[illegible] as it is decided by Congress, [illegible] is to get the other half at the expiration of five years, at $1 25 per acre, from which it is plain he will only give in cash [illegible] cents per acre, for the whole of the land, which is worth at least ten or twenty dollars per acre. This is a plain statement of facts, I leave it for the people to draw their own conclusions. Mr Fisher takes great pains to prove to us, (which has nothing to do with the case,) that the Government has treated these Indians most cruelly,— which is not true, and if it was at all necessary, it could be proved beyond all sort of doubt. And even if the Government has treated them ill, it is no evidence that Mr Fisher has not done the same thing, nor is it any excuse why he should have treated them ill; he commences at the first attempt to make a treaty with them, and carries us all along through the whole transaction; and finally, we arrive at the awful crisis, when this Government was about to hurl the last remnant of this ill-treated people from their homes, without a friend to lend a helping hand, or to listen to their sad tale of wo! and behold the deliverer comes! he comes with his bosom filled with charity and philanthropy for this ill-treated people. Not instigated by the love of filthy lucre, oh no! but with the purest feeling of love and charity for these poor oppressed people, he was willing to suffer martyrdom.

Yes, about the time the last remnant of these poor oppressed people were to be driven into the wilderness to perish by the cruel edict of this tyranical Government: lo, Mr. Fisher by some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, happened to be in that country, just in the nick of time to save this ill-fated people from the merciless vengeance of this tyranical Government. Hear him what he says in his his address, "Another sale was soon to take place, when the rest of these (the Indians) would be treated in like manner, (that is driven into the wilderness without a hut to shelter them,) "it was at this crisis, that I happened in that country, and *without any seeking of my own*, (who believes it) some of this people laid their complaint before me, and asked me to undertake their cause for them:—they offered me the most liberal compensation." If Mr. Fisher is not ashamed or afraid that the world should know all the transactions of this case, why did he not tell us what the compensation was, and what compensation the Indians were to receive in return. Oh no! that would not do, it would be stating plain facts, just what he has been accused of, getting the Indians land for nothing, or nearly so. Now every body knows that Mr. Fisher is ashamed of this transaction, if he can be ashamed of any thing. Who would not be ashamed to tell the world that he engaged with a set of oppressed and ignorant Indians, to act as their agent to lay a petition before Congress, to have their claims investigated, and in the agreement secured to himself, one half of the Land, as soon as Congress should decide, and the other half at the end of five years, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: which is worth at least, from ten to twenty dollars per acre? And to acknowledge at the same time that he knew that Congress would grant the land to the Indians whenever it was investigated? These are plain facts, I leave it to the people, to draw their own conclusions. If any one thinks that Mr. Fisher, had any doubts about the result, the danger, or the difficulty of attending to it, read what he says in his address. "I was then unacquainted with the merits of their claim, and had felt unwilling to embark in it; finally, however, I agreed to investigate the grounds of their claim, and then decide. I did investigate it, and *soon* satisfied myself, that their claim was just beyond dispute, that they had on their side the solemn obligations of a Treaty; and I had too much confidence in the good faith of our Government, and in the purity of our Courts, to doubt the result." What does he tell us? that it was a most complicated, difficult, uncertain, and dangerous business? Not he, he has told us a plain fact once, at least, that he *soon* satisfied himself their claim was just beyond dispute, that they had the solemn obligation of a Treaty on their side, and he had too much confidence in the good faith of our Government, and in the purity of our Courts, to *doubt* the result. There Mr. Editor, is a fair confession that he did not act in good faith, with those poor ignorant Indians; do you suppose he told the Indians as he tells us, that their claim was just beyond dispute? that our Government would act in good faith, and that our Courts were too pure, to refuse their just claim? If he had done as he ought to have done, do you suppose he would have got the bargain signed? These are plain facts, I leave it for the people to draw their own conclusions. Perhaps some will ask how was it possible, for the Indians to be so easily imposed upon, if they are an intelligent, and christianized community, as Mr. Fisher would have us to believe. Now all this talk about the Indians being, civilized, christianized, and about the Indian preachers, and the Choctaw Methodist, and all that sort of stuff, are only sugar plums thrown out, to catch the different denominations of christians in the district:—thinking to excite their feelings and sympathy, in behalf of their red brethren in the West, and their charitable friend Mr. I am thinking he will not find it as easy a matter to gull and hoodwink the christians of the 10th district, as he did the christians of Mississippi. The fact is, the Indians are not civilized or christianized either: It is true, the different christians have done much for the good of the Indians, and are yet doing all they can for them; but the great mass of them are as ignorant as they ever were; (Mr. Bell in his report expressly says so:) at least about the business that Mr Fisher was engaged in: so their intelligence was no barrier against deception. But remember what Mr. Fisher tells us in his address, a part of which at least is true, that the Indians were shamefully treated by the agent among them; that he was a rocker fellow, and refused to record their wishes, that the Indians had given up all hope of getting their land, and were about to go west. It is true the Indians were ill-treated by some of the agents and the speculators; they were made to believe, that the Government, was about to drive them off whether or no. At this time it was these charitable men, Mr. Fisher & Co., offered their services to act as their agents, that is, to lay a petition before Congress, to have the Indian claim investigated. Those who know any thing about the Indians, know that at such a time as this, that they would have taken up with any sort of an offer whatever, rather than be driven off. Mr Fisher says he undertook for them on their own terms Is it not more probable they took him on his own terms. These are plain facts, I leave it for the people to draw their own conclusion.

