

**POETRY.**

**REUNION IN HEAVEN.**

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

If you bright stars that gem the night  
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,  
Where kindred spirits reunite,  
Whom death hath torn asunder here;  
How sweet it were at once to die,  
And leave this blighted orb afar,  
Mixed soul and soul to cleave the sky,  
And soar away from star to star.

But O, how dark how drear and lone,  
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,  
If wandering through each radiant one,  
We failed to find the loved of this;  
If there no more the ties shall twine,  
That death's cold hand alone could sever;  
Ah! then those stars in mockery shine,  
More hateful as they shine before.

It cannot be—each hope, each fear,  
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,  
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,  
Than this black world that holds us now;  
There is a voice which sorrow hears,  
When heaviness weighs life's galling chain;  
'Tis Heaven that whispers—dry thy tears,  
THE PURE IN HEART SHALL NEXT AGAIN.

**THE FOOL'S PENCE.**

In the year 183-, in a handsome furnished parlor which opened out of that noted London gin-shop, called "The Punch-bowl," sat its mistress, the gaudily dressed Mrs. Crowder, conversing with an obsequious neighbor.

"Why Mrs. Crowder, I really must say you have things in the first style! What elegant papering! what noble chairs! what a pair of fire screens! all so bright and fresh! Then, the elegant stone-copings to your windows, and those beautiful French window frames! And you have been sending your daughters to the genteel boarding-school; your shop is the best furnished, and your cellars the best filled in all this part of Lunnun. Where can you find the needful for all these grand things? Dear Mrs. Crowder, how do you manage?"

Mrs. Crowder simpered, and cast a look of smiling contempt through the half open door, into the shop, filled with drouthy customers. "The fool's pence!—'tis THE FOOL'S PENCE that does it for us," she said. And her voice rose more shrill and loud than usual, with the triumph she felt.

Her words reached the ears of one customer,—George Manly, the carpenter, who stood near the counter. Turning his eyes upon those around him, he saw pale, sunken cheeks, inflamed eyes, and ragged garments. He then turned them upon the stately apartment; he looked through the door into the parlor, and saw looking glasses, and pictures, and gilding, and fine furniture, and a rich carpet, and Miss Lucy in a silk gown, at her piano; and he thought to himself, how strange it is! how curious, that all this wretchedness on my left hand should be made to turn into all this rich finery on my right!

"Well sir,—and what's for you?" said the shrill voice which had made THE FOOL'S PENCE ring in his ears.

"A glass of gin, ma'am, is what I was waiting for; but I think I've paid the last fool's pence that I shall put down on this counter for many a long day."

Manly hastened home. His wife and his two little girls were seated at work. They were thin and pale, really for want of food. The room looked very cheerless, and their fire was so small as hardly to be felt; yet the dullest observer would have been struck by the neatness that reigned.

It was a joyful surprise to them, his returning so early that night, and returning so sober, and in good humor.

"Your eyes are weak to-night, wife," said George, "or else you have been crying. I'm afraid you work too much by candle light."

His wife smiled and said, "working does not hurt my eyes; and she beckoned to her little boy, who was standing apart, in a corner—evidently as a culprit.

"Why, John, what's this I see?" said his father. "Come tell me what you have been doing."

John was a plain spoken boy, and had a straight-forward way. He came up to his father, and looked full in his face, and said, "The baker came for his money to-night, and would not leave the loaves without it; but though he was cross and rough, he said mother was not to blame, and that he was sure you had been drinking away all the money; and when he was gone, mother cried over her work, but she did not say anything. I did not know she was crying till I saw her tears dropping on her hands, and then I said bad words; and mother sent me to stand in the corner."

"Tell me what your bad words were, John," said his father; "not swearing, I hope!"

and they were bad words, I am sure," said his mother: "but you are forgiven; so now bring me some coal from the box."

George looked at the face of his wife; and as he met the tender gaze of her mild eyes now turned on him, he felt the tears rise in his own. He rose up, and putting money into her hands, he said, "There are my week's wages. Come, come, hold out both your hands, for you have not got all yet. Lay it out for the best, as you always do. I hope this will be a beginning of better doings on my part, and happier days on yours."

