

THE MUSE.

FROM THE WESTERN RESERVE CHRONICLE. Sir, Mr. Editor, I wish You'd let me place a little dish Of honest wisdom and good nature, In some shy corner of your paper.

It is this: I wonder why you editors Unite in making such a buzz About the Presidential jacket, And fill the nation with your racket!

One is for Adams, one for Clay, A third says Clinton's good as they: Jackson's the man a number bellow, And others cry, Calhoun's the fellow.

You of the quill begin the noise, And wake up all the country boys; And then we have it, whips and cracks on, I'm for Clinton, I'm for Jackson.

'Come, here's the jacket, which shall wear it? 'Clay, Jackson, Clin'—stop boys, you'll tear it, 'Which will the garment sit the best on? 'Ah! that indeed, and that's the question.'

Now let me ask you editors, What good d'ye 'spose this clamor does? Will you live grander, dress the nicer, Be richer, or one whit the wiser; Have better bread, or cheese, or cider, Or even get one more subscriber!

From all your papers it appears, You've set the nation by the ears; All are alive, and nothing's doing But running, planning, crossing, wooing.

Now dinners, toasts, and much parade, And caucuses in midnight shade, And wicked plans, that ne'er were laid, And hopes, which will at length be kill'd, And promises, (not soon fulfill'd) Engross the talk of man and maid, And patriot folks of every grade, From him that won't, to him that can be paid.

Our congress too, we here may note, And legislature are afloat; Some to their friends are papers sending, And some the constitution mending— And on this subject greatly bent, They quite forget with what intent, And on what business they were sent, And bawl about the president.

THE NONEGAY.

I'll pull a bunch of buds and flowers, And tie a ribbon round them, If you'll but think in your lonely hours, Of the sweet little girl that bound them.

I'll cut the earliest that put forth, And those that last the longest; And the bud, that boasts the fairest birth, Shall cling to the stem that's strongest.

I've run about the garden walks, And searched among the dew, sir; These fragrant flowers, these tender stalks, I've plucked them all for you, sir.

So here's your bunch of buds and flowers, And here's a ribbon round them; And here, to cheer your sudden'd hours, Is the sweet little girl that bound them.

A SHORT IMPROMPTU.....to JOHN Long. When a man has mix'd in the caucus throng, And has been a conspirator, John, long, 'Tis hard, whether they be right or wrong, To shun their influence, John, long; Though constituents sing another song, Than warble your caucus notes, John, long; Let your voice be heard both loud and strong, Since you don't represent them, you know, John, long.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL GAZETTE. A PROPOSAL. To the Ladies on behalf of Newspapers. This folio of four pages, happy work! Which not even critics criticize; that holds Inquisitive attention, while I read, Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair, Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break.

A young lady observed to me, last Friday evening, that, when she omitted to read the daily papers, she felt as if she had lost just so much knowledge, and had been deprived of an opportunity of knowing what was going on round her. This remark arrested my attention, and led me to reflect on the great advantages which lie open to the female, as well as the male sex, in the columns of a newspaper; and especially in such of them as present, besides the primary matter of intelligence, literary information. Many ladies, I know, are constantly reading gazettes; but I would wish it to be as universal a practice with them as it is with us, and should be glad that every female would experience similar feelings with the estimable lady above mentioned, when she allows a day to pass without reading the paper.

The advantages of such recreation, I should suppose, would present themselves to every mind after a little reflection; but, as some of my fair readers may think more cavalierly of me,

and of course, expect me to be more devoted to their interests, if I should take the trouble to mention a few, I will show myself ready on this, as on every other occasion, to gratify them to the full extent of my humble powers. (Loud cheering.)

And first, ladies, you would acquire by a uniform perusal of newspapers a knowledge of what is going on in the world. Without intimacy with the sole vehicle of "every day report," you are ignorant of the affairs transpired or acting throughout the busy globe, and thus debar yourselves from the pleasure which always arises from an interest in great, and an acquaintance with trivial matters. I fear there are many readers, even among professional paper readers, who, like their own skimming-ladles, take off the scum;

"Houses in ashes, and the fall of stocks, Births, deaths, and marriages"—but leave the very essence and marrow untouched. Many ladies there are—aye—I blush to say many men too—who know not the origin, or present condition of the feuds in Greece—in Spain—France; who know not what the Holy Alliance is, or what is its object, and least ('I love' equally well with the author of St. Roman's Well, 'an expression that is not hackneyed,') lastly, I say, are ignorant of the locality, design, or advantages of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

Sure they might know that 'tis pleasant through the loopholes to retreat to peep, &c. Now, I do not like to see ladies too much interested in all public concerns. I would not encourage a band of American ladies to issue out against the Turks—or even supply the Grecian fleet with cables twisted from their own fair tresses; I should call a lady a bore (pardon the use of this ungrainly word, but it is better than *bas bleux*) if she declaimed on the policy of acknowledging the independence of Southern America, or Hayti, or searched into the principles of the aforesaid alliance, and weighed them in her political scales, or even read the discussion on the tariff—all these are extremes which might as well be avoided.

