CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1837. VOL. V—NO. 48.—WHOLE NO. 256.

TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

A class of four new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, will have the paper for one year at Two Dollars each, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscribers.

Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases.

No subscription will be received for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid up.

☞ All letters to the Editor must be *post paid*; otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—*Sixty two & a half Cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ Cents per square for each insertion afterwards.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given.

Advertisements by the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square with the privilege of changing the *form* every quarter.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY,

Bees wax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Apple per gal. 45 a 50 cts; Cotton per lb. (in seed) 3 cts; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] cts; Coffee per lb. 16 a 18 cts; Castings per lb 4 a 5 cts; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No 14, $1 75 a 2 00 cts; Feathers per lb; 35 cts; Flour pr bbl $6 7, Wheat pr bush. $1 12½ a 1 25; Oats pr bushel 30 cts; Corn pr bush 55 cts; Iron per lb 6 a 6 cts; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts; Molasses per gal. 75 cts; Nails per lb 9 a 10 cts; Beef per lb 0 a 0 cts; Bacon per lb 12½ cts. Butter per lb 12½ cts; Lard per lb 15 cts, Salt per bushel $1 25 1 50 cts; Steel, American blister, per lb. 10 cts; English do. per lb 20 cts; Cast do. per lb 25 a 30 cts; Sugar per lb 12½ a 15 cts; Rum (Jamaica) per gal; $. ; Yankee do $1; Wool (clean) per lb 30 cts; Tallow per lb 10 12½ cts; Tow-linen pr yd. 18 a 20 cts; Wine (Teneriffe) per gal. $1 50, Portugal do. $1 50 a $1 7 cts; Claret do per gal. $1 3 a 1 75 cts; Malaga, (sweet) per gal. $1 ; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

CHERAW.

Beef in market per lb 6 a 8 cts; Bacon per lb a 11 cts; Hams do. 00 00 cts; Beeswax per lb 20 a 22 cts; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 cts; Bale rope per lb a 12 14 cts; Coffee pr. lb 12½ a 16 cts; Cotton per 100 lbs $5 8 00 a 00; Corn per bushel 80 100 a cts; Flour Cheraw wagons per brl $7 8 000, from stores per brl $10 a 13; Iron per 100 lbs $5 6½ a 0; Molasses per gal 45 50 a cts; Nails cut assorted per lb 8 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrought do. per lb. 20 cts; Pork per lb $8 9; Rice per 100 lbs $4 5 00; Sugar per lb. 12 10 1 2 a cts; Salt pr sack $3 3 25; Salt per bushel 87½ $1 cts; Steel American blister pr lb 10 16 cts; Tallow per lb 10 a 12½ cts; Tea Imperial per lb $1 25 a 1 37½ cts; Hyson do. pr lb $1 a 1 25 cts; Tobacco manufactured per lb 10 a 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE

Brandy, peach 75 a 80. Do. Apple, 60 a 70 Bacon pr lb 8 10 a 000; Cotton pr lb 6 a 8 cts Coffee pr lb 12 a 13½; Flour bbl. $5 a 6 Flaxseed pr bush $1 00 a 000, Feathers pr lb 45 a 00 Corn pr bush 1 a 000; Iron pr lb 5½ a 6; Molasses pr gal 37 40 a 00; Nails cut 7½ a 8, Salt pr bush 50 a 75, Sugar pr lb 7½ a 11, Tobacco; leaf 2 a 3; Wheat pr bush 80 00, 0 Whiskey pr gal 52 55. Beeswax 20 a 00

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the Coroner, that A G Keys, of the county, of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehend and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended the said fugitive

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

CHRISTOPHER C BATTLE, *P. Sec'y*

G. W Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving, a blue cloth coat with velvet collar. 4t47

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Jacob Petry is entitled to a distributative share of the Estate of Dorthea Petry, deceased, on which I am Administrator—that he is notified to apply to me for the same, which will be paid on demand, without interest, after this notice.

L. B. KRIMINGER, Adm'r.

Cabarrus Co, June 10, 1837—3w47

Pittsborough Academy.

THE examination of the pupils of Pittsborough Academy will take place on the 15th of June, and after a vacation of six weeks, the next session will begin on the 1st of August following. Tuition per session $15 50 paid in advance, and no deduction will be made for boys entering one month and under after the commencement of the session.

