## THE MUSE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY. MODERN LOVE SONG. Rout not to me the charms that grace The finest form, or fairest face; Shape, bloom and features I despise: calth, wealth is beauty to the wise. no them, O come, and with thee bring a thumsand Joys from wealth that spris Oh! bring the deeds of thine estate, Thy quit rents, mortgages and plate. il keep unseen those auburn locks, And yield thy treasure in the stocks, O hide that soft, that snowy breast, And give, Instead, thy iron clerk. Thy dollars shame the blushing rose, Which in those checks unheeded blows; Too exect for me that ruby lip ; Give me thy bank stock, bonds and scrip

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FARMERS.

The time of year has now arrived n which the Master Cultivators and his posse comitatus should be as busy na bees, and as nimble as flying squir-Lord of the soil, and his phalanx of views and patriotic feelings, can look hired and household assistants should with indifference upon the situation of akip about like startled rabbits, without knowing what they are about .movement, and a reason for every

me people spin round and round, like a top swirled by a truant, and attempt every thing without accomplishing any thing. They are always in a hurry, though they never make haste, and form as many unoccessary tricks as a spaniel that is cutting capers to curry favour with his

Such busy-bodies work hard; but not knowing how to set themselves to pass. They appear like animal machines, intended to represent perpetual motion; but though slways moving, they no more go forward than a squirmill. They undertake twenty things at once, but not being able to be in more than one place at a time-owning but one pair of hands, and having ut one head apiece on their shoulders, ney fail to accomplish any one of their undertakings.

Such are the evils consequent on the lack of system in business. In order to avoid such calamities, the farmer should have a plan of his work cut and dried beforehand. He should do one thing at a time; finish one job before he commences another; and do that first, which first needs doing.

As soon as the froat is so far out of the ground that you can drive a stake, you will give your fences a thorough zeview, and substantial repairs. No man, who is possessed of a spark of sensibility, or a grain of forecast, can aleep quietly, or realize any enjoyment during his waking hours, when he knows that his fences are in a low, week and tottering condition, entirely incomperent to afford security to his crops. The careful farmer will therefore make "assurance doubly sure," by a few extra stakes and supernumerary rails, rather than anticipate the shocking sound of hogs in the corn! sheep in the mowing lot I cows in the cabbage yard, &c.

THE BOTTS.

To the Editors of the American Farmer. DEAR SIR: The following observaone, if you think them of sufficient portance, you may give a place in your paper, as I see the subject inci-dentally mentioned in one of your papers, on the botts in horses. I knew whatever light we view these improve- The following statement was taken farmer of forty years' experience, who told me that he never lost a horse fusion of intelligence, the increase with botts, and he was one of the most of the defensive power of the country, extensive breeders in this country .fis practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, handful of salt once a week, to each horse. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts; I am also a considerable breeder. Yours, respectfully,

66 If a man have all the knowledge in he world, unless he apply it to make himself and his neighbors wiser and oppier, it is of so value; nay, it may be so applied as to render him, and ject, are absolutely indispensable to the and were feeling, in all its dreadful deservedly, most vile and contempti- existence of these attributes. Hence, consequences, the influence of an exble. For if this knowledge puff him up, and lead him to despise great and plain truths, and to say or do things injurious to the cause of plety and vir-tue, he is deceived, and is nothing, though he may think himself wiser than Solomon.

There is so much good sense, as well lustre, and such legislators that adorn usually expresses himself in this manhe will stand in the very foremost rank of American Legislators. America by this gentleman on the army bill, two years ago-with such men in Congress as Mr. M'Duffie, we need not fear the effect of radicalism. Balt. Morn. Chron.

"But, sir, there is, in another dimaxim, that rivers unite nations, but mountains separate them. And why tercourse and mountains prevent it. I consanguinity, and the power of youth- isted in vain." ful associations. Few of the citizens, who constitute the governing power in those states, can look around them for rel in a wheel, or a mouse in a tread the tombs of their fathers. These depositories of the dead, and many living objects of their affectionate remembrance, are, yet awhile, on this side of the mountains. But time is gradually weakening these ties of nature, and when a few generations more shall have passed away, the bond of affiliation which now unites them to us will be entirely dissolved. With these impressive facts before ne, we should be unworthy of the high trust confided to us, if we did not endeavor, by a provident forecast, to substitute new principles of attachment for those which must so soon cease to operate.

