

THE MUSE.

POETS.

Poets of old, when love inspired, Warm, naked Nature drew; They saw her glowing charms—were fired, And sang of all they knew.

Epigram on a Pale Faced Lady

Why is it, that on Emma's cheek The lily blooms, and not the rose? Because the rose has gone to seek A place upon "her husband's nose."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ALMANAC OF LIFE.

The progressive stage of man's existence, bears a striking analogy to the vicissitudes of the seasons, comprising in each succeeding month the period of seven years; a calculation which suppositiously extends the duration of life to the advanced age of eighty-four, beyond which all must be a dreary blank, neither profitable to ourselves, nor desirable to others.

January.—INFANCY.—This month, which commences our year, may justly be compared with the infant state of men, whose faculties are yet in embryo. The sunshine of joy irradiates but transiently; it illumines his early days with glances of pleasure unsubstantial and evanescent; a tedious night of helplessness and ignorance effaces the impressions made during the day. Artificial warmth, invigorating food, and refreshing sleep, are all that he requires or finds solace in.

February.—From 7 to 14.—The bud of intellect now expands to imbibe the genial rays of instruction, which the all-cheering luminary of Spring nourishes into blooms of early promise. All is gaiety and pleasure; nature appears decked in vivid delightful colors, variegated, fresh, and blooming; no gloom darkens the surrounding atmosphere; every thing presses on the senses with the charm of novelty; all is gaiety, undisturbed and enchanting.

March.—14 to 21.—This month is generally ushered in with boisterous winds and nipping frosts. The helpless mariner beholds his vessel wrecked upon the very rocks which bind his much-loved home. Vegetation perishes through severe and untimely frosts; and deluging rains, descending with impetuous force, crush the springing blade, and despoil the beauty of the gay parterre. Even thus do the rude passions of man's soul break forth with resistless force at this unsettled period of existence, wrecking the fragile bark of youth. The tide of dissipation sweeps away the principles of virtue, which have not had time to take root, and every noble energy is blighted by the destructive influence of bad example.

April.—21 to 28.—Sunshine and showers now prevail alternately: the fruits of a good education appear emerging from the beauteous blossom; but as yet they are crude and imperfect. Nature appears in her most lovely garb; a few passing clouds may obscure the horizon, but they soon discharge themselves and pass away. So do the temporary sorrows of youth disappear, leaving no painful recollections on the mind; like the refreshing rain which falls upon the earth, reviving drooping nature, so do the trivial disappointments of this early state serve but to render hope's perspective more alarming.

May.—28 to 35.—The face of nature now wears a fresher bloom; the gardens are luxuriantly filled with flowers, the trees are covered with foliage, and the swelling corn begins to fill the ear. So is the body of man ripened to perfection, the morals are formed, and the strongest energies of the mind disclose themselves. He indulges in luxurious pleasures, and contributes to the gratification of others by the exertion of his useful and agreeable qualities.

June.—35 to 42.—The summer is now before us; we begin to gather the fruits; and already some of the spring flowers fade and droop. Dense clouds obscure the sun, even at noon-day: vivid lightnings shoot athwart the sky; and thunder, in an unexpected moment, bursts over our heads. Thus does man already prepare to gather the fruits of his good works, or begin to dread the punishment of his transgression. The simple hopes and pleasures of youth fade and wither in remem-

brance; they obscure his reason, blight his virtues, and the misfortunes they occasion burst unexpectedly upon him, astonishing and appalling him even in the moment of pleasure and exultation. He perceives that the day of licentious enjoyment is short; that a long winter of remorse may succeed; and happy is it for him if he profit by the hint which the season itself affords.

July.—42 to 49.—The bright days of summer are now passing away with swiftness, unnoticed. The tempting fruits have been plucked from the trees, leaving them bare and unsightly; others of later growth now bend beneath the luscious burthen. The hay has been got in, the corn is ripe for the sickle, and the after-crop of grass begins to shoot from the earth. It is now that man is drawing towards the harvest of his happiness. Most of the pleasures which he once pursued with avidity, have lost their zest. Those who have too early wasted their talents remain neglected as an useless encumbrance on the face of the earth, while those who have preserved their morals uncorrupted, and suffered their judgments to be matured by experience, are justly appreciated for their superior excellence. At this period also, man beholds a new generation rising to perpetuate its virtues; his tender offspring calls for all his cares and attention; he looks anxiously forward to the period of its growth and improvement, in the fond hope that it will not only gladden his own heart, but contribute to the general benefit of society.

August.—49 to 56.—The yellow tints of autumn now begin to check our exultation, and remind us that earthly bliss is not permanent; and as the aspect of nature undergoes a gradual change, so does the face of man. His cheeks begin to furrow, his locks turn gray, and the bloom of healthful vigour fades from his cheeks. Pleasure fatigues his relaxed frame, and exertion weakens his intellectual powers, which have now passed the period of improvement. The winter of age seems advancing with hasty strides—more hasty than welcome. He looks back with regret to the hours of spring and summer, when all was gaiety and mirth. They seem to have receded with equal rapidity, and the present hour too is wasted in unprofitable retrospection and dissatisfied anticipation.

