

Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Published Weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cts.

NO. 36—VOLUME VIII.
WHOLE NO. 400.

SALISBURY, APRIL 3, 1840.

THE STANDING ARMY.

The following article we take from the Lynchburg Virginian, and we publish it and recommend the more because it is very expressive of the views of the people. We, too, were struck with the manner in which the Secretary of War, in his Report on the augmentation of the Standing Army to 200,000 men, and we felt an anxiety to know what was the design. Be it what it may, we give our preference to a small Standing Army, and we prefer that the people of the whole Country, the militia, should pay attention to the duties of war, with the expectation of being called to the defence of their blood bought Country; that they may be capable at a moment's notice to meet the trained bands of an enemy of the land, and stand a fearless encounter with the heretics of their Country.

VAN BUREN'S STANDING ARMY.

When, in January last, we read the Report of the Secretary of War, we were struck with the manner in which he recommended an augmentation of the STANDING ARMY to 200,000 men—half of them to be "actual service," and the other half to be a "corps de reserve." But we began to doubt whether there was any thing so monstrous in the proposition as it appeared. We saw the little interest excited by its announcement, both among the friends and the foes of the Administration. We recollected very well, indeed, that opposition to large Standing Armies was formerly a prominent article in the Republican creed; but we had seen so many of the recognized principles of that party trampled under foot by those who effect to be its legitimate heirs and defenders, that we supposed in this, as in every other particular, there had been but a complete and total subversion of old opinions—the Federalism of yesterday being the Democracy of today—a circumstance which has no longer seemed to be among the marvels of the times, that no new proof of the fact can reflect on the public mind. What is the proposition? We beg leave once more to quote the very words of the Report of the Secretary of War. He says:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, so as to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service; and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, when- ever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from twenty to thirty-seven. The whole term of service to be eight years; four years in the first class, and four in the reserve. One-fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether; at the end of the second. In this manner twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from military duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for in due process of time nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrollment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation ought to be fixed by law, but the details had better be left subject to regulation, a plan of which I have prepared to submit to you."

And the President, in his Annual Message, endorses the recommendation of his Secretary, which he says, "he cannot too strongly recommend to the consideration of Congress."

A proposition to increase the Regular Army to 100,000 men would have excited the apprehensions of the people, who have been always taught to regard large Standing Armies in time of peace as both pernicious and dangerous—pernicious because the immense expense would "eat out the substance of the people" by oppressive taxation; dangerous, because it would place in the hands of the "Commander in Chief" a convenient instrument to effect the overthrow of our free institutions and to throw the Imperial Purple over the shoulder of some ambitious Caesar.

pretenders to Democracy occupying the ground of Dr. Johnson and the Tories of Great Britain, in their controversy with the American Colonies prior to the Revolution, and laboring to prove "Taxation no Tyranny." Such a recommendation, at such a time, all will allow, is a triumphant refutation of Mr. Van Buren's pretended anxiety for an economical Government!

But we have other and more decided objections to this scheme of a great Standing Army, than those which grow out of economical considerations. The first is, that there is no necessity for these warlike demonstrations. What enemy are we called upon to combat? In what quarter of the horizon is a speck of war discernible? No where, except with the wretched handful of Seminoles in Florida, which even if they might not be left to the tender mercies of our "new allies," the bloodhounds of Cuba—where, it seems, we go for warriors as well as systems of finance—could hardly demand the division of the Union into eight military districts; and the organization of 200,000 militia recruits. It is true we have occasionally a muttering of thunder from the Northeastern boundary line; but we have no idea that two of the most enlightened and Christian countries on the globe will consent to plunge into a bloody war for the sake of a strip of land, which would hardly be deemed of a sufficient value to be litigated by two neighbors in a court of justice. If, however, in this opinion we be mistaken, and a war shall grow out of this quarrel, it will then be time enough to raise—not a permanent Standing Army, to endure through all future time as a source of Executive patronage, and as a pillar of support of the hand that feeds it—but a temporary Army, to be disbanded when the emergency that calls it into existence, shall no longer exist.

