

misunderstand, to be opposed to any and every attempt of the Abolitionists to interfere with the institutions of the South. But all this would not do. The Federalists of the South were so particularly sensitive on the subject, that still they thought the South would be in danger if Mr. Van Buren were elected President. The idea vexed them awake, and haunted them in sleep. Mr. Van Buren was a native of a non-slaveholding State, and therefore the South ought not to vote for him. Such was the logic of the party three or four years ago. The poet who said

"Time hath power
To clear the clouds which stain a peevish hour,"
may now look to the Federal party of the South, and demand an acknowledgment of the truth of what he has written. The subject in view, but different materials work with, the Southern Federalists lost their apprehensions in relation to the momentous question of slavery. The subject ought not to be canvassed; or, at all events, if an individual, in the course of a long life, has said a few words in favor of the South, and has, during the same period, pursued a line of conduct which has gained for him the approbation and support of the worst enemies of Southern rights—still may he be trusted by Southern men—still should he be voted for by them—still, by them, ought he to be called to occupy a station, from which arise the most responsible duties that any citizen can be called upon to perform.—This is the logic of the present day.

Not less absurd are the same party, in regard to the other objection, mentioned above—the objection that Mr. Van Buren was nominated by "a general Convention." At the last Presidential Election, Judge White was the Southern Whig candidate. He was not nominated by a Convention; but was called by his supporters "the People's Candidate" (that is, he was nominated by a few Members of Congress in a bed-chamber at Washington City) and therefore "the ought to receive the people's vote in preference to Mr. Van Buren."—"Down with the Convention, *alias* caucus, the caucus candidate." This was the talk all through the contest. But *hark!* one of the strongest reasons for voting for Gen. Harrison at the next election, is the astounding fact that he was nominated at the late hotch-potch Convention, *alias* caucus, at Harrisburg, consisting of Blue-light Federalists, Northern Abolitionists anti-Masons, &c. &c. &c.!!!

"All around the may-pole see how they toe." The Banner says that the Republican stigmatizes Gen. Harrison by calling him a Federalist. Well, if to be called Federalist be a stigma upon a man's character, the General will have to bear it, for we proved him so out of his own mouth. Our neighbor takes care not to let his readers see our proof but actually draws their attention to the General's military services, thinking them sufficient to prove him to be a good Republican. Certainly that is very good as far as it goes; but it proves nothing for Gen. Harrison. In the late war, the backwoodsmen were obliged to fight, to protect themselves from the tomahawk and scalping knife; and a man may get more honor by being a General, than a common soldier; at all events he gets more pay.—The General was a voluntary servant in the time of the elder Adams, and was liked well enough by him to be made (if we mistake not) Governor of the Northwestern Territory. It is true, he was an active General in the late war, but we are not prepared to say he was so "throughout the war" as the Banner asserts. That he received the unequalled confidence and approbation of Jefferson and Madison, we have yet to learn.

Well, we have proved General Harrison a Federalist by his own confession, and his military services, in the last war do not contradict it; and by his Chevon Speech, we have proved him to be, not only a Federalist of the Hamilton school, but also an abolitionist. Since our last, we have seen his letter of acceptance, and his letter to Denny, the anti-mason, laying down principles of Government for a President of the United States. These, without any other ingredients, are enough to kill any man.

But since our neighbor, across the way, being one of the "deceitful tribe," has dubbed us with the title of "tory," let us see which of us best deserves the name.—"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Who then is a whig and who a tory? The answer to the first question will do for both. The cause of the Revolution was that the British King and parliament asserted the right to tax the colonists without representation in Parliament. This they viewed as a violation of the British constitution, and of their rights as