Mr. Editor, I have written much more than I expected to have done when I commenced, and have occupied too much of your time. But one word in regard to Mr. Fisher's logic. He says in the latter part of his address. "The Board (the Board to investigate the Indian claim) sits in Mississippi, a thousand miles from Washington, and how I can influence the result, by being in Congress, I cant see: this however, has been charged against me." If it be a fact that Mr. Fisher being in Congress could have no influence in this case, it is equally true he would have no influence in any other case, where the interest of his constituents might be at stake, unless he has more love and charity for his constituents than for himself, (as he had for the Indians,) and would exert himself without money and without land.

But what are the facts of the case? Congress has to appoint a Committee to investigate the claim: Mr. Fisher if elected, will be one of the men to appoint that committee, and when the committee makes a report to Congress, Mr. Fisher will be one of the men to decide on that report, to decide upon his own case, yet Mr. Fisher cant see how he can influence the result. These are plain facts, I leave it for the people to draw their own conclusions. One word more, Mr. Fisher says, "But my political enemies have been trying to make the impression on the minds of the people, that I am desirous to go to Congress on account of this business: and to expose the uncharitableness of this charge, is the reason for laying the fact before you."

I defy any man to point out one single fact, or any number of facts in his address, that proves in the least degree, that this is not the reason why he wishes to go to Congress. It is true he says it is not the reason, but he relies on no fact, and he must pardon us, if we are not willing to take his assertions for fact in this case; has he not told us he is interested in this claim; but he has been very careful not to tell us to what amount. but before he became a candidate or thought it would be necessary for him to go to Congress to attend to his claim, he was not so reserved in conversation about it, it was then understood he had made an independent fortune, and no doubt has, if Congress will let him have the land. "Where a mans treasure is, there will his heart be also.

RANDOLPH.

FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Who it is addressing you now, can be a matter of no practical moment to any one: I profess to be honest and conscientious in my conduct generally: I would not willingly do any thing for which I could expect my God or my conscience to condemn me afterwards. I would fain bespeak your attention to a few plain remarks touching the pending *election* for a member to represent the District in the next Congress. —It seems to me that the Whigs are in some danger of being defeated in a cause, which they have much at heart, by allowing their attention to be led away from great principles, to little and entirely extraneous considerations. The Whigs generally throughout the District concur in the opinion that the present and past Administrations, have been pre-eminently extravagant and odjectionable in many important respects.

Quite a large majority in the district, it is believed, desire to see the power transferred from our present Chief Magistrate and his party to other hands. Those who sincerely desire this, will feel that the bearing of little matters on this end, is not to be overlooked.

