

# Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Published Weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cts.

NO. 41—VOLUME VIII.  
WHOLE NO. 405.

SALISBURY, MAY 8, 1840.

## POETICAL.

### SONG.

#### THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE.

TUNE—"Rosin the Bow."

Ye jolly young lads of Ohio,  
And all ye sick Jackson men too,  
Come out from amongst the fool party,  
And vote for old Tippecanoe,  
And vote for old Tippecanoe, etc.

The great Twenty-Second is coming,  
And the Vanjacks begin to look blue,  
They know there is no chance for old Matty,  
If we'll stick to old Tippecanoe,  
If we'll stick, etc.

I therefore will give you a warning,  
Not that any good it will do,  
For I'm certain you all are a going,  
To vote for old Tippecanoe,  
To vote for old Tippecanoe, etc.

Then let us be up and a doing,  
And cling to our cause brave and true,  
I'll bet you a fortune I'll beat them,  
With the Hero of Tippecanoe,  
With the Hero, etc.

Good men from the Vanjacks are flying,  
Which makes them look kinder esew,  
For they see they are joining the standard,  
With the Hero of Tippecanoe,  
With the Hero, etc.

They say that he lived in a cabin,  
And lived on hard cider too,  
Well, what if he did, I'm certain,  
He's the hero of Tippecanoe,  
He's the hero, etc.

Then let us go to Columbus,  
And form a procession or two,  
And I tell you the Vanjacks will startle,  
At the sound of old Tippecanoe,  
At the sound, etc.

As for one, I'm fully determined,  
To go, let it rain, hail or snow,  
And do what we can in the battle,  
For the hero of Tippecanoe,  
For the Hero, etc.

And if we get any ways thirsty,  
I'll tell what we can do,  
We'll bring down a keg of Hard Cider,  
And drink to old Tippecanoe,  
And drink, etc.

[Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.]  
AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Houston, Harris County, Feb. 01, 1840.

You perceive by the date that we have a new name for this county. Instead of Harrisburg, it is to be called Harris in future. Since my arrival in Texas, I have visited Galveston city, (Island and county), the San Jacinto, Buffalo Bayou, and Houston; Fort Bend, Richmond, Borden, and San Felipe de Austin, on the Rio Brazos de Dios, (Arm of God); Cummings Creek, Columbus, Rutersville, La Grange, Colorado city, Bastrop, Benton's, the Fort and City of Austin, on the Colorado; and intermediate points on the rivers; and have become acquainted with residents of every part of the country; so that I can now judge, as I think, pretty well in regard to lands, &c.

This country, to a northern eye, seems very thinly populated, except the cities. The whole population is over 50,000, and perhaps under half a million. But emigration is going on with an almost inconceivable rapidity. Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, are on their way to Texas; and Mississippi would come if she could get away just at this time. These come in by land with their wagons, implements, wives, little ones, and servants; camping out at night and taking their time. A gentleman who came in from Georgia the other day stated that he passed 200 wagons on their way to the principal ferry on the Sabine. The New York and Neptune steam-ships, from New Orleans, are loaded down with French, German, Irish, and American emigrants. Schooners and other vessels, large and small, from the ports of the United States, North and South, bring each their share, and a vessel from England has lately arrived with a freight of the same commodity for the "Garden of the South West." Arrangements are making to import these tillers of the soil direct from France and Germany. The emigration since last summer is estimated at 100,000. The great thoroughfare lies thro' Nacogdoches, San Augustine, &c. in the Red Lands. Since I have been writing I have heard of a fresh arrival (the Barque Norman Castle) from England; of a ship load of emigrants, upwards of ninety in number, well provided with money and implements. This company comprises a Physician, a Clergman, and a Schoolmaster. The Germans at Houston, La Grange, and other places, have preaching in their own tongue, which is almost as often heard as English.

Some excitement has been produced by the arrival of a large company of English emigrants, who have been cheated into buying the old land scrip by Woodward, former Texian Consul, who turns out to be a great rascal. It is supposed that the Government will make them a present of land, as an equivalent.