Board may be procured at moderate prices throughout the village.

June 10—3w47

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE WATCHMAN.

THE DYING BOY.

It must be sweet in childhood to give back
The spirit to its maker, ere the heart
Hath grown familiar with the paths of sin,
And soon to gather up its bitter fruits.
I knew a boy whose infant feet had trod
Upon the blossoms of some seven springs,
And when the eighth came round, and called him out
To revel in its light he turned away,
And sought his chamber to lie down and die.
'Twas night; he summoned his accustomed friends,
And this wise bestowed his last request:

'Mother, I'm dying now;
There's a deep suffocation on my breast,
As if some heavy hand my bosom pressed;
And on my brow I feel the cold sweat stand.
Say, mother, is this death?
Mother, your hand!
Here, lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus, beneath my head;
And say, sweet mother, say when I am dead,
Shall I be missed?

'Never besides your knee
Shall I kneel down at night and pray,
Nor in the morning wake, and sing the lay
You taught to me.
Oh! at the time of prayer,
When you look round and see a vacant seat,
You will not wait then for my coming feet—
You'll miss me there.

'Father, I'm going home,
To that great home you spoke of, that bless'd land
Where there is one bright summer, always bland
And tortures do not come,
From faintness and from pain,
From trouble, fears, you say I shall be free—
That sickness does not enter there, and we
Shall meet again.

'Brother, the little spot
I used to call my garden, where long hours
We've stay'd to watch the coming buds & flowers—
Forget it not.
Plant there some box or pine,
Something that lives in winter, and will be
A verdant offering to my memory,
And call it mine.

"Sister the young rose tree,
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee;
And when its roses bloom,
I shall be gone away—my short course run—
And will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb?

"Now, mother, sing the tune
You sang last night, I'm weary and must sleep.
Who was it called my name? Nay do not weep,
You'll all come soon!"

Morning spread over earth her rosy wings,
And that meek sufferer, cold and ivory pale,
Lay on his couch asleep. The morning air
Came through the open window freighted with
The fragrant odors of the lovely spring.
He breathed it not. The laugh of passers by
Jarred like a discord in some mournful note,
But worried not his slumber—he was dead!

The following amusing anecdote is extracted from a forcible article of the New York Evening Post, designed to arrest the late prevalent rage for speculation:

A traveller, once in the West, on setting out early one morning from the place where he had passed the night, consulted his map of the country, and finding that a very considerable town, called Venice or Verona, or Vienna, or by the name of some other European city beginning with a V, occupied a point on his road but some twelve or fifteen miles off, concluded to journey as far as that place before breakfast. Another equally extensive town, bearing as sounding a name, was laid down at a convenient distance for his afternoon stage; and there he proposed halting for the night. He continued to travel at a good round pace until the sun had attained a great height in the heavens, and until he computed that he had accomplished more than twice that distance which he proposed to himself in the outset. His stomach had long since warned him that it was time to halt, and his horse gave indications which plainly showed that he was of the same opinion.—Still he saw no town before him, even of the humblest kind, much less such a magnificent one as his map had prepared him to look for—At length, meeting a solitary woodchopper emerging from the forest, he accosted him, and inquired how far it was to Vienna. 'Vienna!' exclaimed the man; 'why, you have passed it five and twenty miles back. Did you notice a stack of hewn timber and a blazed tree beside the road? That was Vienna.' The dismayed traveller then inquired how far it was to the other place, at which he designed passing the night. 'Why, you are right on that place now,' returned the man; 'it begins just the other side of yon ravine, and runs down to a clump of girdled trees which you will see about a mile farther on the road.' 'And are there no houses built?' faltered out the traveller. 'Oh, no houses whatsoever,' returned the woodman; 'they hewed and hauled the logs for a blacksmith's shop, but *before they raised it, the town lots were all disposed of in the Eastern States*; and every thing has been left as you now see it ever since.'

The Hebrews in New Orleans, are about to build a Tabernacle.

From the National Gazette.

'THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

General Jackson in his late Farewell Address, expresses himself in the following self-gratulatory terms:

'My humble efforts have not been spared during my Administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object.'

