POETRY.

[FROM THE CHRISTIAN SIMPLES.]

LINES

Addressed to a lovely Infant, expiring in its Father's arms.

Go, gentle spirit, haste away,
From painful scenes of pain and wo,
Of sickness, sorrow and decay,
To realms of joy unknown below.

Dear, lovely babe, thy parent's heart
Would still detain thee lingering here;
But Jesus calls thee to depart,
His friendly summons thou must hear.

"Let little children come to me,
"Forbid them not," the saviour cried;
"Like these must every mortal be,
"Who would in heaven with me abide."

O happy soul! unstained with sin,
In robes of innocence arrayed,
Thy heavenly joys will soon begin,
No more with cares or grief allayed.

A REFLECTION AT SEA.

See, how beneath the moon-beam's smile
Yon little billow heaves its breast,
And foams and sparkles for a while,
And, murmuring, then subsides to rest.

Thus man, the sport of bliss and care,
Rides on Time's eventful sea,
And bearing swell'd a moment there,
Thus melts into Eternity.

Epitaph on a Scolding Wife.

Here lies my wife, poor Molly! let her lie;
She finds repose at last.....and so do I.

From the Tragedy of Sir John More.

"THE FRAILTY OF BEAUTY."

"Aye, beauty's wreck
Is soon accomplished. Of created things,
Nothing was finish'd with a tool so nice
As the moth's wing. 'Tis cover'd with fine art,
'Tis clothed in feathers to the quickest eye
Hardly perceptible. Yet one slight touch
Defaces all. So woman's beauty flies,
Brush'd by the hand of sorrow or mischance.
Escapes it these? Age will not let it pass;
It falls a victim to the thefts of time;
And there is nothing permanent on earth
But goodness. I have liv'd, Cecelia, long;
'Tis almost ten years since I saw fourscore.
Experience tells me beauty is a shade,
And all the pride of youth a morning cloud.
Will you be taught to be forever fair,
Spite of old age and winkles? then be good."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Not chaos like, together crushed and bruis'd,
But like the earth, harmoniously confus'd.

FROM THE LONDON NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

INSTINCT.

Addison considered nothing as more mysterious than the natural instinct of animals, which sometimes rises far above reason, and at others falls infinitely short of it. He could not venture to pronounce it a property of matter, neither could he, on account of its extraordinary effects, regard it as an attribute of an intelligence. He therefore looked upon it, like gravity in bodies, as an immediate impression of the First Move, and as the Divine Power operating in its creatures.

