### POBTRY.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN. CHAPEL RILL, N. C., April 5th, 1842. TWILIGHT. TO MISS C-

Along the cloudy Southern sky, The dim stars fitfully were twinkling; The fragrant winds went whispering by, And quick dews were softly sprinkling The leafy trees above us growing, And flower cups round bright and blowing:

When last and lonely we were sitting, In silent intercourse together; The bats were by us swiftly flitting; And insects hummed along the heather What holy deep and soothing power

Over the heart, has twilight hour!

We owned its influence, subduing And shadowy on our spirits sinking, With vague and dreamy spells imbuing, And into one all feelings sinking, As our full hearts, no case cocumbering, In their own rapturous depths were slumbering .

As thus we sat that summer night, We only saw each others features

By that pale, mellow, dusky light, Which makes us seem far lovelier creatures. Thus half revealed by that dull ray, 'I'han in the sunny glare of day.

But as the mild and haloed lightning, Constant and quivering o'er the skies, Played round us, hallowing and brightning. We looked into each other's eyes. Illumined by the light above, And read unutterable Love.

Just then the fanning breeze, we felt --Our flowing hair wave back and mingle, And our pure souls mutual melt

In sighs that we should e'er be single We yielded us then, than ever dearer, And twining, drew our boseus nearer.

One solitary night-bird singing, With his sweet music silence stirred The stars beheld us closer clinging, But earth or sky no promise heard. Yet there went forth a voice and vow, Though mute our lips, we keep them now

One moment the green leaves resembling, In the fresh breath of zephyr shaking, Our frames clasped in our arms were trenibling With the tender emotions waking As warmed by young inspiring bliss, Our spirits met in one long kiss !

So deep that hushing charm, we started At the rich sudden st und, and listened I The truth, that we must soon be parted, In our soft eyes fearfully glistened And burst like an alarum bell, The lingering heartquake word, FAREWELL

My heart at that adieu remembers That tears were on thy long dark lash Now sitting by the dying embers And watching them fall into ashes, I hug the thought that haunts me sleeping We soon shall meet in smiles and weeping

#### The Maiden's Lullaby.

Oh I am proud of thee, Nor is it sin to worship one so gifted. But how could thy uplifted And haughty Lov-, descend thus low to me.

What secret joy is mine To hold thee as a mother holds her baby !

And hug the fancy, may be, Though I deserve it not, no less 'tis thine.

Thus to bend above thee, And see thy soulfleat in thy dark blue eyes, And there my image rise-But they now close. How dearly do I love thee?

#### bly neither so strong as to be troublesome, nor so weak as to be of no use to him; neither so wealthy as to be independent. nor so poor as to be extortionate.

A man of genius himself, he did not fear men of superior talent: he looked upon all shining geniuses as belonging to himself, and as destined for his use. He stretched out his hand to them. He drew them from amidst the mulutude, and attracted them to hunself by that magnetic and fascinating influence which was so peculiar to him, and which neither Carnot, Benjamin Constant, Maedonald, nor Lecourte, was able to resist.

Napoleon had more extended ideas of civil law than the oldest lawyers of the bosoche or the chatelet. All his observations were replete with sense, and they astounded the civilians by their correctness and originality · . . . . All other men, no matter whether emperors, or statesmen, appeared inferior beings in the presence of Napoleon ! There was a tone of command, to his voice, and sometimes even a sweetness, an insinuating tenderness, which penetrated the very soul ! It was by means of this incomprehensible inixture of grace and energy, bonhomme and dignity, delicacy and roughness, sunplicity and pomp, that he ruled the most rebellious spirits and softened the most prejudiced minds. It may well be said that he conquered by his words quite as much as he did by force of arms.

His eloquence, which to him was : source of power more than a study, suited all times and circumstances. He spoke to the soldiers-who belong to the peoplethe language of the people. He traced his warlike schmes with assistance of his marshals, and with his secretaries and minis. ters he drew up diplomatic notes and articles for insertion in the Monitcur. He passed, without the least effort, from the discussion of civil and political laws to the minutest details of an enactment respecting the baking of bread ! He presided at the committee of public works, the committee of war, and the Ministerial councils. He discoursed on literature and science with the members of the Institute, and corrected statistical tables with the clerks of various offices. At the Council of State, he drew up enactments with Trouchet, Trenhard, Merlin, Berenger, Cambacers, and Perta-

Whilst the councillors, weary with toil, allowed themselves to be overcome by sleep, Napoleon took a savage pleasure in prolonging the sitting until the middle of the night. He was alike insensible to hunger, the calls of nature, and lassitude. It might be said that his indomitable will prevailed over his physical constitution, as it did over every thing else.

is.

