

Moffat's Life Pills.

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 benefitted, 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 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 feces which collect in the convolution of the small 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 diarrhoea, 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 these well informed men against quack 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 blood, 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, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Incurable Sores, Scabetic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, 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 their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. For sale by J. R. McKAIN.

List of Letters,

- REMAINING in the Post Office at Camden, S. C. July, 1840.
- A—William Addison.
 - B—Henry Barwick, Phillip Brewer, R. S. Barwick, John Bradley, Fred. Bowen, Rev. Thomas Berry.
 - C—J. M. Coker, S. Clary, James Coker, Roland Cornelius.
 - D—Mrs M. Doneghan, Thomas Davis, (2) Joseph Davis, Mrs. V. Dobins, Capt. John Drakeford, Martha Dutton.
 - E—Thomas C. Ellerbee.
 - G—Sarah Gibson.
 - H—A. J. Hamilton, E. Howell.
 - J—Wm. A. James, James Jones.
 - K—Joseph B. Kershaw.
 - L—Mrs. M. P. Langley, Robt. W. Love.
 - N—Brown Manning, R. McLean, D. L. McLeod, (2) Joseph M. Marshall.
 - N—John A. Nelson, Col. John Nickol.
 - O—William O' Cain, William Orions.
 - P—David W. Peebles, Col. Lewis J. Patterson.
 - R—M. L. Robertson, Mrs. Nancy Revil, A. J. Revil, Shaderrick Rodgers, James P. Richburg.
 - S—Elizabeth Stokes.
 - T—Miss E. Taylor.
 - V—Vaughan & Lee, Miss C. E. Villepigue.
 - W—A B Wood, Dr H M Wood, R E White, W B Watkins, Mr Walker.
- P. THORNTON, P M

STRAYED,

FROM my plantation near Manchester, sometime in May last, two MULES; one a bay mare, and the other a brown, or rather a black horse Mule. The black one had a rope around his neck when they went off. Any person on taking them up will be welcome to use them until they give me information, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. WILLIS RAMSAY. June 20. 6(29).

POETRY

PARODY

ON "OLD GRIMES IS DEAD"

Old Bony's dead, that poor old dog,
We ne'er shall see him more,
The Doctor shot him in the head,
He missed him once before.

His virtues were a scanty few,
His failings manifold,
He never let his virtues go
When once he got a hold.

His limbs were large and loosely knit
Some said his eyes were green,
I called his skin an easy fit
While others called him lean.

And like some others I could name,
This old dog had a nose,
And he was always sure to yell
When you trod on his toes.

His skin was of a whity-brown,
His hair by scratching gone,
And though he often rubbed himself
Was never known to fawn.

Old Bony's tail was very short,
And what is quite as strange
He was afflicted many years
With a disease called "mange."

'Tho' to Society 'twas thought
No ornament was he,
Good company would seldom meet
Where Bony would not be.

That's if he could, for often they
Would kick him from the door,
"But now he's gone, and we shall see
The like of him no more!"

What if his beauty was not rare?
What 'tho' he failings had?
Should they have shot this poor old dog
Simply for going mad? *

Miscellaneous.

From the Evangelical Magazine.

ON THE SUPPOSED EXISTENCE OF THE TEN TRIBES.

Sir,—In this day of deep and general research into Scripture prophecy, perhaps it would not be unprofitable to adopt the plan followed by the students in medicine as it regards anatomy; i. e. that each inquirer should make a choice of a particular subject for his exclusive investigation, without attempting to explore the whole in one harmonious system. If an arm, a hand, an eye, or any single member of the human body be sufficient to employ the undivided attention of the student in anatomy, how much more must a single prophecy be deemed worthy of the exclusive efforts of the student in theology? Thus, for example, instead of an individual endeavoring to explain all the wonders of the Apocalyptic vision and other unfulfilled prophecies, let him make choice of one, and then give to it his entire effort and diligent consideration, whether it be the celebrated period of 1260 years; the 1000 years of the Millennium; the number of the beast, the two witnesses, &c. &c.—Under the impression of these feelings, I here venture to submit a few thoughts on the supposed existence of the Ten Tribes of Israel.