The 'humble efforts' here alluded to are no doubt the following measures:

1. The General's seven years' war against the Bank of the U. States.

2. The removal of the public deposites in October, 1833.

3. The passage of the gold bill, in June, 1834.

4. The importation in gold of the French Spanish, and Neapolitan indemnities, commenced in 1836, and not yet quite completed.

5. The Treasury Order of July, 1836: shifting the public money from the places where it was collected, to other places, in anticipation of its distribution among the States, and finally,

6. The Specie Circular of July 11, 1836, by which gold and silver, were alone made receivable for public lands.

The two last of these measures having received from Mr. Nicholas Biddle, in his letter to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, of November 10, 1836, a full and masterly exposition, as to their operation and effects, I shall confine my remarks to the four first named subjects.

That the war against the Bank of the United States had no influence whatever in restoring 'the constitutional currency,' will be made manifest by a brief reference to the history of that war and its immediate effects.

The first official declaration of General Jackson's hostility against the Bank was contained in his first annual message to Congress, in Dec. 8, 1829, in the following words:

'The charter of the bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy, in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.'

The subject was renewed in his annual message of 7th December, 1830, accompanied by a suggestion, whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the U. States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections, and it was also again repeated in his annual message of 9th December, 1831. A majority of our Houses of Congress, however, having probably seen some force in the following honest confession: 'It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers; and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes qualities which they do not possess and effects they cannot produce,' positively refused to be influenced by the 'reasoning powers' of the old gentleman, and actually passed a bill on the 3d of July, 1832, rechartering the bank. This bill received the Executive veto on the 4th following, and not being sustained by the constitutional vote of two-thirds of each House, was of course defeated.

The effect of this uncompromising determination not to sign a renewal of the bank charter was precisely that which was foreseen & foretold by every intelligent man in the land. The spirit of creating new banks, which had began to show itself immediately after the first denunciation, now spread itself over the face of the whole country, and it was every where urged, as the chief motive of their establishment, that new banks were demanded by the wants of the people, to supply the vacuum that would be occasioned by the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The number of these institutions, and the amount of their capital, as well as the extent of their operation, there are fortunately means of ascertaining with precision. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of the 3d of January, 1837, transmitting to Congress 'Statements showing the condition of certain State Banks,' &c has placed before the public, in an official form abundant materials to show that the destruction of the 'monster,' as a measure designed to introduce the constitutional currency,' was eminently unsuccessful.

By one of the tables accompanying the report, it appears that the number of banks existing in the United States, at the different periods named, was as follows:

January 1. 1811	89
January 1. 1815	208
January 1. 1820	308
January 1, 1830	320

Every body knows that the chief part of the augmentation here exhibited between the years of 1811 and 1820 arose from the bank mania which originated in the suspension of specie payments by the banks in 1814; and it will be seen that in the ten subsequent years, from 1820 to 1830, the increase, being confined to the legitimate demands for an increase of bank capital, did not exceed the moderate number of twelve, being a little more than one bank in each year. At this ratio, or possibly at an augmented one, the natural growth of wealth and population would have continued to call for additional banks. It is possible that during the four years, commencing with 1830, ten or fifteen, or even, if the reader be very sanguine, twenty banks might have been legitimately called for. But what do we learn from the report before us? Why, that between the 1st of January, 1830, and the 1st of January 1834, the banks had increased in number from 320 to 506, making an increase of one hundred and eighty six! How far the creation of these little 'monsters' rendered 'constitutional' the currency pronounced by the President, in the face of the world, as being neither uniform nor sound, will perhaps best appear from the following comparative statement of the two periods referred to, as given in the Secretary's report in the document marked J. J.

	Jan. 1, 1830	Jan. 1, 1835
Capitals	$145,192,268	$200,005 944
Circulation	61,323,898	94,839,570
Deposites	55,559,928	75 666 986
Loans & discts'	200,451,214	324,119,490

From this appears that in the course of four years the banking capital of the country had been augmented nearly fifty-five millions of dollars, the circulation, extended thirty-three and a half millions the deposites extended twenty millions, and the loans and discounts expanded to the enormous amount of one hundred and twenty-three millions of dollars.