There are now two candidates before you; the one openly and avowedly with you on all the points which you as a party deem important So manifest is this that his enemies do not attack him on political principles at all: In this respect he stands before you unimpeached. The other does not so come out: He is evidently trying to engross the support of both parties. It seems to me, if he is elected, he can fall in, to a great extent, with the Administration party, and you cant charge him with violating any pledge. It is this mainly, as far as I can ascertain, which has placed so many Whigs in opposition to him. And why should they not be opposed to him? Would not the great majority of the Whigs, be opposed to a father or a brother, on the same ground? And why should Mr. Fisher or his friends complain of persecution? He is well aware that there are certain great principles, which the Whigs would wish carried out by their representive as far as his influence can go. Not only do they wish that he might sustain them by his votes, but that he might be hearty in defending them in every honorable way. Mr. Fisher has been called on publicly and privately to satisfy the Whigs on these points, and he does not do it.

Mr Fisher like every other freeman, has a right to his own sentiments, and has a right to publish them or not, just as he pleases: But will the Whigs vote for him while he either does not, or cannot in truth, satisfy them on the points referred to? They are the great and paramount considerations on which he holds them in the dark We have at our offer a man whose sentiments have been known for years to harmonize with our own on these vital points. His intellectual powers are well known to be of a very respectable order: He is admitted on all hands to occupy a very respectable stand in his profession: And what are the objections urged against him?

It is said that he is a man of pleasure, inattentive to his business, and that he has not accumulated much property, though with his profession and his standing in that profession, he might have become rich? Various other more specific charges have been raised, many of which are now known to be false.

These stories will doubless recoil upon the party putting them in circulation: If it be true that Dr. Henderson is indolent in business, and devoted to pleasure and amusement it is an objection to him. I have but a slight acquaintance with him, and know not how far he is chargeable with inattention to his personal interests; but admitting all that is said on this subject, it is with me as a conscientious Whig, lighter than a feather, compared with the great principles at stake. It is said by some of his friends that his generosity amounts almost to a contempt of money and property.

I have known Mr Fisher for many years. Personally I am friendly with him; and certainly should feel no zeal against him, if I could have confidence in him, as to the great principles at issue between the two parties. Here I am not satisfied, and I cannot go for him: I confess I should be exceedingly sorry if the District with an overwhelming majority of Whigs, should, when it comes to the test, prove to be represented by a man going in the main for the administration. There is no danger of this, unless by a skillful manœuvre the attention of the Whigs is diverted from the main question, to those of an extrinsick and minor character. I have never been intimately acquainted with Mr. Fisher's temporal circumstances, but I had been under the impression, they were a good deal straitened, before he got into this Indian land speculation. I may be mistaken in this, but I am honest in saying that such was my impression. I think he has not made his living, by a settled course of industry in any particular branch of business; but by turning his hand to any profitable job that might chance to come in his way. Of this character is his Indian advocacy. By this it has been said, for a year or two past, he has realized a handsome estate: I suppose it will appear at the final trial of all men, that Mr. Fisher is not justified in the sight of his maker in taking three or four times as much for his services as they were worth, merely because it was the voluntary offer of an ignorant and oppressed people.

His friends may talk about Dr. Henderson's fondness for pleasure and his inattention to gain, (carried to excess, it shows an objectionable frivolity of character:) But if it be true while bearing the sacred name of a christian, Mr Fisher has taken advantage of these ignorant and oppressed Indians, and has practised a sort of whole sale extortion upon them, then how must his heart compare with one whose gravest charge, is that of mere frivolity? But this is a matter between him and his final judge, with which the whigs have nothing to do, except to weigh it against the personal objections urged against Dr. Henderson.

I would ask the whigs then if they will be taken by mere finesse? It may suit Mr. Fisher's feelings and interests should he get to Congress to go with the whig party. But of this we have no security; and security it what we want: The Van Buren men don't feel confident that he will be a whig member, as is evident from the fact, that to a man they rally around him? Whether it is a mere hope, on their part, that he may go with them, or whether they have any private assurances of a stronger kind, I pretend not to know, but the fact, that they go for him is notorious, and should at least awaken suspicion in the whigs.

We believe that our present Chief Magistrate succeeded to the chair he occupies by a well sustained course of secret management, together with a rigid adherence to the plan of non-committal. In this respect Mr. Fisher's course seems so analogous to his, that it would be strange if he did not sympathize with him in other respects: Let the whigs look well to their cause. Make sure work for your principles, even if in minor matters your wishes were not fully met.—If we have confidence in our principles let us act them out. In this respect we might learn a lesson of practical wisdom from the party opposed to us. They never lose sight of the main contest.

