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SALISBURY, MAY 15, 1840.

A Call for a Public Meeting In Rowan County, in the Year 1835.

The Grand Jurors of Rowan, attending on the Superior Court, having disposed of all the official duties before them, proceeded to take on consideration, the alarming state of the government and the danger in which our free institutions appear to be. After deliberate consideration, we unanimously adopted the following Resolutions.

1st. Resolved, In our opinion, the political condition of the government is such at this time, as ought seriously to alarm the American people for the safety of our free institutions, and even for Liberty itself.

We have seen within a very few years, the power and patronage of the Federal Executive increase, and increasing to an extent, greater than those possessed either by the King of England or France. We see the expenditures of the government increased at a rate beyond all former example in this, and almost any other country, having in the period of ten years, run up from \$9,784,154 to \$22,713,755—exclusive of the Public Debt;—and we now witness going on in the country a scene which threatens to destroy the freedom of elections, and subvert the Constitution—we see the whole patronage of the Government wielded for the purpose of forcing on the people Martin Van Buren, of New York as next President of the United States; and to accomplish this end, nothing is stopped at—men in all respects competent and honest, are turned out of office, merely because they are not in favor of Martin Van Buren, and others put in who become the pliant and servile tools of power. It appears from the documents submitted to Congress, that the number of dependants on the government for bread, is rapidly increasing. In 1825 the whole number of persons who held offices under the government—or fed out of the public Treasury, was 55,777; and that in 1833, this list had increased to 100,079—these facts we think ought to alarm the people, and awaken them to a sense of their danger.

2nd. Resolved, That we deem it premature at present, for the Whigs of North Carolina, to make any nomination for the next Presidency, or to go further on the subject than to declare our opinion against Martin Van Buren, and against the waste of public money and the abuse of patronage which have taken place under his influence. We would look on his election as a great misfortune to the country, and especially to the South; and to escape these evils, when the proper time comes, we will support against him, any man of competent talent, fair character, and acknowledged patriotism, be he Unitarian, Whig or Tennessee or whoever the Whig party in North Carolina may unite on, provided that such person shall give to the American people, satisfactory assurances that he is for economy and reform in the government.

3rd. Resolved, That we look upon the mis-called Convention which is now getting up, to be held in Baltimore, on the 20th day of May, as nothing but a packed caucus got up for the purpose of humbugging the people, and imposing on the country Martin Van Buren, as the next President, since it is well understood that no one will go there, who is not for Van Buren, and all who do go, do so, for the sole purpose of nominating him.

4th. Resolved, That for the purpose of taking under consideration the alarming state of the Government, and to arouse the people to a just sense of their danger, we believe that the Whigs of N. C. should every where assemble together in public meetings; and we now invite the free men of Rowan, for that purpose to assemble together, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 18th day of May, the same being the Monday of May Court.

5th. Resolved, That Burton Craige, Thomas G. Polk, John Beard jun., John Clements, Richard H. Alexander, H. C. Jones and Chas. Fisher, be appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, and an address, to be submitted to the consideration of the meeting; also that they invite the Governor of N. Carolina to be present on that occasion; and that they respectfully request our Senators, Mr Mangum, and Mr Brown, to attend, and give to this part of their constituents, an account of their Stewardship—and further, that said committee, invite to be present any other public men they may think proper; and generally to make all other arrangements that may be necessary to accomplish the object of the meeting.

6th. Resolved, That the aforesaid committee of seven, be requested to appoint a committee of five in each Captain's company, in this county to act as a committee of vigilance.

7th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to each of the papers published in Salisbury, with a request to publish the same.

JACOB KRIDER, Foreman.
Michael Peeler, Samuel Lucky,
Samuel Riblin, James Frost,
Thomas Dickson, Joel Kimball,
Samuel Lynn, George Gillespie,
Christian Graham, Jacob Lyerly,
Benjamin Little, Dr. R. Graham,
Nash Parlee, Jesse Clement,
Geo. McConaughy, Hugh Parks,
John Carrigan.

GREAT POLITICAL MEETING IN ROWAN.