Let us, then, provide for the substantial ties of commericial interest,-It is my deliberate opinion, that if the entire commercial supplies of the Wes. tern states should be permanently derived through the port of New-Orleans and no commercial intercourse should subsist between them and the Atlantic States, it would be impossible for all the power of parchment and political organization to hold this union together for half a century. In this view of the subject, I have often reflected that the difficulties incident to the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the river Mississippi, were kindly intended by Providence to promote our union and greatness. I rejuice that those difficulties do exist; and, I trust, we shall be wise enough to improve them to our advantage. Let us, then, cut down and level the mountains, not like the Persian tyrant, to subjugate nations, but in order to achieve a more The operations in Africa, I shall noglorious conquest-the subjugation of tice in another paper. In this I will our own mutual prejudices. Sir, in only refer to the island of Madagascar. ments, whether in reference to the dif- from a London paper. or the perpetuation of the union, they are as essential to our existence and prosperity as a nation, as the veins which give circulation to the principle of animal life are to the health and vi-

gor of the animal system, There is another view of this subject to which I shall merely call the attention of the committee, having nei- happy in the blessed idea of having ther time nor strength for its devel- become a civilized nation." Here opement. A view of our char- surely is a splendid triumph of the acter and national greatness, will lead gospel, and an unanswerable proof of as to the conclusion that the common the efficacy of missions. Here is a sacrifices of the whole people, made population of several millions, who with a view to some great attional obthe influence of war in calling into action sentiments of patriotism and na- by themselves, now transformed into tionality, and the tendency of peace a christian society, and wanting "only to cause these lofty principles of action the patronage of a christian world, to to degenerate into selfishness and a become a wealthy, happy and commer-want of public spirit. Sir, what would cial nation." Yet it is said, missions much to be pitied, as he that nobody this nation be without those military and missionaries do no good! w. s. can please.

achievements, which are so many monaments of our common exertion as eloquence, in the following re- Strike from the record of history the marks of Mr. M'Duffic on the bill for heroic deeds of our ancestors, and the obtaining the accessary surveys on the more recent events which illustrate the subject of roads and canals, that we cannot resist the pleasure of their in-sertion. It is such debate that elicits States would be reduced to a mere multitude of human beings, animated and dignity legislation. We have by no common principles, and united by no common principles, and united by no common sympathics, destitute of those moral characteristics and sentigeness among beau monds, did we not join grandeur to this. What will the litements, without which all the physical the flippant declaimer say, when he rises in opposition to sentiments so not constitute a nation. But, air, I thus that military achievements are usually expresses himself in this manually expresses himself in this manually means of giving us nation. not the only means of giving us nationner-the day is not far distant, when al character, and national sentiments. Let us substitute moral for military St. Ronan's Well, that we think exists, glory; the achievements of national more or less, in nearly all of Scott's nowill not soon forget the speech made industry, directed by an enlightened wels; we allude to the verbose dialogue in policy to the great improvements con- Scottish jargon, which is in many instantemplated by this bill, for achievements ces entirely unintelligible, except it be to involving much more painful sacrifices, the legitmate descendants of Luckik and productive of less durable benefits to the country. Let us create, by our rection, danger which cannot be disguised. No statesman, of enlarged views and patriotic feelings, can look with indifference upon the situation of the Western Country, and the relation it bears to this Union. It is an old mon property. Sir, it is impossible to maxim, that rivers units nations but the western country and the relation of the western country, and the relation is bears to this Union. It is an old mon property. Sir, it is impossible to maxim, that rivers units nations but the western country and the relation is bears to this Union. It is an old mon property. Sir, it is impossible to description, in which the work abounds. estimate the value of these improve- description, in which the work abounds. ments. I will not say they will make We are of opinion the absent minister of this Union perpetual, for the frailty St. Ronan's is rather the best drawn char is it so? Because rivers facilitate in- this Union perpetual, for the frailty and imperfection of every thing human trust I shall not be misunderstood in forbids us to indulge that hope. But what I say of the Western States, on I will say, that if we wisely improve this delicate subject. There is no por- our advantages in this respect, human tion of this Union (I make no excep- sagacity cannot point out any probation) more justly distinguished for lof- ble cause which will produce a sepaty and patriotic feelings than the Wes- ration of the states. But if, unhappily, tern States. Nor is there any portion it should ever be our destiny to diof the Union at this time, more ardent vide, and if our liberties should perish and devoted in its attachment to the in the convulsion, let us at least leave, general government. But what pro- for the admiration of posterity, some properly to work, they bring nothing duces this attachment? The ties of memorial that the republic has not ex-

RELIGION.

