

Poetical.



THE SPOT WHERE I WAS BORN. I have wandered through many a clime, Where flowers of beauty grew, Where all were blissful to the heart, And lovely to the view...

THE NEWSPAPER.

Lo, here it comes before the cheerful fire, Damp from the press in smoky curls aspire; (As from the earth the sun exhales the dew), Ere we can read the wonders that ensue...

Miscellaneous.

The Haunted Chamber.

The Baron of S—, of the ancient city of S—, when a young man, fell in love with a girl of condition inferior to his own, and after a courtship of some continuance made a promise of private marriage...

Several months elapsed, the old baron had quitted S— for Palermo, leaving the family mansion, which had been repaired and enlarged, for the residence of his son. One night the family steward, who occupied the floor under the new apartments, which were not yet inhabited, was alarmed by footsteps...

In the course of a few weeks the baron's father returned from Palermo, and chose to occupy the new apartments. On the first night of his arrival, he was awakened by a slight noise, and found the chamber light extinguished; at the same time he heard a sound like the turning of a key, and a few minutes after footsteps in the room, with sobs and violent efforts to call out, like those of a person under suffocation...

so as to hide his face, walked deliberately up to the light and blew it out. The same sound of the key, as on the preceding night, followed, the same footsteps, the same impenetrable breathing and suppressed cries. Every thing being now too clear to admit of a doubt, he lay in an agony of terror and confusion until morning. Fearful of its reaching the ears of the baroness, and causing some disagreeable consequences, he said nothing of the occurrence to his son; but thought it sufficient to order his valet, a stout fellow, to sleep next night well armed in his room. At the usual hour was heard the usual noise, on which the baron called loudly and repeatedly for his servant—but in vain, no reply was made. The same person as on the foregoing night, made his appearance, and extinguished the light; and the accustomed sounds were again heard. In the morning the valet was found in his bed, totally unconscious of what had happened, in a species of lethargy, from which he did not recover for several days.

The affair was now truly alarming, and the baron could no longer conceal it from his sons, for he had two in the house. They thought it would be better to keep it secret, and to inspect the apartments themselves, to discover if there were any secret means of entering them, which could hardly be suspected, from their having been, as has been before observed, but lately built, and under their own inspection. After a minute search, nothing was found that in any way tended to the elucidation of the mystery. The young men began to treat the matter as a strange effect of fancy and apprehension on the part of their father and the steward; but the eldest, the baron of whom we have been speaking, determined to pass the night in the chamber with his father; accordingly, when the hour arrived, having provided himself with a brace of pistols and his sword, he sat with a book in his hand, waiting the mysterious visitor; nor was he disappointed: a little after midnight the door opened, and a person muffled as described walked boldly up to the table and blew out one of the lights; the baron instantly seized a pistol, and snapped it at him, but it missed fire; not a little surprised, he presented, and drew the trigger of the other with like success, whilst the strange intruder, without appearing to take the least notice of his attempts, extinguished the remaining candle. Alarmed and confounded, he was about to have recourse to his sword, when he found himself held forcibly from behind, pinioned, and tied to his chair. In the mean time the sound of the key, the steps, the female cries, were all repeated as on the preceding night.

No further violence was offered, but the baron was obliged to remain in this disagreeable situation until daylight, not thinking it safe to permit his father to call the domestics, who were in another wing of the mansion. After this the apartments were shut up, it being considered advisable to keep the matter concealed from the servants, for so superstitious are the lower orders in Sicily, that if the report of the house being haunted once got abroad, they would not afterwards have found a person to enter their service, besides which, rumors discreditable to the honor of the family would without fail have been disseminated, had the story been made public. Under pretence of a change of air, the baron removed his family to a villa which he possessed near the Tourne de Santa Bonaccia, leaving the palace empty. A few days after he returned in the evening to S—, and having arranged his plan with some friends, they entered the house unperceived in the dark, and posted themselves in the apartments subject to the nightly visitations. At the wretched hour, the door was opened, people crossed the room, the key was turned in the lock as usual, and a minute after the struggling and subdued female cries were heard. At this decisive moment the baron and his companions opened their dark lanterns, and to their astonishment and horror, discovered that the intruders were the baron's own brother and his servant, who between them forcibly carried an unhappy female, into whose mouth they had thrust a handkerchief to stifle her cries; but what was the increased surprise and indignation of the baron when he recognized this unfortunate person as the object of his affection, whose supposed elopement had been the source of so much misery to him; but for his friends, he would have sacrificed this unworthy brother on the spot.

