

# SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

BY BENJAMIN SWAIM.

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

VOLUME II. — NO. 25 WHOLE NO 78

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 25c a line 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 per cent, provided they pay in advance.

**The Markets.**

**FAYETTEVILLE.**

Brandy, peach,	65 a 90
Ditto, apple,	75 a 80
Bacon,	16 a 14
Beeswax,	23 a
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Cotton,	8 a 9
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30
Corn,	75 a 80
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,	8 a 8 1/2
Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Bale Rope,	8 a 12 1/2
Wheat, new,	\$1 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 16
Butter,	12 a 20
Beeswax,	20 a 22
Bagging,	16 a 24
Bale rope,	12 1/2 a 16
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 16
Cotton,	7 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80
Flour Country,	650 a 750
Feathers from wagons,	40 a 45
Fodder,	100 a 126
Hides green,	5
dr,	10
Iron,	300 a 350
Indigo,	75 a 250
Lime,	350 a 450
Lard,	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Leather sole,	22 a 25
Lead bar,	10 a 12
Logwood,	40 a 45
Molasses,	45 a 56
New Orleans,	8 a 9
Nails cut assorted,	16 a 18
wrought,	40 a 50
Oats,	75 a 100
Oil curriers,	125
jump,	110 a 125
linseed,	325 a 425
Paints, white lead,	8 a 12 1/2
Spanish brown,	600 a 800
Pork,	450 a 550
Rice,	225 a 250
Shot, bag,	12 1/2
pound,	10 a 12 1/2
Sugar,	275 a 300
Salt, sack,	87 a 10 1/2
salt,	10 a 12
Steel, American,	18
English,	75
Candles, F. F.,	18
Flaxseed,	75
Flour,	86 a 7 1/2
Feathers,	40 a
on,	5 a 6 1/2

**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 defective 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, 546 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 miraculous 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 feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses 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 humane bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these 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 a clean stomach, course freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the following 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;—**Fatulence**, **Flatulency** of the Heart, **Loss of Appetite**, **Heart-burn** and **Head-ache**, **Restlessness**, **Slumber**, **Anxiety**, **Languor**, and **Melancholy**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. **Costiveness**, 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. **Fevers 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, **Horns**, 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 **Intestinal 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**, **Cloudy**, 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 the 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. These 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 costive 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 favorite symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 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 those 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 in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses:—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—adults 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 PHENIX 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 PHENIX 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. 546 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.

Gain 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 Phenix 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 presure 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.—13-1y

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.

**From the Cultivator.**

**THINGS WHICH WE WANT.**

We want, *in primis*, stronger inducements to agricultural labor through our public authorities, by means of a liberal policy of patronage, in bounties and rewards; and we want a stronger guarantee for recompense, in the establishment of a better system of practice.

We want more *public* and less *party* spirit—more devotedness to the state, and to the interests of the people at large, and less to local interest, individual cupidity, and personal aggrandizement.

We want more stimulus to individual effort and less to joint stock companies. Men will be guilty of acts of injustice and oppression, in a corporate capacity, which they will be ashamed to commit on their individual responsibility. In the one case they do but share, and they generally contrive to shift of to others, the odium of a bad act. But alone, they have no subterfuge, no excuse.

We want for our boys who are destined to till the earth, scientific and industrial schools, that they may acquire, simultaneously, and in the scholastic-period of life, a knowledge of the best practices in farming, and upon the principles upon which it can now alone be judiciously and successfully conducted.

We want, in due time, an agricultural survey of the state, which shall collect and make known to all, the best practice in farming which prevails in each district—as also the labor saving implements employed in each, and other relative usefulness, breeds of domestic animals products and profits of crops, new subjects of culture &c.

We want more practical business men in our legislative halls as well as upon our farms—men of sound judgment and independent bearing and who, although they do not talk as much, can think and act correctly and as promptly as professional talkers; and who, knowing best the true interest of the mass of our population, are likely to do least injury, if they do not do the most good.

