POETTRY.
First love will with the heart remain
When its hopes are all gone by,
When its hopes are all gone by
as frail rose-blossons still retain
Their fragrance when they the. Anc joy's first dreams will haunt the mind With the shades 'mid which they sprung:
As Summer leaves the stems behind On which Spring's blossoms hung.
Mary ! I dare not call thee dear, P've loot that right so long ; Yet once again I ves thine ear With memory's idle song:
taxd time and clange not blot tacd time and clange not bl Thou wert the last that 1 should doubt of pleasing with my praise. When horied tokens from each tongue Told with what truth we loved, How rapturous to thy lips I clung, While nought but smiles reproved But now methinks, if one kind word
Were whisper, in the Were whisper'd in thine ear, Thou'clst startle like an untame
And blush with wilder fear! How luth to part, how fond to mect, Had we two used to be! At sunset with what eager feet 1 hastened on to thee!
Bcarce nine days passed us ere we me In spring, nay, wintry weather; Now nine ycars' suns have ris'n and se
Nor found us once toger

Thy face was so familiar grown, Thyself so often nigh,
Would brius thee to mine eye Sut now my very dreams forget That witching look to trace ; It wears a strangenaty lingers yet, It wears a strangects face ! I fclt a pride to name thy name, But now that pride hath flown;
And burning ilushes speak my shame That thus I love thee on! Nor urged a binding sow But much 1 doubt if thou could spare One word of kindness now.
Ch! what is now thy name to me, Though once nought seemed so dea: To please some idle ear. To please some idle ear.
And yw, like counterfeits, with me impr ssions linger on, That passed for truth is gone "Ere the world smiled upon my lays A swecter meed was mine, Was raiscd at cery line. Was now, methinks, thy ferve Is changed to scorn sever And sorgs that other hearts appr "When last thy gentle cheek I prest, And heard thee feign adicu, I little thought that seeming jest A fate like this hath of befell A fate like this hath of befell Even loftier.hopes than ours;
Spring bids full many buds to swell,
That ne'er can grow to flowers!"

Firicty.

## All pleasure consists in Variety.

olden time.
Mr. Bingham: As you have for some time past published a paper entitled the
Catawba Journal, I have discovered it would gratify many of your readers if you give then something more than the passing events of the day, and journal-
ise carlier transactions. This section of comutry has now been so long settled, that even tratitional accounts will soon prass winter, you gave us some chronological in llis part ol the countres ; bot we should If you thimk proper to take np the subject 1 will chdeavour to assist you to begin, the first setulers in Mecklenburg to enable I net not go back so far as to enquire
whe ther the Catawba River was called after a powerfut nation of Indians, who dialls derived their name from the River. ford coown to where they now reside, show they were numerous in the last cen.
tury-the darts, krives, and axes, made of a peculia: kind of rock, frequenty

On'y war we have account of, which the Catawba Indians had with :he whites in
the year 1715 , when they entered into a confederacy with Cherokees, Creeks, Conga:ees and others, 11 order to cestroy bee
whole population in Carolina, but before they formed a junction with the other II1dians, were defeated with great staughter at the head of goose creek, about 20 miles on this side of Charleston, by a detach-
ment of Charleston militia, commaned by Capt. Chicken: nor need I attempt to account for their numbers being so much reduced at the present day, by stating that the small-pox some to or
years past, carried off great numbers of them, by their manner of treating the disease by sweating, \&. jumping intu cold wacause of decrease, drinking too much rum and whiskey. I migh: state, as nother evidence of antiquity, that 28 years ago a large pine tree was cut down on the west of Catawba hidere was a distince chop with atomahawk ; on counting the growths on the ouside of it, it appeared it had been made 147 years before that time, now 175
years back, viz. in 1650 . Said tomhaw might have been obtained of some of the followers of Sir Walter Raleigh, as it had