That young man, who had not completed his twenty-first year, had been occasionally employed by the baron in delivering letters and messages to his mistress, with whom, in executing his commission, he fell desperately in love; finding her affections immutably fixed, he conceived and executed the daring plan of carrying her off. It happened that the improvements were at the time going on at the place, he took the opportunity of privately directing the workmen to make a winding stair-case, which led to a small dark room, or rather hole, as to avoid discovery, but little space could be spared from the other apartments. To this uncomfortable place he conveyed his victim; as there was no room for a bedstead, a mattress was all she had to lay on; at night he regularly visited and brought her food, and generally with the assistance of his servant carried her to his own chamber.

It is impossible to recount the brutality with which she was treated; prayers, tears, threats, resistance were alike unheeded, although he offered to release her, provided she would consent to marry him; and swear to keep the secret; both which conditions she resolutely refused. Her sufferings, mental and bodily, had in the mean time ruined her health and reduced her to a skeleton. The young man offered every reprieve in his power, and even his brother, seeing that the evil admitted of but one remedy, entreated her to forgive and marry him. All solicitations were fruitless; she rejected him with constant loathing and disdain; declaring it to be her intention, if she got over her confinement, to spend the remainder of her days in a convent. Her exhausted frame proved too weak to support that event, which she survived but a few hours. The wretched author of her misery and ruin, stung by remorse and shame, and still a prey to his violent and unlimited passion fell into a rapid decline, and outlived his victim only three months.

Consudrum.—Why is a young lady like a careful housewife?—Because her waist is as little as she can make it.

Pa—is dogs got wings? Wings!—no child—dost you know better than that? Why thunder and scissors, Pa—this ere newspaper says a big dog flew at a man and bit him—so I guess dogs has got wings, too. Why—hem? Tom, you see—hem?—go to your breakfast, you little rascal.

All manner of crimes may be proved against the unfortunate, but the successful never sin.

"This is a grate prospect," as the prisoner said when he peeped out of his cell window.

A Dutchman and his wife were travelling—they sat down by the road side exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed, I wish I was in heaven. The husband replies, I wish I was at the tavern. O, you old rogue, says she, you always want to get the best place.

A touch of the sublime.—A fellow giving an account of being chased by a mad bull, said:

"The bull roared like thunder, and I ran like lightning—and on jumping over the fence as quick as the stars fall from the galaxy, tore my breeches as though heaven and earth were coming together.

A TOUGH MEAT STORY.—The editor of the Barre Gazette says he has an uncle whose grandfather knew a neighbor who had a cow that broke her leg, so that amputation became necessary. The operation took place and the operator succeeded in replacing the leg with one of wood. After the operation the cow recovered her health, gave birth to a calf, and yielded her milk as usual. The milk however tasted for some time of the wood, but this flavor at length ceased. When killed the wooden leg made as good steaks as any other, though hardly as juicy.

"BARNEY LEAVE THE GIRLS ALONE."—Gen. Harrison, since his departure from North Bend, has signaled himself as a great admirer of the fair sex. The papers, wherever he goes, describe his smooth speeches to the ladies, and from all accounts, the way the pretty girls get kissed is an example for old gentlemen of seventy, and a caution to all the sparks in Christendom.

WHAT I LIKE TO SEE.—I like to see young men and girls staring at each other in church, it shows a disposition to obey the command, "let us love one another."

I like to see young ladies when they go to Church freely and openly discourse the topics of the day, it shows that they are uncompromising opponents of "gag laws."

I like to see a man when the minister is praying in church, looking first at the minister, then at some body else; it shows a disposition to obey the command, "watch as well as pray."

We cut the following from a London paper. LOVE AND LAW.—A young lawyer, who had long paid his court to a lady without much advancing in his suit, accused her one day of "being insensible to the power of love."

"It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so because I am not to be won by the power of attorney."

"Forgive me," replied the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors."

He might have added that lawyers in good practice are always courting.

Agricultural.



Salt for Animals.

The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals, does not appear to be sufficiently understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them, there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season. Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command. They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their health and comfort. The quantity allowed in Spain for 1500 sheep, is twenty five quintals—probably twice the amount the same number usually get in this country; and this quantity is consumed by them in about five months, they getting little in the winter, or while journeying to and from their mountain pasture. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medical point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curwen, must be deemed decisive:

"My father I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farrier's bill averaged 58 pounds per annum, (or more than two hundred and fifty dollars,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in any one year more than five shillings."

Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them, should be kept for their use. Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less washed from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs, to put a little tar on the bottom and sprinkle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but rubbed in this way over the nose serves to prevent the attacks of the Estravis or sheep fly.

Ab. Cultivator.

The Farmer.—If, says the Albany Cultivator, a man, would understand the value of agriculture—if he would learn to prize the arts, the one that confers wealth and bread on the world—if he would see the true nobility of the country, the real sovereigns of the United States—if he would learn to look upon labour in its true light, honorable and useful to all—if he would have his heart gladdened at the successful results and rewards of honest industry, let him go among active, intelligent farmers—men who in their practice, enforce the same salutary lessons they embrace in their theory, or inculcate with their pen.