September.—56 to 63.—This is the period of rest and recreation, feasting and revelry, when the season of labour is over. The harvest is got in, and the days are considerably shortened. Man now begins to seek refuge from oppressive cares and gloomy apprehensions, in convivial hilarity and unlimited indulgence at the social board. He has gathered his harvest of knowledge, his toil is at an end, and he proudly exults in his vast acquisition, without reflecting how soon he may be called upon to render up a just account, and see his boasted stores transferred to others.

October.—63 to 70.—The fields now appear dreary—the hedges bare—no melody fills the grove, but rude howling winds sweep the earth, and scatter the straggling leaves in every direction. Thus also is man by this time stripped of his external graces; he becomes morose and sullen; his appearance no longer diffuses cheerfulness; he neither pleases nor is pleased. The storms of calamity break out over his devoted head, scattering his dearest connexions; friend after friend drops off, and is swept away—he remains disconsolate and cheerless.

November.—70 to 77.—Gloom and desolation now extend their depressing influence—every vestige of cultivation is buried beneath the deep encrusting snow—the meandering stream is bound in icy fetters, and heavy fog obscures the face of heaven; wrapping all in impenetrable darkness; even thus are the faculties of man beclouded at this advanced period. The hoary frost of age settles on his head—the warm current of life freezes in his veins; his senses become torpid. No ray of intelligence illumines the gloom which surrounds him—no genial warmth reanimates his palsied frame.

December.—77 to 84.—Behold now the life of man, with the season, drawing to a close. No material change has taken place in the aspect of things, yet even this dreaded epoch is more tolerable than the preceding, for the pains and privations of mortality seem near their termination. A fresh spring will appear, and vegetation flourish anew; and why should not the just

man rejoice that his earthly course is also run, and that he is about to rest from all his labors?

MORAL DUTIES.

It is painful to us all, we know, to lie down at night, and think the duties of the day have not been done. It is more painful to close the year, and to think that it has been wasted in idleness and folly. But what, alas! must be the feelings of those who lie down at last upon the bed of death, and look back upon their past lives with no remembrance of goodness: who can recall only riches wasted and power abused and talents misemployed—and see the grave opening to receive them, upon which no tear will be shed, and no memorial of virtue raised.

Addison.

Since the first of January, 1823, the naval service of the United States has lost, by death, the following number of officers: 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 2 surgeons, 2 pursers, 3 chaplains, 17 midshipmen, 3 sailing-masters, 1 boat-swain, 2 gunners; 1 captain of marines, 3 lieutenants of marines, 1 carpenter, 1 sail-maker: total, 46.

Chas. Courier.

SAPIENT CASUISTRY.

A female slave condemned to death in Virginia, died after sentence; but previous to execution, and in the meantime, was delivered of a child. The Governor gravely submits to the Legislature, whether, under these circumstances, the child be not the property of the State. When this novel query shall be answered by the Committee of the Virginia Legislature, it shall be communicated to our readers. If the sentence of death was destructive of the mother, it would scarcely seem to operate as preserving the child's life. According to the maxim of the civil law, it might perhaps admit a doubt, whether the child should not die as well as the mother; since, "partus sequitur ventrem." ib.

COLD COUNTRY.

In the adventures of some Russian explorers of high Northern regions, we find the following curious statements:

"It was now," says the narrator, "almost impossible to fell timber, which was as hard as the hatchet itself except it was perfectly dry; and in the greatest severity, the hatchet, on striking the wood, broke in pieces like glass. Indeed it was impossible to work in the open air, which compelled us to make many holidays, much against our inclination. The effects of the cold are wonderful. Upon coming out of warm rooms, it is absolutely necessary to breathe through a handkerchief; you find yourself immediately surrounded by an atmosphere, arising from the breath and the heat of your body, which incloses you in a mist, and consists of small nodules of hoar ice.

"Breathing causes a noise like tearing of coarse paper, or the breaking of thin twigs, and the expired breath is immediately condensed in the fine substance mentioned above. The northern Lights are constant, and very brilliant; they seem close to you, and sometimes hear them shoot along: they assume an amazing diversity of shapes; and the Tungoose consider them as spirits at variance, fighting in the air."

FROM THE ERIB (PA.) PAPER.

A Curiosity.....For four or five months past, a constant noise from rats was heard from a particular spot under the floor of Mr. S. Hay's shop in this borough. One day last week, the boys took up the floor, in order to destroy their nest, where they found four rats, about half grown, firmly held together by their tails, which kept them from moving, as they could not all agree upon going one course. Their tails were so completely knotted together, close up to their rumps, that one of them could not escape from the others without losing his tail; which it appeared, on examination, one had done, as there were five tails and but four rats.

DELICATE COMPLIMENT.