George told his wife after the children were gone to bed, that when he saw what the pence of the poor could do towards keeping up a fine house, and dressing out the landlord's wife and daughters, and when he thought of his own hard-working, uncomplaining Susan, and his children in want, and almost in rags, while he was sitting drinking, night after night, destroying his health and strength; he was so struck with sorrow and shame, that he seemed to come to himself at last. He determined, from that hour, never again to put the intoxicating glass to his lips.

More than a year afterwards, one Sunday afternoon, as Mrs. Crowder, of the Punch-bowl, was walking with her daughters to the tea-gardens, they were overtaken by a violent shower of rain; and had become at least half drenched, when they entered a comfortable house, distinguished by its comforts and tidiness from all others near it. Its good-natured mistress and her two girls did all they could to dry and wipe away the rain drops and mud splashes from the ladies' fine silk gowns, all dragged, and soiled, and to repair, as far as possible every mischief done to their dresses and persons.

When all had been done that could be done, and, as Miss Lucy said, they "began to look themselves again," Mrs. Crowder, who was lolling in a large arm-chair, and amusing herself by a stare at every one and every thing in the room, and suddenly started forward, and addressing herself to the master of the house, whose Bible and whose face had just caught her eye, "Why my good man, we are old friends! I know your face, I'm certain: still there is some change in you, though I can't exactly say what it is."

"I used to be in ragged clothes and out of health," said George Manly, smiling: "now, thank God, I am comfortably clad, and in excellent health."

"But how is it," said Mrs. Crowder, "that we never catch a sight of you now?"

"Madam," said he, "I'm sure I wish you well; nay, I have reason to thank you; for words of yours first opened my eyes to my foolish and wicked course. My wife and children were half naked and half starved, only this time last year—Look at them, if you please, now: for sweet, contented looks, and decent clothes, I'll match them with any man's wife and children. And now, madam, I tell you, as you told a friend of yours one day last year—'tis THE FOOL'S PENCE that have done all this for us. The Fool's pence—I ought rather to say, the pence earned by industry; and spent so that we can ask the blessing of God upon the pence."

Mrs. Crowder never recovered the customer she had lost.

The foregoing is abridged from a small pamphlet published in London.

**State of North Carolina, }  
BURKE COUNTY, }**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1842.  
James A. Paett } Original Attachment levied on defendant's interest in  
vs. }  
F. A. Moore. } 200 acres of land.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Lincoln Republican, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead answer or demurrer, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him and the property attached sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.  
Witness, Joseph J. Erwin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, on the 3d Monday in January 1842.  
J. J. ERWIN, Clerk.  
Price Adv. 85 62 1-2.  
Morganton N. C., Feb. 23, 1842—39—6w.

**NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS the woman CLARISSA, commonly called CLAREY, who has heretofore lived with me, has left my house and employment: I therefore forbid all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any account she may make.  
ABRAHAM SIMPSON.  
Lincolnton, Feb. 23, 1842—39—4w.

**Blanks! Blanks!**  
Constable Warrants, Ca Sas, Appearance bonds, Witness Tickets,  
**LAND DEEDS,**  
**SHERIFF DEEDS, And**  
**DEEDS OF TRUST.**

**MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.**—The high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of dolothee crew.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obsolete Headaches, Impure State of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickly incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitution. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway New York.  
N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.  
The Life Pills are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each, according to the size; and the Phenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

**FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.**—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent disease, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents,  
D. & J. A. RAMSOUR,  
C. C. HENDERSON,  
Lincolnton, January 6, 1841.

**PROPOSALS.**

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Democratic paper, to be entitled the **STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN,** Journal of Education and Constitutional Reform.

**THEOPHILUS FISK AND M. GARDNER, EDITORS.**  
Under this title is offered for the patronage and support of the people, a new publication, devoted—as that title indicates—to the defence of the rights and the development of the duties of the State and of the individual citizen; and to the free and fearless discussion of principles and measures which affect the relations of one to the other; and of both to the Confederation of States.

The conductors of the new paper having long been connected with the public press, in different sections of the Union, a full knowledge of their fitness for the place in which they appear, is already with the people. Of themselves, therefore, they have only to say, that the Democratic faith which with them has passed the ordeal of years of thought and study, is daily grown clearer and stronger by exercise;—and this paper, though new to the public, is but the continuation of an effort, to which their whole lives have been and are devoted. For the future, then, they have the highest satisfaction in appealing to the past;—while for the past, they have nothing to explain to us, nor apology to offer.