There is a good deal of poor land enough to support an immense population, and a wealthy one. The lower country of the Sabine, Naches, Trinity, Brazos, Caney Creek, and Colorado, embraces very rich lands—best adapted for sugar, cotton, tobacco, corn, and other staples of the Southern

States. The upper country and the west are adapted to stock and grain, and are capable of producing cotton, &c; and are supposed to contain some of the finest lands and situations for the culture of the grape in the known world.

The principal wealth of this country consists in its lands, stock, and its vicinity to Mexico, the West Indies, and the United States, possessing, as it does, a highly favorable situation for a great and flourishing trade. The chief, and nearly the only lucrative occupations of the country, are therefore Agriculture and Traffic. To these add Law, as litigation flourishes, and will continue to do so, on account of the unsettled state of titles to lands. There is not capital and labor enough in this country for Engineering, as yet. Common Surveying is overdone; government surveying is by no means lucrative, and is attended by many onerous disabilities. Topographical Surveying is better. Teaching will not pay; it is too difficult to collect, and the country contains but a few young people—and scarcely any children in proportion to the whole population—Government Officers will just pay board; some not that. Clerking is overdone. Business is commonly done on a small capital, and clerks are not often in requisition. It is at least difficult to procure situations in Houston, and when procured the pay is small. Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and some other mechanics, get pretty well paid. There are a few mills in operation in this and Bastrop county, which give employment to some.

As to printing, Cruger & Moore, and Sam Whiting, I suspect make money, or at least acquire property; but ordinarily, printers and editors who have not, like the former, government patronage to sustain them, combine other employments. The editor of the Matagorda paper, is a Civil Engineer. Physicians have little to do, and have to give too much and too long credit. Ministers of the Gospel, except in Houston, (those at least whom I know) have some other business, as teaching, chaplaincy, &c. Bakers, butchers, tailors, &c. are in demand every where. Of course, the country is too new for manufacturers.

The working population, with the exception of the cotton planters, chiefly, are exclusively occupied in supplying, by agriculture or traffic principally, the absolute necessities of life to the newly emigrated Texian population. The country is but just recovering from a paralyzing war; and the trade with Mexico is not now what it has been, nor what it soon will be. In the stores here you will see scarcely any thing but what is immediately demanded by the wants of the people, and will meet with a ready sale, as groceries, domestics, common clothing, &c.; Hardware, tools of many kinds, broadcloths, fancy goods, &c. are dull. The depreciation of Texas money is an incubus severely felt upon Trade of every kind, and every thing else, which I hope will soon be removed.

Many people go away from Texas grumbling at their disappointment. They come here expecting to live without work, and after using what money they have, return to their country with a lesson. Live here with scarcely any labor, if they take the right way, it is possible they may in this delightful climate and with this fertile soil; but to derive any thing beyond a bare subsistence, requires labor. But to well-directed labor, of the former especially, a rich and an speedy reward is not denied.

The measures of Land made use of in this country are partly Spanish and partly English. Of the former are varas, leagues, labor, and stros; of the latter acres, miles, (or 640 acres) a vara is 33 English inches. A labor is a square of a thousand varas, or about 177 acres. A stro, is a square whose side is a league, or 5000 varas; containing about 4,428 acres. A league and labor, as it is called, contains about 4,605 acres, English. Five stros make a hacienda.—There are also claims of 1,280 acres, and 640 and 320 acres, which like the former are divided and sub-divided.

Fruit trees are now brought in with a profit, and they are much wanted. But the Mulcaulis does not take. They are ornamenting the beautiful location of Galveston city and island—which they delight to call the N. York of Texas—with fruit trees, which are a very scarce here.

This has been a very delightful winter here till quite recently. There has been very little rain and cold weather: much of the time as May or June at the North. It is quite warm now, but very rainy. In this climate you know, there is very little rain in the summer, most of it coming in this month (February.) By the middle of this month, fair spring weather commonly sets in.

At this time there is almost an impassable gulf between Houston and any part of the country—on account of the low prairie surrounding it being covered almost with water during this heavy rains. But this is not Texas. In the country generally it is very dry walking, even during the rainy weather.