There are a great number of excellent men, both in the Church and out of it, who believe and maintain that the Ten Tribes of Israel are still in existence and remain distinct, but concealed in some sequestered and remote part of the earth, and that when a certain time has arrived, they will pour forth their multitudinous host to the astonishment of the world.

Now, Sir, did we live in the times of Pythagoras, who taught his pupils to believe the world was flat and a vast extended plain, we probably could not so readily offer an objection; but in the present enlightened era of astronomy and geography, when we know with a certainty and strength of evidence (little inferior to divine truths) the exact form, length, breadth, and localities of the earth, to imagine that such an immense and overwhelming body as the Ten Tribes, (allowing only the ordinary increase of population) must necessarily be, and that they are still distinct and shrouded from our most diligent inquiries, appears to me to border on the romantic, and is equally alike unsupported by reason and revelation. But let us pursue the inquiry. It will readily be conceded, I presume, that they do not exist in populous Europe, which is covered with cities, towns, and villages, and where the inhabitants are almost known by name and occupation. Let us turn to Asia, and what part of that highly interesting country has not been explored, with the exception of the interior of China? But a very little reflection will convince an unprejudiced mind that China is a very unlikely place for their concealment. History and recent information assures us, that that populous empire consists of two people, the original Chinese and the Tartars; and they are, and have always been, celebrated for their entire exclusion of strangers, and for their strict

and unalterable adherence to the laws, manners customs, habits, and even dress of their forefathers: with the exception of a few Jesuits, no individual has ever resided in Peking their capital, which has been closed as a barrier even to the powerful enterprises of commerce. We must then look for them in North or South America. In North America, the eastern and northern parts are as well known as any spot in Europe, comprising Upper and Lower Canada, the United States, Louisiana, Mexico, &c. The north-western part abounding in woods, lakes of immense magnitude, rivers like seas, and terrific water-falls; here and there, scattered thinly over large tracts, are different Kral's or tribes of Indians, who at times have almost taken every nook and glade in their solitary rambles and excursions without meeting even a probability of discovering this immense nation of the Jews. South America is equally well known as the North, and is now the seat of several states and kingdoms, both on its boundaries and in its interior.