On the presidential question, if a lady will moderately favor Mr. Adams, I should not be disgusted, but I should be sorry to catch any one reading political discussions on the general subject. But I grow garrulous, and am digressing.

Secondly, General knowledge, such as is circulated by "the herald of a noisy world"—news from all nations lumbering at his back," to wit, the newspaper, gives you your fair standing in company. For ladies who cannot converse on the general topics of the day through ignorance of them, have to endure a weight of confusion and labor in sustaining a conversation, which may be calculated, perhaps, to be, in comparison with those who are in some measure stocked, as twenty to one. It is not the easiest thing in the world for a gentleman, who is in the habit of finding his fellow-metropolitans versed in the popular topics, to furnish matter for his *tete a tete* with ladies who know nothing of them.

The lady is consequently at a stand—the man is out of his forte; and if he should not have remarked the weather, or visited lately the theatre or church—these inexhaustible themes so interdicted, how dreadful the situation of the unfortunate couple! Then comes the long silence—the stupid look—the racking memory, and at last the sudden and sheepish departure after an half hour's silence. Who would not rather read a volume of papers than be once put to this stand? When the bare mention of La Fayette—Prince Hohenlo—Canton Supercargo, &c. &c. would introduce and maintain a lively talk. So that justice to yourselves and to those gentlemen who have not the gift of sustaining miscellaneous conversation at such great odds, calls loudly that you should always come into company well informed on the passing events of the day.

But the most important, and I hope the most influential motive, I have reserved to be mentioned last; it is—that the papers which give attention to literary matters are calculated to keep up a taste for your former studies, excite in you a great relish for belles-lettres, and are a constant source of learning. I am somewhat singular in my views of this subject. I have no objection to, but I am not superabundantly delighted with *femmes savantes*. There can be such beings as too wise females; though over wise men are impossibilities. A thorough acquaintance with history—a knowledge of general literature, just enough

to prevent ignorance on any moderate subject, without being deeply imbued in all its varieties, skill in the French and English languages alone, and as many ornamental accomplishments as she may choose to learn, would constitute a sufficiently learned female; beyond this, studies are too masculine and will complicate that character to the mind and deportments.

Understand me then, ladies, if you please, to mean, that gazettes, partly literary are calculated to impart ample knowledge on general abstruse subjects. You should know for instance the meaning of craniology; it is a capital subject for your jokes, and merits the sting of your ridicule; and may have the same of Dr. Gall, to pun with, or add bitterness to your sarcasm; but do not advance beyond this—never feel a kull or examine bumps; your scepticism might fall an easy prey to so romantic a science, and once enveloped in this black art you may go on until you will credit fish showers; I must also renounce any such thing as female Wiser parties. A wish to render this proposal likely to be read by those to whom it is addressed, and not an exhaustion of reasons for their compliance, induces me now to conclude. Be assured that every part of the paper even these neglected columns which direct us where we may obtain

roses for the cheeks And lilies for the brows of faded age, Teeth for the pathless, ringlets for the bald, Nectarious canopies, Olympian dews, Sermons, and city feasts, and favorite airs"—is productive of benefits to all sorts of readers. I am serious, my esteemed friends, in recommending to you the regular perusal of some public print, although I have become animated a little by the sober voice of evidence, from the thought that I was addressing you. Despise not then the gazette as too humble, too homely, or too common a source of instruction. In its diversified contents you will find a better adaptation to your mental necessities, than in all the novels, poems, magazines and reviews in the world.

