

POETRY.

FOR THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN. CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 5th, 1842.

TWILIGHT.

Along the cloudy Southern sky, The dim stars fitfully were twinkling; The fragrant winds went whispering by, And quick dews were softly sprinkling...

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.

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 enactment of severe and stringent laws.

He desired to have a Legislative Assembly 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.

Napoleon had more extended ideas of civil law than the oldest lawyers of the boschole or the chatelet. All his observations were replete with sense, and they astounded the civilians by their correctness and originality.

His eloquence, which to him was a source of power more than a study, suited all times and circumstances. He spoke to the soldiers—who belong to the people—the language of the people.

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 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.

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 Aurora Borax till he's got the delirium tremens.'

An Irish recruit was asked by his officer—"what's your height?" to which Pat replied, "the man that measured me told me it was five foot ten—or ten foot five; I'm not exactly sure which, but it was either one or t'other."

The naughty boys at Springfield kiss the young ladies in temperance meetings. He of the Springfield Republican is of opinion that such things are not consistent with total abstinence.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their merit to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor.

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 faces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Head-ache, Rheumatic, Dropsical, Nervous, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scarcely, Ulcers, Inverterate, 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.

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.

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. RAMSOUR, C. C. HENDERSON, Lincoln, N. C.

Sept ember 2, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, AND PHENIX 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 patients will satisfactorily prove.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and of the same tone throughout—acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—carrying off all pernicious humors, and assimilating with and purifying the blood.

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.

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

RANGER'S Notice.



LOST up on the 20th, day of January last on main broad River, by Eliza A. Byars one Sorrel Horse, with a blaze in the forehead, some white on the face, both hind feet white, also the right fore knee lame with a considerable knot on it and ankle; with some saddle marks; supposed to be fifteen years old, and was appraised by James Jolly and Francis Young, to fifteen dollars.

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 1832-3. 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 with small type—brevier 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 than there were weeks in a session.

The Appendix is made up of the PRINCIPAL OFFERS 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 same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Here, therefore, on account of the set speeches being 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 denial 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 Congressional Globe and Appendix, 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 afresh, 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 brought up at the next session, in consequence of 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 misrepresentation or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings 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 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.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against trading for 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—21.

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 delusion the less.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Levers and Agues, Obsolete Head-aches, Impure State of the Blood, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness 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, Lincoln, N. C., January 6, 1841.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, 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, has 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 neither explanation to make, 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, to all 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 uttered despair of ever obtaining their correction. Suffice it then for the present to say, that we shall oppose to us ever have done, legalized privilege in 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. 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 an 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—practicable, 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 directed by mind, universally educated 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 want 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 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 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 over 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.

THE 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 are in the interest of the People, may be justified—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 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 demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitions 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 defining 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 not considerable share at least of the support of that every comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who in the friends of good and faithful Government.

TERMS. Daily per annum, (in advance) \$10 00 For the approaching session, (probably seven months) - (in advance) 5 00 The tri-weekly per annum, - - - - - 5 00 For six months, - - - - - 3 00 Weekly, - - - - - 2 00 For six months, - - - - - 1 25 All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.

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 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.