There cannot be a more judicious comparison than this. As gravity imparts to a body the skill to pursue invariably the shortest way to the centre of the earth, without having the least conciousness of this action; so instinct directs animal bodies to their natural destinations, as though Nature herself had thoroughly instructed them in the secrets of her views; and thus they perform actions which are consonant with the laws of wisdom without knowing any thing of the matter. As Nature has endued physical bodies with peculiar properties, such as gravity, attraction, and the like, so has she bestowed others on animal bodies; and, if I may be allowed the expression, incorporated the most essential maxims of her wisdom into living machines, just as an artist makes an automaton that performs certain human actions, but in other respects can do no more than any other machine. The whole animal kingdom is full of instances of this sort. It is not out of respect, as every reader will easily believe, that a certain beetle described by naturalists, buries the dead moles and toads which it finds, but the instinct which teaches it to subsist upon those animals, and to deposit its eggs in them, impels it to this action. The pigeons which are trained to carry letters to distant places are not more sensible than other pigeons: nothing but the blind instinct to return to their young governs them in this proceeding. It is requisit that they should have left young at the place to which they are to fly; and lest they should take a fancy to stop by the way to drink or to wash themselves, their feet are dipped at their departure in vinegar. The Poland geese in St. Kilda, steal, as Martin informs us, the grass out of one another's nest, not for the sake of stealing, but because they pick up grass wherever they find it, to form a soft depository for their eggs: and as these geese live together in flocks of many thousands, they find it every where in the nests of their companions. Highly as Ulloa extols the almost human caution and intelligence manifested by the mules in America in descending the lofty mountains, yet a closer examination will show that it is nothing but the fear of falling at the sight of the precipices, which occasions all their caution, without any further consideration. If at Lima they stand with their legs wide apart when they hear a subterraneous rumbling, this proves nothing more than an habitual mechanical action acquired by frequent repetition; because when the earth shakes, they are obliged to assume a firmer position with their burdens, and they take the noise and the earthquake for one and the same thing, since the one invariably accompanies the other. Such is the real history of the supposed intelligence and cunning of skill which she conferred on animal bodies to extend, in order to the attainment of the purpose of self-preservation, self-defence, and the propagation of their kind. So much is certain, that all these instincts have their appointed limits, so long as they follow their instincts, perform actions of apparently astonishing intelligence, but in other respects are so stupid as not to manifest the slightest trace of cunning in their operations. A hen, whose providence and perseverance we admire, when she lays her eggs in some sequestered spot, where she sits on and turns them, and almost sacrifices herself in her attention to them, bestows the same pains on a lump of chalk which is put under her. She leads her chickens about that they may learn to scratch up the ground and to seek worms and insects. At the same time she will tread upon one of them, and affrighted at the cries which the pain extorts from it, she clucks to warm and to soothe it; but yet she has not the sense to raise her foot and to set it at liberty. A lobster will, with inconceivable dexterity snap off his leg when one of his fellows seizes it with his claw; but if you put one of his legs between his own claw, he will not have the sense to open his claw and to remove his leg, but breaks it off, as if there were no other method of releasing himself. The ostrich hatches her eggs, as it would appear, for the purpose of having young ostriches; she nevertheless quits them for every trifle, and leaves them to perish; nay, she will even break most of them herself, for the purpose of feeding with them the young ones which she already has. This bird has, moreover, the silly instinct to swallow every thing that comes in its way, without discriminating, like other animals, whether it is hurtful to it or not. An ostrich swallowed, in Shaw's presence, several leaden bullets hot from the mould. It will greedily devour its own excrements and those of other birds, and of course manifested not the least choice in obeying the instinct of appetite. The crocodile would multiply with dangerous rapidity, were it not so stupid as to devour its own young, according to the testimony of Ulloa. Thus, too, the male tiger destroys its own species in its young; and it is observed of one of the bug family, that the female is obliged to use the greatest precaution to defend her eggs and her young from the male. The ascent and descent of larks are the result of an instinct implanted in those birds, which they follow without any consideration; for they do the very same over the sea as upon land, and hence frequently perish in the water. A thousand other examples of this kind might be adduced. They prove that these actions, which seem to manifest so much intelligence, are but the action of a machine, adapted to certain particular purposes, and that to those purposes alone this apparent intelligence extends.

GUESS WORK.

When I see a young man possess no more honour than to be dunned, I guess he will never make a man of respectability. [I *guess* if a young man happens to be a printer and has no means of paying the expenses of his office but the subscription to a newspaper, it's ten to one if he don't get dunned.] When I see a man quit work because he has three or four hired men to oversee, I guess he will have to go to jail to pay them. When I see a man suffer a simple wife to run in debt at the stores for whatsoever she fancies, I guess he will soon wish he had never been married.

When I pass a house and see the yard covered with stumps, old hoops, and broken earthen, I guess the man is a horse-jockey, and the woman a spinner of street-yarn. When I pass a house and see the windows broken, a bundle of rags in one, and a hat in another, I guess the mistress is a slut, and the master loves RUM. When I see a country merchant hire two clerks to tend his store, while he sets by the stove, drinking wine, I guess he will soon have to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, or take a tour to Vermont.

Northern paper.

Sailor Converted upon the Mast.

The following was related by the captain of the John Adams, to one of the Divinity Students at Princeton, a few days ago:

While the United States' ship John Adams was lying at Norfolk, a seaman who had been for a long time addicted to intemperance and profane swearing, was ordered aloft to perform some work in the rigging of the ship. After he had been there some time, he came down and fell prostrate upon the deck and began to pray. Having been raised from the deck, he immediately retired to the steerage of the vessel for prayer. He continued in this state praying whenever an opportunity offered, until the captain, who had been absent for a few days, arrived. Hearing that a remarkable change had taken place in the conduct of the sailor, the captain sent for him, and requested to know the cause of it. He briefly told him that while in the rigging of the ship he became alarmed at the awful state in which he was living, and was convinced that he was in the broad road to ruin. He wished (he said) to live differently, and to this end desired of the captain that his grog might be stopped, and that he might be permitted to attend religious meetings on shore while the ship was in port. These privileges were granted him, and at his request a clergyman was invited to converse with him: who, after an interview of an hour and upwards, observed, that he never met with a person who had better views of religious truth, considering the short time since his exercise commenced.

