

The News! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strains admires.—
—



The superior merit of the following lines,
which first appeared some months ago in a
weekly publication in New-York, claims for them
additional circulation.

To.....
Breathe not a sigh for me
Dreary and lone!
Let the rude tempest rave
A requiem o'er my grave,
But sing thou none!
Yet place a wild rose near
My narrow bed;
Emblem of one too dear—
Still dear, tho' g'd dead!
Cherish its tender root,
Let no rude stranger's foot
Bow down its head.
Yes, 'twas a lovely flow'r
My bosom wore;
Vast was its beauty's pow'r—
Alas! tis o'er.
Death in a gloomy hour,
Tore it from lov's own bower,
To bloom no more!
Winter will blight the rose
Thou plant'st for me;
Spring will new life disclose—
'Twill flourish free;
And my heart's flower shall bloom
Brightly beyond the tomb,
Eternally!

EPIGRAM.

Do you, said Fanny to other day,
In earnest love me as you say?
Or are those tender words applied
Alike to fifty girls beside?
Dear, cruel girl, cried I, forbear;
For by those eyes, those lips, I swear—
She stopp'd me as the oath I took,
And cried, "You've sworn, now kiss the book."

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

A Bourbon ram, surmounted with a crown
Ran once to butt the Spanish mountain down,
He made one fatal dash and aimed so true,
His diadem in fifty pieces flew;
Then with a mournful face he gazed around,
And not a single fragment could be found!
Alack, quoth he, has thus my glory fled?
It's lost a crown, and gained a broken head;
Tis but a poor reward for all my pains,
A granite rock more hard than granite brains.

Literary Extracts, &c.

CHARACTER OF A TATTLER.

To every one who wishes to enjoy the pleasure of society, and sweets of conversation, and the happiness enjoyed in the familiar circles of the young and sociable, no character can be more disagreeable than that of a tattler or babbler. The very appearance of one of this description carries with it something extremely disgusting, and directly opposite to the nature and end of society. The presence of the tattler destroys all confidence, binds the tongue in distant silence, clouds the countenance with an offensive reserve, robs the heart of generous and unsuspecting friendship, of all the benefit of conversation, and makes its way with an universal condemning and contemptuous stillness. How careful then should the young and ambitious be to avoid meriting this appellation! For this purpose they should be cautious how they repeat any thing they hear in another place, that by being reported, may hurt the feelings of a single innocent person. Even the truth itself is not to be spoken at all times; much less falsehood or immorality.

Curse on the tongue, whatever form it wears,
That can suffuse a modest face with tears,
Death to the heart that can with no pretence,
Draw sighs or blushes from soft innocence;
Go, worthless wretch, and may you never find
A greater evil—than your guilty mind.

Why should the mansion of open
heated friendship be polluted by the
presence of the hated tattler, which
like a midnight pest, shedding its bale-
ful influence around, imposes gloomy
silence on every tongue? Formed by
nature a social animal, born with a des-
ire to communicate and receive every
mental enjoyment, why should we be
deprived of all this pleasure, and forced
to exist in an unnatural, uncomfortable
and solitary state, by the malignant
power of this babbling fiend? Endowed
herself with natural propensities,
she knows the charms of society, and
delight to frequent the evening circles
of friendship and amusement; out for
what purpose? to cultivate the mind,

to improve the understanding, and cher-
ish general principles! No, but the very
contrary; to learn the faults, expose
the failings, to publish the secrets, and
spread abroad the private conduct of
individuals, liable to the alterations and
aggravations of every fester in mischief;
under the mask of friendship and guise
of innocence, she obtains admittance
to the conversation and confidence of
the unsuspecting, friendly heart; and
basely and ungratefully rewards its
kindness by sporting with its frailties
(for who is free from them;) and glo-
rying in its virtuous shame.

Let all, then in the morning of life,
On the commencement of their acquaint-
ance with the world, and first mixture
with society, avoid a character so uni-
versally hated and heartily despised,
as that of a tattler. Read this but go
and do not likewise.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS.

