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WATSON & MACHEN,
at \$3 per annum—half payable in advance.

A Cure for the Rheumatism.

A most valuable East India Medicine for the cure of RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, SCURVY, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. James English, dated Bengal, to his friend, Dr. F. Bedwell, in London.

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request I have with difficulty procured and now send you by the ship *Jasan*, Captain Robertson, a few pounds of the Poladelph, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract; a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, for the cure of Rheumatism. Was I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more paper than I am able to purchase, and more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed, the effect of this Medicine is so immediate, that in RHEUMATISM you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The usual mode of taking it, is in the form of pills. I shall use all my endeavours to send you a constant supply.

Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, wishing that the poor should benefit by it as well as the rich, he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, with directions round each box, containing 60 pills; and in order to show its importance has thought proper to submit for public inspection the following respectable

RECOMMENDATIONS.

A judicious practitioner of London, speaking of the Poladelph, expresses himself thus: "I have (says he) employed all my skill and talents to find out an useful preparation for the relief and cure of Rheumatism, and I most solemnly affirm, that I have never found any thing so good, so safe, and so efficacious, as Dr. F. Bedwell's India Extract. You may depend upon it, (says he) for I have often experienced it, that it possesses every virtue that can justly be ascribed to any medicine for that tormenting disease." Here then you have a medicine of superlative efficacy and of intrinsic value.

Dr Jennings, of Edinburgh, speaking of these Pills, says, I have used them in my practice, as well as in the hospitals, and find them to be a most valuable remedy in cases of Rheumatism, and well calculated to do much good, and therefore recommend them to general use; being confident in my opinion, as well as that of others, no one will be disappointed who may have occasion to use this valuable medicine.

Dr Clarke, of New York, in a letter to the agent of the Proprietor, concluded by saying: "Every class of people will find in the India Extract a cheap and valuable remedy for the Rheumatism. I have generally found from one to two boxes have produced a cure, and in one instance a gentleman who came under my care, labouring under obstinate chronic Rheumatism, attended with all the symptoms of approaching consumption, by continuing the use of the Pills, both diseases were completely removed, and I am of opinion, that this medicine will prove a valuable remedy in complaints of the chest, as well as Rheumatism and Gout.

From Dr. Reed, of Bedford County.

There is in my neighbourhood a gentleman who has been heavily afflicted with Rheumatism for many years. He has been using the Panacea, to the amount of six or seven bottles, without any effect; on seeing the Poladelph advertised, he got a friend to call for a box of the pills, which he is using, and receiving much benefit from it; and I am of opinion that one or two boxes more will produce a radical cure. I believe it to be a valuable medicine. J. R. M. D.

"This medicine," says Dr. Winder, of Salem, "is one of the best ever introduced to the public; in the hands of the East Indians it is known only as a cure for Rheumatism, but since it has been in the hands of European and American physicians, it has been ascertained that Scurvy, King's Evil, obstinate Coughs, and approaching Consumption, have yielded to its influence."

Letter from Mr. Ralston.

DEAR SIR—I have been violently affected with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family—I have only used two boxes of the Extract, and I am perfectly restored.

Your's truly,
R. RALSTON,

From Mr. Welsh.
DEAR SIR—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for these several months so affected with such violent pains in my hips, thighs, and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief, until a neighbour of mine informed me of the India Extract having performed many cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes and a half, I am as well as ever I was in my life.

Your obedient servant,
J. WELSH.

From Mr. William Ruff, Painter and Glazier, No. 14, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, August 23d, 1826.

DEAR SIR—About a year and a half ago I was dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatism, or what my physician termed Rheumatic Gout; my pains were so great that it would be impossible for me to give you a description; they are better known by those labouring under Rheumatism, than can be described. I had neither rest nor sleep, day nor night, when I took the Poladelph, or India Extract, according to the directions, with very singular success; after taking a few doses I got to sleep, and slept well. I continued the use of the Extract pills, and the pains gradually left me. I rested well during the day, and had refreshing sleep during the night, and continued to get better, till I got perfectly well.

WM. RUFF.

A supply of the above Medicine is received and for sale at the Book Store of
THOMAS WATSON.