British subjects. A controlling part of them resisted the pretension and finally declared the colonies independent of the crown. The question, during the seven years struggle that ensued, was who were for the king? Those, who were for the country, took the name of Whigs those for the king were called Tories. When the colonies became independent states, the people thereof, as such, adopted for themselves a constitution or form of Government, by which they intended to secure their rights and preserve their liberties by a full and faithful representation in Congress. Under this constitution eight presidents have been elected, and the people still divided into two general parties: Federalists and Republicans. John Adams, a Federalist, was the second president and his administration was characterized by hostility to the French, and a leaning towards the British—a provisional army kept under pay in time of peace, and the Alien and Sedition laws. After a four years trial, the people rejected him, and Thomas Jefferson, the Leader of the Republican party, was put in his place. After he served eight years, James Madison, another Republican, succeeded him. In his time we had another war with the British. Who were Tories then? The Federalists—They were against the Country then as the Tories were in the revolution, but did not go quite so far as to join the enemy in battle. After Madison went out, the Republicans elected James Monroe, who had done great services for his country in both wars. He was succeeded by John Q. Adams, who had given in his adhesion to Jefferson in 1807. But the Republicans disliked him, as they had formerly disliked his father, and at the end of four years caused him to give place to Andrew Jackson, who had rendered extraordinary services in the late war.

After Jackson had served two terms, a majority of the Republican party elected Martin Van Buren the present incumbent, and they expect to re-elect him. Since the days of the first Adams, the Federal party has persecuted every Republican President, from Jefferson up, with a rancour that has known no bounds. Not being able to regain the confidence of the people and the gate being shut against them, they take every opportunity to climb over the walls. The more Republican the administration is, the worse they hate it, because they know the people will like it the better, and remove them still farther into the background. They hate the people for not loving such *wise* folks as they are; and therefore take "short cuts" upon them, by the use of forms without substance. Since Mr. Van Buren became President, they have tried to gag the people with another sedition act, and to deprive them of the sacred right of representation. Are not these tory principles in the true sense of the word? Yet they (the Federalists) call the party, who are maintaining these rights, *Loce fokes*, ultra Federalists and, finally, Tories, as if the people, in the face of facts to the contrary, could be deluded by names.

"But (says the Banner) "our tory neighbor, overlooked the fact, that the standing army begun in the days of "old John Adams," and reprobated violently by the whole republican party, has been nearly doubled in size by the little infallible Magician: has he observed, that the Secretary of the War has proposed to the present Congress to increase this evil by raising the army to the number of two hundred thousand men to be paid by the Government."

We read the Secretary's report carefully from beginning to end and have, no where, been able to see the monstrous proposition spoken of by the Banner. Perhaps, our federal neighbor sees it in the following passage:—"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the Militia in each district, so as to have a body of 12,500 men in actual 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 ranks in defence of their country whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader."

This is a plain proposition simply to organize the militia and render it more prompt and effective in time of war; yet, our neighbor seems to see in it, a proposition to increase the peace establishment or standing army of the country to "two hundred thousand men, to be paid by the Government."

The Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York assembled on Monday last.—Wm. Hopkins, the late Democratic Speaker of the House, (Penn.) has been re-elected

by a vote of 59 to 15—and General Rogers, (staunch Democrat) has been elected Speaker of the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 9, over Charles B. Penrose, the late Whig Speaker. The Message of Governor Porter covers near 14 columns of the Harrisburg Reporter. We have not had time to glance over it.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Flood has introduced into the House a Resolution on the subject of slavery, (which was laid upon the table to be printed.) setting forth, that it is unwise and unconstitutional for the citizens of one State, to interfere in any manner with the internal regulation and domestic institutions of another—and that it is a duty obligatory on all good citizens, to discountenance the mad fanatical and revolutionary schemes of the Abolitionists.

Mr. Farrar has submitted to the Senate, a bill in relation to Banks and Bank paper.—It prohibits the issuing of Post Notes hereafter, by Banks, and compels the redemption of those already issued, on presentation.

Mr. Baker (Whig) has been returned from the 6th Congressional District of Massachusetts by a majority of 80 votes.—Two townships were not received in time, which would have reduced it to 22. The return from Leverett has been rejected, on the alleged ground of illegality—which would have defeated his election by 18 votes.

The returns for Governor had not been fully counted.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

The Subscriber having assumed the control of the Lincoln Republican, deems it but due to the Public, in issuing his Prospectus, to state as concisely as possible, the views and principles by which he will be guided and governed.

He will advocate the Republican doctrines of '98 and '99—State Rights, and a strict construction of the Federal Constitution: and he will be found to be on the side of the People, whenever their interest may come in collision with that of incorporated wealth. He will give his best energies to the advancement of the Independent Treasury system; and will always oppose the establishment of a United States Bank. After making the above statements, it is almost unnecessary to mention that he will support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and the candidate selected by the Republican Party for Vice President, in opposition to the Harrisburg Nominees.