We have accidentally glanced, in the preceding paragraph, at one of the most odious features of Mr. Poinsett's anti-republican recommendation, "earnestly" endorsed as it is by our republican Chief Magistrate Mr. Van Buren. It is the augmentation of Executive patronage and power which must be one of its necessary concomitants, and which is, in our opinion, the leading motive of its authors. We believe so because it is in keeping with every other measure of the Administration, the whole of which go far beyond the old Federal doctrines of Hamilton, Jay and the elder Adams, in this—that, whereas, the old Federalists went for a strong central government they proposed to make Congress the depository of the powers, abstracted, by construction, from the People and the States; the new Federalists, who call themselves "Democratic Republicans," go likewise for a strong central government, but propose to make the President the depository of the powers abstracted not only from the People and the States but, from Congress also! Look, for example, at the process by which this gradual assimilation of our system to the Monarchies of Europe is going on: 1. The President claims to be the custodian of the public purse; and the Sub-Treasury scheme, as demonstrated by the *Globe* and the *Enquirer*, five years ago, and by the latter paper still more recently, concedes to him this dangerous prerogative, though by the constitution it is expressly confided to Congress. 2. The President claims to be a component part of the Legislative department; though by the constitution, the Executive and Legislative departments are separated by wide, and we had hoped, impassable barriers. 3. The President now asks to be placed at the head of 200,000 militia, to be regularly organized and paid by the federal government—a scheme which will place him at the head of 200,000 VOTERS as well as 200,000 soldiers, to be led to the polls under his officers, who, when the country shall be divided into eight military districts, will each have his sphere of political operations marked out for him, and which will be a much more effectual mode of overthrowing the liberties of the country than if they were headed by an Usurper and marched to the gates of the Capitol. And this, fellow-citizens, is the purpose for which we are wanted—not to fight the battles of THE COUNTRY in the field of blood but to fight the battles of THE PARTY at the polls! A Standing Army of Regulars would have no right to vote—hence the Administration prefer a Standing Army nominally of Militia, but really an effective and as obnoxious as Regulars, who will have that right, and who will doubtless exercise it in conformity with the orders of those who pay them, given through their officers, whose "DUTY" it will be according to the Report of the rank federal Senator Wall of New Jersey, adopted by the whole Administration party, to electioneer in favour of the men in power! And, 4. The President is now the only authorized expounder of the canons of the Republican creed; difference with whom is regarded as treason, and the dissentient is punished as a traitor. The President-to-day denounces the Sub-Treasury scheme, and they are all heretics who do not echo his war-denouncing cry. To-morrow, he declares that support of the Sub-Treasury is a test of republicanism; and behold, they who deny it are excommunicated and anathematized, while we have seen such men even as Maj. Ch. Yancey of Birmingham, and Thomas Ritchie of Richmond, and hosts of others, who might be named giving

in their adhesion to an Address to the People, declaring that support of the Sub-Treasury is the third article of the Republican creed! (See Democratic Address to the People of Virginia issued by the late Convention at Richmond.)

What, we ask, in the name of common sense, what is the meaning of all these measures coupled with others, which might, if it were necessary, be mentioned, if it be not to make the President the law-making and law-expounding as well as the law executing power in the government,—to arm him with the Purse and the Sword,—and to make him a Monarch in every thing but the name? According to the new Democratic creed, he is,

First, our Political Pope, to dissent from whose opinions is treason, to be punished by excommunication and deprivation;

Secondly, he holds the Purse, by exercising the unlimited power of appointment, and the irresponsible power of removing from office the Sub-Treasurers;—unlimited because, being Pope, the Senate are bound to confirm his nominations so long as he retains a majority of servile followers in that body;

Thirdly, he proposes to place himself at the head of a Standing Army of 200,000 men, combining the hitherto disunited qualities of fighters and voters—either to operate against a foreign foe, or to "punish enemies" at home—a disciplined corps of Janissaries, more faithful Power than their Turkish models, because it is to be a part of their "duty" to vote according to order from Washington.

And fourthly, the President asserts his right to interfere with the legislation of Congress, by declaring that "the Executive is a component part of the Legislative department."