Whether such an increase as this of the paper system of the country was calculated to render the currency more 'uniform' or 'sound' than it was before, I leave to the candor of the reader to decide, and if he has but ordinary intellect, he cannot fail to perceive, that if the currency was unsound and destitute of uniformity at the time that General Jackson took it in hand, it was not much bettered by his manipulation. It may, therefore, be set down as proved by the figures furnished by his own Secretary of the Treasury, that it was not by his warfare against the Bank of the United States that Gen. Jackson has a right to claim for himself the credit of having done 'something' towards the restoration of the 'constitutional currency'

Let us now see whether he has been more successful in his second 'humble effort,' namely, the removing of the Deposites in October, 1833.

In an article furnished by the present writer which was published in the National Gazette of the 21st March, it was proved, as many persons think, to demonstration, that the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country are to be clearly traced to this single Executive act. Among the effects ascribed to that measure, was a still further augmentation of Banks and of paper credits, and it is now my purpose to show that that augmentation was not overrated, and that by its operation the currency during the years 1834, '35 and '36, was rendered still less "constitutional" than it was before.

Happily, the Secretary's report above referred to, renders the work very easy and simple. From the tables already quoted, we learn that from the 1st of January, 1835, the number of Banks had increased to 566, and on the 1st of January, 1836, to 667. It is not, however, to the mere increase in number of Banks alone that we are to look for our chief evidence of the augmentation of paper credits. During that term, the capitals of some of the existing Banks were augmented, which will help to account for the astounding results which follow. From the table just referred to:

	Jan. 1, 1835	Jan. 1, 1836
Capitals,	$231,250,337	$251,875,092
Circulation,	103 692,495	140,301,038
Deposites,	83,081,365	115,101,140
Loans & Dis'ts.	365,153,834	557,506,080

It thus appears, that in the two years which elapsed between the 1st of January, 1834, and the 1st of January, 1836, there had been brought into existence sixty-one new banks, that the Bank capital had been increased near fifty-two millions of dollars, and the deposites thirty-nine millions, and that upon the strength of these additional resources, the banks had augmented their loans and discounts, upwards of one hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars.

But this is not all. Prior to the 1st of January, 1836, the Banking mania, engendered by the desire to get hold of the public money without paying interest for it, had only just begun to operate. The surplus revenue had not, up to that period, accumulated to an amount exceeding twenty-seven millions of dollars; but as there appeared, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a prospect of a great augmentation during the year 1836, and as there was a strong probability that Congress would not be able to fall upon any plan of distribution, the temptation held out was too great to be resisted. Accordingly we are informed by the Secretary, that between the 1st of January 1836, and the 1st of December of the same year, there were one hundred and ten new banks incorporated. With an aggregate capital of $60,170,000 and that the capital of thirty-four old banks had been increased to the extent of $42,105,000, making an addition to the actual capital, in the short space of eleven months, of seventy two millions of dollars.

Time had not been afforded to the Secretary for procuring the necessary details respecting these new banks; but should they have all gone into operation by the 1st of January, 1837, as is highly probable, from the fact, that most of them, had been chartered in the winter of 1835-6, and should they have done simply as much towards restoring "the constitutional currency," as the sixty one that preceded them, (and who can doubt it?) the aggregate of the three years will present an increase in the number of banks, of one hundred and seventy-one; in the banking capital, of one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars; in the circulation of ninety millions of dollars, in the deposites, of seventy-eight millions of dollars; and in the loans and discounts, of two hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars.

Thus does it appear, by documentary evidence, which cannot be controverted, that the result of two of General Jackson's "humble efforts" to restore "the constitutional currency," within the short space of seven years has been—

The creation of three hundred and fifty-seven new banks, making a total of 677, besides 144 branches.

An increase in the banking capital of the country, of near one hundred and seventy-nine millions of dollars:

An increase in the circulation of paper money, of one hundred and twenty-three and a half millions of dollars:

An increase in the deposites, of ninety-eight millions of dollars; and

An increase in the loans and discounts of three hundred and eighty-nine millions of dollars.

Appalling, however, as all this mischief appears, the whole tale is not yet told. Since the 1st of December last, there have been chartered in the different States a very considerable number of banks, while large additions have been made besides, to the capitals of others. Now, will any pretend to say, with all these facts before him, that the currency of the United States had been rendered, by the two measures referred to, more "uniform" and "sound" on the 1st of January, 1837, than it was on the 1st of January, 1830? We are quite satisfied that no honest man capable of thinking on the subject, can say so, and it may therefore be assumed, as admitting of no dispute, that the General has signally failed in two of his "humble efforts."