In travelling in Texas on the principal routes, it is customary to go 30, 35, or 40 miles a day, or less, from one stopping place to another, rarely if ever camping out, except on the unfrequented routes. My expenses are about the same as in the States, from 25 to 30 dollars a week in Texas mo-

ney, or from \$1 to \$2 per day in United States money or specie.

Money is very scarce here, as well as in the U. S. In many respects, the country is not so prosperous as before the Revolution. But time remedies all things.

Extraordinary Manner of Manufacturing Cloth.—A gentleman in London has just obtained a patent for making the finest cloth for gentlemen's coats, &c., without spinning, weaving, or indeed without the aid of any machinery similar to those processes, and at a cost less than one fourth the present price. The most extraordinary circumstance in this contrivance, is that air is the only power used in the manufacture of the article. The ingenious inventor places in an air-tight chamber a quantity of fluorescent particles of wool, which, by means of a species of winnowing wheel, are kept floating equally throughout the atmosphere contained therein; on one side of the chamber is a net-work of metal of the finest manufacture, which communicates with a chamber from which the air can be abstracted by means of an exhausted syringe, commonly called an air-pump, and on the communication between the chambers being opened, the air rushes with extreme vehemence to supply the partial vacuum in the exhausted chamber, carrying the woolly fleecular against the netting, so interlacing the fibres, that a cloth of beautiful fabric, and close texture, is instantaneously made.

## PECUNIARY DISTRESS.

Perhaps all our readers are fully aware that in many parts of our country, there is a great deal of perplexity, arising from pecuniary embarrassment. Such a state of things has, by sagacious men, been for some time anticipated. Some assign one cause and some another. On this point we give no opinion. How long this State of things is to continue no man can foretell. Nor is it possible to say, whether things will grow worse before they get better, although this is not impossible. We have previously given some hints, which we hope may be useful to such as are likely to be seriously injured by this state of things. But there is one on which we think it right to caution both individuals and communities. It is an evil against which they cannot be too guarded. We say, then, beware of litigation. Avoid ill natured and vexatious lawsuits. Be patient with honest debtors. Do not endeavor to increase the alarm in your vicinity by rash and needless suits. It is truly unkind, without cause, to weaken confidence, where it is already much impaired. Hope for the best. Do all you can, in truth and candor, to support the pecuniary credit even of a rival or an enemy.—Needless and ill-natured and hasty lawsuits about property, have ruined many communities, where forbearance and mutual good offices would, sooner or later, have brought relief. This counsel is, we think, not only in the spirit of the gospel, but is based upon the soundest principles of trade. Let not a few appalling disasters, tending to destroy confidence in your neighbors, fill your minds with dark suspicions of every body. It is better for individuals and communities to be sometimes imposed on, than to repose trust in nobody. No reputable man can lose pecuniary credit, without at least endangering to some extent the pecuniary credit of his neighbors. Let each then, endeavor, as far as truth will permit, to uphold the good name of every other man. Certainly no man is at liberty wantonly or through idle fears, to destroy or impair confidence in his neighbors responsibility.—Watchman of the South.

## SUB TREASURY ARGUMENTS.

"Reduce the wages of labor."—[Calhoun.]  
"You must reduce the value of property."—[Buchanan.]  
"Model the financial branch of your government after Cuba?"—[Walker.]  
"Establish a system of collection, disbursement and safe-keeping of the public money like that adopted in China."—[Globe.]  
"Establish a hard money Government."—[Benton.]

"The Sub-Treasury is now in operation, and will continue in operation through the years 1839, '40 and '41, IN SPITE OF LAMENTATIONS HERE OR ELSEWHERE."—[Cambreleng.]

"We must reduce labor low, and bring things to their specie value."—[Senators Buchanan and Walker.]  
"To the Southern States—to the whole cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar growing region—now so grievously afflicted with the curses of the paper system—to all this region I would say, study the financial history of Holland, France and Cuba. Follow their example, emulate their solid currency. Imitate them."—[Mr. Benton's Speech, Jan. 16.]

"To the other States I would say do the like."—[Ib.]  
"I ardently desire to see this country in the same happy condition as the Island of Cuba."—[Senator Walker.]  
"I coincide in the sentiment of the Senator from Missouri."—[Senator Calhoun.]