It will be remembered that the Grand Jury of this County, at the last Superior Court, recommended to their fellow citizens to hold a public meeting on Monday 18th Inst., and appointed a Committee, whom they instructed to invite the Governor of the State and our two Senators in Congress to attend. In order to give assurance that it did not originate with either of the parties, which a few years ago so strongly agitated this community, an equal number on each side were appointed, all of whom, had been prominent before the people in this contest. This Committee discharged their duty by inviting the Gentlemen specified with many others of political distinction: among other invitations, was included Gen. Duff Green of Washington City, who happened to be in our Town on his way to Columbia,

South Carolina. Our Governor and Senator Mangum promptly obeyed the call. Gen. Green also was present—several Gentlemen also from neighboring Counties, with at least ONE THOUSAND of our countrymen, attended, and it was a GLORIOUS DAY FOR ROWAN. The signal for meeting was given by ringing the Court House bell, and according to previous arrangements as many as could get in met there, and the officers were appointed, but it being perceived that a large portion of the company would have to remain out of doors, it was agreed to remove to a grove a short distance off—this they did, accompanied by the elegant band of Music from Salem. Here the Chairman addressed the meeting at length, in a clear and forcible manner—Gen. Polk, one of the Committee, with a few prefatory remarks, offered the Resolutions which they were instructed to prepare, and which appear below—these Mr. Fisher, after a few further remarks, read to the Meeting. The Governor, Mr. Mangum and Gen. Green, severally addressed the meeting on the general politics of the country, and the only commentary we shall make is, that this large crowd remained together (mostly standing,) during the five hours which the business occupied, and they seemed mostly intensely absorbed in the speeches.—Editor Carolina Watchman.

Meeting of the People.

Pursuant to a call of the Grand Jurors, heretofore made, the Free men of Rowan, in great numbers, assembled in Salisbury, on May the 18th. At 11 o'clock, the Court House bell was rung for the meeting to take place, as on former occasions in the Court House. In a few moments, the Court House was filled, up to overflowing, and several hundred persons were outside, unable to get in.

The meeting was organized, by calling John Giles, Esq. to the Chair, and Judge James Martin, Doct. John Scott, Gen. James Cook, and Nathan Chaffin, Esq., as assistant Chairmen; Robt. Maenamar and Alexander Long were appointed Secretaries. As soon as the meeting was organized a proposition was made that the assembly should adjourn to Mr. Vogler's grove, South East of the Court House, in order that all the people attending might have an opportunity of participating in the business of day, the which was carried by general approbation.

From the Court House, the PEOPLE, with the Committee, and the officers of the meeting, the Governor of the State, and Senator Mangum, at their head, marched to the place of adjournment. The elegant band of music from Salem being here, on their way to the Mecklenburg celebration, very obligingly joined in, and conducted the whole concourse, with cheering and martial music to the grove, where hasty arrangements had been made for the occasion by Mr. Vogler.

As soon as the meeting was re-organized, by the officers taking their places, the Chairman arose, and in a clear and lucid address of thirty minutes in length, explained the purposes of the meeting.

As soon as the Chairman had concluded his remarks, Gen. Thomas G. Polk, as organ of the Committee appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, presented those which follow below, with a few introductory remarks. The Resolutions were then read. A letter from the Hon. Bedford Brown, excusing himself from attending this meeting was then read. His Excellency David L. Swain, and the Hon. Willis P. Mangum, who had both been invited to attend and participate in this proceeding, addressed the people in order of their names, at considerable length and with great force and eloquence. Gen. Duff Green, of Washington City who happened to be casually present, on his way further South, also upon a call from the Committee, addressed the meeting on the critical state of the country in a plain but masterly style. Each of those distinguished strangers on descending from the stand were respectfully but heartily cheered by the assembly.

The Resolutions were then put to vote and UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED: They are as follows:—
Whereas, We the Free men of Rowan County, believe that the best, and only safe guard of Liberty, is to be found in the constant VIGILANCE of the people over the conduct of their public servants, who, for the time being, may have charge of the Government; and furthermore, that it is not only the right, but the duty of the People, whenever they see the Government, in any of its departments, going wrong, to meet together, declare their opinions and give the alarm. We, therefore, the Free men of Rowan County, in Salisbury assembled, do solemnly

Resolve, That, in our opinion, the rapid progress which the Federal Government, within a few years past has made, and is still making in the usurpation of power not granted by the Constitution, in the abuse of powers that are granted in the extravagance of public expenditures, and in the corruption of Republican principles, is such as ought greatly to alarm all patriotic and thinking men, not only for the safety of our Republican Institutions, but even Liberty itself.