"You must always remember that Religion is a benevolent and useful thing; and that wherever it takes place it makes men better than they were before. It consists not in empty show; but in solid virtue and substantial goodness. It does not essentially consist in little niceties and trifling distinctions, which neither influence the heart nor concern the practice; nor in the observance or rejection of particular rites and forms, which a man may use or disuse without prejudice or real virtue in himself or others : nor in a zealous attachment to, or angry abhorrence of this sect, or that church, in which, as in most other fields, there are some tares and some wheat; but in something more excellent and divine. That, in a word, is true Religion, which makes a good man-which renders one pious towards his Godconformed to the pattern of his Saviour-benevolent to his fellow menhumble in his temper and mannerspeaceable in society-just in his treatment of all-condescending in cases of difference-strict in the government of himself-patient in adversity-and attentive to his duty in all conditions and relations of life. When you see such a character; you may believe that Religion is there. When you find this to be your character, you may believe that wisdom has entered into your heart."

To the Editors of the Savannah Georgian. The London Missionary Society has met with much success in other religions besides the South Sea Islands.

"This extensive and fertile island of the Indian Ocean, has recently been wholly converted to christianity, by the Missionaries of the London Association. The progress in civilization and christian feelings, made by the islanders, is very great. Six years The meeting was composed of persons of ago they were blinded by complete all religious persuasions, and of almost all barbarism; but their eyes have been nations. opened and they now rejoice and are were lately sunk in deep degradation.

ard," &c. we have read with much in-We do not, however, think it the lest production of Scott | but we should be thought entirely death ste, did we not say we admire every thing that issues from the pen of this distinguished novelist. It has become so fushionable to read and admire Scott's and sumptuous, in the expression of this op There is the same fault existing in Dons. We think these dialogues are oftentimes soun out, so as to render them extremely tiresome and uninteresting .acter; but the singular Mr. Touchwood, and fascinating but heart-broken Clara, are delineated with irresistible interest. There is, however, little originality of character in the work; but it is the happy manner in which the characters are set forth, that gives to them a charm and in terest for which we look in vain to any other novelist, except our countryman Cooper. Here we must also hazard the charge of a want of taste. We are not among those who think, that nothing in trict Court of the United States, in and for the this country, can reach the literary excel Kentucky district, shall commence and be holded on the first Monday of May and of November ourselves obliged to say, that we have read the Spy and Pioneer with equal interest to any of the productions of Sir Walter Scott, or as some will have it, the

Great Unknown. We are not altogether pleased with the winding up of the story in St. Ronan's Well. We should prefer to have the honorable Francis Tyerell happily married to the amiable Clara Mowbray; and the villain Etherington meet his merited punishment from the hands of his in jured brother. There are, however, so many beauties throughout the work, that it will be read with much pleasure and Cheraw Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"The most accomplished parliamentary orator on this floor is Henry Clay, and most influential ; always selfed, prepared for the occasion, adroit, persuasive, vehement, severe, conciliatory, just as circustances require. Mr. Liv ingston utters himself with difficulty, but abounds in good ideas, and is at times very able. One of the keenest and clearest minds in the house belongs to Philip P. Barbour, who seldom speaks, and is always heard with attention. Mr. Mercer possesses wonderful fecundity of utterance, displays a great deal of research, but has not a good voice or a very forcible manner. I have heard his speaking compared to that of a very well bred, but voluble woman in a drawing room. Few speakers give more entertainment than old Judge Livermore, whose plain, manly and humorous remarks go straight to the subject, and are often full of force. His speeches are generally very short. Mr. Webster speaks sense, aims at no ornament, but is able at repartee, and is heard with the greatest deference.

Commercial Advertiser.

Bishop ENGLAND.