Africa, therefore, presents the only remaining likely place; and the advocates for the existence of the Ten Tribes very confidently maintain that they are enclosed in the interior of that unexplored country. Africa is inhabited in the northern part by the piratical and Mohammedan states of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Fez, and Tripoli, Barca, and Cairo. On the eastern side, Egypt, Sennar, Ajan, Zanguebar, Mosambique. On the south, Cape of Good Hope, Caffraria, and the Hottentots; and on the west, Benyuola, Angola, Congo and Loango, Benin, Aehante, the Gold, Ivory, and Grain Coast, and Azanga. There are two places in the interior which holds forth the shadow of a probability of their existence, which is Zaara, the Great Desert, and an unexplored part in the south-west. With respect to Zaara, immense caravans of pilgrims and merchants, those that have been influenced by the principles of religion and commerce, the most powerful feelings in man, have at different times traversed those vast deserts, guided with those local advantages which natives, they must possess, and with those valuable auxiliaries the camel and the dromedary. They have here and there met with an oasis, or fertile spot; but in all their devious wanderings and pilgrimages, not the least appearance of the lost Israelites have ever been discovered. The other unexplored part mentioned above is alike unfriendly to existence and pilgrimage, and we might as well suppose they were concealed in the depth of the ocean, or at the north and south poles, as in those inhospitable and desolate regions; for the same exertion of miraculous power to support them would be as necessary in the one case as in the other; and although no doubt can be entertained of the power of the Almighty to sustain so vast a multitude any where, yet we know God never works a miracle when the ordinary operation of nature will suffice. But there is no necessity for a miracle. The twelve tribes of the children of Israel are visible, and are constantly met with in our daily walks, and I believe are spread over France, Holland, Germany, Poland, &c., and that they are the remnants and actual descendants of the twelve tribes, I think Scripture readers sufficiently clear. At the birth of our Saviour, we read of one Anna, a prophetess of the tribe of Aser; Paul, the apostle, was of the tribe of Benjamin; Zacharias and his wife were of Levi; Joseph and the Virgin Mary were of the tribe of Judah; and in the apostle Paul's eloquent address to Agrippa, there is this remarkable passage, Acts xxvi. 7: "Unto which promise our twelve tribes, instantly serving God day and night, hope to come." Surely there can be no doubt, therefore, but that some of each of the Ten Tribes availed themselves of the permission of Cyrus, and returned to the land of their forefathers. Again, there is an evident distinction in the forms used by the sacred historian relative to the Ten Tribes of Israel and the children of Judah. The former is designated "outcasts," the latter "dispersed." Outcast, or cast out, the same term occurs in the Apocalypse, when Satan and his angels are cast out, that is, never more to be recognised in that character. The prophet Ezekiel foretells the distinction of the Ten Tribes of Israel and Judah should be abolished and forever cease, and they should become one stick in the hand of the Lord. I assume that this prophecy is already fulfilled and accomplished, no modern Jew can now deduce his exact genealogy or point with unerring precision to his particular tribe. Are we not then fully justified in concluding that the present known population of the Jews scattered over the continent and other parts, amounting in round numbers to upwards of four millions, contain in themselves the remnant of the twelve tribes, and therefore there is no necessity of supposing there exists any other vast and unknown body of the Jews but what

we are well acquainted with in the present day. C. R.

Cure for a Snake Bite.—John Pressual, Jr., a farmer on Little River in this county was severely bitten by a Pilot Snake in his harvest field. After striking the snake with his scythe and cutting it in two, he made his way to the house as speedily as possible, and sent off to a neighbor for some brandy, having heard that was good for a snake bite; and there was no physician nearer than Ashboro' Not knowing what to do, and being in great pain, the sufferer casually laid hold of a bottle of camphor—about half full (camphorated spirits—probably brandy.) and placing the mouth of the bottle to the wound, (the ankle we believe,) he felt partial relief instantly. All present thought they could plainly see the poisonous fluid escaping from the wound into the bottle. By continuing this process an hour or two, he became entirely relieved, and went back to his work again without any further inconvenience. The above facts were related to us by Mr Michael Luther, a neighbor of Mr Pressual a man of undoubted veracity.—Southern Citizen.

Dip the Mississippi dry with a teaspoon—stop the second Municipality from going ahead—twist your heel in the toe of your boot; make postmasters perform their promises; send up fishing hooks with balloons and bob for stars; get astride a gossamer and chase a comet; when a rain storm is coming down like the cataract of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella; choke a musquito with a brick bat; in short, prove all things hitherto considered impossible, to be possible, but never attempt to coax a woman to say she will when she has once made up her mind to say she won't.—Picayune.

A child being taken the other day to a place of worship, no sooner heard the notes of the organ, than to the great horror of his parents, the little fellow bawled out, "Tell him to play Jim Crow."

Dutch method of preserving Milk for a long voyage.—Take any number of bottles you wish to have filled, scald them thoroughly, turn them upon the nose in the sun, until they are perfectly dry, then milk from the cows into the bottles, and cork them tight; the bottles are then put in a kettle, packed with straw or hay, and water poured in until they are covered. After being boiled, the milk is fit for use, and may be preserved sweet for months.

The gentleman who communicated the above to the Yankee Farmer, says that he has tasted of milk thus prepared, which had made a voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia and back, and from thence to New York—the milk was as sweet as when first drawn from the cow.