Resolved, For the purpose of arousing the people of North Carolina, to a just sense of their danger—that the friends of the CONSTITUTION, of ECONOMY in public expenditures, and of REFORM in the ABUSES of the Government, without loss of time, should every where organize themselves for active and open operations. To this end, we recommend to them in every County, to appoint Committees of Vigilance, and observation, that is, one Central Committee in each County, and a Committee of Vigilance in each Captain's District, whose duty it shall be to awaken the people from their lethargy to detect the artifices of the Caucus party, and of the office-holders and office-seekers, and boldly to expose them to the people; and generally to adopt such other measures as they may think best calculated to inform the public mind, and thereby save our Institutions from the fate that now threatens them.

Resolved, That the Central Committee, appointed by this meeting, forthwith open a correspondence with the friends of constitutional Liberty in every part of this State, and more especially in the Western part, for the purpose of producing perfect concert of action in the great

struggle for Liberty, which is now before us.—Also, that said Committee as soon as they conveniently can, prepare, and publish an address, from the Free men of Rowan County, to the people of North Carolina, setting forth, in plain and earnest language, the dangers, that now hang over the Country and particularly over the Southern States; and urging upon them the necessity of retrenching the extravagance in public expenditures, and of reforming the abuses of the Government.

Resolved, That the late attempt of the President of the United States, to DICTATE to the people who shall be their next President, in our opinion, is an open assault on the freedom of elections, and a daring outrage on the constitutional rights of the people; and as such, ought to arouse the patriotic indignation of every citizen who is worthy of the name of FREEMAN.

Resolved, That the Convention, which is to assemble in the City of Baltimore, on the 20th day of this month, for the purpose of nominating MARTIN VAN BUREN as next President, is another attempt to subvert the Constitution of the country—to take from the people the right of choosing their own President, and to transfer it to an irresponsible CAUCUS composed of interested office-holders and office-seekers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York to the Presidency; and to the end, that our Fellow Citizens throughout the State, may know our reasons for this opposition, we will here briefly set forth the heads of the principal ones: We are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren, 1st. Because, he has always been hostile to the principles of the great Republican party.—The first noted political act of his life, was in hostility to the Republican party. During the late War, when the ENEMY was spreading desolation along our whole coast—when our Northern frontier was overrun and many of our towns sacked and destroyed by fire—when the brutal savage was turned loose on our Southern and Western frontiers to scalp and murder our defenceless women and children, MARTIN VAN BUREN leagued in with the opposition of the North, to defeat the Republican Candidate for the Presidency, and to disgrace and to drive from power the Republican party; and yet, notwithstanding all this, his partisans, the office-holders, have the effrontery to call him the candidate of the Republican party.

2d. Because, He is hostile to the peculiar interests of the Southern States. In 1820, when a most daring and unconstitutional attempt was made in Congress on the subject of the Missouri Question, to interfere with the constitutional rights of the Southern people, he was found an active and zealous supporter of the nefarious scheme. His subsequent vote in the New York Convention to place free negroes as regards the right of suffrage on an equal footing with white men, is another evidence what his principles are on this subject, so important to the people of the slave holding States. This ought to be a serious warning to the Southern people, not to elect one whose principles are so fatal to our rights and SAFETY.

3d. Because, He is an advocate of a protective TARIFF. In conventions of Manufacturers at home, and in his seat in the Senate, we find him steadily approving, and sustaining the odious Tariff policy, which has acted on the industry of the South so oppressively, as actually to have endangered the peace and union of these States. He voted for the Tariff act of 1828—a measure, which is now characterized as "the bill of abominations." This Tariff system aims to impose heavy taxes on the necessities of life, such as Iron, Steel, Nails, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, coarse Cotton, and coarse Woolen Cloths, articles that are extensively used by the common people, while on Silks, Wines, Jewellery, fine cotton and fine Woolen Cloths, articles mostly used by the rich, light duties, or no duties at all are desired.