Facts for farmers to remember.—Grass, buckwheat, hemp and bulbous roots, are the only crops that may be continued even two years in succession, on the same land; without injuring the soil. The nourishment required for some plants does not impoverish the earth for the production of other. Manure should be applied, for the production of any crop, sufficient to leave the land in as good condition as it was found. The best soil may be rendered barren by bad tillage; and the barren may be reclaimed by good culture. Manure and good culture are sure of more than repaying for their requisite toil and expense. A good farmer has a regular plan of succession for crops, on all parts of his farm that are fit for the plough. Every farmer should carefully study the nature of the soil he tills. Carting clay on a sandy soil, and sand to a clayey, in autumn, will generally improve both.

FATTENING POULTRY.—An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips, cut up very fine and put into trough with water. The effect was that six geese, weighing 9 lbs. each when shut up, actually weighed 20 lbs. each, after about three weeks feeding with this food alone.—New Genesee Farmer.

A GOOD ONE.—"A farmer's son was told to give the cows some cabbages, and to give the cow that yielded the most milk the largest share. He literally obeyed the order, and laid the largest share on the pump."

Grubs in Cattle.—Most farmers know that a large portion of cattle have grubs or worms in that part of the flesh nearest the back bone. It is said that these grubs originate from a fly which lays its egg during the months of July and August; and it is remarked that the best fed cattle have the largest grubs. An old farmer in Connecticut (so says our informant) has been in the habit of sprinkling ashes on the backs of his cattle in the month of September after the season of action for the fly, and this has effectually destroyed the nit and the grub.

Some have supposed that the grub was natural to the growth of the cattle. It comes from the nit of the fly; and is laid successfully on that part of the body which cannot be reached by the tail of the creature.—Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

From the New England Farmer. Cure for Spavin in Horses.

Mr Editor.—Having for several years practiced more or less as a farrier, and wishing to benefit the public by what I have learned, I send you the following recipes for the cure of spavin in horses; for the efficacy of which, not only myself but many of my townsmen can vouch.

Take a strong mixture of coppers and vinegar, with which rub the part affected, keeping the horse dry and stirring him enough only for exercise.

Again.—Take a pailful of urine, into which throw a quantity (the more the better,) of old rusty iron; put the vessel near a fire, and let it stand three or four days, stirring it occasionally, when it will be fit for use. Apply this mixture twice a day—and in all cases it will soon effect a radical cure, or at least prove highly beneficial.

Yours, &c. WM. HARTWELL. Hillsborough, N. H. Jan. 25, 1841.

Lime in Planting Trees.—An English paper says that a large plantation of trees, within the last few years, has been formed without the loss of a single tree, and this has been achieved with a simple process, it is merely putting a small quantity of lime in the hole with the plant.

Timber and Lumber Agency.—THIS subscriber will attend to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, &c. in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, for all persons who may favor him with their commission. He pledges himself to procure for them at all times the highest prices for such articles as they may trust to his management. He is in no way connected with the Steam Mills, or their Agent, and will give the best security for the faithful discharge of his duties as Agent. MILES COSTLIN. Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 23, 1839. 1-1f

LAMP OIL.—First quality WINTER pressed. For sale by GEO. McNEILL. December, 18th.

THE FRANKLIN LIBRARY.—IS now open, and Stockholders can obtain books, on application to JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Librarian. Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1841.

SYRUP! 9 barrels Camp's refined SYRUP. 9 barrels New Orleans TREACLE. For sale by GEO. McNEILL. December, 18th.

FLOUR MILL.—Blunt's Creek mill has been thoroughly repaired. Wheat will be received and ground with despatch. For terms apply to GEO. McNEILL. Cash paid for wheat. Nov. 20, 1840.

NOTICE.—ALL Persons are forbidden from trading with any of my slaves, on my account, without a written order from me. ELLEN McINTYRE. March 4, 1841. 196-21pd

Fayetteville FEMALE SEMINARY. HAVING declined further supervision of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering. R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business, aided in each department by competent, efficient FEMALE TEACHERS—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th of October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS.—In Advance. Elementary Department, or Second Class, \$3 00 per session. First Class, 16 00 " French Language, 10 00 " Drawing and Printing, 10 00 " Music on the Piano, Forte accompanied by the Voice, 25 00 " Music on Guitar, 25 00 " Use of Piano, 3 00 " Incidentals, 50 " G. SPENCER. 75-1f August 1, 1840.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER. 50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound! for sale by GEO. McNEILL. Nov. 24, 1840.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL. Fayetteville, North Carolina. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage. EDWARD YARBROUGH. 23-1f August 3, 1839.

The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greenboro Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber. E. Y.

