THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1850.

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What Should the South Do?

We see it stated, that "a writer in the Nashville True Whig asserts that there is not in Tennessee one man in a thousand who favors disunion in any shape, or under any circumstances." Are we to understand from this that the Tennesseeans are ready to submit to the prohibition, by Congress, of slavery in all the Territories, and to its abolition in the District of Columbia and in all the new States. rather than to disunion? This is certainly not the sentiment of the people of North Carolina, if the press may be taken as an index of public opinion; nor do we believe it to be the sentiment of the people of Tennessee. The mother and the daughter are both true and loyal to the Union, but neither of them will submit to be robbed of their cherished State institution—of their rights and property—by Northern fanaticism. They will resist such an outrage, at every hazard, and to the last extremity.

It is not to be disguised that we are on the eve of a most fearful crisis in our national affairs. Nothing but a bold and united front, on the part of the Southern States, can arrest the torrent of Northern fanaticism, and lead to an honorable and amicable adjustment of the slavery question. How can the South—Slave property such a front without first conferring together? How can it be known precisely where they stand, unless they first decide upon their ground, and chalk out their lines? How can the North understand our position, when they are told by one we will not submit to the *Proviso* in the California Constitution; by another that the people of the Territories may prohibit at pleasure, but we would not submit to interference by Congress; by another, that we care but little about the Territories, but the moment Congress touches *the institution* in the *District*. we are ready to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard; and by another, that there "is not one in a thousand who favors disunion in any shape, or under any circumstances?" So long as these contradictory and conflicting views are spread before the North, we shall not be surprised if they continue to doubt whether there is any point at all at which the South would make a united resistance. Hence, unless some definite ground is taken by the Southern States—some moderate, reasonable, constitutional position be taken, upon which ALL will unite—a standard be raised, around which ALL will rally—the probability is that the North, deaf alike to the voice of justice or interest, will push their unconstitutional schemes of encroachment upon Southern rights, even at the risk of sundering forever those sacred ties which first united, and have so long and so happily bound together, this mighty and glorious Republic, until the South will find herself suddenly reduced to the necessity of choosing between disunion and dishonor—between resistance and despotism!

This melancholy state of things may be averted by the *timely, united* action of the Southern States. We regard a Southern Convention, with the view of ascertaining and setting forth clearly the sentiments of the Southern people on this subject, the best and only method of accomplishing this highly important object. The action of such a body would, of course, not be of a legislative character. Such a body would be a constitutional assemblage of the people, met "to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives," "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," and frankly to declare, when, in their opinion, aggressions upon their rights will become grievances too intolerable to be borne.

It is true, in this unnatural contest the South has no favors to ask. But it is time to demand of the Government to be let alone in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges purchased by the blood and treasure of our fathers, and guaranteed by the Constitution, and which we cannot surrender without a sacrifice of our liberty, "our fortunes, and our sacred honor." Thus taking our position upon the broad and safe platform of the CONSTITUTION, it would be one of impregnable strength to the South. Let her, then, take this position, let her maintain it firmly, and she can never be thrown in the wrong. Then, in the language of that able and moderate Whig paper, the Charlottesville Advocate, "upon the North, and not upon us, will rest the responsibility of the fearful consequences which may result from an infraction of that instrument. She has the *power* to pass measures obnoxious to us, but she cannot force us to submit to them."—*Raleigh Star.*

Puget's Sound.

The New York Tribune has a letter from a correspondent in Oregon, dated Fort Nisgually, August 18th, 1849, from which we make the following extract:

Nothing perhaps can exceed the beauty and safety of Puget's Sound, Admiralty Inlet, and Hood's Canal. They are large enough to admit of all the fleets in the world anchoring in them at the same time. There is nothing to prevent them from being navigated by the largest ships of war. A tide of eighteen feet, with many other natural facilities, render the construction of docks for the repair of vessels easy and comparatively inexpensive. At several places along the shore there are narrow indentations, wide enough at their opening to admit of two vessels entering at the same time, and having small creeks flowing in at the head. The entrance being secured by a wall and gate, vessels could enter upon the tide. Being once in, and the gate closed, the water from the stream flowing into it would raise the vessel to any required height.