As these mountains are about becoming once
more the seat of European war, the following
short description of them may not be uninter-
esting to some.

"This prodigious range of moun-
tains extends from the Atlantic to the
Mediterranean, a distance of two hun-
dred miles, and many parts of them
are one hundred miles in width. The
roads or passes are four in number.
The first and greatest is that which
Joseph Bonaparte took on his route
from Bayonne to Madrid. This road,
for about 22 leagues, lies through the
Pyrenees. The second pass is from
Perpignan to Barcelona, a distance of
50 miles through the mountains, where
in many places one hundred armed
peasants may arrest the march of an
army, and where neither houses, pro-
visions, nor accommodations can be
found. The third pass leads from
Bayonne to Pampeluna, the capital of
Navarre: this difficult defile is only
passable between the months of May
and October. The fourth road is that
which leads from Terbes, in Bigorre,
to Saragossa. It is a tract merely
pervious to muleteers during the sum-
mer, but in the winter the wolves and
snows render it totally impassable.

"There are nearly sixty other nar-
row passes, called openings, most of
which are rugged, intricate, and hard-
ly passable for laden beasts and even
those are frequently blocked up with
snow."

JAMES OTIS.

The character of Otis is described with the
care and copiousness due to the hero of the
work, and is thus recapitulated:

In fine, he was a man of powerful
genius, and ardent temper, with wit
and humor that never failed: as an or-
ator, he was bold, argumentative, im-
petuous, and commanding, with an el-
oquence that made his own excitement
irresistibly contagious; as a lawyer, his
knowledge and ability placed him at
the head of his profession; as a schol-
ar, he was rich in acquisition, and gov-
erned by a classic taste; as a statesman
and politician, he was sound and just in
his views; as a patriot, he resisted all
allurements that might weaken the
cause of that country, to which he de-
voted his life, and for which he sacrifi-
ced it.

Duty of editors.—No man has a
right to interfere with the conduct of
his neighbor, except in the way of pri-
vate and friendly admonition or advice.
But every moral and patriotic writer
is bound to reprobate such practices as
sap the foundations of private and pub-
lic virtue; nor can any individual justly
take offence at such a writer, since
no one is personally held up to public
view. The folly, or the vice, only, is
exposed in its true colors. The pic-
ture may alarm the innocent and unwar-
y, and warn them against falling into
the like weak or vicious courses. It
may likewise, in some cases, awaken
the culpable and the profligate to a
sense of duty. This was the plan of
Addison, in the Spectator; and we
cannot see any objection to it.

[Southwick.]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING POST.

The Chinese Youths.—During the
convention of the Presbyterian Assem-
bly, which terminated its sitting in this
city, last week, two youths from China
were brought forward and examined,
and expressed much pleasure at the
attention which were shewed to them.
They are sufficiently skilled in the
English language to be understood;
but, on being requested, they read the
Bible in their own tongue, which ex-
cited much satisfaction, not merely on
account of the novelty of the scene
but also for the propriety and gentle-

ness of their demeanour. On it being
known that they were desirous of re-
maining in this country, a number of
ladies formed themselves into a soci-
ety, for the purpose of educating them.
They have been sent to the Foreign
Missionary School at Cornwall, in
Connecticut.

Blair on the Regulations of the Passion.

At your first setting out in life, espe-
cially when yet unacquainted with
the world and its snares, when every
pleasure enchants with its smiles, and
every object shines with the gloss of
novelty; beware of the seducing ap-
pearances which surround you, and
remember that others have suffered
from the power of headstrong desire.
If you allow any Passion, even though
it be esteemed innocent, to acquire an
absolute ascendancy your inward peace
will be impaired. But if any which
has the taint of guilt take early pos-
session of your mind, you may de-
termine that moment the ruin of your
tranquility.

