



ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Immediately Wanted, a Youth about twenty— In Boston the people assure me they've plenty, Of whom, if he'll now and then bear admonition, A husband I'll make with all due expedition; And to show that most serious is my intention, A few indispensable here I shall mention:— I'm indifferent to height, so he's perfectly straight, But perhaps should prefer him about five feet eight, Well proportion'd and muscular, walking with ease, Adding BELVIDERE'S grace to the strength of FARNESK; His nose must be prominent, prythee mark that— I've a horrid aversion to one that is flat; His eyes may be dark, sharp, piercing, and keen, His appearance in general not fat nor too lean; His eye-lashes long, his teeth must be white, And his lips invite kisses from morning till night; His beard must be black, I whiskers allow, His cheeks must be ruddy, and arch'd be his brow; His manners be gentle, bewitching and bland:— He Love's charming language must well understand; Be deep read and accomplish'd—of course be polite;— Sing delightfully well, and bewitchingly write; As women will plague him and troublesome be, He may chat with them all, but must love only me; Not too fond of retirement, nor addicted to roam, When out must be with me, when not stay at home;— No more strikes me at present; I hate to be nice, To pudes and old maids I leave being precise: As I mean to be neither—who fancy this letter, May make their proposals, the sooner the better.

To the Lady who advertised for Partner in the Evening Post a few days since. MR. EDITOR, SIR,

Though I am not vain, Yet the hand of your fair I think I could gain; But where to address her, since she has not shown, I though you, I must beg, to make myself known. 'Tis true that in years, her twenty I double, But in married life, such things give no trouble, Admonish she may, and without any fear, Provided I sleep, and the noise do not hear. And as to the nose, mine is not flat nor small, For to be candid, I have no nose at all. My eyes are quite dark, and especially one, So dark, that it can see the light of the sun. My teeth are as white as Ivory can make, Or the Dentist no more of my money shall take. That she allows whiskers, to me is a treat, My wig has a pair of new black ones complete. My cheeks are quite ruddy and keeping them so, Makes two bottles of Claret each day to flow. My lips invite not, but ready at hand My tongue shall speak for them in language most bland; I'm not fond of retirement, yet seldom shall roam, Thanks to the gout, I'm pretty steady at home. Yet thus recommended, I still should despair, But for one thing untold, to win the coy fair, Then hear it, and tell her, I'll make it appear The one who now woos owns ten thousand a year.

ORIGINAL EPIGRAM.

As buxom young SUSAN was riding of late On a turn-pike, the toll-man forbade her the gate, Unless she paid nine pence; this SUSAN refus'd, And ask'd by what right she was stopp'd & abus'd, Then up on the sign-board the toll-man, of course, Pointing, said, you see "Nine-pence for each man and horse." "Ah! ha! (replied SUSAN) then why need I care? For I am a woman, my beast is a mare."

UPAS, OR POISON TREE OF JAVA.

From "Sketches, Civil and Military of the Island of Java." The accounts given by Travellers of the Bohan-Upas, rather incline to the marvellous; but a scientific gentleman who accompanied D'Entrecasteaux in his expedition in search of La Peyrouse—M. Deschamps, a Physician, asserts, that the Bohan-Upas certainly exists in Java, but that the stories with which it abounds only arise from mistake. The following notes on the subject of this tree, were communicated by M. Deschamps to M. Makre Brun, who has published them in his French edition of the Voyage to Cochinchina, &c. by Barrow, Vol. II. page 267, &c.

The Bohan-Upas is common in the province of Palembang. It looks like an elm, and grows to the height of about thirty or forty feet.—The leaves are, alternate, oval and rough to the touch. The flowers are diurnal and axillary. The male, formed of a round receptacle, sprinkled with stamina, resembles that of a doorstania; the female has two pistils. The fruit is round, and contains a kernel. On breaking a branch of the tree, a milky juice runs from it, and immediately condenses itself; it is the famous poison. Mixed with the blood, it kills almost instantaneously. The Javanese eat the animals killed by means of this poison, without feeling any ill effects from it. The fiction which has gone abroad of the very atmosphere of the tree being mortal, is unfounded, as I have myself cut branches from it; but originates in the following circumstance:—The Sovereigns of Java, who are much embarrassed by the great number of Brothers which the custom of polygamy produces, get rid of them, by banishing them, with other state criminals, to very marshy and unhealthy islands, situate on the southern coast of the great Island. As the greater part of these exiles perish there, the people have the idea that they are killed by the exhalations of the Bohan-Upas.—SOMMER.

