

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.

Dr. Radcliff, of free speech notoriety, who had William III that he would have his two legs for his three kingdoms, or Aethenry of our day, could not be more rude and unceremonious in his manners than John Taylor. He charged all alike, rich and poor; and such a charge! hear it! O ye doctors!—eighteen pence a week for medicine and attendance. It was plain he did not want to make a fortune; and yet, even at this rate, such were the immense numbers who flocked to him, he did make a fortune. The rich, it is true, who received benefit from him, often made him handsome presents; but if they made these before they left, they got no better attendance than they would have done without—for it was his principle to do all that his art could for every one; and if the poor never paid him, as many never did, he never asked them for it; they staid as long as they pleased, and they went when they pleased. They had lodging in the cottages of the village; and I believe that it was owing to the need of lodgings that the village itself sprang up. There was a subscription-box kept to help such of the poor as could not help themselves; and when John Taylor heard of any cases of great need amongst them, he would carry round the box himself, amongst the more affluant of his patients, and contribute liberally too. It was no wonder that such numbers hastened to the Whitworth Doctor. The medical men of the neighborhood, of course, exerted all their influence against the spread of John Taylor's extraordinary reputation, and carefully trumpeted about all the cases in which they could learn that he had been unsuccessful; and no doubt there were plenty of these, especially as almost every patient who went to him had been under the hands of a regular practitioner till his faith had failed, and a great proportion of them were such as had been dismissed from hospitals and infirmaries as incurable. But John Taylor cared for none of these things. It was his daily delight to deride the skill of the medical men of the country; and sure enough, he had always before him plenty of instances of signal failures on their part. 'Ay,' he used to say, as he sat dressing his patients, and looking round him on perhaps such a group of cripples & invalids as no infirmary in England contained, 'the doctors call me a quack and a horse doctor; but who have been doctoring you, I wonder? What makes you all come to Whitworth, eh? I will have good doctors at home? I should like to know that. Can any one tell me that? And then he would laugh, and tell them what had passed between himself and some of the neighboring doctors. 'A famous doctor of Manchester,' said he, on one occasion, and naming a leading physician, 'met the other day, as I was going along the street. "Well, John Taylor," said he, "you go on killing as usual, I suppose." "Ay," replied he to honor the man, "but at a somewhat cheaper rate than thou dost." That John did some signal cures there can be no question. It is probable that his clear, strong head, and an intuitive turn for surgery, gave a precise knowledge of what his drugs and applications could effect, and that his boldness carried him through what more scientific hands dare not have undertaken. I knew a lady well who had been given up by the ablest surgeons of her neighborhood. Her complaint was cancer in her breast. Though living a hundred miles from Whitworth, she resolved as a last resource, to go to John Taylor. When John examined the breast, he looked at her and said—'What art thou come here for woman?' 'The lady, who was a woman of doubtless heart, replied, "To be cured, to be safe." "Cured!" said John in a stern voice, "not all the doctors in England can cure you, John Taylor," replied the lady, "I shall do no such thing. I came here to see whether you were as much cleverer than other men as you are represented. Try your hand John Taylor, on me.