Oppress early the beginnings of pas-
sions. As in particular all such ob-
jects as are apt to excite passions which
you know to predominate within you.
As soon as you feel the tempest rising,
have recourse to every proper method
either of alluring its violence, or of
escaping to a calmer shore. Hasten to
call up emotions of an opposite nature.
Study to conquer one passion by means
of some other which is of less dan-
gerous tendency. Never account any-
thing small or trivial which is in haz-
ard of introducing disorder in your
heart. Never make light of any desire
which you feel gaining such progress
as to threaten entire dominion. Blan-
dishing it will appear at the first. As
a gentle and innocent emotion, it
may steal into the heart, but as it ad-
vances is likely to pierce you through
with many sorrows.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A CURIOUS EPIGRAPH.

A singular combination of the lu-
dicrous and the pathetic, is to be seen,
I am told, in a church yard in an ad-
joining county, rudely carved in a soap-
stone slab. The stone was erected by
the father of two twin children, who
died about the same time, of theague
and fever, and both buried in the same
grave; the Epitaph reads thus:

"Here lies two babes, as tead as mite,
Got mate um tead on the ague and fits;
Tey was to goot to live mit me,
Eg Got look um home to live mit he."

CHARITY.

"Charity," says an old writer, "is
a virtue of the heart and not of the
hands. Gifts and alms are the expres-
sions, not the essence of virtue. A man
may bestow great sums on the poor
and indigent without being charitable,
and may be charitable when he is not
able to bestow any thing. Charity is
therefore a habit of good will or bene-
volence in the soul, which disposes us to
the love, assistance and relief of man
kind, especially of those who stand in
need of it.—The poor man who has
this excellent frame of mind, is no less
entitled to the reward of this virtue,
than the man who funds a college."

What a wide contrast between this
picture of charity and the every day
practice of the self-styled charitable
ones of the world! How very few
among the best of us practice any thing
like a charitable spirit, or cultivate any-
thing like a charitable temper! And
yet how many of us are cherishing the
delusive idea that we are living in the
exercise of this virtue!

Gold Leaf.—"Dr. Black has calcu-
lated that it would take fourteen mil-
lions of fims of gold, such as is on some
git wire, to make up the thickness of
one inch; whereas fourteen millions
of leaves of common printing paper
would occupy 3-4th of a mile in thick-
ness. Vol. ii, page 654. The ductil-
ity of gold is such, that one ounce of it
is sufficient to gild a silver wire more
than 1,300 miles long."

*To produce a Yellow Rose without a
Thorn.*

Take a genistella, or sweet broom;
cut it down to within a few inches of
the ground, engraft upon the centry
stems, slips from the white rosebush,
and if the process is properly man-
aged, you will produce the rose without
a thorn, and of a color as yellow as the
most brilliant jonquil.

In the heart of man there is a per-
petual succession of the passions; so
that the destruction of one is almost
always the production of another.

YEAST FOR BREAD.

The following methods of making
yeast for bread are both easy and ex-
pedient: Boil one pound of good
flour, a quarter of a pound of brown
sugar and a little salt, in two gallons
of water for one hour; when milk
warm, bottle it and cork it close; it
will be fit for use in 24 hours. One
point of this will make 18 lbs. of
bread. To a pound of mashed potato-
es (mealy ones are best) add two
ounces of brown sugar, and two spoon-
fuls of common yeast; the potatoes
first to be pulled through a cullender
and mixed with warm water to a pro-
per consistence.—Thus a pound of po-
tatoes will make a pound of good yeast.
Keep it moderately warm while fo-
menting. This recipe is in substance
from Dr. Hunter, who observes that
yeast so made will keep well. No su-
gar is used by bakers, when adding
the pulp to their rising.

THE HUMAN BODY.

Leunhoeck reckons, that in one of
the scales of the scarf-skin with which
the body is covered, there may be five
hundred excretory channels, and that
one grain of sand will cover two hun-
dred and fifty scales, therefore one
grain of sand will cover one hundred
and twenty-five thousand orifices thro'
which we are daily perspiring. What
a prodigious number of glands must
there be in the whole body; into every
one of these glands there enters an
artery, a vein, and a nerve. How many
organs then in the whole body?—
[Can't tell.]

