

The Muse! what's the Muse inspire,
My soul! the tuneful strain admire... 18077



SPAIN.

Unhappy Spain! what ill avails
Thy bright and blooming shore!
Of monarchs leagued, the lurking hate,
Whose voice proclaims thy fearful fate,
To bow, or be no more!
How wilt thou breast the bursting flood,
Of regal strength and rage!
Of kings who wade through seas of blood,
To blight man's freedom in the bud,
And blot life's brightest page!
Wilt thou unmov'd the tempest brave,
Unyielding meet the foe!
Protect the rights that nature gave,
Your country from oppression save,
And ward th' impending blow!
Or wilt thou kneel, and kiss the rod
Of purple pride and power!
And shall that path again be trod,
Which led thy offspring from their God,
And ope'd of hell the door?
No—thou hast seen the blessed light,
And drunk of freedom's cup;
Has felt the curse of slavery's blight,
Been whelm'd in superstition's night,
And heaven hath raised thee up.
The day hath dawn'd; the galling yoke,
The fetters of the slave,
As lightnings rend the gnarled oak,
The Spaniard's arm in twain hath broke,
He has—he dares be brave!
And you ye spoilers of a world,
Ye crown'd insulting thing!
In vain your bolts of vengeance hurld,
The flag of Spain no more is furled,
But to the King of Kings!
The light of soul—of reason's rays
The glorious march of mind,
Whose course no sceptred hand can stay,
Defies the jealous tyrant's sway,
And fess from thrall mankind.

BOSTON BARD.

FROM THE PILOT.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

There rests upon the Soldier's grave,
A form so spotless, and so pure,
That tears of fond affection lave,
To till, and make the soul endure.
That sod which binds the narrow cell,
Shall bloom with foliage evergreen,
The wind, that whistles by, shall tell
How brave the tenant once had been.
The widow shall in grief repair,
To this, the gloomy field of death,
And breathe to him, "a broken tear,"
That gave and soon withdrew his breath.
The Orphan too, shall learn to weep,
And seek the land his sire has trod;
Where side by side the Heroes sleep,
Own'd by their Country and their God.

Literary Extracts, &c.

ESTIMATION OF US ABROAD.

FROM A PARIS PAPER.

The speech of the President of the U. States, on opening the new session of congress, is even more interesting than the speeches pronounced on that solemn occasion always are. Immoveable as the rock which braves the waves that storm around it, the government of the United States views from its safe position the tempests by which the whole of South America, and a part of Europe, are desolated, and the threatening clouds which are, even now, accumulating over the remainder of our continent.

What a picture this growing world presents to our contemplation! How it renovates the hearts of those disgusted with the miseries of Europe! A revenue of 100,000,000 (francs) without direct taxes; which leaves a surplus of 12 or 15,000,000 after all the expenses of government are paid; an army levied from the midst of the native citizens of the country, which weighs neither on its population nor treasury, and offers no dangers to its liberty; the maritime frontiers of the state receiving, all at once from art, those deficiencies which nature has left them unprovided with; a population increasing without end and without fear on a territory, which for ages to come, will admit of its increase; a flag which waves over every sea; the arts of manufacturing industry developing themselves every day on a soil which we looked on as only adapted to the toils of agriculture. Such is the picture which is offered to us by the United States of America, in the forty-fifth year of their existence as a nation.

And whence so many blessings! From national institutions, whose free and natural action is not impeded by those particular and individual interests which, elsewhere openly attack, secretly undermine, or artfully alter and disguise them.

The executive head of the government of the United States had to express his views on those deeply interesting circumstances, in which both Europe and America are now involved. With what gravity, with what exquisite judgment and foresight, he has done it! How every thing is classed in his speech with clearness and precision! His words are those of truth, of reason, of justice, and of humanity.

South America—viz. the new states of South America (he says) are now strong enough to rest on what they had obtained. To continue a contest without any hopes of obtaining an object, would be both inhuman and unjust. The whole question of American Independence is comprised in those few words.