But without attempting to explain all the vestiges of antiquity now involved in point and inquire, when and by whom the irst settements of white people w
Mathew Toole, (an Indian tra and father of Satly New River (a halfbreed) wife of the late General New River, who cominanded the Catawba Indians from the beginning of the revolutionary tablishment on the hill east of Toole's ford, where he occasionally resided, except when he went to purchase goods or dispose of his furs and skins. In the years 1745-6, the nighest settlement of whites was on Swearing Creek, beyonci the Yadkin River. As Tooit often passed through that settlement, he became
aquainted with John Cathey, who resided aquainted with John Cathey, who resided
there, whose sister Nelly he married and after some years settled at said ford ; but previcus to that he persuaded Cathey to move to the Catawba and settc. Cathe,
set out with his family, and arrived al the Catawia River near the mouth of Davidson's creek and about 2 miles below Bealtie's Ford, in the month of Novem ber, 1747, where he built a cabin, the
first dwelling raised by a white man on the waters of Catawba River. It is un-
necessary to state, that he and his family had all the difficulties to enco unter and privations to endure usually attendant on corn into meal or hominy ia a mortar; and when they had neither one nor the o
ther, using venison or turkey as bread, and Bear meat with it; of these they hat neighbours were upwards of so miles from them. In the course of that winter he cleared 3 or 4 acres of bottom, which
was planted in corn in the spring, and probluced an abundant crop. In the month
of February, $17+8$, his daughter Elizabeth was born, being the first white chill! born
on the waters of Catawb. Said Llizabeth was the wife of Richard Mason, who died near Hopevell Church, only 3 or 4 waters of Catawba, are clated 1749. In the fall of 1749 , as soon as Cathey's
corn was hard, he shelled out cur bass full,
and with his rifte in hand, set out to go and with his rifte in hand, set out to go
to a mill some where between the Yadtin River and where Salisbury now stands.-
On passing over the rid re which the waters of Catawba from Rocky Riv er, near where Torrence's tavern stands,
he came on a gang of Buffalues, and sho: cown 6 of them betore the rest of the ered as much as he could pack home, an
brought buck his wife and sister-in-aw whey all butchered, and made out to tak
with them the whole of the meat, and with them the whole of the meat, an

- Previons to the revolutionary war, the C

of hickory ashics, the wome: saved the
meat. Mr. Cathey returned, too!: his
bigs of cori, proceced to the mill, ant wher some thys came home with his ret.rn, his cabin was so hurgy over with
meat, he could hardly get entrance. In the winter of $1748-9$, there we some new-comers and many explorers of
henew country; the most of whom call d on Mr. Calley, and were entertained by him with great cheerfulness and hospi in his character all his life. Perhaps no man who has since lived on the waters of Catawba River, has given away to the and without charge, as much corn, bacon, whiskey, sic. After salutation, the firs last or dinmer or their horse fed; and i him was completely exemplified words of the scing,


## All in reallity,

Notwithstanding his geherosity, by hi nanagement and industry he had alway plenty, and accumulated considerabic
property. He was never known to complain of scarcity, until the time of the rev olutionary war. On the last day of Jany, 1781, he hat killed his pork fo hat season, 20 odd hogs; next day, on
he Ist of February, when the British had beatel our troops and passed at Cowan's ford, Gen. O'Hara marched pas Calhey's, on his way to join Lord Corn-
wallis, who crossed at Beattic's ford, and wallis, who crossed at Beattie's ford, and
took all his pork and most of his forage. A part of our cavalry, as thry marched up the river, and kept hovering on their right flank, found Mr. Cathey on an eminence near the corner of his field, riewhis stili-house, where they were hung up, to their wagons; and when he counted refrain from bestowing his benediction upon them so loud, that they might have
porn them
In the year 1750 or 1751 , the first mill was built on the waters of Cataw ba River,
by a Mr. Lambert, where Bvers's mill now is in Iredell count!.
From this time on, the settlements be ween the Yadhis and Catawba Rivers acreased brishls, until the time of Brad duck's war, in 1755; but the lnctian wa
in the sutil did not commence until year or two after at that period. There were not more than 15 or 20 families west
of the Catan ba River, who all fed over of the Catawb River, who all fled ove
the river to John Cathey's and Samue Wilson, senr's. where his son Willian
Wilson, (merchint) now, lives. On M' Witson, (merchant) now, lives. On M'
Dowell's creck, another station was fixed, with some regular treops at the place
called Vort Dubhsi abowe SatesvilleThe Forts at Cathey's and Wilson's, in ad with the small pox, the only time hat disease has prevailed since ibe settle ment of the country, except in the year

| 81, in the Revolutionary War. <br> for the catamea joghal, <br> uevenile essays.......No. כ. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## สuntice.