What was said by the former Editor, in his Prospectus, is believed to be not inappropriate to the present time; and is, therefore, again presented to the consideration of the public:

"It is believed that the present is a time of deep interest, and that it is the duty of ALL in whose hands the elective franchise has been placed, to obtain a clear and extended view of the aspect which the politics of the day are now assuming. For the aid of such as wish to enquire, and decide understandingly, the columns of this paper are offered. It is well known, that while in the Western part of the State, the many organs of the Opposition are busy in advancing the cause of their several aspirants, and still more so, in heaping abuse and calumny on their opponents; the Republican is the only medium, in this district, through which the friends of those thus *reviled*, can assert their claims, or refute the falsehoods with which they are assailed."

Though the Republican will maintain a character strictly political, yet the other topics of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Morals, together with the News of the day, will not be neglected. No pains will be spared to make it acceptable, as well to the general reader as to the politician.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases must be paid.

R. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

January 23, 1840.

Editors with whom we exchange, will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions, which will be gladly reciprocated.

CHE RAW.

Bacon, lb	0.11 a 0.12
Bees-Wax, lb	0.22 a 0.24
Bagging, yd	0.18 a 0.25
Bale Rope, lb	0.10 a 0.12
Coffee, lb	0.12 a 0.15
Cotton, lb	0.10 a 0.11
Corn, bush	0.87 a 1.00
Flour, brl	6.00 a 7.00
Feathers, lb	0.40 a 0.40
Iron, lb	0.05 a 0.06
Lard, lb	0.12 a 0.15
Molasses, gal	0.45 a 0.50
Oats, bush	0.50 a 0.60
Rice, cut	5.00 a 6.00
Sugar, lb	0.10 a 0.12
Salt, sack	3.00 a 3.50
Wool, bush	1.00 a 0.00
Tallow, lb	0.12 a 0.00

The Subscribers give

NOTICE that they have commenced business; their Furnace is in blast, Forge and Nail machines in full operation and can in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at their former prices.

FULLENWIDER & BURTON.

Lincoln Co., N. C., Jan. 9, 1840. 32-34

Blanks

For sale at this office.

Swain's North Carolina JUSTICE.

Containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved Forms and Precedents, relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other Public Officers, according to Modern practice.

THE Subscribers having purchased of the Author, the whole edition of this valuable Work, now offer it for Sale, to the Public. It is pronounced by those competent to judge, one of the most valuable compilations of the kind ever published in the State, and absolutely indispensable to the faithful discharge of official duty.

For convenience of reference, this work is divided into Chapters alphabetically arranged, corresponding precisely with those of the new Revised Statutes. Each Chapter consists of three departments; 1st, a summary of the Statute Law, briefly stated. 2d, a concise statement of the points relating to the subject of the Chapter, so far as settled, either by the decisions of the Courts, or by the books of the highest authority on the Common Law. 3d, the Forms and precedents, necessary for applying the subject matter of each Chapter, accompanied with such Notes and observations as appear necessary to render the whole intelligible.

This work will be found not only very useful to every class of public officers, but will prove a valuable source of information to the general reader, furnishing as it does a plain and intelligible digest of the Law, as understood and practiced in this State.

The retail price of the Justice is THREE DOLLARS, but a liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, December 1839.

PRICES CURRENT LINCOLN TON.

Corrected weekly for the Republican.

Brandy, peach,	0.35 a 0.40
—, apple,	0.30 a 0.35
Bacon,	0.11 a 0.12
Beeswax,	0.18 a 0.19
Bale Rope,	0.12 a 0.15
Coffee,	0.18 a 0.20
Cotton,	0.08 a 0.10
—, Bagging,	0.25 a 0.00
Corn,	0.37 a 0.40
Flaxseed,	0.87 a 1.00
Flour,	4.50 a 5.50
Feathers,	0.37 a 0.40
Iron,	0.05 a 0.06
Molasses,	0.75 a 0.87
Sugar, brown,	0.10 a 0.14
—, Leaf and Lump,	0.16 a 0.25
Salt,	1.75 a 2.00
—, in sacks,	2.50 a 2.75
Wheat,	0.00 a 0.75
Whiskey,	0.30 a 0.37
Wool,	0.37 a 0.00