IT is a habit in this city, on New-Year's day, for people to congratulate each other; and among

the higher order, something stylish is used. Mechanicks generally hail each other with "I wish you a happy New-Year;" those who are termed a grade above, with, "Sir, the compliments of the season," &c. A blackamore, named Cuffy, hearing the compliments pass, caught the words, as he had imagined; and being determined to compliment his master, he approached him on New-Year's morning, with, "Massa, I wish you all de complaints of de season."—Phil. Refractory.

Honorable attachment and fidelity.

A few years ago, a young man in England, of remarkable good sense and ingenuity, who having, by reason of a film over each eye, been blind from his birth, applied to a female oculist for a cure. When the operator was about beginning her work, a worthy young lady whom this blind man had engaged to marry him, was observed to be extremely agitated. The operator endeavoured to comfort her by a confident assurance of success. "I fear," replied the lady, that this very circumstance, with which you strive to comfort me, may undo me. My attachment is great, and I have cause to think that his affection for me is equally sincere; but he has never seen me, and, as I am not handsome, I am afraid, that when he shall see me, he will cease to love me. The event, however, happily proved otherwise. The operation succeeded, and when the young man recovered his sight, he still manifested an unabated fondness for this good girl, and soon after married her.

COMMUNICATION.

The present appearance of our commercial affairs calls for every kind of information, that can tend to lessen the inconvenience resulting from the want of such articles as we have been in the habit of obtaining from abroad. Among the luxuries, if not necessities, for which we have principally been dependent on foreign countries, is the article of Mustard. The Mustard seed of this country is superior to that of England; and it can be easily and successfully manufactured here, as in any part of the world. The only difficulty is to procure a sufficient quantity of the seed.

The writer of this article, having been conversant with the method of raising mustard in England, begs leave to call the attention of our farmers to this subject. He recommends the following method of culture. Select ground that would produce turnips or hemp, and that is clear of weeds. Early in the spring, plough and harrow it well. Let two quarts of brown seed be scattered carefully over an acre. When the plants are a few inches high, take out the weeds with a small hoe and thin the plants so as to leave for each remaining one a space of from six to nine inches. When the lower seeds are ripe, the middle seeds green and the top of the plant is in blossom, cut the plants with a sickle, bind them in moderate sized sheaves, and put them in small stacks for a few days. In this situation, the seeds that were green, when cut, will soon ripen. Let the sheaves then be carefully placed on a large cloth, to prevent waste, and conveyed to the barn, where, in a few days, they will be fit for threshing. When well winnowed and cleaned, the seed will command from five to seven dollars a bushel. One acre will generally produce from fifteen to twenty bushels of the seed, which will yield to the farmer a greater profit, than perhaps any other article he can raise.—Penn. paper.

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post.

It has been asserted with great color of truth, if not capable of demonstration, that it was not a spirit of opposition to a trifling Tea tax which gave rise to the dismemberment of the American States from Great Britain, so much as the prodigious attainments they had made in population, wealth and industry, which rendered them too powerful for the rank of a Colony, and necessarily engendered a spirit of independence, which sought a plea to effect its emancipation if it should be at the point of the sword.

I have been led to this subject at present by a parallel consideration, as, to American manufactures. A necessary result of our increase in active and industrious population, and the happy situation of our country as to climate and soil, must be, the most perfect resources for clothing and other manufactures within ourselves; and if the same causes continue to operate, we shall in time export those articles to countries possessed of wealth with less industry.

However beautiful the theory, Mr. Editor, believe the experience of every age has evinced, that these desirable effects are only to be found in the train of the slow moving causes; and the hope of obtaining their premature growth, by a total interdiction of foreign importations, is as fallacious, as it would be to expect supplies of wheat and corn for our subsistence from Hot-beds and Green-houses.

I visited a friend of mine yesterday who conducts a woollen-factory, and after expressing my admiration of his ingenious arrangements, I remarked that in a few years he must make a fortune. "Yes," said he, "if we have a free trade with England." I told him that his remark surprised me, as I knew from his politics he was no friend to that country, and certainly in his branch of business the English are powerful rivals. "Our government," he answered "means well by these commercial restrictions, but cloths sold better and I made more money formerly; and as people were not then manufacturing mad, my servants were more steady and useful: I believe that if the duties continued on British manufactures, and our government would let us alone, in ten years it should be independent."