An almost inexhaustable supply of cedar and fir, of a superior quality, grow in the immediate vicinity. There is likewise an abundance of good oak, for knee timber. Added to all this, there are, at many places along the shore, an unexcelled water power for sawing ship lumber. In short, there is nowhere, on the Pacific coast, a place affording so many important facilities for building and repairing ships as the waters of Hood's canal, Admiralty Inlet, and Puget's Sound. They can be defended, likewise, with great ease and little expense. The entrance to Puget's Sound is by a place called the Narrows, which are only one mile wide. A small fortification on each shore would effectually command it. The entrance to Hood's Canal is only about two miles wide. Fortifications on each side would keep out the whole navy of the British empire. The portage between the south end of Hood's Canal and Puget's is, perhaps, less than three miles. The climate of the surrounding country is pleasant, and the soil generally productive.

With all these advantages, above those possessed by the Bay of San Francisco, in Upper California, it is remarkable that they should have attracted so little attention. The officers sent to the Pacific coast by the General Government, previous to the discovery of gold in California, and since the time of Commodore Wilkes' survey of Puget's Sound, Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal, have confined their operations to California, where, during the Mexican war, they purchased grazing farms and town lots, and thus became directly interested in making such representations respecting the Bay of San Francisco as would probably induce the General Government to build docks at San Francisco, and to establish a naval force there.

NORFOLK AND THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—The committee of roads and internal navigation, of the Virginia House of Delegates, has reported favorably (five to three) upon the application of the city of Norfolk, for the incorporation of a railroad company to connect that city with the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, by means of bridges over the southern and eastern branches of the Elizabeth river. There is great opposition to the measure by citizens of Portsmouth, and some in the country portion of Norfolk county, and remonstrances against it have been presented to the Legislature. They also had legal counsel to oppose it before the committee.

THE POLIGAMY CHARGE AGAINST THE DESERET MORMONS.—The Washington Globe publishes the extract we gave from a Salt Lake letter to the N. O. Delta, reiterating the statement that a man among the Mormons out there, may have as many wives as he can support and expresses its entire disbelief in the charge. It adds:—"We have been most positively assured by one of the Mormon Delegates, that the charge of polygamy and of bigamy brought against the citizens of Deseret, is utterly unfounded, and that it is a cruel calumny."

The Wife.

BY JOHN C. WHITTIER.

She was a beautiful girl when I first saw her. She was standing up at the side of her lover at the marriage alter. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful cheek, like the reflection of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover, as he clasped her hand within his own, gazed on her a moment with unmingled admiration, and the warm and eloquent blood shadowed at intervals his manly forehead and melted in beauty on his lips.

And they gave themselves to one another in the presence of heaven, and every heart blessed them as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on and I again saw these lovers.—They were seated together where the light of the sunset stole through half closed crimson curtains, lending a richer tint to the delicate carpeting and the exquisite embellishment of the gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of the one had indeed given place to the grace of perfect womanhood, and her lips were somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was clearly perceptible upon her brow. Her husband's brow, too, was marked somewhat more deeply than his age might warrant; anxiety and ambition, and pride had grown over it; a silver hue was mingled around his temples almost to baldness. He was half reclining on his splendid ottoman with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the deep and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to-night," said his wife, in a low and sweet voice, as she laid her hands on his own.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused its wanted cheerfulness and glared upon us with a cold, dim, and forbidding glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—that she broods over the feeling which he scorns or fears to reveal—dreadful to watch the convulsive features of a gloomy brow, the indefinable shadows of hidden emotion, the involuntary sigh of sorrow in which we are forbidden to participate, and whose character we cannot know. The wife assayed once more.

"Edward," she said, slowly, mildly, and affectionately, "the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one who has never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why, then, dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You are troubled, and yet refuse to tell me the cause."

Something of returning tenderness softened, for an instant, the cold severity of the husband's features; but it passed away, and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on and the twain were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomy, alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had followed ambition, as a God, and had fallen in a high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed; he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirits of the land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country; he had fanned rebellion to a flame, and it had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen, miserably fallen, and was doomed to die the death of a traitor.

The door of the dungeon opened, and a light form entered and threw herself into his arms. The softest light of summer fell upon the pale brow, and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward, my dear Edward," said she, "I have come to save you; I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and, I thank God, my purpose is nearly executed."

Misfortune had softened the proud heart of manhood; and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trembled on his eye-lash.