The first of any government, the United States have proclaimed their wishes for the successful issue of the noble struggle in which the Greeks are engaged; they have found in another hemisphere, sentiments which would have honored those who are nearer to them, and owe, perhaps, a greater debt of gratitude to their ancestors.

Whilst Europe is filled with declamations against the revolution of Spain and Portugal, America sees only in those great events, an improvement in the condition of a part of the human race, to which her own children belong; she felicitates her brothers on having acquired the blessings of a new and free existence at a cheaper rate than she did herself. But the congress which now sits to decide on the fate of Spain, and judge its institutions, will not sit at Washington.

The Abbe La Mennais, Achille de Jouffroy, would not even be listened to in the cabinets or churches of a plain people, of sober good sense. "It is a maxim sacred to our government and people," says the president, "that every independent nation has the right of improving its own institutions and that no one has any right to interfere in this subject." The "Letters from St. James," (a work of M. Chateauevieux) have never touched with more sagacity on the principles of these convulsions which agitate Europe; attributing them to the false position, in which the Aristocracy is placed. The President says in this subject, "It is evident that, if any convulsion takes place in that part of the world, it must proceed from causes not amongst us, as we have but one order here—the order of the people."

Thus, in the opinion of a disinterested judge, if Europe is again involved in war, she will owe it to the Aristocracy. Those words of the President refer to us the fundamental difference between our situation and that of America. There every thing is plain before you; you build on a soil where you meet with no obstructions nor obstacles; here you must both demolish and build up at the same time. Your work is doubled; the prescription of ages, and of 1400 years of barbarism and feudality exclaim against you, with havoc and destruction, to prevent the establishment of an orderly and harmonious system, which they hate; we must both fight and build up amidst ruins. But America, happily, knows of no such impediments. She sprung to life full grown, and propounded at once for all the relations of social existence; in her birth, all was pure, rational, great, and free from contestation. Happy land! where there is no room for the sophistry of the ambitious—for the contests between old and new interests—victors and vanquished; the dead buried or rooted from their graves; and where every wheel in the political machine moves without noise and without expense.

HERCULANEUM.

Herculaneum was a city on the Italian coast in Campania, between Pompeii and Naples, and is often mentioned in the classical writers. The name is written sometimes Herculaniam, which it is now commonly known on the European continent, and sometimes Herculaneum, as it is called in England and America. It suffered considerable by an earthquake, under the reign of the Emperor Nero; and under the reign of the Emperor Titus, and in the time of Pliny the elder, was buried beneath the streams of lava from mount Vesuvius. The celebrated writer

just mentioned lost his life in his unguarded attempt to gratify his curiosity upon this great phenomenon of nature. The city of Pompeii and some smaller places were buried at the same time. Herculaneum was not, as Winkelmann says, covered in the first instance by the lava, but by showers of glowing cinders and hot ashes, cemented shortly after they had fallen, by torrents of rain. Upon this first covering, the burning streams of lava poured and filled the city with a mass, which as it cooled passed into stone. That the inhabitants had time to save themselves, and their most valuable possessions, appears from the circumstance that few skeletons, jewels, or precious articles of any kind, have been found. At Stabia, three female figures were discovered, of which one was apparently a servant, and was carrying a wooden casket: the two other figures had golden bracelets and earrings, which are now preserved in the museum at Naples; and at Pompeii according to Eustace, sixty skeletons have been found. That attempts had, at some former period, been made to explore these ruins is rendered probable, by the subterraneous passages in them, evidently the work of much labour, which were discovered at the commencement of the modern excavations. An inscription also was found, which is supposed to allude to the same attempt. The modern discovery was made by occasion of the digging of a well on the spot, in the grounds of the prince of Elbeuf, near his residence. This was a house built upon the seashore, on rocks of lava, near a Franciscan cloister. In sinking the well, the labourers struck against a flight of stone stairs, but, piercing through them, continued their work till they came to a firm soil, consisting of the ashes of Vesuvius. Three female statues were here found, which of all the discoveries of Herculaneum are, as yet, the most celebrated, perhaps the most valuable, and which are in the gallery of antiquities at Dresden, under the name of the Vestals.