This happened in May 1823, since which the vessel has been on a cruise of seven months, and during the whole time this sailor has been remarkable for his exemplary and pious conduct. The ship is now at Key West, (Thomson's Island,) where this man has been distinguished for his usefulness in attending at the sick beds of his fellow sailors, praying with them, and administering to their wants.

In this remarkable case we see the sovereignty of God in converting a profane and intemperate sailor into an humble useful Christain. And we also behold the effects which always accompany true religion, by his acts of benevolence in relieving his afflicted companions. [*Christain Gaz.*

REMARKS.

Is zeal in politics accounted the mark of a vulgar intellect? Did we consider the unquenchable ardour of Pitt, did we regard the lofty enthusiasm of Fox, as evidence of a feeble, or a disordered mind? Yet we will venture to assert, that ardour in religion, is as much more noble than ardour in politics, as the prize for which it contends is more exalted. It is beyond all comparison superior to the highest human interests, the truth and justice of which, after all, may possibly be mistaken, and the objects of which must infallibly have an end.

It is a little hard, that men of piety are allowed to possess good sense on all other occasions, and whose judgment is respected in all the ordinary concerns of life, should not have a little credit given them in matters of religion, but that they should at once be transformed into ideots or madmen, in that very point which affords the noblest exercise of the human faculties.

Revenue and Expenses of the State of Vermont.

By the report of the auditor, just made to the legislature, it appears that the receipts of the treasury during the last year, from September, 1822, to September, 1823, inclusive, were $48,571 13; and the disbursements, for the same period, were $35,874 09; leaving a balance in the treasury of $12,697 04. The state treasury notes are all redeemed, and there is due in arrearages of taxes, the sum of $30,499 87. [A prosperous government.]

D. PARISH & CO.

265 King Street, Corner of Wentworth-Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at *unusually low prices,*

550 *Packages DRY GOODS,*

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

WOOLLEN GOODS.

25 bales extra and super CLOTHS,
30 do middling do
20 do low priced do
2 do assorted pelisse do
3 do 3-4 Devonshire Linceys
10 do super and middling Cassimeres
5 do common do
3 do super striped and ribbed do
10 cases super and middling Sattinets
2 do Bedford Cords
3 do super Valencia Vestings
4 do common Toilinet and Swansdown do
2 bales heavy Flushings
10 do white Plains
5 do blue, drab and mixt do
2 do green Baizes
6 do assorted Flannels
10 do London Duffil Blankets
5 do Bristol do do
10 do 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ point do
10 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
6 do black and colored Bombazets
5 do do do figured do
3 do do printed do
2 do scarlet and orange printed Rattinets
3 cases Caroline Plaids
1 do worsted Bengal Stripes
2 do black Bombazeens
4 do super Tartan Plaid Cloaks
2 do Men's assorted Lamb's Wool Hose
4 do do do do do half do
2 do do do Worsted do
3 do Women's black do do
1 do do white do do
1 do Merino Mantles and Shawls
1 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cassimere do
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 plain figured Cassimere do
2 do Worsted Braces
1 do Cassimere Points.

COTTON GOODS.

10 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
2 do 9-8 and 6-4 Jaconets
4 do 8-8 and 6-4 loom sewed Muslins
6 do 9-8 and 6-4 Book do
3 do 4-4 rich tamboured do do
3 do 4-4 Japaned do do
3 do 9-8 and 6-4 plain and figured Mull do
2 do 9-8 plain and tamboured Swiss do
5 do common, tamboured and sewed Robes
2 do assorted Lenoes
55 do 3-4 and 4-4 ass'd Calicoes and Chintzes, some fashionable and splendid patterns
8 do super and common furniture do
3 do Garment and Cambric Dimity
2 do super Furniture do
2 do 11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quilts
2 do 4-4 Union Stripes
2 do drab Constitution and Bangup Cords
3 do super and common Bedticks
2 bales Dorchester do
6 cases Britannia and Bandanna Hdkfs.
5 do Madras do
4 do Pullicat and Musulipatam do
4 do common and super blue Romal do
3 do 4-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Chintz Shawls
2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
4 do white, spotted and checked Cravats
1 do Women's white Cotton Hose
1 do do super black do do ingrained
1 do Gint's white do do
2 do Cotton Braces, assorted
30 bales brown and bleached Waltham Cottons
15 do common Shirtings and Sheetings
6 cases American Plaids and Stripes
1 do do Checks
2 do 4-4 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4 do 3-4 and 4-4 steam loom Shirtings
3 do 4-4 Long Cloths [patterns
1 do 4-4 super plaid Ginghams, handsome
1 do Turkey Yarn
3 do three cord Cotton Balls
2 do Spool Cotton

LINEN GOODS.