He delighted in setting the councillors together by the ears. He provoked them, in a manner to dispute, in order, no doubt, that their angry polemics might remind him of warfare, or that the truth might be elicited by so active a discussion. He himself occasionally ran a tilt against Trehard, an obstinate logician and an intrepid antagonist, who by no means feared his Imperial adversary; he used to say that one

#### He desired to have a Legislative Assem- | Mohat's Vegetable Life Medicincs.

THEE medicines are indebted for their nerto their munifest and sensible action in put

itying the springs and channels of life, and cuduing them with renewed tone and vistor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made pub be, and in almost every species of disease to which the buran frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFATS LIPE PILLS AND PHENIX BIT-TERS have been gratefully and publickly acknowl-edged by the persons benefitted, and who were preiously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles open which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the tomach and howels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the Other convolutions of the smallest intestines. medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual stiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden pp This fact F arrhea, with its imminent dangers. well known to all regular anatamists, who exam-ine the human bowels after death : and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack dicines-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 Bealthful action of which entirely depends up in the regularity of the urinary organs The bladder which takes its red color from the agenof 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 triumphantiy mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been boroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Il-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarchora, Cholera, Fevcrs of all kinds, Rhenmatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvey, Ulcers, Inveterate, Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complex-ions, Salt Rheum, Erystpelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which af-flict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most trently successful ; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffitt requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine's strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspa-per notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is a lone by the results of a fair trial.

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

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

Lincoluton, N. C. Sant ember 2, 1840.

NIX BITTERS .- The perfectly safe, unerring, 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 pa-tients will satisfactorily prove. During the present mouth 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-same eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical estendants. 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 fellowcitizens.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEG. ETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleas-ant in their operation, and of the same time thorugh-acting rapidlyupon the secretions of the system-carrying off all scrimonious humors, andsimilating with and purifying the blood. For this reason, in aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, the Life Medicines will give relief in a shorter space of

victory over Treihard cost him much more time than any other prescription. In Fever-and-

#### PROSPECTUS. FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND

## APPENDIX.

HESE works have now been published ba us for ten connecutive sessions of Congress commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wid circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the pubjie, that we deem it necessary only in this prospec tus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succincily, 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 Bouses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or reada ble length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and mays on all the impor-tant questions. It is printed with small typebrovier and nonpareil-on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number-usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed. more numbers that 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 PRESEDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the ong speeches of members of ongress, written ou or revised by themselves. It is printed in the lyme form as the Congressional Globe, and usual sa makes about the same number of pages. Here tofore, on account of the set speeches being so nu nerous 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 spreeches as first 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 s 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 de nial 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 but the Congression Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress, Gales and Senton's Register of Debates, which

contained a history, has been discontinued for three or four years. It cost about five times as three or four years. much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equial amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings ed. We are enabled to print the Con being omitte gressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and seeping 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 junposely, for these works we could not afford to print them for double the pric 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 sin 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 Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents cach. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, ewill be brought up at the next ression, in consequnceof the universal dissutisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the new powers have introduced, and was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion u-ual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appen dix are not in the least denice affected by the party hins 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 daity sheet, in case any misunder standing or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur. We make a daily analysis of the doings in Con-

celebrity which these excellent Medicines have ac-quited, in curing almost every disease to which the numan frame is liable, is a matter familiar with abnost every inteigent person. They became known by their fruits-their good works have tes-

tified for them-they did not thrive by the faith of dutouthe cres. In cases of Cestiveness, Dyspepsia. Billious ann Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains

Rheumatism, 1 evers and Agues, Obstinate Head-aches, Impure State of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick ss incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and all general Derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the exhausted constitution. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phonix 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 to 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 Phornix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or

\$2 each, with full directions. FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION-An nteresting little pamphlet, entitled "Moffat's Medical Manuel, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health-containing accurate information concern ing the most prevalent disease, and the most ap--by WM. B. MOFFATproved remedies

Apply to the Agents. D. & J. A. RAMSOUR. C. C. HENDERSON.