—You think I am afraid of being hurt, but you are mistaken; I can bear what you can inflict; and say try your hand—let it be the kill or cure. I can but die at last." "Thou art a brave lass," replied John, in evident surprise; then I will try, and God prosper us both!" The lady remained there six months, and during that period she suffered as much as it was possible for any human creature to bear; but she came home a sound woman, and lived thirty years afterwards. I have often seen, when a boy, and hear her tell what had passed at Whitworth. Dr. John, as he was called, had then two sons grown up, who assisted him, George and James—George was married, and Mrs. George acted as the compounder of the medicines, and the lady, who seemed herself to catch spirit of the place, used to help her. The principal remedies used were, a diet drink to purify the blood, an active enema, called by the appropriate name of 'Keen' with which they eradicated cancer; a spirituous liniment, called 'Whitworth Red Balm'; a black salve; a snuff of wondrous virtue for the head; and blisters. All these Mrs. George and the lady found abundant occupation in preparing; and in the most primitive manner. They used to boil a whole kettle of ingredients for the black salve; then mop the floor, and fire; the salve put on it while it was wet; after which they cut it into portions and rolled it into little sticks. They made diet drinks by gallons; and made pills by the thousand. Dr. John was not only sought by patients of high rank at Whitworth, but he was, on several occasions, sent for to them at considerable distances. One of these journeys was to Cheltenham, to attend a lady of high rank—a Duchess—when arriving, and finding her surrounded by a great number of people, he ordered all out but the husband and maid; and ascertaining that the complaint was an abscess, with her permission, he opened it, and gave her instant relief. This raised such an opinion of his skill, that George III, who was then with his family, afterwards sent for him to the Princess Elizabeth, who had a complaint in the head which resisted all the skill of the royal physicians. John Taylor gave the Princess some of his famous snuff, and eventually relieved her. Of some of the characteristic passages which occurred then, we shall speak anon. When I visited Whitworth, old John Taylor was dead, and his son James, and two sons of George, (then dead, too) were the doctors. I remember James as a stout man in blue coat, about fifty years of age, having, though the appearance of a respectable farmer. The elder of the two nephews appeared a fine active young man of three or four & twenty the other a young man of three years younger.—Tail's Magazine.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, at one o'clock yesterday, left his Headquarters at Washington Hotel. Observing fourteen men on horseback, whom we counted, passing from Tammany Hall, and recognizing some Custom House officers smoking cigars on their horses, we followed the cavalcade to the President's Quarters.—The cavalcade then increased to just twenty-one persons on horse, and there were less than twenty carriages, (except such as are always passing in Broadway at that hour),—that intended to belong to the procession. It is a high estimate to say 300 persons were in or about the Hotel. All things being ready, Mr. Van Buren went into his Barouche, drawn by four grey Horses, accompanied by the Mayor, Mr. Varian. While the President was seating himself, some person in the second story waved his hat, and cried out "three cheers," to which there was not the least response. Just as the carriage was moving off, Mr. Van Buren partly rose, took off his hat and bowed, when the people raised a very respectable cheer, but (the second was faint, and the third, of less than a dozen voices. The order of Procession was as follows: TWENTY-ONE HORSEMEN. One horse carriage, A BAROUCHE, PRESIDENT, & MAYOR TWENTY CARRIAGES and then A VERY SHORT AND-SO-FORTH. We have been thus mathematically particular in narrating the details of the President's departure from our city, because of the contrast it presents to his arrival, the welcome even of which was frigid enough. The brilliant turn out of the military then drew a great crowd, but the Castle Garden speech upon the Sub-Treasury—the associations of the President in the city, at the Theatre and elsewhere, have not been such as to win hearts, or to woo enthusiasm. The moment the people ascertained that the President came on a political Tour, they left him to his "Fellow Citizens." He severed society in Leavin. The Whigs of course abandoned him to his officers of the Federal Government, and their followers. There never was a change more marked, or so complete as that exhibited after his speech at Castle Garden. He has made no capital out of New York city, we can assure all our readers; the country, but has taken a course which must shake the attachment even of his friends. His departure to-day is significant in signs, when we remember the effort to give him *celat*, in this his own State and City. By the way of New Rochelle, Sleepy Hollow, Bedford, Carmel, and the interior towns of Dutchess and Columbia counties. N.Y. Express.