PETRO PETROVITCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.

THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday, after having signed the plan of a constitution, finished their labors.—Though we are not one of those who are willing to believe that the instrument they have framed will produce a millenium, we are willing to accord to the members that tribute of respect and gratitude, which is due to men who leave their homes at the season of the year when their presence is peculiarly demanded, to minister to the good of their fellow-

citizens. May they on their return, meet the grateful smiles of their constituents. Mr. Magruder from the committee appointed to draft a letter to the President of the U. States, and to accompany the constitution, reported the following:

In Convention, January 28, 1812.—SIR—The Representatives of the people of the territory of Orleans, in convention assembled, have now the honor to submit to the consideration of Congress, the Constitution or form of government, the result of their joint deliberations, under the act providing for the admission of this country into the union of the States—motives of peculiar urgency, connected with the repose and security of the people of this territory, have induced them to solicit of the executive, that the constitution, herewith transmitted, may be immediately laid before Congress, so as to be acted on at the present session. The anticipated change in the government of this territory, has considerably relaxed the administration thereof, in some of its most important departments—Provided the adoption of the new form should be delayed to a distant period, serious injuries and inconveniences to the people, are apprehended. The convention, therefore, beg leave to express to the congress, through the executive of the United States, their earnest solicitude for as speedy a provision against such a state of things, as may comport with the other national duties of that body.

With great respect, We have the honor to be, sir, Your Excellency's most obt. PRESIDENT. (By unanimous order of the Convention.) To the President of the U. States.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED Manchester, 2d January 1812. "Our manufactures have lately experienced a considerable rise in price, owing to several causes—the first which may be mentioned is the decreased quantity manufactured; another, the considerable relief in the monied community; with some other causes, which are however distinct from any expectation of a demand for the United States. Scotch goods may be stated to have arisen on an average about twenty per cent. and Manchester and woollen goods about 10 per cent."

State Bank of North Carolina.

Raleigh, 21st February.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the principal Bank of the State Bank of North Carolina, on the day aforesaid, RESOLVED, that subscriptions of one hundred and eighty eight shares of the said stock be received at the branch Bank at Salisbury; for seven hundred and ninety shares at the branch Bank at Wilmington; for three hundred and eight shares at the branch Bank at Fayetteville; for three hundred and eighty eight shares at the branch Bank at Fayetteville; and for one hundred and fifty seven shares at the branch Bank at Salisbury, under the superintendance and direction of the Presidents and Cashiers of the said branch Banks respectively:—That the books be opened on the 18th of April and kept open for six months, unless the shares shall be sooner taken:—That one third of the amount of each share to be paid for at the time of subscribing; one third on or before the 18th day of June, and the remaining third on or before the 18th day of August next. Payment shall be made in specie, or in paper money, at a discount of 5 per cent.—And in case of failure of any subscriber to pay the said instalments, within twenty days after the same become payable, each and every such share shall be forfeited and vest in the president and directors of the Bank, and such share or shares shall be by them or their order sold at public auction for gold or silver coin, and transferred to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. The proceeds of such sales shall be first applied to the payment or payments which shall appear to be due to the Bank upon such share or shares, together with the interest thereon, and the costs and charges of sale, and the surplus, if any, be paid to such stockholders or his representatives. W. M. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY, February Term, 1812.

James Kerr, Esquire vs. Wm. Wray's representatives } Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the court that the Representatives of William Wray, deceased are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh-Minerva, and that the said defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell at the court house in Statesville on the third Monday in May next, and plead to said suit, or judgment will be taken against them. TEST, JOHN NISBIT, c. c.

State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY, February Term 1812.

John Stevenson vs. Robert Bryson. } Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered that publication be made three months in the Minerva, and that the said defendant appear at next court to be held at Statesville on the third Monday of May next, and plead to his suit, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. TEST, JOHN NISBIT, c. c. 31-3m.

State of North Carolina, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Elizabeth Allman vs. Drury Smith, adm'r of Richard Allman. } Petition. It appearing to the court that Drury Smith is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva, that unless the said Smith appear at the next April Term of the County Court of Montgomery, answer, demurr or plead to the said petition, that judgment be taken pro confesso. JOHN SMITH, c. c.