| rresecntem sequitur cura pecur | ciple, and who |
| :---: | :---: |
| Care, and a thirst for more, follow incseasing wealth. | wealih. How nar:ow and dioes it demonstrate the mand |
| Nulta | be, when le can consume the |
|  | life, surmount |
| Much is warting to those who conct mel. <br> Man has, in all apres, elicited the at | frome every danger, movely to do uncertain a thins as weallh. A |
|  | rilliculous is it for |
| only by | - |
| his pherscal, but also by his mental pow- | sulstantial happine |
| if we examine his nature ath | Often, when an indi |
| ons, we perceve that he is inot mere- | of açuiring wealh expedtiouly |
| fovertied by a kind of instinctive | Estop's dow, he |
| inciple, bat by reason and judgment. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { den } \\ & \text { dis } \end{aligned}$ |
| But the revolations through which man | ${ }^{\text {c1 }}$ |
| - | not only of the object of iiteralit |
|  | all |
| which existed in our first parents, have | 1 |
|  | man. He may cen |
|  | o' friemdship, and toce of |
| eri |  |
| ve become as firm andestab. | plea |
| lished, as if they had been originally in | ariij; of man. If the |
| herent in their tature. | himself any of' the cour |
|  | it is not for the low |
| vatious evil principles, |  |
| lestablish | firs not, for his generosity and hum |
| nence and direct his | Quanto quisque sibi phera negaw rit, Ab dis ; plutat teret ; |
| the aust virtuons prime iples, |  |
|  |  |

mon and - Accursed thirst of gold! what wit the

 henceforth no candidate shall be antantled for examination for the degree of M. D. instead of thret, as formerly: and that during that time, be must attend to threc new hranches of needical science in addi-
ion to the nine hitherto taught, on all which he must be examined, prior to graduation.
The celebrated optician, Strayel, Basie, has just finisherian improved tel cope, sixty fuar feet long. It is said lia several learned persons biave been enabled to discover animated becings, roads, mounains, and temples in the mo

As the lawernhar his compedium cases and precedents, the legislatur his statutes, the suldter his book of tactics, and every other protessor his wade neecum
to consult in difficultics, the Caristion whichever of the profersions he may bewheng, will take his morning lecture fion a more infallible ditcctor, comprehending not only cases and precelcht, hat ciples which cometan the essencer of allac
tual duty, from which all pracical excel differs from all uther bus ins sonere of which, from that imperffuctios inseparable from the best human things,
have becn fuand uninte:lisible, some ime The divine law is subject on no ad:antages. It is perfoct in it nature, intelligible an its
eternal in its chligation.

this sacrel imstime he will cons d of general duty, unfurnished with se leading him for the particular demanh he wig not senture po rash imto the Lhe, trial, and tempration of the day

this aid he will posse's himself with m ease, and less loss of timec, as he will not fure a ransack a multiphicity of fulios vicacy. for, though he may not find in discover in every pare sume gorming truth, some rule of universal applicatic the spinit of which may be broug principle suited to primelple suited to every purpose,
compectes to the solution of every difficulty. Scripture does not, ind
pretend to include technical or pr pretend to include technical or pr
sional peculiaritics, but it extabit
temper and the conduct whits temper and the conduct which in
made applicable to the pecial of every mand, whatever be his oc
tion. He will find in it the right tion to the right parsuit, the st:
road to the proper end ; he dury pure intention; and the prohibiti false measures to attain even a lauda
object. No hurry or engarment will object. No hurry or engasment will e
er make him lose sight of that sacr aphorism so pointedl's atldressed to of business, "He tha
utionary texts her be innocent.
he will not treastire up
toes to amuse his fanc discourse, but will adopt
cuct, and bring them imto every worn
transaction, whether conmerciai, furc
sic, medical, military, or whaterer
bee his pruftssed object. He will not a
just his scale of cimty by the false stand

rale he will take as he find it, he will
as he is commat led; he will not hena i:
lis own convenience, he will not accult
sons, his own emolument, his own
taticn.


in nigily dew, or whelher, like the
of Elijah, it was brought to my
hands by the ravens, of whether it
broken, for mas self and the hunery
ands around me, by a hand enducd
that it was sint me by the fathe
spitit, and that eating, it, I shall
ever, I know ?ll then
awakn my pratude. Whan
friondy have pressen a cup of cold
care, whether that water was sho
frum the skies,
river or gushed from a speing.
not whe her it was brought me in a
in wer whe
unthlteir meercourse with the Europeans