A WHIG.

July 10th. 1839.

SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM H. BATTLE, Esq. has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court. in the place of Thomas P. Devereux Esq. resigned.

The following Opinions have been delivered during the Term:

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Horah *v.* Long and Fox, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v* Fort & Guaze, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below Also, in Barrett *v* Munroe, et al from Moore, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Peck. Welford & Co. *v* Gilmer, et al. from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Poteet *v* Badget, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Berry's Adm's *v* Berry, in Equity, from Onslow, directing a decree for plaintiff's Also, in Roberts *v* Cannon, from Northampton, reversing the judgment below.

DANIEL, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Wellborne *v* James, from Wilkes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hough *v* Horn, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lowe *v* Weatherby, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in McElwee *v* Collins, from Lincoln, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Dismukes *v* Wright, from Davie, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Blackwelder *v* Fisher, from Rowan, awarding a new trial.

Raleigh Register.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court has just decided, in the case of *Roberts* vs *Cannon*, from Northampton, that according to the proper construction of the 8th section of the Constitution, a residence for twelve months *in any part of the State* is sufficient to authorize a vote for Members of the House of Commons in the County in which the voter is resident on the day of Election, & that the residence for that period need not be in the same county in which the vote is offered. But the Court says "that, by a residence in the county, the Constitution intends a *domicil* in that county. This requisition is not satisfied by a visit to the county, whether for a longer or a shorter time, if the stay there be for a temporary purpose, and with the design of leaving the county when that purpose is accomplished. It must be a fixed abode therein, constituting it the place of *his home*.' The Court further remarks that, 'this residence or domicil is a fact, not more difficult of ascertainment when required as the qualification of a voter, than residence or domicil at the moment of a man's death which is so important in regulating the disposition and management of his estate after death.'

We are rejoiced that this important and much vexed question is now settled. Inspectors of Elections will, hereafter, have no difficulty in deciding upon the qualifications of voters, so far at least as this particular question is concerned.

Raleigh Register.

A Constitution and State Government lost for the want of Eleven Voices.—The Tallahassee Star of the 19th ult. states that official returns from the Alachua territory are received, and that the new plan of a constitution for the State of Florida has been rejected by *Eleven* votes.

National Intelligencer.

MARRIED

In this County, last week, by Abel Cowan, Esq., Mr. ELLER, (first name not known,) to Miss MISENHAMER, (her first name not known.)—All in favor of a United States Bank, and opposed to Locofocoism! Go it, my soldiers.

In this county on Tuesday 16th inst., by Abel Cowan, Esq., Mr. RICHARD LAFAYETTE BURROUGHES, (shoe maker) to Miss ELIZA POOL. All in favor of a Rail Road running West from Fayetteville,—Free Schools,—and opposed to Charles Fisher and the Sub-treasury.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. GALES.

The departure of such a woman as MRS. WINIFRED GALES, seems to call for a notice of greater length than appeared in the papers of last week; will you, sir, permit one, who was privileged to have a personal acquaintance with her (of long standing,) to pay a brief tribute to her memory. Seldom indeed does the biographer find so rich a subject for his labours as in the present instance, nor can I for one moment doubt, but that in due time, it will call forth the exertions of some abler pen, but I would seize the present moment to diffuse the light of her example, throughout the dwellings of your numerous subscribers, that they seeing her good works, may go and do likewise.

Nature had bestowed upon Mrs. Gales talents of the first order, which the judicious care of her worthy parents had enabled her to improve by an excellent education and by extensive reading. It was thus, (under providence,) she was fitted for the wide sphere of usefulness which in future life she was destined to fill.

Early in life she was happily married, and in the diligent exercise of domestic duties and virtues, she enjoyed the delightful prospect of rearing her children in the land of her birth, in the midst of her kindred and the friends of her youth. But events beyond her control separated her, from her peaceful home, and, what was worse than this, separated the members of the family far from one another.—And now, floating upon the stormy deep in the time of war, amidst a thousand trials—separated from her devoted husband, we see a presence of mind, and an elevation of character displayed which commands our warmest admiration.