THE PROGRESS.

The progress of his 'democratic Majesty,' as Bennett says, has not, it would appear, been altogether as pleasant as he may have expected. In his native county, the people, disgusted by the partiz nature of his addresses and proceedings in the City of New York, have signally rebuked the undignified conduct of the Chief Magistrate in making an electioneering progress through the country. On hearing that Mr Van Buren was near the city of Hudson, a few of the leading citizens of that place, and formally announced to the City Council that the President would visit the City. The following are the proceedings of the Council which we take from the Courier & Enquirer: PREAMBLE.

Whereas, a Committee, purporting to come from a meeting of the citizens of this city, having announced to the Mayor, and through him, the Common Council of the city of Hudson, that the President of the United States being on a tour through the State of New York, intends shortly to visit his native county, and this, the city of his adoption, and that they desire the Common Council to tender, officially, the hospitalities of the city to the Chief Magistrate, and Whereas, We feel bound in our official capacity to pay all proper regard and respect to the wishes of the people, when clearly expressed—but Whereas, No such expression has been made, we cannot consent to depart from just and democratic principles, by expending the people's money for the glorification of party men, or the furtherance of party measures, nor can we consent to lend the influence of our official stations, for such purposes. That such would be the case, we conscientiously believe, and respectfully offer the following unobjectionable facts in evidence. [Here is inserted in detail the history of Mr. Van Buren's journey from Washington, with extracts from the addresses of various committees that have waited upon him, with the replies.] It is therefore plain beyond the power of argument to make it plainer, that Mr Van Buren's tour, is one of a political and partizan character.—Therefore, be it Resolved, By the Mayor and Commonality of the city of Hudson, in Common Council assembled, that we do not feel bound by any considerations of justice, prudence, or hospitality, to expend the people's money, or descend from the dignity of our official stations, for the purpose of aiding political partizans in their endeavors to carry out their favorite schemes.

MR. CLAY'S PROSPECTS.

A letter from a portion of Lower Virginia heretofore supposed to be hostile to Mr. Clay assures us that the sentiment of that region is decidedly favorable to this gentleman. He says he does not believe there are twenty voters in the county in which he lives, now opposed to Mr. Clay. Prejudice is fast subsiding every where, and the friends of a single term of the Presidency think that Mr. Clay is the man to break up the succession, and to make a clear field. Honest men of all parties should rally on this ground, and adopt a course which will afford time for organization upon sound principles of Government. If Van Buren should be re-elected, it gives the succession to Benton for eight years, and the triumph of destructive and agrarian doctrines will be complete. The way is now open for a rescue. The tide of corruption should be at once stemmed and turned back. Let sensible men discard abstract notions, and aim at results which are attainable. Richmond Whig. There is no doubt of the truth of the foregoing article from the Whig. Men who had years ago been embittered against Mr. Clay by the fabrications and slanders of his enemies, are discarding their un-

worthy prejudices—and not a few of them are now amongst the most enthusiastic admirers of the Farmer of Ashland. Let facts be disseminated among the people—let them but fairly understand Mr. Clay's character, his principles and his glorious career of patriotic self-sacrifice, and the issue cannot be doubtful between him and that compound of utter selfishness, whom, though a Missouri Restrictionist, the Enquirer is endeavoring to palm upon its credulous followers as "a Northern man with Southern principles." Lynchburg Virginian.

The Globe and the Enquirer are both wonderfully disturbed by Mr. Clay's visit to Saratoga Springs. They do not wish the people of New York to behold the contrast between the President that is and the President that is to be—the one, (to adopt Dewitt Clinton's description,) a "mousing Grimalkin, purring over sinister designs," and indicating his character in his countenance—the other one of Nature's noblest specimens of her noblest work; gigantic in body as in mind, and giving an inspiring testimony, in his open and generous face, of the high moral and intellectual powers with which he is so gloriously endowed. No wonder that they dread the contrast.—B.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:—"It is stated that Maj. Wm. B. Lewis, 2d Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, has been rescued from proscription by the interference of a lady. The Major is suspected of the treasonable crime of Conservatism, and his removal was determined on; but the lady in question apprized Gen. Jackson of the impending fate of one of his old favorites, and although he is now a Federalist, the General interposed, and the illustrious successor yielded to the remonstrances of the still more illustrious predecessor." From the Wilmington Chronicle.