Linncolton, January 6, 1841.

#### PROPOS.ILS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, new Democratic paper, to be entitled the

> STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN, Journal of Education and Constitual Reform.

HEOPHILUS FISK AND M. GARDNER, EDITORS. Under this title is offered for the patronl

ce and support of the people, a new pubfeation, devoted-as that title indicatesto the deferre of the rights and the deve-

opment of the duties of the State and of he 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 hav

ng 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, has daily grown clearer and stronger by excreiseand 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 neithto explanation to make, nor apology to effer.

We consider government in this conny, as designed to be simply the egent of the popular will :- that it was intended to he 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 contigent, To all individuals, not ot 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 usurned, and wrested to the injury of every other individual ;- thus producing

injustice, and positive wrong to society. o necessary e vils in govern-There are Whatever political or social wrongs or evils the people suffer, result from ignorance, contempt and a practical fitting period, to place before the public all the denial of the plain principles above presented. An enumeration of them would weary the patience of the reader, if it did not compel his attend espair of ever obtaining their correction. . Suffice it then for the present to say, that we shall oppose to we ever have done, legalized privilege sn every form. We shall insisting on absalute and unconditional repeal of all laws that confer it, and the immediate abandon-

AND PHENIX BITTERS .- The high situation of Virginia contains provisions stitution of Virginia contains provisions more pristocratic, partial and exclusive, more lostile to "EQUALITY OF RIGHTS DUTIES AND CHANGES," which is the first idea of Christianity as of Democracy ; and more inconsistent with her own "ancient Lith," than that of any other State in this Union. The unjust and arbitary restrictions on the right of suffrage in every form which privileges PROPERTY, or disfranchises max ;- 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 maintainance, 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 inunded to be the EDITORIAL character of our paper. We shall + ok ever to the political and social rights and interests of man as MAN. With us the rights of all are equal. but the intezests 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 LALIES DEPARTMENT, particular attention will be directed; and there will always he found a choice selection from the current Literature of the day .-A general summary of important Foreign and Domestic News, will also be fernished;

and with this we complete the enumeration of its essential features. It may be that we hope for a larger pat-

onage than we shall deserve ;- but we shall strive to deserve more than we dare to hope.

#### TERMS.

City subscribers, whose papers are deivered 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 comes, shall receive the eleventh gratis-being an allowance of ten per cent for their trouble. Orders addressed to THE-OPRILUS FISK, Richmond, Va., will meet with prompt attention.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8, 1842.

# PROSPECTUS Madisonian.

HE undersigned having purchased a control ling interest in the MRISONIAN, proposes-to issue a DATLY PAPER from this effice 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 s every reason to believe that such measures only templation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines 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 dema gogues to creet pedestals for other ambitions and lishonest espirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the Right, alike heedless of party hames and party interests, and to expose the Wrong, emanate from what men or in what sections it may. But it is fur 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 aspersed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity

# NAPOLEON.

Napoleon professed maxims of absolute power, as much by temper as by system .--Instinct as well as necessity taught him to desire a strong, government and the enactloved the army, as being the most comconcise formula of power, and the most active, docile, and concentrated instrument of government. But he neither liked the press, the advocates, nor the saloons of Paris; this is not surprising inasmuch as the press and the advocates of Paris always will be, peculiarly obnoxious to despots. He feb, and he affirmed, that the imperial institutions did not afford any guarantee of stability, and that a corporal at the head of a few soldiers might easily (as Maller was very nearly showing him) seize the throne by a coupe de main. He relied upon himself alone and it was on that account that he fortified his power at the expense of liberty.

Yet, strangely enough, although he af am.' firmed that men ought to be managed by exciting their fears and their feetings of self interest or vanity, he nevertheless could only place confidence in their disinterestedness and their virtue !! He want- I'm not exactly sure which, but it was eied to make them slaves, and yet he was ther one or tother." indignant at their servicity ! He scorned public opinion, and yet he dreaded it above power for ever, and yet he scarcely believed that it would last him his lifetime. He despised mankind, and yet he was quite intoxicated by the honors which were heaped upon him by mankind !

iabor than one gained on a field of battle. Napoleon was born to govern rather than to conquer; to found States rather than upset them. He will be much more admired by posterity as a precursor of the ment of severe and stringent laws. He future, than as a ravager of mations; more as a politician than as a warrior; more as a plete standard of nationality, the most legislator than as a conquerer; more as an organizer of institutions than as a gamer of victories !- Timon.

