reading on, he cried in a rapture, 'carry that man another 20l. more.' But at length, he lost all patience, and said, 'go turn that fellow out of the house, for if I read on I shall be ruined.'

The post office men sometimes see funny things. A letter, with the following superscription, actually passed through the Newton (Wales) post office:—"To wun Nanney Zindred, as wuz wen a wuz singul, but now a his marid to a mon in the Cole pits and livz at the lee holla Bayby Hill."

Saturday Courier.

A farmer passing through a village, stabbed a dog who attacked him, with his pitchfork, upon being carried before a justice, he was asked why he did not strike the cur with the butt of his weapon! "So I should," replied he, "if the dog had run at me with his tail."

Of Course Not.—A Boston lawyer some days since was defending his client with great ability. When he had concluded, his antagonist sneeringly said, "that he did not understand a word the other had said." "Of course not," replied the other, "I was speaking law."

A soldier, who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible bellowing. An Irishman who lay near, with his legs shot off, sung out "Bad luck to the likes of ye—do ye think nobody is kilt but yerself."

A correspondent suggests that a security for travellers on railways might be contrived by an act compelling two of the directors, in rotation, to go with every train, seats being provided exclusively for them immediately behind the engine.—*Courier.*

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

It appears that the teetotallers of Bath have accepted the challenge of a Mr. Beere to discuss their principles, and that they have selected as their champion a person of the name of Porter.—The contest ought to be *Stout*.
Argus.

The following receipt is copied from the "Edenburg Evening Post" of the 29th August, 1840. As it may be useful, please publish it:—

"Toothache.—At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that he was able to cure the most desperate cases of toothache, (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the decayed tooth: Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of Ether, seven drachms Mix and apply to the tooth."

A VERY USEFUL HINT.

A distinguished Physician writes:—"I look upon tranquility of mind and patience to contribute as much as any thing whatever to the curing of the diseases. On this principle I account for the circumstance of animals not laboring under illness so long as human beings. Brutes do not think so much as we, nor vex themselves about futurity; but endure their maladies without reflecting on them, and recover from them by the sole means of temperance and repose."