"I have not deserved this kindness," he murmured in a choaked tone of agony.

"Edward," said his wife, in a faint low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, "we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be able to pass out unnoticed. Haste, or you may yet be too late. Fear nothing for me. I am a woman; and they will not injure me for my efforts in behalf of a husband dearer than life itself.

"But Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell.

"Oh, speak not to me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman; "I can endure anything for your sake. Haste, Edward. and all will be well;" and she aided with a trembling hand, to disguise the proud form of her husband in female garb.

"Farewell, my love, my preserver," whispered the husband in the ear of the disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady that the time allotted to her visit had expired.

"Farewell, we shall not meet again," responded the wife, and the husband passed out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life."

They did meet again, but only as the dead meet, in the awful communings of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit until the last great purposes of her exertions were accomplished in the safety of her husband, and when the bell tolled on the morrow, and the prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim, the pale but beautiful corpse of the Wife.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The following beautiful picture of the old Bay State is presented by Governor Briggs in his message to the State legislature:

Massachusetts has an area of 7250 square miles, and within its limits there are now in operation more than eleven hundred miles of railroads, with a capital of fifty millions. We have a population of about one million, who are engaged in every branch of business, and of industry,—at home and abroad, upon the land and upon the sea,—which holds out the prospect of a remunerating profit. The annual value of their products exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. Her credit is unimpaired, and, on exchange. at home and abroad, her bonds are sought. The value of the school houses in the State in 1848, was $2,700,000. More than two millions of that sum was raised and expended within the twelve preceding years. In 1849, there were, in our three hundred and fourteen towns, 3749 public schools, in which were employed 8163 teachers, 2426 of whom were males and 5737 were females. The amount of money raised for the support of the public schools was $830,000. Add to this the amount paid for tuition in academies and private schools, and the whole sum expended for education during the year, excluding the three colleges, was $1,168,334. A thousand convenient and tasteful houses of public worship, erected by different denominations of christians, beautify every city, town and village of the commonwealth, and bear testimony that our people have not forgotten the God of their fathers. Our public charitable institutions, for the benefit of the deaf, dumb, and blind, the sick, insane, and the destitute, and for instructing and reforming juvenile offenders, are the jewels of the State. In our public schools, the children of the rich and the poor sit in the same seat, and struggle for the prize of scholarship upon equal terms. Here, honest industry, prudence, and economy, are honorable; idleness and dissipation a reproach. It may well be doubted whether labor is better fed, better paid, better educated, and more respected, in any community on earth than in Massachusetts. By our constitution and laws, all citizens are placed upon a common level, and are entitled to the same civil and political rights, and all men are, or may become, citizens.

INCREASE OF IMPORTATION OF THE ARDENT.—It appears from the Custom-House returns that the importation of the "critter" is really on the increase, notwithstanding the immense army engaged in trying to put down the enemy. A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Herald says:—

"The following shows the amount of brandy imported into the port of Philadelphia during the last five years: 1845, 142,931 gallons; 1846, 170,272 do.; 1847, 212,668 do.; 1848, 249,339 do.; 1849. 500,884 do. It will thus be seen that notwithstanding the Sons of Temperance and the daughters of Temperance are increasing in numbers and usefulness; that notwithstanding we have been blessed with the presence of Father Mathew himself, and that notwithstanding the rising generation are swelling the ranks of the cold water army as cadets of temperance, the consumption of brandy in Philadelphia, is fearfully on the increase—the increase on the foreign article alone being nearly equal to 350 per cent. The manufacture of the domestic article (whiskey) is also largely on the increase. In several of the interior counties, the number of rye distillers has increased 150 per cent. within the last five years. These are alarming facts, and deserves to be pondered over by the friend of temperance. One thing is certain.—There are either traitors in the camp, or else the friends of alcoholic stimulants have largely increased heir per diem allowance."

The New Mexican Tariff.

The Courrier des Etats Unis gives the heads of the new Mexican tariff, made up from an official notice, given by Mr. Stewart, the Mexican Vice Consul at New York, of its nature, and of the period of its going into effect. It was passed by the Mexican Congress at its last session, and while the tariff of 1845 is not entirely abrocated by this law, which is in fact merely a supplemental act, it has received some modifications of the highest importance to commerce.—The following is the subtance of the articles:

Article 1st. The ports open henceforward to foreign commerce, both for foreign and national coasswise trade, shall be: Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoros Campeachy, Sisal, and Tobasco, on the Gulf of Mexico; Acapulco, San Blas, Huatalco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, on the Pacific.