By Authority.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first Session of the twenty sixth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT to amend an act approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to require the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson in said State,' approved June the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first Monday in April, eighteen hundred and forty, there shall be two terms of said court held annually by the district judge at Jackson, on the second Monday in December next, and the second Monday in June then following; and the rule days of said court for the return of process and filing of pleadings shall be held on the second Monday of September and March, in each and every year.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the seventh section of the act which this is intended to amend, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That an additional term of the circuit court of the United States shall be holden in Knoxville, in East Tennessee, on the third Monday in April in each and every year, which said term shall be held by the district judge; and should any difficult point of law arise, at said April term, in any cause or matter of controversy in said court, the said district judge may, at his discretion, adjourn the same over to the next term.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT in addition to the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall so happen that neither of the judges of a circuit court of the United States shall attend at the commencement of a session of the said court, or at the time appointed on any adjournment thereof, to open and adjourn the said court in person, either of the said judges may, by a written order to the marshal, adjourn the court from time to time, as the case may require, to any time or times antecedent to the next stated term of the said court; and all suits, actions, writs, processes, recognizances, and other proceedings, pending in such court, or returnable to, or to be acted upon at such court, shall have day and be returnable to, and be heard, tried, and determined, at such adjournment or adjournments in the same manner and with the same effect as if the said court had been duly opened and held at the commencement of such session, or other day appointed therefor; and all persons bound or required to appear at the said court, either as jurymen, witnesses, parties, or otherwise, shall be bound and required to attend at such adjournment or adjournments accordingly.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the presiding judge of any circuit court may, at his discretion, appoint special sessions thereof, to be held at the places where the stated sessions thereof are holden; at which special sessions it shall be competent for the said court to entertain jurisdiction of, and to hear and decide all cases in equity, cases in error, or on appeal, issues of law, motions in arrest of judgment, motions for a new trial, and all other motions, and to award executions and other final process, and to do and transact all other business, and direct all other proceedings, in all causes pending in the circuit court, except trying any cause by a jury, in the same way and with the same force and effect as the same could or might be done at the stated sessions of such court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That writs of error shall lie to the Supreme Court from all judgments of a circuit court, in cases brought there by writs of error from the district court, in like manner and under the same regulations, limitations, and restrictions, as are now provided by law for writs of error to judgments rendered upon suits originally brought in the circuit court.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That judgments and decrees hereafter rendered in the circuit and district courts of the United States, within any State, shall cease to be liens on real estate or chattels real in the same manner and at like periods as judgments and decrees of the courts of such State now cease by law to be liens thereon; and the respective clerks of the United States courts in such State shall receive the like fees for making searches and certificates respecting such liens as are now allowed for like services to the clerks of the supreme court of such State; and the eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act to amend the judicial system of the United States, and for other purposes,' passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine," are hereby repealed. APPROVED July 4th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT to remove the land office from Chocchuma to Grenada, in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the land office at Chocchuma, in the county of Tallahatchie, State of Mississippi, shall be removed to and located in the town of Grenada, in Yalabusha county, in said State; and it shall be the duty of the registers and the receivers of public money for said land office, within sixty days from and after the passage of this act, to remove the books, records, and whatever else belongs to said office, to the place of location, as herein provided for. APPROVED, July 4th, 1840.

Security against the Wheat fly.—When there is an abundance of clover or hemp around a wheat field, it has been ascertained to a certainty, that very much less injury will be done to the wheat by the grain flies than in most other situations. The reason is plain. The weevil deposits its eggs on the sweetest plants it can find, and prefers the clover or hemp even to wheat.

Might it not be a good plan for farmers whose wheat fields do not happen to be situated in the midst of a clover field, to sow a pretty wide row of hemp around the outside of the lot forthwith.

Maine Cultivator.

A clergyman told an Indian he should love his enemies. 'I do,' said the latter, 'for I love "rum and hard cider."