With these powers and prerogatives, is he not every inch a King? We appeal to the sober and dispassionate judgment of all men of all parties? If there be any thing else necessary to make him one, it is only in the externals of the kingly office—in the crown and sceptre—the robes and diamonds—the stars and garters—which will not be long before he will assume for himself, and dispense to his followers. "Must the earth quake, before the people will be aroused."

[FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.]

Friends of Freedom! onward press;
Wrongs and grievances redress;
Tyranny rout and rogues repress,
And rescue Liberty,
Who'll surrender freedom's boon
For Van Buren or Calhoun?
Who will prove themselves so soon
Unworthy to be free!

Hiring scoundrels disperse,
(Unworthy to be named in verse)
Who, to sword would add the purse,
In base servility,
Who, to answer party aims,
Yield up all our dearest claims,
Leaving naught but empty names
To mask their tyranny.

Soldiers, who, with Washington,
Battles fought and victories won
Where's your courage fled?
Have your offspring no remains
Of your blood within their veins?
Shall they wear a tyrant's chains
E'er yet their Fathers' dead!

No, there still one hope remains,
On Ohio's fertile plains,
Ardent love of country reigns
Like that of Washington.
Jeffersonian! rally round
Him, whose principles are sound,
A true Republican is found
In General Harrison.

FRANCE.

By the late arrivals from Europe we learn the dissolution of the French Ministry. The King had three days given him to reconstruct it, but our accounts say the time had passed without two or three hours and the Country was still without a responsible Government.

The following extract from the National Intelligencer will be read with interest:

"In forming an opinion of the question between the French King's Ministers and the Chamber of Deputies, upon the decision of which against the former the dissolution of the Ministry took place, it ought to be noted that the position for the dotation (endowment) of the Duke de Nemours, one of the King's sons, was founded on a resolution passed by the Chamber of Deputies in December, 1830, a few months after Louis Philippe was called to the throne of France, and which may be regarded as a part of the Constitution of that Government, as follows: 'The dotation of the younger sons of the King shall be regulated by a law, as the Princess shall attain the age at which their establishment shall become necessary.' The King's Ministers, therefore, in proposing the dotation of the Duke de Nemours, were only proposing to carry into effect an existing law. The measure was not popular, however, and the Ministers were defeated. The Chamber of Deputies has become too Republican in sentiment for the system of Government of which that Chamber is a part. There is one circumstance connected with the late defeat of the Royal will in the Chamber of Deputies which shows that body to entertain notions of Representative rights widely different from those entertained by our own House of Representatives. There, when they desire to free the Members from the influence of the Executive favor or displeasure in the decision of any particular question, they resort to the ballot. Here, in order to assert the independence of the

Representatives, the vote by ballot is abolished, and the Executive influence is allowed full play, in all that concerns the election of the Officers of the House. Which practice is the most Republican, that of the Chamber of Deputies of France, or that of the House of Representatives of the United States?

From the Missouri Republican, WHAT DOES IT MEAN.

Col. Benton being invited to attend the celebration of the Eighth of January, at Philadelphia, sent the subjoined letter and toast, which, coming from him, is rather ominous. Can it be that Col. Benton revolts at the "base coalition" between Van Buren and Calhoun? The Cincinnati Gazette thinks the South Carolina Nalifer has out-generated him, by falling into the arms of the "Northern man with Southern principles." Benton's position is a ticklish one, but, by a bold move, he may yet place himself on high ground before the party. Not being able to attend at Philadelphia, he sent the following letter and sentiment:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 1, 1840.

Gentlemen: I have to thank you for the kind invitation of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to attend their anniversary celebration of the victory of the 8th of January 1840. Not having it in my power to attend, I must take the liberty to send you a toast, which I flatter myself, will be found appropriate to the occasion and not inapplicable to the events of the times.

Gen. Jackson and his Victories—They were great over the British, and great over the Indians, but greatest of all over the prejudices of that part of his countrymen who believed that military chieftains would not make safe and good Presidents, and who have been so well cured of their error since the example of his administration, that they now prefer those chieftains to all others.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

This hint at "the events of the times," and at the People "now" preferring "military chieftains to all others" is, to say the least, an awful squinting towards Harrison. The Col. is a man that always means more than he utters. On this account, his letter and toast attract particular attention, at this time.