Military.—Just as our paper was ready for the press, we learned that Brigadier General Taylor had been relieved, at his own request, from the command of the troops in Florida, and that Brigadier General W. K. Armstrong, of the 3d Artillery, had been ordered to succeed him. The change to take place on the 1st of May.—A. & N. Chron.

## From the Baltimore Pilot.

### HARD MONEY AND THE WORKING MAN.

The argument addressed to the labouring man to reconcile him to the reduction of his wages is, that if wages are reduced forty percent, flour is still more reduced. This is a question that may be disposed of by simple arithmetic, and we would recommend the honest laborer to sum up the calculation and see how the account stands. When wages were high he could receive constant employment. Now wages are low and he cannot get work. He must take into the account, not only the reduction of wages but the time lost for want of employment.

The following extract from an address to his constituents by Mr. Atwood, a member of Parliament, from the great manufacturing town of Birmingham, exposes the effect of the war upon the currency, on the interests of the labouring classes. Mr. Atwood is well informed, and his remarks now show the war upon the banks to enhance the value of money, and thus enrich the large money dealer, are so forcible, that the labouring man cannot shut his eyes to their truth. Who are they have grown rich in these times? Is it not the money dealer and the office-holder?

## Mr. Atwood says:

"The democracy in America are at this moment cutting their own throats as madly, and working the very same wild havoc among the industrious classes there, as the Jewish aristocracy are working here. In their wild efforts to convert a fiction of the law into reality, they are abolishing credit, and paper money, which have been to them more valuable than the land which they occupy, and more vital, if possible, than the very air which they breathe. Credit and paper money have been to them the very life and soul of their industry; and yet they virtually insist that no man shall in future be permitted to plough the ground, or to cut down the forests, excepting only the few lucky individuals who happen to be born with golden ploughs or golden axes at their command! And this is Democratic America! She has universal suffrage! She has no national debts and no taxes; but she has raised her rate of interest to fifty per cent. per annum; and her People, like ours, except the Jews among them, and steeped in poverty, misery and distress. Greediness, malice, pride, envy and hypocrisy appear equally to have animated the councils of both nations; for, strange to say, all this wild havoc is being effected in America, as in England, under the extraordinary pretext of benefiting the industrious classes! Under the pretence of restoring a sound and healthy currency, the legislators of both countries have taken away the paper money without taking away the debts and obligations contracted in it; leaving just sufficient gold and silver money in circulation to pay their own legal claims upon industry, but not sufficient to give more than half employment or half food to the People. In both countries the People have been told that the moneyed interest was too powerful under a paper system; and, under the pretence of reducing this power, the two Legislatures have strangely contrived to double and to treble it, by doubling and trebling the value of the money which measures it, thus grinding and crushing the industrious classes in both countries, and delivering them up, like sheep to the butcher's shambles; or, at the best, converting them, as I have always foretold, into mere sheavers of wood and drawers of water for the Jews! What is this madness in the two foremost nations of the earth? Is it the mere effect of human passion blinding the human judgment? Or, is it the effect of some mysterious Providence working its awful dispensations amongst us? My mind is in the dark."

## T. L. SMITH, Register.

Register's Office, June 27, 1834.

\*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement on the accounts of the Treasurer.

## UNOFFICIAL.

Contrast the expenditures of the Government under the present with those of former Administrations; then read the following, and reflect before you vote!!!!!!

The following are literal extracts from the report of the Secretary of War, and the message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the increase of the Army of the United States:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 27; the whole term of service to be eight years—four years in the first class, and four in the reserve—one-fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term into the reserve, exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, and the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enlisted and mustered at long and stated intervals, for, in case process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or recruited among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or tumult. The manner of enrolment, the number of years of service and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details which belong to the subject of regulation—a plan which I have prepared to submit to you."