Art. 2. The ports open to the national coasting vessels shall be: Guaymas and Altata in the Gulf of California; the Island of Carmen, Coatzacoalcas, Alvarado, Tecoluta, Santecomapan, Soto le Marina, and Tuxpan, on the Gulf of Mexico; Bacalar, on the eastern coast of Yucatan; Tonala, on the Pacific; Santa Maria, in the Gulf of Tahuantepec; La Paz, in the Gulf of California.

Art. 3d. Custom houses shall be established on the northern frontier at Matamoros, Camargo, and Presidio del Norte; and on the southern frontier at Comitan and Quatla-Chico.

Art. 4th. This article directs the purchase of six new cutters and a steamer, for the revenue service.

Arts. 5th and 6th. These are purely sectional in their character.

Art. 7. Authorises the importation of fire-arms, swords, bayonets, etc., under a duty of $4 per 100 lbs., gross weight.

Art. 8th. Abolishes the 18th article of the tariff of 1845. The articles of merchandise therein designated, shall, for the future, pay no more than 40 per cent. *advalorem*, excepting the following articles, which will continue subject to the duties named in the said article, viz: oil of turpentine; white lead, dried or in oil; oderiferous waters, distilled or spirituous; pills; musk; tar; rosin; pitch of all kinds; turpentine; allum; chrome yellow and Naples chrome; copperas, of Schele, of Scheinfart, of of Germany; Spanish white and of lead; American pole Prussia blue, of Gobalt, Smalts, and Ultra-marine; asphaltum and bitumen of Judea; varnish; vermillion; sulphates of copper, zinc and iron; bone black; verdigris; oarmine; mouth-glue; hard and fish glue; colors of all kinds not enumerated; crucibles of fire clay, plumbago, porcelain or limestone pebbles; emery sponges; Campeachy wood dye; phosphorus; gumlake; manufactured liquors; hops; dye-woods, ground or in logs; deutoxide of lead; mortars of agate, alabaster marble, porphyry, porcelain, biscuit of crystal; ochre; platina in the ore, strips, sheets, or instruments for the laboratory, other than machinery; red and yellow prussiates; madder; English red; turnsol in cakes; zinc reduced to plates or sheets; white vitriol.

Art. 9th. The other duties on importations established by the tariff of 4th October, 1845, will rest at the reduction of 60 for 100, according to a decree of the 3d of May, 1848.

Art. 10. This reduction in the duties on importations does not affect the inferior duties, or those for consumption; neither the anchorage duties of 1 and 2 per 100, specified in the decrees of March 31st, 1838, and of the 28th February, 1843, which direct them to be collected as formerly.

Art. 11. The duties on the exportations of metals continue fixed as follows: Gold, coined or worked, 2 per cent.; silver, coined, 3½ per cent.; silver worked, having paid the duty of a fifth, 4½ per cent.; pure silver worked into ingots, with the certificate stating the payment of the duty of the fifth, 4½ per cent.

Art. 12. The duty on the circulation of silver is reduced to 2 per cent., and will be collected at the legal value, on its entrance into the ports.

The remainder of the act is simply a collection of regulations, providing especially for the safety of the duties collected at the different ports. This law was promulgated in Mexico on the 24th of November last, and went into operation on the 24th of December following. Compared with the past Mexican tariffs it is a most liberal instrument, since it opens a great stretch of its coast to foreign commerce; at the same time that it removes the hitherto prohibitory character of the duties imposed.

From the N. O. Delta.

We are all to Wrong Inclined.

We are all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the erring human mind
Backs the erring human heart;
Flushed with childhood's dawning glow,
Passion ushers evil in,
Which with being's onward flow,
Strengthens into riper sin;
Thus we're all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the erring human mind
Backs the erring human heart.

O, ye Living! they that bleed,
Who the paths so thickly throng—
Why not pitied in their need—
Why so trampled by the strong?
Feel ye not your breasts within
Sternest need when ills assail?
Sinners first upbraid the sin;
Frailty first condemns the frail;
Thus we're all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the erring human mind
Backs the erring human heart.