The following article appeared originally, as we perceive from other papers, in the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, and certainly wears an aspect of truth, yet we could not give in to the belief that South Carolina could prove so recreant to her plighted faith, and so regardless of her character, as to abandon the great Rail Road undertaking, now with the incipient steps have been made, and many great intervening obstacles overcome. Seeing however the article copied into one of the Charleston daily papers without contradiction or comment, we are reluctantly compelled to believe that such is really the case. "The Charleston Rail Road project at an end"—A highly respectable gentleman, of this city, recently from South Carolina, informs us that Col. Blanding, the President of the Charleston Railroad Bank, stated to him that he had given up all ideas of pushing the Railroad farther than Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. The Colonel said that the State of Georgia had put under contract a Railroad from Athens, Georgia, to Knoxville, Ten. which, in connection with the Railroad from Augusta to Charleston, would open a Railroad communication from Knoxville to Charleston. The Colonel thought that it would be quite ridiculous to have two Rail-Roads from Charleston to Knoxville. South Carolina abandons her project, but also claims the credit of having opened Georgia into the great enterprise; and she is none the less satisfied with having a communication with East Tennessee, that is made with the money of a rival State.

From the Louisville Journal.

In compliance with a request to that effect, we lay the following letter to the Editor of the Journal before our readers: LOUISVILLE, June 26, 1830. Dear Sir:—I must humbly refuse the private subscription just opened for me in your office; and I beg of you the kindness to let me present my warmest thanks and gratitude to every one of my friends in Louisville. A national born will ever honor the memory and the descendant of Americus Vespucci—but America, even as an exile in the United States, cannot accept an individual favor, however delicate may be the manner in which it is proffered. I am eager, dear sir, publicly to acknowledge the kind support you have lent to my cause. I respectfully and very gratefully remain Your friend, AMERICA VESPUCCI.

From the Natchez Daily Courier.

THE WOODVILLE AFFRAY AGAIN. We regret to state that this unhappy affair has been the occasion of more bloodshed. A duel took place between Henry A. Moore and Fielding Davis, on the 27th June, on the Louisiana side of the line, about ten miles below Woodville, which resulted in the death of the former. They fought with rifles at a present; 50 yards.—Mr. Davis shot Moore in the left side, the ball entering about half an inch below the top of the hip bone Mr Moore died in a few minutes. He fell without being able to shoot at all. Mr Davis fired immediately after the word one. Mr Moore challenged Mr Davis without waiting for the latter to reply to his (Mr M's) publication in the newspapers. It is but justice to Mr Davis to state that he was very reluctant to accept the challenge, and even up to the time of his appearing on the ground, declared he was forced into a measure which he had deplored and condemned, and expressed his willingness to accede to any honorable terms of accommodation; but the opposing party was determined that the fight should take place, and Mr Davis rather than endure the sneering taunt of cowardice from those who could not appreciate his motives, yielded his better feelings and judgment to the fiendish dictates of a false honor. We also regret to state that Mr Leigh, who was severely wounded in the former affray, is rapidly sinking, and cannot, it is feared survive many days. From all that we can gather from inquiry from various sources, we would conclude that public opinion in Wilkinson county is strongly in favor of Mr Davis, and has been with him throughout the whole affair. We hope blood enough has now been

shed to calm down the angry and excited passions of all concerned, and that it will proceed no further. Mr Leigh is since dead.—[Ed. C. WAT.

ELOQUENCE.—The Vicksburg Whig gives the following extract from a speech of a candidate for military office in Mississippi. It is too good to be lost, for it exhibits the true feeling of a monarch:

"Gentlemen, if the great Architect of the universe were to design forming a brave man, chivalrous and patriotic, and noble hearted, he would have to mould him after the exact form of Andrew Jackson, ex President of the United States of America. The next character which appears on the horizon of good and great men is Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. And then, gentlemen, yes, then we see Alexander G. McNutt rise up like a meteor, to illuminate and dazzle all beholding eyes with the brilliancy of his talents, and splendor of his deeds. And, gentlemen, now having nearly exhausted myself, I will only add, that if you will elect me, I will follow in the footsteps of these illustrious predecessors."