The Merchantman in which she was proceeding to America was attacked and taken by a privateer. She plead for young children's sake, and pity for the helpless group, induced them to permit the ship to proceed on her course.

But the misfortunes of her voyage were not yet ended, she was not to reach the land of her intention, without being first conveyed to Germany, where, among a people of a strange language, she experienced a kindness, which commanded a gratitude as lasting as life. But she did reach our shores—she did adopt the feelings and interest of our beloved country, and consistently, and uniformly and nobly did she defend them—for it was hers, during a protracted season (in which divine providence laid her excellent husband aside from his editorial labours, and deprived him of power to watch over the interests of his growing family;) it was hers to assume the editorial pen, and ably did she perform its services, even while her heart was wrung with anguish for the afflictions of her husband, and while her hand alone (under God) provided for the support of her children.—Surely none but a mind of surpassing energy could have sustained the trials which she endured, and endured without complaining!—But happier days dawned upon her. Her husband was restored, and her children reared with the tenderest care, repaid that tenderness a thousand fold—But never did she forget the days of her adversity.

Her house was at once the school of intellectual and moral excellence and the seat of elegant and generous hospitality.

"She knew the heart of stranger, and how to do it good," and how to promote social intercourse and virtuous refinement in society. Nor did she confine her liberality, within the bounds of her own social circle. She knew how to send portions to the poor, and to those for whom nothing had been prepared, and seek out the afflicted and destitute in their lowly habitations.—She rejoiced to share with the needy the bounty which providence had bestowed upon her. Her hand was ever open to encourage the exertions of those who had none to help them. Was any plan suggested for the relief of the indigent or the encouragement of merit, she waited not to consider whether it could in any way contribute to her own advantage, or to find out with whom the idea had originated, or by whom patronized—her one enquiry was, "Will it do any good?" and when this point was settled, she bent the energies of her whole soul to its accomplishment. Elevated, in an eminent degree, above the selfishness which seeketh its own, she sought her happiness in doing good to all around her. Her duties (which were many and important!) were her purest pleasures. She diffused cheerfulness and intelligence through every circle in which she moved, for her colloquial talents were of the highest order, and she possessed in a remarkable degree the power of adapting her conversation to the capacity of those with whom she was conversing. It may be said, in truth, that all who knew her, loved and honored her.—If in any case she had given cause of offence (and who that lives has not done this?) she possessed that indisputable trait of true greatness of soul, a willingness to acknowledge her error, and a desire of reconciliation, which like a magic spell, had power to transform the bitterest enmity into the warmest friendship.—It was thus she secured the regard of all and became most eminently useful. But if such were her value to society at large, in her own domestic circle, surely she was beyond all price!—and who that knew her there, does not feel that, as a wife—a mother—a mistress she had few equals and no superiors? Who that knew her worth does not mourn her death?—Who that knew her long, does not feel (in sincerity of soul) in looking towards the narrow tomb, in which she now reposes, a sigh of sorrow arising, mingled with the bitter exclamation, alas! I have lost a friend! S. D. N. H.

Salisbury, July 16th, 1839.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADMEY.

MRS. HUTCHISON begs leave to inform her friends and patrons, that the present academical year will close on the 31st instant, *without a public Examination.*

She will feel greatly obliged by the immediate settlement of her Tuition bills, as the continued indisposition of her little son calls her immediately to New York, and any detention, under circumstances so afflictive, would be, to her, a source of deep regret.

N. B. The Salisbury Female Academy will be re opened (Providence permitting) on the 1st Wednesday of October next.

Salisbury, July 19, 1839—2w51

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. Lucco Mitchell by account, will please settle the same, on or before the 10th day of August next. Those who fail to do so, need not expect further indulgence.—Application may be made for settlement, either to Maj. Sneed or myself.

A. HENDERSON, Adm't.

Salisbury, July 19, 1839—4w51

Valuable Town Property.

FOR SALE.

BEING about to remove to the West I offer for sale my REAL PROPERTY, lying in the Town of Mocksville, Davie county, consisting of a good snug

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses.