Ye who *judge* your brothers, sad,
Foot-sore in the fields of Time,
Tremble, lest ye dare to add
Unto weakness, more than crime;
Thinkers! drive the earnest thought
Deep into the human clod,
"*Pity* should by men be taught;
"*Judgment* is alone with God."
For we're all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the erring human mind
Backs the erring human heart.

Bigots! ye have most abhorred,
Turn to love your human hate;
Pilgrim! soothe each spirit, gored
By the iron-hoofs of fate;
Christians! shall the faint who need,
Not of your abundance share?
Soldiers! comfort those that bleed
In the battle of despair;
We are all to wrong inclined
In this wide and worldly mart,
And the erring human mind
Backs the erring human heart.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1850.

To-Morrow.

We cheat the heart with waking dreams,
Through all life's rapid range,
And change what *is* to that which *seems*
The better for the change.
No swarthy clouds along the sky
Blot out each spot of blue,
But look like net-work to the eye
Of fancy peeping through.

A mother closed her weary eyes,
And they were red with sorrow,
And muttered in her troubled sleep,
"He will be well To-morrow."
She spoke of her poor stricken boy,
Whom pain was sorely pressing,
And though To-day refused a joy,
To-morrow gave a blessing.

Though fast we run, To-morrow still
Unkindly speeds away;
But brings us back the medicine
That sooths our ills To-day.
And like the moon from whom the night
Its fairest look must borrow,
So Hope, an Angle, winged with light,
Lends glory to the Morrow.

LITTLE GRAVES.—Sacred places for pure thoughts and holy meditations are the little graves in the church yard. They are the depositories of mother's sweetest joys—half unconscius buds of innocence—humanity nipped by the first frost of time, ere yet a single canker worm of pollution had nestled among its embryo petals. Callous indeed must be the heart of him who can stand by a little grave side and not have the holiest emotions of his soul awakened to the thoughts of that purity and joy which belong alone to God and Heaven; for the mute preacher at his feet tells him of life begun and life ended, without a stain; and surely if this be vouchsafed to mortality, how much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened by the sun of infinite goodness, whence emanated the soul, brief young sojourner among us! How swells the heart of the parent with mournful joy, while standing by the cold earth bed of lost little ones! Mournful because sweet treasure is taken away, joyful, because sweet treasure is taken away, joyful, because that precious treasure glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer.

MAMMOTH HOG.—David McGIBBANY, 3½ miles southwest of this place, killed between 40 and 50 fine hogs last week—among them one 2½ years old, which weighed *seven hundred and sixty* gross—*six hundred and forty-two* net. We believe this beats any thing in the hog line we have ever published for this part of the country. Hurrah, for the Railroad!—we need it to carry the *perk* out of the country.

Greensboro' Patriot.

There was a late legal trial in Wisconsin, in which the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whiskey, which was ordered to be brought into court. The defendant was tried, and so was the whiskey—in other words, the whisky was drunk, and so was the jury.

FATHER MATHEW OUT OF DEBT.—Father MATHEW has written to a friend in Boston, that he is now out of debt, "perfectly free, and in a condition to mix independently with the citizens of this mighty Republic."

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY.	6	7	1 8	2 9	3 10	4 11	5 12
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY.						1	2
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APRIL.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JUNE.							1
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	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY.							6
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AUGUST.					1	2	3
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SEPTEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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OCTOBER.			1	2	3	4	5
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NOVEMBER.						1	2
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DECEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE, AND

MAGNETIC FLUID,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after yeur, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

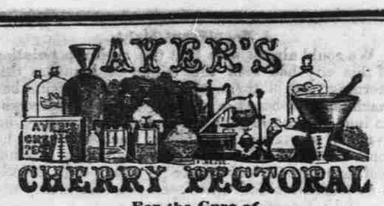
PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorized Agent.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
General Agent for the United States, 132 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-eow12m



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of Cherry Pectoral may be seen in the following:—

Valentine Mott. M. D.

Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Field

writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL and if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

Chief Justice Eustis,

of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of *Croup* by the "CHERRY PECTORAL."

Asthma and Bronchitis.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science

states. "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public generally."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symtoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my Physicians prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO., and Druggists generally throughout the State.

January 25, 1850 20-3m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acit