4th. Because, He is now avowedly in favor of a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government contrary to the long established doctrine of the Republican party, that is, he is in favor of taxing the people of one State to make roads and canals in another State. We hold, that it is unjust to tax the people of North Carolina, to make improvements for New York or any other State—Let each State make its own roads and canals.

5th. Because, He has been chiefly instrumental in introducing into the practice of the Federal Government that system of proscriptive, and party discipline, which is so rapidly destroying the freedom of opinion, corrupting the morals of the country, and making the Government itself, a distinct interest from that of the people. By this system, within the last few years, under the influence of Mr. Van Buren, more than three thousand persons have been turned out of office, not for acts of misconduct, but merely for opinions sake—and their places filled up by persons, not because they were well qualified for the duties of the office, but merely on account of their political servility to Martin Van Buren, and because they were willing to prostitute their offices to secure his election to the Presidency—thus converting offices which were created for the benefit of the people into so many recruiting posts to be occupied and used to perpetuate power in the hands of a ruling faction.

6th. Because, He is in favor of an extravagant expenditure of the public money.

To show how the Government is going on under the VAN BUREN SYSTEM, we have only to refer to public documents furnished by the Executive Departments themselves.

It appears from these documents, that, in the year 1823, the whole expenditure of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$9,784,000; and that in 1833, it had run up to the enormous sum of \$22,713,000.

Public Documents also show, that in the year 1825, the number of persons who received salaries and stipends out of the public chest, was about fifty-six thousand—and that in 1833, this list had been increased to upwards of one hundred thousand persons, who are now fed out of the public Treasury, from the Taxes collected of the people.

When at the last session of Congress, an effort was made to lessen these expenditures and reform these abuses, Martin Van Buren and his partisans, openly arrayed themselves against the plan. What then, can the PEOPLE expect from his election, but that this system will go on until taxation and corruption overwhelm our liberties.

Public Documents show, that when Judge M'Lean left the office, it was in a most flourishing condition; not only supporting itself in all its operations, but actually leaving a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars in the strong box of the Department. Scarcely, however, had Mr. Barry been in that department a single year, before signs of disorder and confusion began every where to show themselves.—It appears, from the reports of Committees of Congress, appointed to examine into the condition of the Department, that not only disorders and confusion exist in it, but practices of the most open corruption: It is proven, that the Post Master General, has been in the practice of giving large sums of the public money to favorite and partisan mail Contractors, under the name of extra allowances;—it is proven that the Chief Clerk of the Department has been concerned in Contracts, and has by some means grown rich out of the spoils of the public Treasury; and as might be expected from all this, it appears that the Department itself has become wholly insolvent, and now owes a debt not far short of a million of dollars.—In the days of Washington, or either of his six successors, what would have been the course of the Executive towards a public officer, acting as Mr. Barry has done? We answer, he would have been dismissed from office, and punished for his offence. But, we see that Mr. Barry, in defiance of public opinion, has been retained in office, and thereby encouraged in his malpractices; and now, lately we have seen him rewarded for his misdeeds, by appointing him EMBASSADOR, to Spain, with a salary of \$9000, and an outfit of \$9000 more, making \$18000 to him in one year; and as if to try how much the patience of the country will bear, we see the convenient tool of Mr. Van Buren, Amos Kendall, entailed in his place, as Post Master General of the United States. A few years ago Amos Kendall begged Mr. Clay, for a Clerkship of \$1500 per year, which was denied him; he now receives, as the reward of his ingratitude to his benefactor, an office worth \$6,000 per year.

8th. We are opposed to Martin Van Buren, because he has attempted to enlist the influence of Foreign Governments, in the struggles of our domestic parties. His correspondence while Secretary of State, with the British Court, and with the Pope of Rome, too clearly manifest this design, to leave any doubts about it.

For these, and many other reasons, we are opposed to Martin Van Buren, and would deprecate his election to the Presidency, as fatal to the welfare of the Union, if not to Liberty itself.