From the Savannah Georgian, July 6. FROM FLORIDA.

The following from our attentive correspondent, we received yesterday, by the steamer Charleston, Capt. Love.

GARY'S FERRY, July 13, 1839.

My Dear Sir: The object for which Gen. Macomb's treaty was made, seems to be accomplished. The Indians have been in large numbers to Fort Mellon and Fort King, and all report their entire willingness and determination to go within the designated boundaries and there remain. Every means will be tried to secure them the peaceful possession of the allotted territory, and if nothing uncommon takes place, the wise ones say that the great everlasting Florida war is at length closed.—The people of the United States, though, seem to place but little confidence in the report. They've heard that the "Florida war is at length concluded" so often that they have become quite incredulous—still I say all that can with perfect safety be said "Nous Verrons." Doctor Clark and Col Davenport were by the last advices very ill at Fort Fanning; they had drank from a well in which white lead had been thrown—Surgeon Tippler has been ordered from this post on temporary duty to Fort Fanning. I've heard that Col. Davenport is recovering, and is now on his way to this post the Head Quarters of his District.

From the Washington Globe.

The following information is from returns made to the Post Office Department and has been politely handed us for publication: Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, published in the United States 1st July, 1839.

Maine,	41
New Hampshire,	26
Vermont,	31
Massachusetts, (at Boston 65)	124
Rhode Island,	14
Connecticut,	31
New York, (at N. York city 71)	274
New Jersey,	39
Maryland, (at Baltimore 20)	48
Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia 71)	253
Delaware,	3
D. of C., (at Washington 11)	16
Virginia, (Richmond 10),	52
North Carolina,	30
South Carolina,	20
Georgia,	33
Florida Territory,	9
Mississippi,	36
Alabama,	34
Louisiana, (at New Orleans 10)	26
Arkansas,	4
Tennessee,	50
Kentucky,	31
Ohio, (at Cincinnati 27),	164
Michigan,	31
Wisconsin Territory,	5
Iowa Territory,	3
Indiana,	69
Illinois,	33
Missouri,	26
	1555

Of the above 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 30 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly. Thirty eight are in the German language, four in the French, and one in the Spanish. Several of the N. Orleans papers are printed in French & English.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Wilmington, (Del.) June 22, 1839. THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Hezekiah Niles, former editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the Public that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles's Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements and general index, all complete, comprising a period of twenty-five years, together with a number of sets including the second, third and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September, 1836, with sundry old volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been or are now subscribers to the work. She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious necessity which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due the deceased in the hands of Philip Reigart, of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by him, all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work. The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain thirteen children, eight of whom are under twelve years of age. SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'x.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY: FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1839.

REPUBLICAN WHIG Nomination for Congress, Doctor PLEASANT HENDERSON, OF SALISBURY.

OFFICE REMOVED.

The EDITORIAL OFFICE of the Watchman is removed to the Editor's Law Office, just below the Market House, on Market street. The PRINTING OFFICE is in the yard of the same premises.

"PRIVATE AND PERSONAL CONCERNS."