A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much elder than herself, observed to him, the only objection which she had to a union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood; to which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply: "Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled." Eccl. xxxiii.

MAXIMS. If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting. The mines of South America could not make her rich, whose out-goes are more than her incomes.

It often costs more to maintain one vice, than to bring up two children.

If goods are sold ever so cheap, and you do not need them, they are too dear for you to purchase; for if you buy what you do not need, you soon may have need to sell your necessities.

Translated for the Charleston Courier, from the French.

In the unhappy and too memorable winter of 1790, when the corn, the vine, and the olive, were destroyed by severe cold in France, the wolves made dreadful ravages in the fields, and rushed with ferocity even upon man. One of these ravenous beasts, after having broken the window, entered a cottage in the Forest of Orte, near Angoulême. Two children, one six and the other eight years of age, were reposing on the bed, in the absence of their mother, who had gone in search of wood to kindle a fire. Meeting with no resistance, the wolf leaped upon the bed, and sought to destroy his delicate prey; seized with a sudden fright, the two little boys crept under the covering, and held it closely without drawing a breath—so near was the flesh which had enticed him, that not being able to attain it instantly, the murderous animal became more furious, and began to destroy the covering with his teeth. Trifling as was this obstacle, it nevertheless preserved the lives of these innocent children. A large and faithful dog, who had followed their mother, returned in time to deliver them; he had scented the track of the wolf at more than a hundred yards from the house, whether the mother was returning slowly, loaded with faggots; he ran with the quickness of the stag; he entered like a lion, and falling upon the animal, who had endeavored to secrete himself in an obscure corner, he seized the base wretch by the throat, and dragging him to the door, strangled him instantly. The alarm of the mother on her return, was indescribable. She beheld the wolf stretched upon the earth, the dog covered with blood, her bed in confusion, her children gone. Observing the distress of his mistress, the dog ran towards her with the most energetic solicitude, then returning to the bed, he thrust his head repeatedly under the covering, and by the most expressive signs endeavored to intimate to her, that she would find there, that which she held most dear. The mother approached, and extending her trembling hand, discovered that her children were there, although deprived of motion; she hastened to restore them—there was yet time; a moment's delay would have rendered the attempt useless. When they had recovered their senses, they plainly recounted the danger to which they had been exposed, the manner in which the wolf had entered, and their wonderful preservation. The faithful animal, pleased in having saved the lives of these little innocents, by his eager caresses gave ample testimony that his joy was fully equal to that of his mistress.

The President and Directors of the Bank of the United States on the 5th inst. declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months—Baltimore Patriot

A doctor was asked, whether his patient's fever had gone off? "I believe it has," answered he: "but the patient went off first."

A person asked Zeno the philosopher, if wise men ever fell in love. His answer was, "If wise men do not fall in love, beautiful women must be very unfortunate."

In a debate in the Legislature of Vermont, on a law against horse-racing, Mr. Pierpont justly remarked—"that the pretence for horse-racing was a specious one, that of improving the breed of horses—but he believed that the practice degraded the breed of men more than it improved that of horses."

The Messrs. Schuylers, of Troy, have in their possession a Pig, of the grass breed, three years old, which weighs twelve hundred and thirty-two pounds! It measures nine feet in length, two feet five inches across the back, and round the girth seven feet two inches! If not sold this winter, this pig will be sent to New-York in the spring. New-York Pat.

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Yadkin Navigation Company. WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hizon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hizon, has heretofore "paid receipts to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings in collection, as his agent. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit. 9192 A. NESBITT, Nov. 25, 1822. Agent, for H. Jennings.

State of North-Carolina, COLUMBIA COUNTY. COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Charles F. Hooton vs. Richard A. Price: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Paris Alexander, garnishee. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, 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 Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, to reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. j. c. Price adv. \$2. 193

State of North-Carolina, MCKLENNBURG COUNTY. COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Wilson Allen, vs. Seymour Taylor: Original attachment, levied on negro boy Peter, now confined in the public jail of Mecklenburg county: It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, N. C. 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 Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, to plead to issue, reply or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. j. c. Price adv. \$2. 193

State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY. SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Mary Hooper vs. Joshua Hooper: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joshua Hooper, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the U. States. LAW'N. HENDERSON. Price adv. \$4. 3m191

State of North-Carolina, MCKLENNBURG COUNTY. ROBERT M'COMB, executor of Mary M'Comb, vs. Jane Kerr: caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Morrison, since intermarried to some one to the court unknown, Wylie Hea and Margaret his wife, Andrew McLerran and Leena his wife, and James Johnston, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand. By order of court. Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. j. c. Price adv. \$2. 194

State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY. SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Eliza Beving, vs. Simeon Beving: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Simeon Beving, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States. 3m191c. LAW'N. HENDERSON.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY. IN Equity, October term, 1823: James Baird, vs. 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 Trip-let, 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, Percy 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. J. E. Oct. 28, 1823: (Price adv. \$4 75.) 3m190