Here is the endorsement of his last annual message by Mr. Van Buren, in his last annual message:

"The present condition of the defence of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

The following is the 17th section of the plan of details proposed by the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia of the United States, thus recommended by Mr. Van Buren, by which the power is to be given to the President to assemble such numbers, at such places, and at such times, within their respective districts, as he may deem necessary—not exceeding twice in one year. The people are required, to be called on, to perform military duty beyond the limits of their own States, at the will of the President, there being only eight districts in the Union, and consequently several States in each district. We have only to call your attention to the universal prediction made in 1833, at the time of the removal of the deposits, and reiterated down to the present time, viz: That when the Federal Executive obtained unlimited control over the public purse, the next step would be to raise a standing army. Here it is in its full proportion!!!!

The "Slip."  
We wish the document below, which is perfectly authentic, could have appeared ten days sooner. The Feds are finching under it more than from any other infliction which has yet been bestowed upon their profligate Dynasty; and it will make the People perceive the folly of supporting such an Administration. This is the slip which led to the rencontre.—E. H. W.

## COPIES OF A PRINTED LEAF.

The subjoined document, and the matter thereto appended, has been lately printed, or, rather, is now on the press, in this city. Though in no respect private, yet, as it was prepared by gentlemen for their own use, and to be distributed by them among their friends, we should not now have placed it in our columns, but that it was yesterday brought up in the House of Representatives, read, and commented upon, and is supposed to have given rise, in some way or other, to the account of proceedings, became the subject of formal notice by the House. The first part of it, being all that relates to the finances, is an exact copy from Executive document 445, H. R. 24, Session of the 25th Congress. The residue, except so far as relates to the extracts from official documents, is, the reader will observe, unofficial.—Nat. Int.

## OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FROM 1824 TO 1833.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1833.

JUNE 28, 1833.—Read and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
June 27, 1833.

Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1833.

I am very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the Public Debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1833, inclusive, stated in pursuance to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1833.

For the year 1824,	\$15,330,144 71
Do 1825,	14,490,458 94
Do 1826,	13,062,316 27
Do 1827,	12,653,095 65
Do 1828,	12,296,041 45
Do 1829,	12,660,460 62
Do 1830,	13,229,583 33
Do 1831,	13,864,067 99
Do 1832,	16,516,388 77
Do 1833,	22,715,755 11
Do 1834,	18,425,417 25
Do 1835,	17,514,890 29
Do 1836,	30,863,164 04
Do 1837,	39,164,745 37

NOTE.—The foregoing sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was \$5,610,404 36.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Register's Office, June 27, 1834.

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LOW spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest occasions, and the worst consequences imagined. A number of medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the brain, technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.  
The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, restlessness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigor or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system.—The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that attend the imagination and overwhelm the judgment exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.  
A sedentary life of any kind, especially so, a study protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse, or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharges, such as the obstruction of the meninges, or of the cutaneous eruption; relaxation or habit of some or more important organs within the abdomen, is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.  
The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to cheer the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleared, the inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an excellent remedy, and without dispute have procured great blessing to the numerous public. Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; as, in many cases it will greatly aggravate the symptoms.

## Interesting and Astonishing Facts.

### ASTHMA. THREE YEARS' STAND-ING.

Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms:—Great labour, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous debility, difficulty of breathing, tightness and soreness across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' MEDICINE in his complaints, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his declaration. He wished to state his motive for this declaration is that he was afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily relieved, may likewise receive the inestimable benefit.

### CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mr. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for years with the Tic Doleurux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in her stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine of 100 Chatham street, and from that time began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand street, N. Y.

Mr. Anne F. Keany, No 115 Lewis street between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for years with the following distressing symptoms:—Aid eructation, daily spasmodic pain in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an insupportable and weariness of life, discontent, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither live nor die; she wept, languid, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Keany had the advice of several eminent Physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment. She now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health as she has at any period of her existence. J. Keany, husband of the aforesaid Anne Keany.

Seen before me, this 14th day of December, 1830.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

## REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

With an Affliction of the Lungs.—Treated with the treatment of Doctor Wm. Evans' 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st. New York, N. Y., afflicted for four years with rheumatism in all his joints, which were always affected in the slightest motion, the tongue depressed, the steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended, with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' MEDICINE.

BENJ. J. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.  
Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

RENI S. JARVIS.

Seen before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street.

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May 30, 1839—411y.