In the last number of the Western Carolinian, is contained a bitter complaint against the friends of Dr. Henderson, and against us in particular, for attacking Mr. Fisher "in his private and personal concerns," and the discussion of his relations with the Choctaw Indians is given as the ground of this complaint. Now this looks to us like a feigned issue to entrap public sympathy, and to throw unmerited odium upon Mr. F's adversaries. For our own part, we did not allude to this matter until he had of his own accord brought it to the notice of the public, in his speech at Mocksville. We did not then make any strictures on it until he had published a Circular, and treated the matter at large. Since then, we have cautiously confined ourselves to facts stated in that publication, and to the documentary proof furnished by the tribunals, which have had the subject under consideration. But the Carolinian says, that the reports which we have "paraded" were made "before the claim was understood," and that we ought to have given the facts, from the report and documents of the Commissioners who examined these claims. Our answer to this is, that since Mr. Fisher brought this transaction to public view, application has been made to the Department at Washington, from two several sources within our knowledge, for all the papers and documents laid before Congress, or on file in the Indian Department, relating to claims under the treaty at Dancing Rabbit Creek: In neither instance have any such been furnished. There is a short report among these documents stating that the Commissioners had been stopped in the outset of the business, by the resignation of Mr. Pray, and a doubt whether the other two could act without the third Commissioner. There is not one word in this communication on the merits of the claims. We have never heard of any such document before, and if there be any in existence, we are sure it has not been yet submitted to Congress. But why does not Mr. Fisher himself bring forward this testimony if there be any such? Instead of indulging in acrimonious epithets against Judge Black and others, who have made the statements to Congress: instead of accusing us of unfairness and uncharitableness; instead of asking us to take his bare assertion as to the facts of the case, why has he not at once gone to the fountain head and brought forward this all absolving document. It seems to us that a man of Mr F's sense would make this the very first step in his vindication. Instead of pursuing this obvious course, he calls upon us to produce it who never heard of it before.

If Mr. Fisher has suffered any wrong in the examinations of this subject, we are not to blame for it. We have simply republished what was already before the public. We have copied the documents faithfully: we have indulged in no gratuitous abuse, nor harsh commentaries, we have endeavored to treat the subject fairly and decorously. If these papers do him injustice, we sincerely hope that he may be able to furnish the world with their confutation. But as the matter now stands, he must pardon us for declaring that his defense is not as yet made out, there is the weight of official-documentary evidence on the one side, and only his simple denial on the other.

How can Mr. F. complain that we have gone into matters merely private and personal? Are claims growing out of a treaty made by the General Government—examined by committees of both Houses—still under adjudication by commissioners appointed by act of Congress, and finally to be acted on by that body, mere private and personal matters? He may say, however, that his connexion with the claims are of this character, and ought not therefore to

be touched. The Commission have not thus stated, they have thought this concerning the question—name, and declared... But we have been... ceremonious terms of... ful misrepresentation... "any important act... Congress on these... added, "the reports... ers) "will be fully... Congress without... is an easy way of... Why should this be... has himself told us... board will be sub... What for pray? To... ter of course? Has... what right has Mr... portant a fact? Is... for Congress to... itation, and without... concerning the honor... of the nation? Ne... very far to declare... proof as to what... will be adopted... haps it may be... cerned, may wish... in this summary... may think it right... matter: others may... protect the Indians... against their own... mended by Mr. Bu... must be important... are any facts show... we certainly are... are our accusers... We will state... as take an interest... State, that the bui... place, has been... carried on vigor... been completed... dant supply of... pected the busine... menced in May... We learn that... have set out in... ness and vigor that... truth is the prof... ries is reduced to... years most prof... prosperity of this... be called the Far... less than eleven... within about fifty... in operation, or... We enumerate... State, viz: at Leno... lem, Mocksville, ... Surry (water pow... do, Fisher's on So... ry, Concord, Bra... Cotton, &c., there... Greensboro", another... enterprising citize... gaged in putting... mill in this count... this place... Some of our citi... so talking about... latter kind in this... here for seven year... No community ex... such a convenience... ised to pay better... THE BRITISH... Intelligencer of... information had... through a stage pass... this noble steamer... just coming into... when the informat... has as yet come to... pectation and anx... on the occasion... WE ARE HAPPY to... full crop in our... as we have heard... better. The late... rains, have almost... assurances. The... siderably above... cotton crops will... than ordinarily ab... this prospect is gen... and Virginia... G. T.—The Post... writes to us that... Hand, has not been... past, and for cause... of the Mississippi... which he explains... Well, it must be... friend, was a bad... per. We wish before... thought of the indi... preted, means pay... All who came sh... site from this time... that is; "a ride in... To Whig.—We... munication signed... to take into our... by the name of... Piney Wood, Jack... would do almost any...