Resolved, That we will support Hugh L. White of Tennessee, for next President: But at the same time, we make this declaration; self respect on the one hand, and fair dealing in the other, requires us to say, that we take him as an alternative. Nevertheless, we believe him to be an able, and honest Statesman; and under these circumstances, we will give to him our open, candid, and zealous support.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our able and patriotic Senator, Willie P. Mangum, in the Senate of the United States, and more particularly of the firm and manly stand which he has taken against all Executive encroachments on the Constitution, or on the Legislative Department of the Government. He deserves the gratitude of the People, for his faithfulness in their service, WE tender him the thanks of this meeting.

Resolved, That the conduct of the members of the last Legislature who voted for Resolutions instructing our Senators to do an unconstitutional act, was an outrage on the Constitution, and a disgrace, not to him at whom the blow was aimed, but to the authors of the measure; and as such deserves the severest reprobation of the people.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint the Central Committee, and that the Central Committee appoint Committees of Vigilance in each Captain's District.

Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., now rose, and after a few very pertinent remarks explanatory of the subject, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the nomination of PHILIP WHITE, to the Baltimore Convention, for this electoral District, is a voluntary assumption of our political rights; not made with the knowledge or consent of one hundred of the freemen of this county, nor with the knowledge or approbation of one in one thousand of the freemen of this district which has gone on to mis-represent.

On motion,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two Salisbury papers, in the United States Telegraph, at Washington City, and that all the Whig Papers in this State likewise be requested to publish them.

JOHN GILES, Ch'mn.
JAMES MARTIN, } Ass't.
JOHN SCOTT, }
JAMES COOK, } Ch'n.
NATH. CHAFFIN, }
Robt. Maenamar, } Secretaries.
Alexander Long, }

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

GO NOT YET.

Go not yet—oh! go not yet
Linger but a moment more—
Something that I now forget,
Would I murmur o'er?
Something I have treasured long—
Strange that I should still forget—
But it trembles on my tongue:
Go not yet—Go not yet.

But a moment more remain,
Why would'st thou, beloved one, thus
Break so soon the sweetest chain
Life has wove for us?
Many a word I still would say—
Many a word I now forget;
Linger then awhile, I pray,
Go not yet—Go not yet.

Sever'd once, our tears were vain
Broken moments to restore,
Neither thou nor I again,
Should behold them more;
These are ours, and while they bless,
It were worth a long regret
Did we, parting, them less—
Go not yet—Go not yet.

From The Baltimore Pilot.

"COME AND LET US REASON TOGETHER"

I would say a word to the original Jackson men. In 1824 you and I were together. We supported the election of General Jackson, Blair and Kendall were the devoted partisans of Mr. Clay, and Mr. Van Buren supported Mr. Crawford. Kendall continued to be the zealous partisan of Mr. Clay; advised him to vote for Mr. Adams or not as he pleased, & after the election of Mr. A. offered to come on to Washington, and defend Mr. Clay from the "slanders," to use his own words, that were published against him, if Mr. Clay would give him an office worth fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Clay refused to pay him the stipulated price, and Kendall turned his poisonous fangs on the benefactor who had warmed him into life, and became State's evidence to convict Mr. Clay of the charge against which he had volunteered to defend him! Blair came in at the eleventh hour, under a contract that he should have the printing patronage of the Government. Now where are you, & where are these men? You have all the kicks, & they have the all coppers. Your labor is reduced forty per cent in value & they boast that they have reduced the value of flour one half!! How is it with their salaries? Kendall, who entreated Mr. Clay for fifteen hundred dollars per annum, receives his six thousand, in hard dollars, and his pickings and speculations to boot. Blair makes his thousands, without moving his finger, except as the pensioned thresher of General Harrison; and those who have refused to surrender their judgments and their principles.

And these are the men who, by the virtue of their position in the country, denounce such of the original Jackson men as disapprove of the measures which have brought the country into its present unexampled condition, and call on you to follow them in their denunciations.

What I would entreat of you to do is, calmly to go over the whole ground with me, and let us reason together on these things. How does it happen that the men who were opposed to us in 1824—who then reviled and ridiculed General Jackson, even more than they now ridicule General Harrison, got possession of his ear, & through the potent influence of his name, risen into power, whilst his strongest and sternest friends are driven from him, and are denounced as if they were enemies to their country? Go into any of the States, and look out for the original Jackson men, and you will find that many of those who sided with the standard, and bore the heat and burden of the day, are now proscribed and persecuted; whilst a mongrel mixture of money-loving office holders are the chosen leaders of the party.