A FRESH supply of SHOES, consisting of various kinds, and of the latest fashion, just received and for sale by
JOHN GOLDSMITH, & Co.

They have brought out workman and materials for manufacturing Gentlemen's Boots at the shortest notice.
Nov. 3—'02 '04.

Miscellaneous.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.

To the Citizens of the Southern States.

At a moment of great and increasing embarrassment and difficulty, a number of your fellow citizens, members of your country by birth or by adoption, interested by common pursuits in your prosperity, connected by common dangers with your welfare, beg leave to address you.

In the present state of society, it is almost unnecessary to notice, it would not be easy to exaggerate the influence of the press. This instrument of knowledge and of power, once so humble, so insignificant, known only in the closets of the studious, or the privileged intercourse of the learned, addressing itself to the few in ancient and exclusive language, has, in modern days, in consequence of the wide diffusion of education, been directed to the great mass of society with decided effect, and now exercises an almost despotic control over the opinions of mankind.

Need we mention, that in the struggles of cupidity, of ambition, and of power, the claims of the careless and the weak are always disregarded. The rights which are not maintained before this great tribunal are thrust aside or trampled under foot. Silence, under its reproach, is interpreted into acquiescence in its justice; forbearance, under its usurpations, is considered as submission to its authority; and public opinion, now the great arbiter of the earth, is formed by its unceasing efforts.

He must have paid but little attention to the history of the age in which he lives, or to the course of human events, who does not perceive the strong influence, which public opinion, thus guided, may exercise on our destiny. We have permitted doctrines injurious to our character, hostile to our peace and welfare, pernicious and unfounded, to circulate without correction; even misrepresentation and falsehood, the errors of ignorance, the perversions of prejudice, the delusions of fanaticism, have been suffered to pass unnoticed. The presumptions of to-day serve as facts to-morrow, and furnish materials with which the press if

not corrected or enlightened, will mislead that judgement by which we must all be governed.

Under such circumstances, shall we remain unmindful of the aim and object, the progress and direction of this mighty power? Shall a people, whose situation is so peculiar, whose welfare may be so easily put in jeopardy, whose interests are in some measure isolated, and therefore the more easily assailed, continue indifferent to the perils that surround them? We may slumber, but there are those who will not sleep; we may avert our eyes from danger, but evil will not the less readily nor the less rapidly approach us.

Nor is it one interest only we have to guard, one duty to perform. We are members of a vast confederacy, harmoniously united for many years by the bonds of friendship, and by the benefits of free and uninterrupted intercourse. Endured to each other by the recollection of common dangers, and common triumphs, by a great national heritage of glory and liberty—we are associated by an instrument of no ordinary character; a charter which is the boast of our own country, and the admiration of mankind. It should be a peculiar duty, an unceasing effort to preserve this Charter in its pristine purity and vigour, at once maintaining its powers unimpaired, and its boundaries distinct and inviolate.

With these impressions, a number of your fellow-citizens connected with you by interest and by feeling, as the most effectual means of shielding you from the undue and unequal operation of the Press, have associated themselves together to publish one of those Journals which are now become the popular instruments for the diffusion of knowledge, the discussion of doctrines, & the investigation of truth; which are employed not only to bring to notice the works that enlarge or correct in any department the boundaries of human knowledge, but to review, also, the opinions of the day, as in their perpetual fluctuations they act on the character and conduct of Society.

It shall be among our first objects to vindicate the rights, the privileges, the character of the Southern States, to arrest, if possible, that current of misrepresentation which has been directed so steadily against our country generally, and the South in particular; and to offer to our fellow-citizens one Journal, which they may read without finding themselves the objects of perpetual sarcasm or of affected commiseration.

It shall be considered as a paramount duty to watch over the administration of our Federal Government, and to guard against all violation of the Constitution. In our views of that instrument, we shall be guided by no party feelings. We shall endeavour, in all cases, to ascertain its true and genuine significance, and to give it that meaning which it was intended to convey by those who framed it, which it was understood to express by those who adopted it. We have seen, we acknowledge, with deep regret, this charter of our Union endangered, and, as we believe, silently undermined, its limits and landmarks effaced and effacing, by assumptions of constructive power. It may soon be considered treason in the citizen, disorganization in the States to assert rights which were never surrendered to the federal government, or to resist powers which our predecessors never designed, and would never have consented to relinquish. It shall be our care faithfully to point out these encroachments, and strenuously to resist that consolidation of all power in a national head, which, whatever, may be the impressions of the moment, or the views of the agents in each act, must lead ultimately, perhaps rapidly, to discord and disunion.