10 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole and [demi pieces
2 do Long Lawns
2 do Linen Cambrics
1 do do do Handkerchiefs
2 do assorted Table Diapers
1 do 3-4 bird eye do
1 bale Russia do
5 cases brown and black Linens
1 bale Imitation Sheetings
4 do Osnaburgs
1 do super Linen Tick
1 case white Platillas
3 do assorted Patent Thread.

SILK GOODS.

1 case green, pink and blue Florence
3 do fig'd. Florences, Levantines and Satins
1 do 3-4 black Serge
1 do do Levantine
2 do 4-4 figured Silk Handkerchiefs
8 do black Sinchews and Sarsnets
1 do plaid do
2 do black Canton Levantine
6 do do and colored Canton Crapes
2 do do do Nankin do
3 do Crape Dresses
1 do rich satin embossed do
1 do super and common black Silk Hdkfs.
2 do do cross bar and plaid do
3 do 4-4 and 7-4 Crape Shawls
2 do do Mantles
2 do bird eye Handkerchiefs
4 do super and common black Italian Crapes
1 do Hat Crape [Silk Hose
2 do Men's and Women's black and white
3 do do do do do do Gloves
1 do Habit English do do
3 do Italian and India Sewing Silks
1 do assorted Twists
1 do do Silk Braid
1 do black Silk velvet
2 do rich figured Ribbons, assorted [do.
2 do ass'd. fringed and plain taffeta and satin
1 do black Galloons
1 do do Velvet Ribbons
5 do super and common Flag Handkfs.
1 do do German do
2 do black silk Florentine
1 do do do do rich figured.

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Men's Beaver Gloves
2 do do Buck-skin do
2 do do Dog-skin do
1 do do super Woodstock do
1 do Habit Woodstock and Beaver do
2 do do assorted Kid do
1 do do lined do do
2 do super and common gilt Coat Buttons
1 do do Pearl do
3 do Pins
5 do silk and gingham Umbrellas
7 do ladies Leghorn Hats
2 do Tapes, assorted.

October 27, 1823. 8t87

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823: James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, *against* Jane Triplet, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

Oct. 28, 1823. (Price adv. $4 75.) 3m89

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823. John C. Blum, Agent of the Bank of Cape Fear at Salem, *vs.* Edmund Beazley and others: Judicial Attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, giving notice to the said defendant, Edmund Beazley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the said county, on the second Monday in December next, and replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. t83

MATTHEW R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Germanton, Nov. 3, 1823 Price adv. $1 25

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823. John C. Blum, Agent of the Bank of Cape Fear at Salem, *vs.* Edmund Beazley and others: Judicial Attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, giving notice to the said defendant, Edmund Beazley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, on the second Monday in December next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. t83

MATTHEW R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Germanton, Nov. 3, 1823. Price adv. $1 25

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823. John C. Blum, Agent of the Bank of Cape Fear at Salem, *vs.* Edmund Beazley and others: Judicial Attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, giving notice to the said defendant, Edmund Beazley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, on the second Monday in December next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, t83

MATTHEW R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Germanton, Nov. 3, 1823. Price adv. $1 25

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823. John C. Blum, Agent of the Bank of Cape Fear at Salem, *vs.* Edmund Beazley and others: Judicial Attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, giving notice to the said defendant, Edmund Beazley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, on the second Monday in December next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. t83

MATTHEW R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Germanton, Nov. 3, 1823. Price adv. $1 25

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823. Sarah Vawter, to the use of Wm. Slade, *vs.* Edmund Beazley; Judicial Attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court that the defendant so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and replevy, plead to issue or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. t83

MATTHEW R. MOORE, Cl'k.

Germanton, Nov. 3, 1823. Price adv. $1 25

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall Term, 1823: Isaac Pennington, *vs.* Charles Johnson, and others: Bill in Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, (heirs at law of John Harris, dec'd.) are not inhabitants of this State, it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, come forward within the three first days of our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and shew cause why they shall not be made parties defendant, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A copy: B. ELLIOTT, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv, $2 6t82