We consider government in this country, as designed to be simply the agent of the popular will;—that it was intended to be always the servant of the people;—never their benefactor, nor their master;—that it is instituted for the protection of all, but has no privileges to confer on any;—that the protection it affords should be general, not special—universal, not partial—uniform, not discriminative—direct, not remote or contingent, not to individuals, not to any classes or distinctive interests,—against aggression, not against competition;—and that whatever special privilege or special protection it has conferred on any individual or class of individuals, it has usurped, and wrested to the injury of every other individual;—thus producing injustice, and positive wrong to society.

"There are no necessary evils in government." Whatever political or social wrongs or evils the people suffer, result from ignorance, contempt and a practical denial of the plain principles above presented. An enumeration of them would weary the patience of the reader, if it did not compel his utter despair of ever obtaining their correction. Suffice it then for the present to say, that we shall oppose to we ever have done, legalized privilege on every form. We shall insist on absolute and unconditional repeal of all laws that confer it, and the immediate abandonment of all usages that sanction its exercise, or its continuance. As associations, classes or individuals, by whatever political or party name they may be known, who seek it, exercise it, or justify its bestowment, will find no countenance or favor at our hands; and viewing as we do, its bestowment in any form, as a usurpation of power, we declare against it, in behalf of the people, eternal and uncompromising war.

In a Constitutional Republican government like ours, the remedy—peaceable, just and efficient—is in the people. They make the government—from their consent, all its just powers are derived,—and when that consent is direried by mind, universal education and intelligent, then, and not till then, is there effectual security for either the State or the people. If the people know their rights, they will want them;—will win them;—and will keep them. We hold it therefore, to be the duty of this as of every other State, to establish a system of Universal Education, to provide liberally for its maintenance and to make it the absolute and indalienable birthright of every free white child born or residing within its limits. It is a measure which we believe to be vitally important, and necessary, and as is intimated in our title, the earnest advocacy of such a system will constitute an important feature of this "JOURNAL."

The last part of our title has a special

as well as a general meaning. The Constitution of Virginia contains provisions more aristocratic, partial and exclusive, more hostile to "EQUALITY OF RIGHTS DUTIES AND CHANGES," which is the first idea of Christianity as of Democracy; and more inconsistent with her own "ancient faith," than that of any other State in this Union. The unjust and arbitrary restrictions on the right of suffrage in every form which privileges PROPERTY, or disfranchises MAN;—the denial to the people of the right of selecting all their agents and officers; and the making of any offices perpetual or self-perpetuating,—these are anomalies and inconsistencies derogatory to the character of the State and degrading in their influence on the people. But generally—holding as we do, the RIGHTS OF MAN primary and paramount—wherever a reform of the laws is inadequate to their complete assertion and maintenance, or impracticable from the interposition of Constitutional obstacles, we shall always be found the advocates of "CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM."

Thus far we have spoken—and at greater length than we designed—of what is intended to be the EDITORIAL character of our paper. We shall look ever to the political and social rights and interests of man as MAN. With us the rights of all are equal, but the interests of the producer are paramount to those of the accumulator,—as man is worth to the world more than money. THE FARMER and MECHANIC will therefore, find an important part of our paper devoted to their cause and designed to assist them forward to the attainment of their true position & influence of the State & in society. To the LADIES DEPARTMENT, particular attention will be directed; and there will always be found a choice selection from the current literature of the day.—A general summary of important Foreign and Domestic News, will also be furnished; and with this we complete the enumeration of its essential features.

It may be that we hope for a larger patronage than we shall deserve;—but we shall strive to deserve more than we dare to hope.

**TERMS.**  
City subscribers, whose papers are delivered at their residence by a carrier, Two Dollars and fifty cents; mail subscribers, Two Dollars per annum only, payable invariably in advance.

\*Those who will forward the pay for Ten copies, shall receive the eleventh gratis—being an allowance of ten per cent for their trouble. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, Richmond, Va., will meet with prompt attention.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8, 1842.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE Madisonian.**

I have undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the MADISONIAN, proposes to issue a DAILY PAPER from this office on or about the 15th of December.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the People may demand—and from what has been seen of the purposes of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrine and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—not to tear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the Right, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the Wrong, emanate from what men or in what sections it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly assailed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity.

