

# SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

BY BENJAMIN SWAIM.

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

VOLUME 2—NO. XXI WHOLE NO 73

TERMS—\$2 IN ADVANCE.]

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## SOUTHERN CITIZEN,

By B. Swaim  
Every Friday Morning.

### TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid within three months from the date of the 1st No. 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.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and handsomely inserted in new type, 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.—*Count orders and Judicial advertisements, will be charged 25 per cent higher; we sometimes have to wait so long for 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.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90
Ditto, apple,	a 75
Bacon,	10 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Cotton,	6 a 8
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30
Corn,	50 a 55
Candles, F. F.	18
Flaxseed,	90 a 91
Flour,	65 1/2 a 7 1/2
Feathers,	40 a
Iron,	5 1/2 a 6
Molasses,	35 a 40
Nails, cut,	7 1/2
Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Lump,	16
Loaf,	18 a 20
Salt,	70 a 75
Sack,	a 83
Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Bale Rope,	6 a 12 1/2
Wheat, new,	81 a 1 10
Whiskey,	40 a 45
Wool,	20 a 25

### CHERAW.

Beef in market,	6 a 7
Bacon from wagon	11 a 12 1/2
by retail,	14 a 15
Butter,	19 a 20
Beeswax,	20 a 22
Bagging,	18 a 24
Bale rope,	10 a 12 1/2
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Cotton,	7 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80
Flour Country	650 a 750
Feathers from wagons	40 a 45
Fodder,	100 a 125
Hides green	5
dr	10
Iron	500 a 650
Indigo	75 a 250
Lime	350 a 450
Lard	14 1/2 a 19 1/2
Leather sole	22 a 25
Lead bar	10
Logwood	10 a 12
Molasses	45 a 50
New Orleans	50 a 60
Nails cut assorted	8 a 9
wrought	16 a 18
Oats	40 a 50
Oil carriers	75 a 100
lamp	125
linscod	110 a 125
Paints, white lead	325 a 425
Spanish brown	8 a 12 1/2
Pork	600 a 800
Rice	450 a 550
Shot, bag	225 a 250
pound	12 1/2
Sugar	10 a 12 1/2
Salt, sack	300 a 300
salt	87 1/2 a 100
Steel, American	10 a 12 1/2
English	14

## THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

**CONTRAST.**—All nations, from the remotest ages have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—**HEALTH.** Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow citizens. Does the reader want proof that the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 346 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A **GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.**

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

## GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certified instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than a miracle to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian Tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such colic distensions behind, as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of this well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs the healthful action of which entirely depends on the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, course freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

**DYSPEPSIA,** by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acid kind;—**Fatigues, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Nostalgia, Intemperance, Languor, and Stomachic, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Constipation, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane. **Fever of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. **Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and******

hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, **Hæmorrhoids, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere. Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scoury, Ulcers, and Inevitable Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; **Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow Clouds, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. **Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles, as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.******

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**—The Proprietor of the **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. Three Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of a very positive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficient happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very full; this, however, may be considered a salutary symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 15 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much incumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females, under any circumstances.—It is, however, recommended that these in latter periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill is a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—**Infants up to full cry two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill;—and from five to ten, one pill.**

**THE PHENIX BITTERS,** are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor through the constitution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure **FEVERS AND AGUES** of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of **BLOOD TO THE HEAD,** never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera; help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. This indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS,** apply at Moffat's office, No. 346 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.—**Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.**

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phoenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

**N. B.**—These Pills and the Bitters will get all Mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. All so take a table spoon full of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.—13—17

For further particulars of the above medicine, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan"—a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy can also be had on application to the Agent Mr. E. G. Moffitt at Asheborough N. C.

## BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business on west side of main street, and nearly opposite the printing office and is prepared with good materials to execute all orders in his line; he has on hand and will continue to keep an assortment of coarse and fine

**ROOTS, SHOES, PUMPS &c.** executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted genuine. He returns his thanks to the public for past favors, and hopes to receive a continuance of the same. Repairing done neatly at shortest notice. He has on hand, for sale, a quantity of upper leather.