Amidst our exertions, we shall omit no means of diffusion among our fellow-citizens, a knowledge of the improvements of the age, by bringing to their notice the works in which these things are detailed, or those which leave, by their intrinsic power, their own impress on the human mind. We shall delight to trace the career of genius, pouring its radiance not only over the barren waste, but over the cultivated scenes of nature and of life; or the efforts of patient industry building up by useful and untiring labour, an humble but enduring reputation; or mirth, in his wanton hours, desporting with the varying and never ending train of human frailties.

To literature, to science, to agriculture, as well as to our national & local concerns, our attention will be unremittingly applied. The assistance of many gentlemen of distinguished talents has been already secured for this work, & no efforts will be spared to enlist such coadjutors as will render the Southern Review worthy the patronage of our fellow-citizens. Contributions from literary gentlemen in any part of the Union will be thankfully received.

The Southern Review will be published on the first of February, May, August and November. Each number will consist of about two hundred and fifty pages. Terms—Five dollars per annum.

Gentlemen in any part of the country who may wish the work transmitted to them by mail, are requested to forward their orders with the amount of one year's subscription to the printer, A. E. Miller, Charleston.

The "American System" in Vermont.

Gov. Butler, of Vermont, who is both a clergyman and commander in chief of the Vermont forces, has lately delivered an inaugural speech on his reelection. According to this speech, it appears that the friends of free trade may as well submit, and pay their contributions to the woollen manufacturers quietly, for the illustrious governor has officially declared that the "American system" must and will prevail. We suppose that if Congress should not obey his mandate at their next session, his Exc'y. will order out his forces, & make a conquest of the rest of the union—beginning with N. York, whose farmers refused to send delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and whose territory lies so invitingly along the western border of his own state. Our readers will be surprised to learn, for the first time, from this speech, that the woollen manufacturers compose a majority of the nation. If so, it should seem that the best remedy is a little patience. In this country we have always understood that the majority govern. If it is certain that the majority desire higher duties, there is no doubt that they will find a way to be represented in Congress, and will obtain their demands. But the time is past when blustering and high words can have any effect in favor of the exorbitant demands of a few capitalists, who wish to make fortunes at the expense of the community at large. We subjoin an extract from the governor's speech.

New-York Evening Post.

"The people of this state can never remain indifferent observers to the proceedings of congress, or the course pursued by the Executive of the general government. And we have too much confidence in the rectitude of our motives, and correctness of our views, to conceal them. So far as the public good may require, they should be made known. Let every state in the union do the same, and it may be of some service to that government on which we all depend for national security, and the protection of our rights.—The dereliction of duty in the last Congress, so well calculated to impair the confidence of the public in the national legislature, is matter of serious regret. For that body to refuse protection to the industry of a majority of the people, when the necessity had become too obvious to be mistaken, is just cause of complaint; for it is wounding to the laudable pride of our country.

"Had no other important interest been neglected, the wound would have been less painful, & might have been borne in silence. However, for the present, we can but cherish the hope, that by the next Congress, all just cause of dissatisfaction will be removed, and the confidence of the people again restored to a Legislature on whose wisdom and integrity the United States, are in so high a degree, dependant for her prosperity.

"The American system must and will be supported; or the retrograde march of our country will soon commence."

From the Phil. Nat. Gazette, of October 23.

We intimated yesterday a doubt of the correctness of the narrative of a most extraordinary outrage upon Mr. Addison Ellting, of Wayne county. Mr. Ellting, however, has made the subjoined affidavit of the circumstances, and is represented to us, upon sufficient authority, as a gentleman of unblemished reputation, who is fully entitled to credit. We insert his deposition with the more readiness, as his details may facilitate the detection of those who were concerned in the outrage. Every member of the American community has an interest in the exemplary punishment of culprits so audacious. The motive by which they were actuated remains unknown:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
City of Philadelphia, ss.