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach, gal.	0.45 a 0.50
—, apple, gal.	0.35 a 0.80
Bacon, lb.	0.11 a 0.12
Bees-Wax, lb.	0.20 a 0.25
Bale Rope, lb.	0.08 a 0.10
Coffee, lb.	0.12 a 0.13
Cotton, lb.	0.10 a 0.11
—, Bagging, lb.	0.16 a 0.20
Corn, bush.	0.65 a 0.75
Flaxseed, bush.	1.00 a 1.25
Flour, brl.	4.50 a 5.50
Feathers, lb.	0.45 a 0.00
Iron, lb.	0.05 a 0.06
Molasses, gal.	0.35 a 0.40
Nails, cut, lb.	0.07 a 0.08
Sugar, brown, lb	0.08 a 0.12
—, long and lump, lb	0.16 a 0.20
Salt, bush	0.75 a 0.90
—, in sacks,	2.50 a 2.75
Wheat, bush	0.80 a 0.00
Wool, lb.	0.17 a 0.20
Whiskey, gal	0.40 a 0.00

ACADEMY.

ALL persons who feel an interest in this Academy, are notified that the second session of said school will commence on the 5th day of January, 1840.

The trustees with great confidence recommend this Institution to Parents and Guardians for their Patronage, as one that will meet their wishes.

THE TRUSTEES.

Lincolnton, Dec. 7, 1839. 14-41.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE? I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the Administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of Fever of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say, as I believe the Life Medicines are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases,

they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the greivous calmness of impaired mental energy; in the palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthma, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever causes arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by clearfulness, and every passage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, & are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effect, ever known among the Southern States.

West India cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cured, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. (Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.)

Case of Thos. Parrell, senior, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in three weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Meriden, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the Life Medicines for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adon Ames, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of Bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Jos. Badger—nearly similar to above; result the same.

Case of Susan Goodland, a young married woman; subject to ill-health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption; cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin; cured of a severe attack of a scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twozood, Salin, N. Y.; was in a very low state of health a year and a half; did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to work out and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague; cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis; Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain, for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisis 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astric the fibres of the stomach, and give that property which a good digestion requires.—As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward weaknesses, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath; or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, loss of memory, wandering of mind, vapours and confused thoughts, wandering of mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterical complaints are gradually removed by use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WM. B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS.

The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the U. S. and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that the signature of John Moffat is upon the label of each bottle of the Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by Messrs. D. & J. A. Ramsour, Lincolnton, N. C. January, 1st, 1840. No. 31.

Highly Important TO THE PUBLIC BY DR. WM. EVANS, 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Disorders general and special.—"Cure not titulus"—Beware lest ye stumble.

DOCTOR WM. EVANS, 100 Chatham St. Avail himself of the present occasion to tender his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous members of society who (suffering under "all the pains and aches that flesh is heir to") have entrusted themselves to his care. He has the satisfaction of knowing, from many living evidences that his remedies have done their duty so far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is

DISEPSIA or INDIGESTION; poisoning all the sources of their enjoyment and leading in many instances to the miseries of continued cases of the Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Stomach, and Intestines, bladder & its appendages, Diarrhoea, dysentery, "Cum Mollis Miliis," perform important parts of the Drama of Morbid Affections. Doctor Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above diseases by remedies drawn from his own and the researches of the most eminent medical men in the world. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the family of delicate diseases, the insipid tendencies of which are aggravated by and rooted in the constitution through the base concupiscence of Mercurial Medicines, unprincipled, uneducated, and unpractised in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous victim on the "Road to Ruin."—Dr. Evans' office, 100 Chatham St. is supplied with the choicest remedies from home and foreign markets, and compounded by a Master's hand and on Scientific Principles. A Physician is always in attendance, and a private office. All those who come there in the hour of need, and they will go off rejoicing.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE.

MRS. MARY DILLON, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows:—Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited for by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information, respecting the benefits she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

A Real Blessing to Mothers DR. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP.

For Children Cutting their Teeth.

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

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP.

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

WM. JOHNSON.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Transcript Office and at the Store of P. Summey & Co.

A. R. PORTER, Agent. Lincolnton, May 15, 1839. 50