Moral.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"Thou hypocrite! first cast out the beam
of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly
to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's
eye."

The great Author of our holy reli-
gion was a remarkable plain preacher.
He did not bewilder his hearers in a
labyrinth of metaphysical jargon, nor
tire them with vain and senseless re-
petitions. He viewed, with a pro-
phetic ken, the American Pharisee of
the present day—and to them as well
as to the Jews, he applied the words
of my text. I could trace out a thou-
sand points of resemblance between
the Jewish and American Pharisees,
but shall at present confine myself to
one. They say a great deal about
Juggernaut—no doubt the old Phari-
sees said as much concerning Roman
idolatry. It is said that some thou-
sands of the Hindoos perish annually
under the wheels of this grim idol.
Now this is truly deplorable to the
view of the philanthropist and the
Christian. It ought to engage the at-
tention of that Christian power that
has the civil and military control of
these idolaters. But what, in the
name of common sense, have the Am-
ericans to do with these people?
"We have never set foot in their coun-
try" as conquerors. We can do no-
thing there unless by a moral force—
our missionaries are as powerless there
as the Jewish doctors would have been
at Rome. This subject is growing
trite—let us take a view of things at
home. Have we not idols as abomi-
nable as Juggernaut? The highest pos-
sible estimate of the lives destroyed
by the Suters and Juggernaut's car,
cannot exceed 10,000 per an. um.
Now we have the highest clerical au-
thority for asserting that 20,000 Am-
erican citizens perish annually from in-
temperance! It we allow 60,000,000
is the population of Hindostan, Jug-
germout has annually one victim out of
6,000 people. Our population is 10,
000,000, and intemperance has one
victim annually, out of only 500 peo-
ple. Hence it appears that our dar-
ling idol, alcohol, is twelve times as de-
structive as the gods of the heathen.
How humiliating is this fact! Can no-
thing be done to check this poison that
is consuming us—this Hydra that is
devouring us?—Is there no balm in
Gilead? Is there no physician there?
Christ addressed the words of my text
to his own disciples as well as to the
proud Pharisees. He knew the weak-
ness of human nature, and that even
good men could see the mote, without
discovering the beam. Many honest
pious people have given of their sub-
stance freely to the support of the Asi-
atic mission. They have probably
been deceived—but who can say that
he has never been deceived? Such
people ought not to be treated with le-
vity or ridicule. Ridicule is not the
test of truth. Such men are respect-
fully but earnestly requested to turn their
attention to their own countrymen—
and seriously ask themselves if wicked-
ness does not increase in our land?

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Man-
gaston, on Monday, the 18th day of Au-
gust next, the following tracts of Land, or so
much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the
taxes due thereon, for the years 1820 and 1821,
viz:

Moses Teague, 600 acres, on the waters of
Little river, given in for the years 1820 and
1821, value 600 dollars for the former year, and
500 dollars for the latter.
Harrison Turner, 500 acres, on the waters of
Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820; 200 acres
on do. for 1821, given in at 200 dollars.
John Turner, 500 acres, on the waters of Little
river, at 200 dollars for 1820, and the heirs of
John Turner, dec'd. 400 acres for the year of
1821, lying in do. given in at 600 dollars.
Jeremiah Enness, 200 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Catawba, for the year 1820, value 150 dol-
lars, and for 1821, 200 acres, given in at 150 dol-
lars.
Sally Craig, for 1820, 100 acres, lying on the
waters of Watson's creek, given in at 200 dollars.
James Umphries, 50 acres, lying on the waters
of John's river, given in at 50 dollars.
John Glassbrook, 96 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Catawba, given in at 96 dollars.
Isaac Martin, dec'd. 408 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Gunpowder, given in at 450 dollars.
200 acres, lying on Drowning creek, the own-
er not known, and the land not returned.
John Teague, 100 acres, lying on Little river,
given in at 100 dollars.
John Johnston, Jun. 150 acres, lying on the
waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.
Charles Daley, 100 acres, lying on the waters
of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.
James Teague, 70 acres, lying on Little river,
given in at 70 dollars.
Moses Justice, 150 acres, lying on the waters
of Little river, given in at 150 dollars.
Canna Brogdon, 100 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.
Abraham Mayfield, 100 acres, lying on Smoky
creek, given in at 37 dollars.
Jacob Smith, 22 acres, lying on the waters of
Gunpowder, given in at 35 dollars.
Daniel Carr, 160 acres, given in for 1821, ly-
ing on Little river, given in at 300 dollars.
Richard C. Cary, 250 acres, for 1821, lying
on the waters of Little river, given in at 250 dol-
lars.
Yandver Teague, 150 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Little river, given in at 300 dollars.
John Pennel, 240 acres, lying on the waters
of Little river, given in at 400 dollars, for the
year of 1821.

Alexander Moore, 76 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 76 dol-
lars.
William Dickson, 40 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Little river, for 1821, given in at 80 dol-
lars.
James Clark, 95 acres, lying on Little river,
for the year of 1821, given in at 50 dollars.
Thomas Sargent, 291 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Catawba, for 1821, given in at 280 dol-
lars.
Alexander Macrae, 186 acres, lying on James'
Mill creek, for 1821, given in at 300 dollars.
George Shook, 150 acres, lying on Drowning
creek, for 1821, given in at 150 dollars.
Ephraim Shuford, 202 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 202
dollars.

James Collins, 100 acres, lying on the waters
of Loose creek, for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.
James Riddy, 100 acres, lying on the head of
John's river, for 1821, given in at 80 dollars.
Elijah White, 400 acres, lying on John's river,
and Mulberry, for 1821, given in at 1000 dollars.
Reuben White, 50 acres, lying on John's river
for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

A. SLEDDER, Dep't. Siff.
June 18, 1823. 4w63.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May
Session, 1823. William Falls vs. Charles
D. Conner: Motion to take the deposition of
Theophilus Falls. The plaintiff, by his counsel,
Thomas W. Wilson, came into court, and moved
for leave to take the deposition of Theophilus
Falls, to be read in evidence in this cause; and
it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that
the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is
ordered, that publication be made in the Wes-
tern Carolinian for four weeks successively, that
he may attend at the Court House in Lawren-
ceville, in the county of Lawrence, in the State of
Tennessee, on the first, second, and third days
of July next, and cross examine the said Theo-
philus Falls, whose deposition will then and
there be taken, and will be offered to be read
as evidence in this cause, upon this notice.
Test, R. SIMONSON, Ck.
Price adv. \$1 75. 4c63.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April
Session, 1823. Jesse Hargrave vs. John P.
Mason: Original attachment, levied on Lands.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State,
it is therefore ordered, that publication be made
for six weeks successively in the Western Caro-
linian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant
appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at
the Court House in Lexington, on the 4th Mon-
day in July next, then and there to plead and
plead, or judgment will be taken according to
the plaintiff's demand.
Test, DAVID MOCK, C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 6c62.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823.
Catherine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan: Peti-
tion for divorce. In this case it is ordered by
the Court, that publication be made for three
months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that
the defendant appear at the next court to be
held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House
in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th
Monday in September next, and plead, answer,
or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro
confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.
Witness, R. WOLKE, Ck.
Price adv. \$4. 3m71.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823.
Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver: Peti-
tion for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction
of the Court that the defendant is not an in-
habitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by
the court, that publication be made for three months
in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury,
that the defendant appear at the next Superior
Court of Law to be held for the county of Row-
an, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second
Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep-
tember next, then and there to plead, answer,
or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.
Test, GILES, C. J.
Price adv. \$4. 3m70.