Mayor's Office, 22d Oct. 1827.

Personally came and appeared before me, Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of the City aforesaid, Addison Ellting, 27 years of age, born in the state of Rhode Island, but a resident for the last four years of Bethany; who being solemnly and legally sworn, deposes and says that—

On the 25th of September last, I left Bethany, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, where I reside, for the Narrows of Lackawaxen, fifteen miles from Bethany, my wife being in company with me. On my way, I stopped at Carr's Tavern, six

miles from Bethany, and contracted with William Holbert to build him a house, on which contract I received fifty dollars in advance. I reached the Narrows about sun set, and left my wife at Walker's Tavern. After supper I went to Keen's store, near Walker's, and received three dollars and fifty cents, the amount of an account against Keen in favour of J. S. Bidwell. I then went to Arnold's store, a short distance from Keen's; I had no particular business with Mr. Arnold, but called on him only as a friend. Between Arnold's and Keen's, on my way from Arnold's, I met a man, (a stranger,) who enquired if my name was Ellting, if I resided in Bethany, and if I was a carpenter. I answered him in the affirmative. He then requested me to call at Kimble's tavern, (on the opposite side of the Lackawaxen from Walker's,) that evening, without giving me any particular reason for making the request. I told him that unless the business was very important, I should prefer calling in the morning. He said, the business might be of great importance to me. We then parted, with my promise to call that evening, if possible. I then returned to Keen's, and purchased a small piece of calico for dresses for my children, which I left at the store, intending to call in the morning with my wife and make some further purchases. Keen's store is about sixty yards from the bridge across the Lackawaxen, at the Narrows. Having told my wife that I would return soon, I concluded not to go to Kimble's until morning. From Keen's I walked towards the bridge, being desirous to see the progress of the work on the Delaware and Hudson Canal at that place. I discovered no person until I had nearly reached the bridge, when I perceived two men standing near the upper side of it, who approached me and enquired my name. I evaded the question, when they directly asked if my name was Ellting. I told them it was. The one who had questioned me, then took hold of my coat-collar, without speaking. I ordered him to stand off, when the other seized me on the opposite side. A scuffle ensued, and I succeeded in throwing the man on my right side, and in falling, brought the other with me. I struck the one I had under two or three times, when I received a violent blow from a third person, with a heavy club or some other weapon across my back, which rendered me entirely unable to make further resistance, although not insensible. I was then taken up and carried across the bridge a short distance when I was put in a box, in a wagon, which was immediately driven off very fast. At the expiration of from one to two hours, I was taken out of the box, in the woods; my clothes taken off and others given me. I implored them to tell me what their intention was, and endeavored to move them by an account of the situation of my family, to all which they only answered by the question "whether I thought it possible for three men to carry Morgan off?" In a short time I was again put in the box, after which I was only taken out of it in the night, and then in obscure places. My diet, throughout, was bread and water.

During three or four days, to the best of my judgment, I made all the noise I could by hallooing and kicking the box. Those who had me in custody ridiculed my endeavors to expose my situation, which induced me to believe that they were confident of their security. I soon became so much enfeebled that I ceased attempting my release in that way, and resigned myself to the hope that some opportunity would offer for my escape.

On the 16th instant I was asked, "in what part of the city I chose to be left." I enquired what city they alluded to, being totally ignorant of the direction in which I had travelled. They answered, Philadelphia; I told them that if their intention was to liberate me to leave me any where in Philadelphia; that I was acquainted in several parts of the city. They told me if I had any choice to name it. I named Kingston market. In a short time after, my own clothes were given me, with the exception of my vest and stock. Another vest was given me, but no cravat. In about half an hour the wagon stopped: I was taken out and finished dressing myself, which I had partly accomplished in the box, when I was informed that I was at liberty. I enquired for my pocket book, which contained about fifty three dollars and fifty cents, together with some papers, which I do not particularly recollect. They told me to be contented with my liberty, showed me the road to Kingston market, which they told me was two miles distant, and then drove off at a rapid rate in an opposite direction. I reached Mr. Pennington's house in Beach st. near the market, at about 9 o'clock in the evening in a very enfeebled state.

The wagon in which I was confined