W. Boylan

HAS two copies of the General Stud Book of England, price \$ 11 Maves on gardening, 3 Marshall on ditto 3 Kosciusko's manoeuvres of Horse Artillery, Macomb on Courts-Martial, Stockhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vols. Carre's Bible with marginal notes, Paley's Natural Theology—Ditto Evidences of Christianity—ditto Sermons, Faber on the Prophecies, The Sermons of Blair, Saurin, M'Whorter, Danna, Doddridge, Paley, Davies, Fordyce, Wesley and M'Laurin, Robeson's Proofs of a conspiracy against religion, Butterworth's Concordance, M'Laurin's Essays, Buck's Miscellany, Treatise on religious experience, Davies' Sermons 3 vols. including his last sermons, John Newton's works 11 vols \$11, Newland on Contracts, Anthon's Analytical abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries in 1 vol. Chitty on Pleading, Selwyn's Nisi Prius 2 vols. Cruise on real property 5 vols. Massachusetts's Reports 5 vols. Cavallo's Philosophy, on Electricity, Gillies' history of Greece, D'Anville's ancient Geography, Dobson's edition of the Encyclopaedia from 10\$ to \$ 170, Hume's Essays, aime's elements of Criticism, Sketches of the history of Man. Raleigh, February 23

State of North Carolina, CASWELL COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, Jan. term, 1812. Johnston & O'Hara, vs. Jas. G. Chalmers & Co. } Original attachment.

Returned, "executed by summoning Thomas Gatewood, Thomas Ruffin and Stephen D. Watkins, Garnishees."

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that James G. Chalmers and William D. Wilson the defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this state, whereupon on motion, it is ordered that the same be advertised three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva, that unless the said defendants be and appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Caswell aforesaid, on the second Monday of April next and defend said suit, judgment final will be entered against them. TEST, ALEX. R. MURPHEY, c. c. 30-31.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE DION,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury. He is fifteen hands high, a beautiful bay, and one of the most powerful and compact horses ever imported. He is now in high health and perfection, and will cover mares at twenty dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of sixteen dollars on or before the 25th day of December next; and forty dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, which may be discharged by the payment of thirty-two dollars on or before the 25th day of December next. The insurance money will be demanded in every instance when the property of the mare is changed. N. B. Notes must be sent with the mares for the season or insurance.

PEDIGREE.

DION was got by Spadille, his dam Faith by Paulet, grandam Atalanta, by Matchem, Lass of the Mill, by Oronoko, Old Traveller, (sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill.) Mr. Homes's Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lampton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grandam of the Ancaster Sterling, Makeless (Desdemora's dam) Bummer, Dickey Bierson, (son of Dodsworth) Burton Barb mare.

Spadille was got by Highflyer out of Flora, by Squirrel, her dam Angelica by Snap, Regulus, Barlett's Childers, &c. Faith, the dam of Dion, was a mare of the first celebrity as a racer, and afterwards equally distinguished as a brood mare. The Calendars from 1800 to 1805 give the performances of several of her produce, particularly Marcia and Vesta; the former having lost but two out of 15 four mile races, both of which were won by Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Haphazard, whom she afterwards beat for the gold cup at Pontefract—She also beat Agonists, Alonzo, Orville, and many other good runners.

Vesta was only beaten once in 1804 and 1805, which was for the St. Ledger stakes at Doncaster in 1804, where she fell in running. In 1805 she won (among other distinguished races) the great subscription for four years olds at York, beating Sir H. T. Vane's celebrated colt Master Betty and M. Mellish's Quid. The celebrity of this horse as a foal getter is inferior to no horse in the United States. Some of his colts have proved themselves to be among the best racers of the present day, particularly Mr. W. R. Johnson's Don Quixotte, who has run more races and with more success than any horse of the same age in America.

The season will commence the first of March and end the first of August. I will pasture gratis a few mares. I pledge myself to have due attention paid to mares that may be sent to the Horse; and such as may be left with me shall, if required, be fed with corn, oats and fodder at fifteen cents per day, or at the market price of these articles. Every attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

Salisbury, February 23. Printing Executed at the Minerva Office, with neatness and dispatch.