But perhaps I shall be told that it was not by inundating the country with paper money that the financial talents of Gen Jackson are to be tested, and his claims to public gratitude measured, but by his causing a large amount of gold and silver to flow into the country. In a future paper the operation of the other "humble efforts" here alluded to, will be investigated.

AN EXAMINER.

THE CONSUMPTION

From the New York Daily Express.

Such have been the improvements in surgery, that there are some hopes that a cure for consumption may at length be effected—It is a line in which no efforts have as yet been made, with a view to the absolute alleviation of the all pervading disease. The attention of medical men has never been directed to it, apparently looking on it as a malady beyond the reach of medical skill, hitherto considered as exclusively within the province of the physician, and not falling even in a remote bearing to the province of the surgeon. But how will generally be the cure which these gentlemen will take, and upon this conviction I am induced to lay before the public the following plan for the cure of this so apparently incurable disease.

In order to render this matter intelligible to the mass of people who are most deeply interested in the cure, it will be necessary to make them acquainted with the opinions which have been always entertained by physicians in regard to the seat of the disease, and to give a brief description of the structure of the lungs, and the manner in which they affect the vital functions of oxidizing the blood.

The lungs are bodies of a loose or spongy consistence, contained within the chest. They are placed in one right and left side, and are separated from each other by a membranous partition, coming from under the breast bone directly to the back bone. The lung of the left side is the smaller, from the heart being placed in that cavity. The windpipe goes down the neck, and, dividing into two branches, enters into the back part of the lungs, close upon the spine.

The lungs lie loose in the chest, like a bag or bladder, whose orifice is at the windpipe—We will suppose it to be a bladder inside of a bellows; if we stop up the hole or valve in the bottom board of the bellows, and suppose the mouth of the bladder to come out at the nose, it is then in precisely the same circumstances that the lungs are within the chest. Raise the handles, and the air passes in at the nose and fills the bladder inside the bellows, depress the handles, and the bladder is empty. But let us open the valve underneath the bellows, and the air, when the handles are elevated, will rush into this opening, instead of the smaller orifice of the nose. The lungs are in the same relative situation. *Make an opening in the inside of the chest*, and when the ribs are raised in the act of breathing, the air is drawn through this new passage in preference to passing by the more circuitous way of the mouth and wind pipe. As the air is drawn in upon the exterior surface of the lung the latter (which we will suppose the bladder again) is pressed down and more emptied by every breath, until it is reduced to its smallest size, and all the cavity *outside* of it is filled with air.

The lung (for these are cases which are not speculative, but of almost daily occurrence) is compressed in this manner to a body not larger than the first, which shows the exceeding sponginess of its structure. This opening has sometimes been made by accident, sometimes to give issue to matter or air collected within the cavity, and for various other purposes. It is practicable as a curative means only, from the fact that the lungs are not tied to, or separate and distinct apartments, divided, as before stated, by an impervious partition. If they were both in *one* cavity, and the air were let in upon their outside, there would be an end to life, as no breath could gain admittance to the inside of the lungs. But as it has been proved in numerous instances of disease, and where operations have been performed, that a person can live by the breath of one lung, and allow the other to lie idle, the idea originated of attempting to cure a disease in the *one lung*, which is under your *mastery*, while the other goes on with its functions. The *only way* in which consumption is ever cured, is by the collapsing or *drying up of the lungs*, the occasion of breathing ceases, and the sinking of that side of the chest. The other side of the chest generally becomes enlarged. Consumptive people live on for years, when, to all intents and purposes, they have not *half a lung*. And a distinguished writer has expressed to the opinion that one-twentieth part of the air usually taken into the lungs at one respiration is sufficient to sustain life.