> A Terrible Time .- . Wal, there's a row over to our house.' 'What on airth's the matter, you little sarpint? "Why, dad's drunk, mother's dead, the old sow has got a calf, Sal's got married and run away with all the spoons. Pat has swallowed a pin, and Luke's looked at the Autora Borax till he's got the delirium triangles. That aint all nuthers" "What else upon airth !" Rose split the batter pot and broke the paneakes, and one of the Maltese kittens got ber head into the molasses cup and couldn't get it out, and O, how hungry I

An Irish recruit was asked by his officer-"what's your height?" to which Pat replied, "the man that measured me tould me it was five foot ten-or ten foot five ;

The naughty boys at Springfield kies the young ladies in temperance meetings. all things! He wished to establish his He of the Springfied Republican is of opinion that such things are not consistent with total abstinence. The question appears to be this-Is kissing intoxicating ? Who does answer!-N. O. Bulletin. Speaking experimentally, we should say it is rather exhibitating .- Phil. Gaz.

Ague, Inflammatory Rheumstism, Fevers of every description, Sick Headache, Heart burn, Dizziness in the IIcad, Pains in the Chest, Flatulency, im-paired appetite, and in every disease arising from a 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 articular 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 their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the re-sults 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. Mollat's agent in this place, and procure a copy of the Medical Manual, designed as a Do-mestic Guide to Health, published gratuitously. He will there find enumerated very many extraordina-ity cases of cure; and perinaps some exactly similar to his own. Moffat's Medical Office in New York 375 Broadway.

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

**RANGER'S** Notice.



FERAKEN up on the 29th, day of January lost on main broad River, by Elisha A. Byars me Sorrel House, with a blaze in the forehead, me white on the fore feet; both hind feet white, also the right fore knee tame with a considerable knot on it and ankle; with some saddle marks; sepposed to be fifteen years old, and was appeal by James Jolly and Prancis Young, to fifteen dollars.

JOHN L. GLADDEN, Ranger Cleaveland County, N. C., April 13, 1842 .-- 46-31.

only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and ment." blished Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$5, and the Weekly Globe \$2 per annua, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to that the end of each year.

#### TERMS :

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix Ioa he last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session \$1 per copy. For the Appendix for the next session, one

lar 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 num-

Payments may be transmitted by mail, pestoge 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 sub-

scriber 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 subscrip-tion that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

Tr No attention will be paid to any order un-ees the money accompanies it.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange will please give this Prospectus a few inser-BLAIR & RIVES,

WASSINGTON CITY, Ociober 25, 1841.

# CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against trading for A a Note signed by the subscriber, payable to John Ward for Twenty Dollars; payable eight months after date, and without the date of the month or year. As the consideration for which it was given has failed, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

DAVID GROSS. Lincoln Co., March 16, 1842 .- 42-31.

ment of all usages that sanction its exercise. or its continuance. 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 bestowu ent in any form, as a usurpation of powcr, we declare against it, in behalf of the

people, eternal and uncompromising war. In a Constitutional Republican govern-

ment 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 consert is directed by mind, universally educated and intelligent, then, and not till then, is there effectual security for cither the State or the people. If the people know their rights, they will want themwill wint hen -and will keep them. We hold in therefore, to be the duty of this as of every other State, to establish a system

of Universal Education, to provide liberally for its maintainance and to make it the absolute and inalienable 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 innmated 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

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

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the under-signed is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary taient that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Brenen) 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 stenegraphers will be employed to report the proceedings and debates of each house of Congress, which will be put in type the

evening of the cay they transpire, and be transmitted promptly to our subscribers through the mails. As the only Administration Journal in the Dis-trict of Columbia, publishing, officially, the procerdings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and carnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tylerhave thus far been founded, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon nor considerable share at le the support of thanevery comprehensive body of ou -citizens whot in the friends of good and fellow fellow-content. faithful Government, TERMS,

For the approachin seven months.)						(in	(in advance)			5	00
The tri-				arin	9.00		-			5	00
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Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal com-mission 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.