All new and in good repair. Attached to which are

THREE ACRES OF LAND,

lying on both sides main street, and very convenient for mechanical shops, and other buildings for business. There is convenient to the dwelling a never failing SPRING of pure water, and many other convenience.

As I am determined to sell, a good bargain may be had for cash, or on a short credit.

If the above property is not sold at private sale before the 7th of September next, I shall expose the above property to sale without reserve on that day at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

L. H. GARNER.

July 19, 1839—5w51

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber living in Hamburg, S. C., on the 8th of April last, a negro man by the name of JACK, or Jack Towson. The night previous to his departure, he broke into my stable and took therefrom a HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE. The Horse is about 7 years old, cream colored, and is about 15 hands high; saddle and Bridle new. When said negro ranaway he had on a pair of green Spectacles, a snuff colored broad cloth sautout Coat, a pair of satinet pantaloons, a bombazine vest, and a Fur Cap. It is very probable that Jack has made his way back again to North Carolina, where he has relatives living

Any person who will deliver said negro to me in Hamburg, or lodge him in any safe jail, so that I get him, will receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, both for Negro and Horse.

BENJAMIN F. RUSK.

July 19, 1839—3m51

*** The Newbern Spectator will insert the above weekly three months, and forward their account to me at Hamburg, S. C. B. F. R.

BEEF.

THE Subscriber intends to furnish the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity with Beef on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and oftener if required, as soon as Beeves can be procured. He tenders his thanks for past patronage, and hopes to be enabled to please all who will again patronize him.

HENRY SMITH.

July 19, 1839—1f51

JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of superior Chewing Tobacco,
do do Smoking Tobacco

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 17 1839—1f42

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE

In Concord, Cabarrus Co.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his lots in the Town of Concord, Cabarrus county, known in the plan of said Town, as

Number 3 & 9.

The Lot No. 3 fronts on the main street opposite the dwelling of George Klutts, Esq. The Lot No. 9 lies in the rear of No. 3 adjoining the same. The above lots will be sold at Public Auction (if not otherwise disposed of) on Tuesday of Cabarrus Court, it being the 16th day of July.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839—2w49

TO THE IMPORTANT CAUTION OF EVANS, 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Diseases general and special—Cautionary Solicitudes.

BEWARE LEST YE STUMBLE.

DOCT. WILLIAM EVANS, 100 Chatham street avails himself of the present occasion to tender his most unfeigned acknowledgements to the numerous members of society who (suffering under 'all the pains and aches that flesh is heir to,") have entrusted themselves to his care. He has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have done their duty as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is Dyspepsia or indigestion, poisoning all the sources of their enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of confirmed Hypochondriasis! Long as it has been the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains in much obscurity—Apoplexy, diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Stomach, and Intestines, Bladder and its appendages, Diarrhoea, Dysentary, 'Cum Multus Allis,' perform parts in the drama of Morbid Affections. Dr Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above diseases, by remedies drawn from his own and the researches of the most eminent medical men in the world. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, the impure tendencies of which are aggravated by and rooted in the constitution through the base conspiracies of Mercurial murderers, unprincipled, uneducated and unpracticed, in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous victim on the 'road to ruin.' Dr Evans' office, 100 Chatham street, is supplied with the choicest remedies from home and foreign markets, and compounded by a master's hand on scientific principles. A physician is always in attendence, and a private office. All those who come there in the hour of NEED, WILL GO OFF REJOICING.

☞ *LIVER COMPLAINT, OF TEN YEARS STANDING.*—Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second st. Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. WM EVANS. Symptoms:—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, langour and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side, without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

MRS. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till MR Browne procured some of Dr Wm Evans valuable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true. JOSEPH BROWNE.

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837

PETER PINCKNEY, Com, of Deeds.

☞ *Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr Wm Evans' Medicines — DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS STANDING.*—Mr J McKenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr Wm Evans.

The Symptoms were.—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr McKenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He has resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr Wm Evans' medicine.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

THIS infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

☞ *Proof positive of the Efficacy of Dr Evans' soothing Syrup.*

To the Agent of Dr Evans' Soothing Syrup:

Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications, the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in the use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating easily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance

WM JOHNSON.

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