For Sale.—Being desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Application post-paid. F. C. HILL. 96-1f. Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.—THE late firm of Not & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Not of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Successor Partner, to all persons having claims against said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law. JOHN D. STARR, Surviving Partner. 102-1f.

PRESIDENT HOTEL, No. 122 Broadway, New York. THIS Splendid Establishment is now open and ready to receive those who may be pleased to favor it with their patronage. The House is in excellent order, the furniture new and elegant. The ladies' parlors are furnished in a style not surpassed by any in the Nation. The cellars are well stocked with the best of wines and liquors. Thearder will be constantly supplied with every delicacy the markets can afford. One of the proprietors, has been long, and he trusts, favorably known, as a Hotel Keeper; the others are Captains of Steam Boats, to Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston, &c. T. B. REDMOND, JAMES PENNOYER, Proprietors. New York, February 13, 1841. 103-3mo.

LIME. 60 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale, Feb. 12, 1841. GEO. McNEILL. 103-1f

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Clinton, North Carolina. THIS Establishment will be open after the 20th of February, under the Superintendance of WM. McKOY. Clinton, Feb. 10, 1841. 103-3mo.

PIANO FORTES. A GOOD Assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Enquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Geo. S. THAWLEY. Fayetteville, Nov. 30 1839. 40-1f.

MILL STONES. THE Subscriber having recently opened a new quarry of superior grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the quarry or at the store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore county Stones is so well known, as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore county, N. C. with description of the size wanted. JESSE SOWELL. Moore county, April 20, 1839. 8-1f.

POTATOES. 20 BUSHELS POTATOES. Feb. 12, 1841. GEO. McNEILL. 103-1f

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR! For sale by GEO. McNEILL. Nov. 24, 1840.

Dress the Grave of thy Friend



MARBLE FACTORY, By JAMES FOSTER, Liberty Point—Fayetteville, opposite THE JACKSON HOTEL. May 4. 10—(y)

A NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 5th of October, the subscriber will open in this town, a school for boys, where the various branches of English and Classical studies will be taught. The charge for Tuition will be \$10 25 per term, for all engaged in Classical studies and the higher branches of English, or \$11 per annum. For the ordinary branches of English studies the charge will be \$3 25 per term, tuition in all cases to be paid in advance, and no student received for less than a term. The year will commence on the 5th of October, and close early in August, with no intervening vacation except an occasional recess of a few days. No deduction will be made for absence unless by special agreement. Having taken a commodious house, the subscriber will accommodate a number of boarders at \$140 per annum, including lodging, room, fuel and lights. SIMEON COLTON. Fayetteville, August 13, 1840. 76-1f

* * * Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Advertiser will please copy four weeks.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZES. 50,000 dollars.—25,000 dollars.—15,000 dollars.—10,000 dollars. Fourteen drawn numbers in each package of 26 tickets.

Union Lottery,

CLASS No. 1, FOR 1841. To be positively drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, March 6, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY, & CO. Managers.

Grand Scheme.

Table with 4 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Total value, and another amount. Includes prizes of \$50,000, \$25,000, \$15,000, \$10,000, \$9,000, \$8,000, \$7,000, \$5,172, \$4,000, \$2,500, \$2,000, \$1,000, \$600, \$500, \$250, \$200, \$150, \$100, \$80, \$70, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$25.

34,412 prizes. \$912,912 Whole Tickets \$15—Halves 7 50 Quarters 3 75—Eighths 1 87.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$200 Do do 26 half do 150 Do do 26 quarter do 50 Do do 26 eighths do 25

It is seldom so rare a chance is offered to the Public as the above magnificent Scheme presents; those, therefore, who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of adventuring in it, will do well to send their orders early. * * * Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages will be promptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from us. Address D. S. Gregory, & Co. Managers, Washington City, D. C.

TO DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

Any gentleman of the Democratic Republican party, who is competent and willing to sustain the great principles for which that party is contending, may have an opportunity of possessing himself of the establishment of The North Carolina Standard. The office is well found in materials, and has a list of about 2000 subscribers, supposed to be as good, as to pay, as those of any establishment in the State. The job work and advertising are respectable. To avoid the necessity of any correspondence on the subject, except such as may amount to an acceptance of the terms, they are herewith published. The materials and List will be sold for \$3000; two-thirds of which must be paid in cash, and a Bond, with approved securities, at 12 months for the remaining third, with interest from date. The purchaser to make up the papers to those who have paid in advance, the number of which is small. If the purchaser desires to have the accounts due the office, with the establishment, they will be sold at a large discount and on accommodating terms. Other views and prospects, with the almost absolute necessity of being absent a greater part of the ensuing summer, have induced me to make this offer. If the sale is not consummated by the middle of April next, I shall continue in the establishment. T. LORING. Raleigh, Jan. 26th, 1841.

SATURDAY, Feb. 31, 1841.