"We knew there was a party in the United States secretly anxious to establish titles and ranks of nobility, but we did not expect so soon to see them try so broad a step towards their object as they have tried with their broad seal."

The above extract is copied from the last Western Carolinian. We think this charge comes, with rather a bad grace from men who, when they commenced their editorial career, was at the head of a pseudo-Whig paper, but kept veering round until it has become as thorough a Van Buren paper as any in the country—and we think gentlemen if any party in this country is in favor of ranks of nobility it is the one you have now enrolled yourselves with. Your President it is stated will not allow none but the rich and those high in favor to visit the White House, and we find it the case with most of those under him, that they have nothing but circumstance and show degrading to the descendants of the hardy veterans of '76.—Charlotte Journal.

"Petticoat Allen."—The Tory papers are still harping on the story, that the ladies of Chillicothe, Ohio, had voted Gen. Harrison a "red flannel petticoat." This story originated in this way. Mr. Allen, the present Senator in Congress from Ohio, first started the story in a speech, some years ago. The ladies of Chillicothe immediately denounced it as a falsehood, and a Brigadier General of the Ohio militia, published Allen, who was a Major in his regiment, in the newspapers as a liar and ecomoder. Allen, never resented it.—Fay Observer.

Charleston a Navy Station.—We learn from the Southern Patriot that the Navy Department have determined to make Charleston a naval station, and have appointed Capt. EDWARD R. SHURBICK the first, and Lieut. KNIGHT the second officer on the station.

It is also intimated that Charleston is to be made a navy yard for the repairing of small vessels, or such shops of war as can come into its waters. This (as the Patriot remarks) the Department can do without an application to Congress; and it expresses the opinion that "a little more exertion will procure for Charleston the advantage of a navy yard for construction."

Power of Steam.—The Liverpool Advertiser in alluding to the terrible gales on the Atlantic in November and December, and the stormy passage both outward and home of the Liverpool steamer, says that off Cape Clear in coming to New York, the N. west gale was so heavy that her powerful machinery could not drive her over a knot and a half per hour, and then justly observes:

The result of the recent voyage of the Liverpool is another grand proof of the power of steam, and the safety of hulls propelled by it: in hurricane, in raging sea, or in whirlwinds, the urging power of the machinery being below the deck, and not aloft, attached to masts, a steerable way is given to the hulls, under all circumstances of wind and weather, and any course can be steered, according to the emergency of the occasion, the loss of masts being of secondary consideration, and being thrown on their beam ends an utter impossibility.

Judge O'NEAL has granted a Writ of Prohibition, forbidding the collection of the tax on brokers, imposed at the session of the Legislature.—Camden Journal.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens:—It will be recollected that at the Whig Convention, held in Raleigh on the 12th of November last, it was recommended that meetings should be called in each Electoral District to appoint Delegates to choose an Elector for that District, and that the name of the gentleman selected, should be forwarded to the Central Committee, to be published and placed on the general Electoral Ticket. In many of the Counties, meetings for this purpose have been held. It is of the highest importance, that the recommendation of the Convention should receive the prompt attention of all who are friendly to the election of William H. Harrison as President, and John Tyler as Vice President of the United States. It cannot be otherwise than desirable, that the Ticket should be made out at as early a period as possible and submitted to the People. Let all then, who are favorable to the election of those able Statesmen and true Patriots, who in every public trust, amidst every temptation, have proved themselves honest, and faithful to the Country—all who are opposed to the extravagant expenditures of the present Administration; its reckless attempts to break down the credit system of the Country; to fix on the people a policy they have thrice rejected through their Representatives; its proscription of faithful public officers, for opinion's sake; its efforts to deprive the old States of their just share of the Public lands, property, for which North Carolina poured out, freely, some of her best blood, and which would place at her disposal, a fund that would carry the blessings of Education into every poor man's Cottage; let all such EXERT THEMSELVES, and be prepared for the approaching contest.