We want a more extensive circulation of agricultural periodicals; because the disseminate useful knowledge, stimulate industry, call into action latent genius, awaken laudable competition, induce general improvement, bring into exercise the noblest feelings of our nature, and inculcate good will to our fellow-men.

We want to have inculcated by precept and example, in our public halls, in our social circles, and in our schools, high and low, the great moral and political duty, of indentifying our individual with the public interest, and of considering the one as in a great measure inseparable from the other.

We want more system—more employment for our females, that they may be more healthy, more robust, and more serviceable to posterity—more contentment with our rural employments, a greater desire to increase our knowledge, to improve our practice, and to bring our sons up "in the way they should go" as independent tillers of the soil.

We want more attention paid to augment our manures, the food of our farm crops, that our lands, instead of growing poorer every year, may increase in fertility, in products, and in profits.

We want to understand better than we do, the principles and the practice of draining, that much of our best land, now unproductive and noisome, may be rendered, productive, profitable and healthy.

We want to extend the culture of roots

and clover, as tending to perpetuate fertility, fatten cattle, furnishing manure, and fill the granary.

We want the conviction that we can improve, the determination that we will improve in the management of our farms.

**Saturday Night** is one of those resting places in the journey of life when it becomes every man to cast an eye upon his accounts—to settle with the world and his conscience. The business of a brief week is easily compassed—its events are so fresh in the recollection, and all its mistakes may be rectified, and its experience turned to a good account. The man of business should then look over his books, examine his outstanding debts, and see that all is safe—this frequent perusal is the more important if his accounts are numerous—he must be ever watchful. The man who knows exactly how he stands with the world every night will never be a poor man. Then too he should examine the book of conscience—review his words and actions, his motives and his feelings during the past week; if any thing is wrong, mark it, and carry the remembrance of it into the next week, that he may avoid its repetition, aiming ever to model his thoughts and words and actions, his open and secret conduct, by the golden rule. And as every man owes constant and active gratitude to the great and wise Ruler of the universe, which he cannot discharge better than by deeds of charity—it would be well to finish the settlement by appropriating a portion of the clear profits of the week to such a purpose to be disturbed to the most proper objects.

**The River of Intemperance.**—An English paper calculates that the quantity of liquor, alias poison, drank in England and Ireland every year, would be sufficient to form a river sixty feet wide three feet deep and eight miles long.—A more frightful calculation would be one showing the miseries that are occasioned by intemperance; the number of men whom the waves of this modern Styx bear into prisons, mad-houses and the grave—of children who perish of hunger while their parents wallow in drunkenness, and of wives who live in anguish, lamenting the intemperance of their husbands.—[New York Com. Advertiser.]

**A TEXAS TAVERN.**

A tavern has lately been opened on a diminutive scale near Houston Texas, contrasting most strikingly with the manner in which most things are conducted in that republic. It seems, according to the Telegraph, that a gentleman riding along the road, discovered an old soldier by the way side, sitting very contentedly under a blanket stretched horizontally across the tops of four upright stakes. A candle box was before him answering the purpose of a table, on which were placed a small jug, and the better half of a broken bottle. Not understanding the object of all these preparations, he stopped to enquire of the soldier what he was doing there.—"keeping tavern, sir," was the ready answer, "will you take something to drink?"

**Ploughing deep.**—Judge Coult of Virginia, when first appointed to the bench, had jurisdiction over one of the mountain counties. The district was made up of many wild and unruly fellows. One of the Judge's first acts was to impose a heavy fine, by way of example, upon a rough and hardy back woodsman, for disorderly conduct.—As the man was leaving the court room in charge of an officer, he turned and addressed the Judge—

"Your name is Coult, is it not?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, all I have to say is that you are setting your coultler rather too deep for a man who is ploughing new ground." It is recorded that the fellow's wit saved the fine.

"I owe you a drubbing," says Tom in a pet:  
"Never mind it" says Dick, I forgive you the debt.