An honorary Dinner has been given at Augusta, in Georgia, to the Right Rev. Bishop England, of the Catholic Church, who delivered, after his health was toasted, an eloquent address, followed by this sentiment : " The citizens of Augustakind, courteous and hospitable, may they continue to be what they are, anxious for the discovery of truth, eager to fulfil that first precept of Heaven, of which they have full evidence, Love one another."-

Congress.—In the senate, on Monday, Mr. Macon, (of North-Carolina) offered a joint resolution, which was laid on the table, for an adjournment of congress on the fourth day of May.

Time, is for young men to gather knowledge, old men to use it; and assure yourself, that no man gives a fairtensive slave trade, fed and carried on er account of his time, than he that makes it his daily duty to make himself better.

UNITED STATES' LAWS

tricts, in the State of Illinois.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and B Representatives of the United Sta-fenerica in Congress assembled, That a

Washington, March 16, 1824. Approved ; JAMES MONROE

AN ACT to repeal, in part, an act, entitled " As act to lessen the compensation for March Clerks and Attorneys, in the cases there mentioned

lowance of daily compensations to M Clerks and Attorneys, in the Districts in midse mentioned, be, and the same hereby is, repeated; and that there hereafter be allowed to the Marshals, Clerks and Attorneys, for said dis the same daily compensation as is alle the same officers in other districts. Approved: Washington, March 10, 1824

AN ACT to change the terms of the District Court of the United States for the Kentuc

E IT ENACTED by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of Associate in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the sessions of the Dis in each year, instead of the terms now appe-

SEC, 2. And be it further enacted, That all a tions, process, pleas and suits, returnable to t term of said court, heretofore appointed to I holden in April next, shall stand adjourned an continued over to the May term, next appoints by this act, and shall be as effectual in law as he said April term had not been abolis Approved : Washington, March 24, 18

AN ACT to authorise the employing of our tain assistants in the General Land Office.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and Bases of the United States of the United States of the United States of the Ireasury be, and he is hereby, authorised to employ in the General Land Office, for a land not exceeding twelve months, one as draughtsman and two colorers, for the pe of completing the maps directed to be made a resolution of the Senate of the United State passed on the twenty-eighth day February, thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Approved: Washington, March 24, 18 To all whom it may concern!

BOUT the year 1786, Gen. Rutherford, the A a citizen of Rowan county, and a met of the Legislature at that time from said con in order to accommodate his constituents, bru on from the Secretary's office a great a ber of State Grants, of which a number yet main on hand, having never been called for a taken up. Those concerned, will call at the office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, where the titles are carolinian, in Salisbury, where the titles are now deposited; and by pa ing the fees due thereon, may take poss One Tract granted to William Allison acres, lying on Lamboth's creek;
One do. Zachariah Adams, 481 acres, joinin
Thomas Jones, William Roberts, &c.

One do. William Anderson, 200 do. lying o Hunting creek; One do. John Allen, 30 do. lying on Cul

One do. William Brown, 400 do. lying Duck and Third creeks; 100 do. lying One do. Nicholas Beaver, 100 do. lying o Cold Water creek; One do. Peter Beam, 280 do. lying on Han

One do John Bussley, 106 do. lying on soul side Yadkin river; One do. Andrew Cochran, 198 do. lying

Mill creek, waters of cold water;
One do. George Davidson, 1463 do. lying on
Davidson's creek;
One do. Jacob Dice, 695 do. lying on Abbott's

One do. Robert Harkness, 292 do. lying Duck creek and I Ell; One do. Jonathan Jones, 500 do. lying Cabin Creek

Do, do. 320 do. lying on do. One do. Samuel Lowry, 263 dc. lyin Hunting creek; One do. David Logan, 175 do. lying on win's creek ; One do. Samuel M'Collum, 400 d

Hunting creek; One do. Richard Moore, 140 do. lying on be sides Yadkin river; Carter's Creek : One do. Heirs of William Newner, 200 d

lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek; One do. Michael Pitter, 640 do. lying on the waters of Lick creek ; -

Rocky creek;
One do, James Russell; 260 do, lying on he sides Ellis' creek;
One do, James Smith, 200 do, lying on the north side Yadkin river;

One do. John Scott, 1604 do, joining Abra Erwin; One do, William Smith, 50 do. lying on the

One do. John Summers, 400 do. lying on featt

One do. Edward Williams, 300 do. lying One do, Abraham Welty, 77 do. lying Bear creek.