E. G. MOFFITT.

Asheboro, N. C. May 28, 1838.—20

## From the Raleigh Register.

### CHIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL.

We heard recently an anecdote of this distinguished man, which so strongly illustrates the dignity and simplicity of his character, that we venture to relate it hoping it may come into the hands of his future biographer, and be woven into the thread of his narrative. It occurred in this City, on the occasion of one of the Chief-Justice's periodical visits to hold the Federal Court for this District. The old Crier of the Court having removed or died, the Marshal, Gen. Daniel, selected a new recruit, and gave him, some days before-hand, the necessary Proclamations and forms to commit to memory, that he might be *au fait* when the Court met. The important day at length arrived, and the Crier, with his "task well conned," made his appearance, attracting the attention of every one by the loftiness of his stride and an air of conscious self-importance which he made no effort to conceal.—Every thing went off admirably at first. The proclamations to Jurors Witnesses, &c. were roared out most sonorously, and the time having arrived for charging the Grand Jury, the Chief Justice pulled out his well-thumbed paper, and waiting a few moments for the usual caution of silence to be given by the Crier, but observing no movement to that effect, commenced his Charge.—He had proceeded some way in it, when the Crier, aroused from his reverie, found what was going on, and considering the whole matter informal, with the quickness of thought, stepped into the bar, between the Court and Jury, and addressing the Judge in a mandatory voice, cried—"Stop Sir! Stop Sir!" The Chief Justice, who seemed to see in a moment through the whole transaction, instead of ordering the Crier to prison for a contempt, stopped, as commanded, and quietly awaited the result. A dead silence reigned throughout the Court. The fall of a pin might have been heard. What now, mentally exclaimed each beating bosom? The astonishment depicted on every countenance may well be imagined, when the Crier, drawing himself up to his full length, bawled out—  
"O yes! O yes! O yes! All manner of persons are required to keep silence, upon pain of imprisonment, while the Honorable Judge is giving his Charge to the Grand Jury."

When he had finished this Proclamation, he turned to the Court, with an air of complacency, and a wave of the hand, and said to the Chief Justice—"You may go on Sir." Every one expected to see the unfortunate Crier sent to Jail; as a matter of course, but, without cracking

a smile, the Chief Justice commenced his charge *de novo*, and went through as though nothing had happened. He saw, at once, that the conduct of the Crier proceeded from no disrespect to the Court, but from ignorance, and a desire to perform his duty punctiliously, and with the kindness, so characteristic of the man, overlooked the whole affair. But the scene was one, worthy of the pencil of Hogarth, and deserves to be recorded to the honor of that great and good man, who has passed from earth to his reward in Heaven.

## Litigation in New Orleans.—An article so headed in the Herald, which made an exhibit of the number of cases and the costs in one of our courts has induced us to enquire into the state of dockets in the District and Parish Courts. On the 1st May, 1837, the number of cases in the District court, was 14,038—and on the 1st May current, 15,985, being an increase of 1847 one year. The docket of the Parish court stood, May 1837, 9568; May 1838, 10,848—increased 1280—in all 3230. This increase in litigation is the natural effect of "Experiments," and cannot be taken as data to calculate the usual amount of litigation. The amount paid in fees is no doubt larger, but it is divided between 125 attorneys, and one half as many jackals. Calculate the fees actually paid to the attorneys at \$50 in each suit, and if the business were equally divided, it would give only \$1292 a year to each; but as several practitioners take the lion's share say, 10,000 a year it follows that at least one-half of the nominal attorneys cannot receive on average more than \$500 annually. The consequence is that about nineteen-twentieths of all the yearly emigrating attorneys, after running up scores with their tailors and landlords, are obliged to return "from whence they came," or go to Texas—the "Dorado" of all the unlucky.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

## Dignity in walking.—A poor Irish laborer seeing one of our fashionable dandies strutting through one of the new streets near Bellgrade square, went modestly up to him and said, "I beg your honor's pardon would you be after tellin me the rint of this house—I want to know sir for a reason I have."

"Get away fellow," said the dandy "how should I know the rent? I know nothing about the house." I beg your honor's pardon sir," said the Irishman, "but from the manner ye walked myself thought the whole street belonged to ye; aye faith and the next street too, for the matter o' that, by my soul and conscience I did sir."

Burns paid little difference to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Leith, one morning, he met a man in hodding-gray—a west country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stoped and conversed with him. All this was seen by a young Edinburg blood, who took the poet roundly to task for his defect of taste. "Why, you fantastic gonneril," said Burns, "it was not the great coat, the scone bonnet, and the Sanquhar boot-hose, I spoke to but the man that was in them, and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh you an J I, and ten more such, down a ny day"—*Allen Cunninghams Life of Burns.*

**Werry severe.**—The Natches Courier in a notice to its correspondents, says—"The lines written upon pink paper by a young lady, only wants orthography, measure, rhyme, syntax, and imagery, to make tolerable decent poetry."

"Hallo, snooks, what's the matter with you?" "I've got the bank fever—one empty pocket, and nothing in the other." *Detroit Post.*

A gentleman seeing a lady holding an act of parliament before her face to keep the fire off, said she was like an insolvent debtor, she was taking the benefit of the act.