The system of cure here proposed is founded on a careful consideration of these facts. If the lung can be placed at rest by the admission of air to the cavity of the chest, the great obstacle to the cure of consumption is removed. So long as it is kept continually in motion by the passage of the air through every portion of it, an ulcer, or any other disease which may exist, cannot possibly heal. If the motion did not aggravate the complaint, the state of distension in which the lung is kept, and the *separation* of the diseased or ulcerated surfaces maintained by this distension, would prevent the union of the opposite sides of the ulcers. A wound will not unite unless the edges are come together—and a sword wound of the lung is only cured by the instantaneous sinking down of the wounded organ, and the consequent contact which is produced between the sides of the cut. Thus Nature seems to have pointed out this means of cure, and to have placed consumption, as it were, under an impossibility of being removed by *medicinal* remedies, or by any other means than the knife.—It is like the hip complaint in this respect. It is impossible to produce a perfect state of rest in that joint—as in any position in which the patient may be placed, sitting, standing or lying, every movement of the body centres in the head of the thigh bone, and continually aggravates the existing disease and renders it incurable.

Now, the object of the operation for consumption is to make a permanent opening into the side of the chest, so as to allow the air to enter freely and compress the lung—to give Nature an opportunity (while the lung is in a state of rest) to absorb the diseased matter, or to heal the ulcerated parts by cicatrization, and to afford the surgeon an opportunity to resort to the ligature or knife, where they may be beneficial. In the first place, the surface on which Nature has to act in her curative attempts is very much reduced; in the next place, there is no interruption to her efforts, occasioned by the process of breathing, or by the irritation of the hectic fever, which seems to be simply an indication of her struggles and her inability to conquer a great disease—since we invariably see it manifested when the body is laboring under a very extensive external sore, or an internal disease or abscess, where there is no possible chance for the escape of the matter or the consolidation of the parts, as in the case of the liver and the lungs. In the next place, the matter, or pus, instead of compelling the lungs to violent efforts for its expulsion through the windpipe, and the want of strength to do which is frequently, if not generally, the immediate cause of death in this disease, finds a ready issue by the artificial opening. Again, the parts cannot so well become callous in a state of quiescence, and if they have already become so by the constant motion—as in fistula the compression to which they are subjected will promote their union, as in ulcers—their collapse alone favors this result. To be final, where applications, incisions, inspections, &c are required, they are easily made. If it is found necessary to remove any diseased limb, it cannot be effected.

It is not necessary to enter into the details of the operation. It is not as severe as one half of those daily performed in this city; and, as to its practicability, we will not throw away reasons in discussing a matter which admits of no dispute. Those who are aware that an incision has been made into the abdomen, and an ovarium of an enormous size successfully removed, (by Dr D L. Rogers)—that the bold and skillful hand of Dr Mott has entered the breast and almost passed a ligature around the heart itself—those who know that lipomas have been made by a dash of the knife, as in a case by Dr. J. Kearny Rodgers—will not wonder that a diseased lung, which has ceased to perform its functions, should be cured and taken out mainly from its location in the body, much less need they be alarmed at the trivial operation of making a small incision in the side as the first step in the way of giving life to the destined victim of consumption.

Were the operation the most terrible, as it is the most trifling, there would be no cause for apprehension that a man's system in so low a state as that of a consumptive patient would not be able to bear the shock. Persons reduced to the very confines of the grave by any long protracted disease in one of the extremities, undergo amputation better, and rise with renovated health from its effects sooner than those who are brought down in the full strength of their bodily powers, and are compelled to submit to a mutilation of one of their members. The danger of the operation is less, the pain is less, in proportion to the lowness of health and strength of the patient. Instead of giving stimulants to sustain the system, we should in many cases rather have recourse to bleeding, in order to diminish the quantity of blood circulating through the lungs.

Without therefore, particularizing the different steps of the operation in these preliminary observations, we shall content ourselves with presenting a summary of the arguments which have been advanced in favor of the success of these immediate measures for the effectual cure of consumption, and leave readers to judge of the degree of confidence to which they are entitled. I would not be guilty of flattering, against my own conviction, that delusion and fallacy of anticipation which are often observed among consumptive subjects, and which frequently lead them to hope, in defiance of all the evidences of approaching dissolution, that they are at that very time on the point of perfect restoration to health, and to hold up their shrivelled arm to you and ask you to look at the plumpness of it as an uncontrovertible proof of their returning vigor. Such hallucinations are too melancholy to be trifled with in so grave a manner.

The reasons upon which I found my assurance of the certainty of this mode of cure are:

First, a person can breathe and retain his good health with but one of his lungs only.

Secondly, Nature sometimes effects a cure by

The actual balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1836, was $26,749,803. The estimated balance on the 1st of January 1837, was $11,925,669.