CHAS. MANLY,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD,
HUGH MCQUEEN,
W. R. GALES,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WILL: H. BATTLE,
THOS. J. LEMAY,
Whig Central Committee.
Raleigh N. C. March 26, 1840.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

For some time past the curiosity of our citizens has been kept in the qui vive concerning an extraordinary physical phenomenon, and of which, as yet, no satisfactory explanation has been attempted. The learned and unlearned—medical and non-medical—the sceptical and the credulous—have been all equally puzzled by the spider case, as it must par excellence be called, and by which, as our paper still stands acknowledged. The rumours, which are diversified and in many instances doubtless exaggerated, are, as we can trace, derivable at first hand from the medical gentlemen who have seen the case, and which finally being communicated from one to another, have assumed such a character and conferred such importance on the subject, as forbid our further silence.

The patient while on a visit to a friend in the country, felt, while in bed, an object of some kind fall upon the upper part of the cheek bone, just below the left eye—She brushed it away, and after a restless night, awoke in the morning suffering its consequences in the form of acute pain, during which time she removed from the eye several fragments of the legs of a spider.

Returning to this city a few days afterwards, upon complaining to her mother of similar sensation, an examination was made, when a perfectly formed dead spider, of small size, was removed. A physician being called, all proper investigation was made, in order, if possible, to discover the seat or ridges of the animals, but this proved fruitless. No inquiry has yet been able to detect their seat of empire, and yet they have continued to be removed from each eye alternately. Sometimes from one alone, sometimes from both, for a space of six weeks, to an amount on an average of from two to three every other day. Portions of what is supposed to be the ovum, have been also discharged. Each exit of either animal or web, is preceded by acute pain in some portion of the organ, and attention being thus called, the object is easily removed by the attendant.

The eyes assume at times much inflammatory irritation and swelling of the lids, with an injected condition of the ball, and copious suffusion of tears.

By some, the spiders are supposed to be of different species; they are, certainly, as we can learn, at different stages of maturity. The facts we now give have been submitted to the medical gentleman who has seen the case. In order to obtain his permission to lay them before the public, as well as to avoid any errors. We are informed by that gentleman that the report we make is in the main correct, wanting such particularities of detail as we of course cannot be presumed to know or understand.

VOICE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Whigs and Conservatives of Adams county, Mississippi, held a great meeting on the 10th ult., to respond to the Harrisburg nominations. Judge Winchester, Judge Montgomery, Col. Bingham, Gen. Barrow, and several other distinguished men, made eloquent speeches, denouncing the hearts of the People by their eloquence. Popular meetings of Mississippi. The in various other portions of Mississippi. The roar of public opinion is beginning to come up from that State like the sound of a thousand seas.—Louisville Journal.

Leap Year.—The child who is born on the 29th day of February will behold the recurrence of his birth day but once in four years. And this being leap year the ladies according to ancient custom may address the man, and a bashful admirer may be saved the horror of popping the question. Queen Victoria, courted Prince Albert, by giving him a rose, thus setting an example to others.

LOW spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indignation, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen, technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.—The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency to the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigor or courage. Also indignation—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, depending melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination, and even when the judgment exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.—A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse, or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some natural discharge, (as, the obstruction of the menses), or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen, is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than Dr. Williams' Aperiens Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleared, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to, as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the symptoms.

Interesting and Astonishing Facts.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms:—Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, lightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and died despair at the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. EVANS' MEDICINE in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the inestimable benefit.

A CASE OF TIC DOLORÉ.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynch, Mass., was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloré, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 359 Grand street, N. Y.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, ever was one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment. She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but shows that she enjoys as good health as present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

With an Affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Doctor Wm. EVANS' 100 Chatham street, New-York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st. Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. EVANS' MEDICINE.

BENJ. J. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

RENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 99 Nassau street.

Sold by the following Agents.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C.
JOHN A. INGLIS (Bookstore) Camden, S. C.
J. H. ANDERSON, Camden, S. C.
E. JOHN HUGGINS, Columbia, S. C.
W. M. MASON, & Co. Raleigh, N. C.
May 10, 1839—411y.