SPARTA.

At Sparta, as soon as children were born, they were obliged to be taken to certain persons, and examined. Those that were well made and vigorous were preserved; such as were weak or deformed, were left at the foot of Mount Taggetus to perish. All the boys, were at seven years of age, sent to the public schools. Their education excluded every embellishment, and cherished only the severer virtues. It taught the duties of religion, obedience to the laws, respect for parents, reverence for old age, inflexible honour, undaunted courage, contempt of danger and death, and above all the love of glory and their country. Youth were taught to subdue the feelings of humanity, and slaves were treated with the most barbarous rigour, frequently being put to death for sport.

All the gold and silver in circulation was withdrawn, and only iron money was permitted to be given in exchange. This coin was made of iron heated in the fire, and cooled in vinegar, that it might be rendered brittle and unfit for other uses, and from that time commerce was annihilated, and the useful arts were abolished. Lucurgus, to render his laws stable and permanent, obtained an oath from the Lacedaemonians that they would observe them until he returned from Delphi, where having obtained a favourable repose from the oracle, he is said to have starved himself, while others say he died in Crete, commanding that his ashes should be thrown into the sea, but, fearing that by being conveyed to Sparta, the Lacedaemonians might consider themselves as released from their oath.

MUMBO JUMBO.

In Park's Travels we have the following singular account of the method some of the negroes adopt, to correct their ladies, for unruly behavior, and reduce them to proper subjection.—It is to be hoped that none of our busy, useful, sensible sort of men, will ever take into their heads to teaze and worry the public into any such plans of utility in this country.

Mr. Park observed, on entering a village of Malla, a sort of masquerade habit made of bark, hanging upon a tree, and upon inquiry, he was told it belonged to Mumbo Jumbo. This is a strange bugbear, common in all the Mandingo towns, and much employed by the natives in keeping their women in subjection; for as they are not restricted in the number of their wives every one marries as many as he can

maintain, and as the ladies frequently disagree among themselves, family quarrels rise to such a height, that the authority of the husband can no longer preserve peace in his household. In such cases the interference of Mumbo Jumbo is called in to settle affairs.—This strange minister of justice (who is supposed to be the husband himself or some person instructed by him) disguised in the mask above mentioned, and armed with the rod of public authority, announces his coming by loud and dismal screams in the woods near the town. He begins the patomime at the approach of night and as soon as it is dark he enters the town and proceeds to the Bentang, where all the inhabitants immediately assemble.—It may be easily supposed that this exhibition is not much relished by the ladies; for as the person in disguise is entirely unknown to them, every one suspects that the visit may possibly be intended for herself, but they dare not refuse to appear when they are summoned, and the ceremony commences with songs and dances, which continue until midnight, about which time Mumbo fixes on the offender, who is immediately seized, stripped, tied to a post and severely scourged with Mumbo's rod, amid the shouts and derisions of the whole assembly; the rest of the women are generally loudest in their exclamations on this occasion against their unhappy sister. Daylight puts an end to this indecent and inhuman scene.

EVENING.

I think there are two periods in the life of man in which the evening hour is peculiarly interesting—in youth and in old age. In youth we love it for its mellow moonlight, its million stars, its then rich and soothing shades, its still serenity; amid these we can commune with our loves, or twine the wreaths of friendship, while there is none to bear us witness but the heavens and the spirits that hold their endless sabbath there—or look into the deep bosom of creation, spread abroad like a canopy above us, and look and listen till we can almost see and hear the waving wings and melting songs of other worlds—to youth the evening is delightful, it accords with the flow of his light spirits, the fervency of his fancy, and the softness of his heart. Evening is also delightful to virtuous age—it affords hours of undisturbed contemplation—it seems an emblem of the calm and tranquil close of a busy life—serene, placid and mild, with the impress of its great creator stamped upon it, it spreads its quiet wings over the grave, and seems to promise that all shall be peace beyond it.

PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING.

The late Admiral Lord K. had franked an envelope for a letter intended to be written to one of his relatives; he died before the day for which it was dated, and the frank was actually used to cover a letter to the same relative, to announce the death of the noble writer.

The fourth anniversary of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, was celebrated at the City Hotel, N. York, on Friday last week. The receipts into the treasury, during the last year, amount to \$5834; all of which has been received since the 8th day of August last. Of this sum, auxiliary societies have contributed \$1653, subscribers, donors, and life members \$563, and the residue, being \$3619, has been collected and remitted by the Rev. Mr. Frey. The balance in the treasury is \$4918.

At the above celebration, a speech was made by a Mr. Jadownisky, a converted Polish Jew.

When about departing for the race course on Tuesday last, Mr. Randolph suggested to some gentlemen that it would be a good time to elect a President of the United States, as there would be an assembly of 50 or 60,000 people from the different parts of the Union, and probably every state would be represented. On his return however to the city, he remarked that he was glad his proposition had not been acceded to, as he had no doubt that if the election had taken place there Purdy, (the rider of Eclipse) would have been chosen over any other man in the Union!—Com. Adv.

Etymology extraordinary.—Heroine, is, perhaps, as peculiar a word as any in our language. The first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman. It read thus—he, her, hero, heroine.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Morganton, on Monday, the 18th day of August 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 Teage, 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, 300 acres, on the waters of Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820; 300 acres on do. for 1821, given in at 200 dollars.
John Turner, 200 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 on do. given in at 650 dollars.
Jeremiah Eames, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, for the year 1820, value 150 dollars, and for 1821, 200 acres, given at 150 dollars.
Sally Craig, for 1820, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Wilson's creek, given in at 200 dollars.
James Emphries, 50 acres, lying on the waters of John's river, given in at 50 dollars.
John Glasbrook, 95 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, given in at 80 dollars.
Isaac Martin, dec'd. 408 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, given in at 430 dollars.
200 acres, lying on Drowning creek, the owner not known, and the land not returned.
John Teage, 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 Teage, 70 acres, lying on Little river, given in at 70 dollars.
Moses Justice, 250 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.
Canna Brogdon, 100 acres, lying on the waters 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 55 dollars.
Daniel Carr, 160 acres, given in for 1821, lying on Little river, given in at 300 dollars.
Richard C. Clary, 250 acres, for 1821, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 250 dollars.
Vaudever Teage, 150 acres, lying on the waters 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 waters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 76 dollars.
William Dickson, 40 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, for 1821, given in at 80 dollars.
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 waters of Catawba, for 1821, given in at 250 dollars.
Alexander MacCall, 186 acres, lying on James Mill creek, for 1821, given in at 300 dollars.
George Shook, 160 acres, lying on Drowning creek, for 1821, given in at 150 dollars.
Ephraim Shuford, 202 acres, lying on the waters 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 Mulbury, for 1821, given in at 1000 dollars.
Reuben White, 50 acres, lying on John's river, for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

A. SUDDARTH, Dep't. Sh'f.
June 18, 1823.

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 this court that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks successively, that he may attend at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, 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 Theophilus 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. SIMONTON, C'k.
Price adv. \$1 75.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.
Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C. D.
Price adv. \$4.

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and reply to the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.
Test, R. SIMONTON, C'k.
Price adv. \$4.

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.
TAKE NOTICE, that a fourth instalment of Ten Dollars, on each and every share of stock subscribed, in the N. C. Catawba Company, is required to be paid to the Treasurer in Charlotte on or before the first day of January, 1823. By order of the Board.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Treasr.
October 23, 1822.