Heartily approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor, at a fitting period, to place before the public all the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.

An efficient corps of stenographers will be employed to report the proceedings and debates of each house of Congress, which will be put in type the evening of the day they transpire, and be transmitted promptly to our subscribers through the mails.

As the only Administration Journal in the District of Columbia, publishing, officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon no considerable share at least of the support of those comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who in the friends of good and faithful Government.

**TERMS.**  
Daily per annum, (in advance,) - \$10 0  
For the approaching session, (probably seven months,) - (in advance) 5 00  
The tri-weekly per annum, - - - 6 00  
For six months, - - - - - 3 00  
Weekly, - - - - - 2 00  
For six months, - - - - - 1 24  
All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.  
Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who wish particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.  
Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral), copying this prospectus (including this paragraph), and sending us numbers containing it, marked, will be entitled to an exchange.  
J. B. JONES.  
Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841.

**PROSPECTUS,**

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress commencing with the session of 1833-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business of Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed, more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the usual form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Here we make about the same number of pages, so numerous, and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any defect of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been discontinued for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely, for these works we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix.—We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session.

The important matters discussed at the last, will be the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the new powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the documents in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$5, and the Weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

**TERMS:**  
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.  
For the Congressional Globe for the next session \$1 per copy.  
For the Appendix for the next session, one dollar per copy.  
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for five dollars twelve copies for ten dollars, and so on in proportion for a greater number.  
Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.  
The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.  
To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.  
The Democratic papers with which we exchange will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.  
BLAIR & RIVES,  
WASHINGTON CITY, October 25, 1841.

**THE BANKRUPT LAW.**

THE subscriber will attend the District Court at Fayetteville and give attention to all cases under the Bankrupt Law which may be entrusted to him.

JAMES W. OSBORNE,  
Charlotte, February 23, 1842.  
The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, Lincoln Republican and Highland Messenger will give the four insertions.  
J. W. O.  
Charlotte Journal.

**Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.**

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden pyrexia, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against such medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The bladder which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inverveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—For sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by  
D. & J. A. RAMSOUR,  
C. C. HENDERSON,  
Lincolnton, N. C.

September 2, 1840.

**State of North Carolina, }  
BURKE COUNTY, }**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1842.  
Archibald Ray } Original Attachment levied on one Carriage.  
vs. }  
Wm. B. Hawkins. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Lincoln Republican, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead answer or demurrer, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him and the property attached sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and cost.  
Witness, Joseph J. Erwin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, on the 3d Monday in January 1842.  
Test,  
J. J. ERWIN, Clerk.

Price Adv. 85 62 1-2.  
Morganton N. C., Feb. 23, 1842—39—6w.

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, AND PHENIX BITTERS.**—The perfectly safe, and successful treatment of almost every species of disease by the use of MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, is no longer a matter of doubt, as a reference to the experience of many thousand patients will satisfactorily prove. During the present month alone, nearly one hundred cases have come to the knowledge of Mr. Moffat, where the patient has, to all appearance, effected a permanent cure by the exclusive and judicious use of the Life Medicines—some eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical attendants. Such happy results are a source of great pleasure to Mr. M. and inspire him with new confidence to recommend the use of his medicines to his fellow-citizens.

THE LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and at the same time thorough-acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—carrying off all acrimonious humors, and stimulating, and purifying the blood. For this reason, in aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, the Life Medicines will give relief in a shorter space of time than any other prescription. In Fever-and-Ague, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Fevers of every description, Sick Headache, Heart burn, Dizziness in the Head, Pains in the Chest, Flatulency, impaired appetite, and in every disease arising from an impurity of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach, the use of these Medicines has always proved to be beyond doubt greatly superior to any other mode of treatment.

All that Mr. Moffat asks of his patients is to be particular in taking them strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. Is the reader an invalid, and does he wish to know whether the Life Medicines will suit his own case? If so, let him call or send to Mr. Moffat's agent in this place, and procure a copy of the Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health, published gratuitously. He will there find enumerated very many extraordinary cases of cure; and perhaps some exactly similar to his own. Moffat's Medical Office in New York 375 Broadway.

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