How is this? why is it so? Men may change but principles will not. When we rallied against Mr. Adams, the strongest argument urged against him, was, that he abused the patronage of the government to re-elect himself. Who does not recollect Col. Johnson's celebrated declaration, that he would oppose the re-election of Mr. Adams, though "he were as pure as the angels in Heaven?" The people were then aroused to vindicate the purity of the elective franchise. Your purpose was to assert the power of the people to elect their own Chief Magistrate, and you rallied against Mr. Adams because you resolved to demonstrate that the voice of the people was more potent than the patronage of the government. Your desire was to prove that your votes could not be purchased with your own money. That the virtue of the people was stronger than the love of money. You triumphed. The election of Gen. Jackson was a triumph of the elective franchise—You gained the battle but you have lost the fruits of victory. Gen. Jackson used the power which you had defeated, not only to re-elect himself but to appoint his successor. He brought the whole force of the Federal patronage to bear on the elections, and by exerting his own personal popularity, in aid of the power and influence of the government, he elected Mr. Van Buren. These things are true and no man can gainsay them. Your confidence has been abused, and you have been inflamed by artful appeals to your passions and prejudices—You have been taught to believe that in following the will of your party leaders, you were asserting and maintaining your principles. I would ask you if you do not see that by supporting Mr. Van Buren's re-election, you are violating your principles? Who believes that Mr. Van Buren is the free unbiased choice of the people? What will the world believe if Van Buren is re-elected? What will you believe? If he is able now, by the force of the federal patronage to re-elect himself, is there not an end to the freedom of elections? Will it not prove that the love of office and filthy lucre is stronger than the love of country?

But why do I reason thus? Come one, come all and swell the rolling tide of public opinion. Let the next election be a triumph of popular voice, speaking in a voice of thunder to all who are now in authority and to all who are to come after them; proclaiming that the people are sovereign; and they have resolved to assert their power. Let the original Jackson men rejoice that our candidate is a patriot in whom there is no guile. One who has no selfish ends to gratify. One who comes into power with no griefs to avenge and no debts to pay. One who will bring joy and peace, and plenty to a suffering country, and who have no terrors, but for those who have covered the land with sadness and affliction.

Another consideration. Our candidate was nominated in the spirit of patriotism. He was chosen as the rallying point of every friend of liberty. In selecting him, there was a surrender of personal preferences. A great many of the Whig party were the zealous friends of another distinguished citizen.—They believed that he had been persecuted, calumniated, and injured.

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

SYMPTOMS.
The chief of the symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of vision, palpitations, and often an utter inability to fix the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigor or courage. Also languidness, nervous irritability, thoughtless, despondent melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a derangement of the nervous system.—The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the intellect exhibit an infinite diversity. The most ardent and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.
A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe 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 discharge, (as, the obstruction of the menstrual or venereal eruption; relaxation or spasm of one 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 relieve the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive) being 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 infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a 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' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms:—Great lagour, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous irritability, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending apoplexy, 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 in the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he resorted to a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' MEDICINE in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He writes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the inestimable benefit.

ACUTE TIC DOLOREUX.
Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted several years with "Tic Doreux," violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the 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 after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine of 160 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she can continue the medicine a few days longer, she will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand street, N. Y.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No 115 Lewis street between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms:—Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pain in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of the aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, nervousness and weariness of life, discontent, and inquietude on every slight occasion, she expected she could neither live nor live; she wept, neglected, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny 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 is now perfectly relieved, and finds herself only equal to attending to her domestic affairs, but always that she enjoys as good health as present as she did at any period of her existence. J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny, sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE
HEMIPLEGIA. with an Affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Doctor Wm. Evans' 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st. Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with hemiplegia in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue presented a leaden whiteness; loss of appetite, drowsiness in his head, the bowels commonly veiled, the urine high coloured, and often attended with sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of distress across the chest, likewise a great want of energy in the nervous system.

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

City of New York, ss.
I, 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.
WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street.
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