MERCUTIO. CHRISTIANITY. We are glad to find in the celebrated work of a great metaphysician, M. de Gerando, whose *History of Philosophy* is now re-printing at Paris, such sentiments as the following; which are not always expected from writers on the dangerous science of Ontology. "The gospel explained to us the deep mystery of our nature and destiny, and revealed to us the transitory character of the present life, and the sublimity and origin of our future prospects. It gave to us a perfect code of morals, which sanctifies all the social ties, purifies the natural affections, console and supports us in adversity, rewards us for every sacrifice, and inspires the most complete and generous forgetfulness of self.*** It breathes into the heart of each individual, and into the common frame of society, the new living principle of love to God and man. Distracted with agonizing doubts, and crushed to the earth with a load of sorrows, the human race received with transport the revelation of this divine doctrine, which satisfied all their wishes, removed all uncertainties, and opened to the virtuous and the wretched the most encouraging prospects.*** Such a system carried, as it were, in its effects internal evidence of its heavenly origin. Here was also this distinct and peculiar blessing in the christian dispensation, that it was not an ideal dispensation, that it was not an exclusive gift confined in its distribution to a select few, but addressed itself freely and equally to all. In its nature, it was a common privilege, as large and general as the air. It even looked with a sort of partiality upon the poor and the humble, took by the hand such persons as the world had abandoned, visited the most obscure dwellings and caressed little children with peculiar fondness."

SPLENDID CHURCH. The Montreal papers state that preparations are making to erect a magnificent Roman Catholic Cathedral, surpassing in splendor and magnitude any ecclesiastical edifice on the continent of North America. It will be strictly and purely gothic, after the best models extant, and will hold ten thousand worshippers, and cost four hundred thousand dollars. Its length is to be 253 feet—breadth 132, with two towers in front, each 200 feet in height, and it is to have seven altars, the high altar at the east, behind which is to be a great window 32 feet by 46.

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE, Charlotte, May 7, 1824.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkeys, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Carriages, Conchees, Landaus, Phetons, Barouches, Landaullets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE, Charlotte, March 1, 1824.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work. Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms. SAM'L LANDERS, Salisbury, April 26, 1824.

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission. P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

Mansion Hotel.

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. February 24, 1824.

LATEST FASHIONS.

From Philadelphia. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not. THOMAS V. CANON, Salisbury, April 19, 1824.

To all whom it may concern!

ABOUT the year 1786, Gen. Rutherford, then a citizen of Rowan county, and a member of the Legislature at that time from said county, in order to accommodate his constituents, brought on from the Secretary's office a great number of State Grants, of which a number yet remain on hand, having never been called for or taken up. Those concerned, will call at the office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, where the titles are now deposited; and by paying the fees due thereon, may take possession.

- One Tract granted to William Allison, for 232 acres, lying on Lambeth's creek; One do. Zachariah Adams, 48 1/2 acres, joining Thomas Jones, William Roberts, &c. One do. William Anderson, 200 do. lying on Hunting creek; One do. John Allen, 30 do. lying on Cub creek; One do. William Brown, 400 do. lying on Duck and Third creeks; One do. Peter Beam, 280 do. lying on Hunting creek; One do. John Bussley, 106 do. lying on south side Yadkin river; One do. Andrew Cochran, 198 do. lying on Mill creek, waters of cold water; One do. George Davidson, 146 1/2 do. lying on Davidson's creek; One do. Jacob Dice, 695 do. lying on Abbott's creek; One do. Robert Harkness, 292 do. lying on Duck creek and I Ell; One do. Jonathan Jones, 500 do. lying on Cabin Creek; Do. do. 320 do. lying on do. One do. Samuel Lowry, 263 do. lying on Hunting creek; One do. David Logan, 175 do. lying on Erwin's creek; One do. Samuel McCallum, 400 do. lying on Hunting creek; One do. Richard Moore, 140 do. lying on both sides Yadkin river; One do. William McDaniel, 92 do. lying on Carter's Creek; One do. Heirs of William Newner, 200 do. lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek; One do. Michael Pitter, 640 do. lying on the waters of Lick creek; One do. Richard Parker, 150 do. lying on Rocky creek; One do. James Russell, 260 do. lying on both sides Ellis' creek; One do. James Smith, 200 do. lying on the north side Yadkin river; One do. John Scott, 160 1/2 do. joining Abram Erwin; One do. William Smith, 50 do. lying on the waters of Third creek; One do. John Summers, 400 do. lying on fourth and fifth creeks; One do. Edward Williams, 300 do. lying on Reedy creek; One do. Abraham Welty, 77 do. lying on Bear creek.

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

AN ACT extending the term of pensions, granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds, or casualties, received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pensions of all persons, who now are in the receipt thereof, under the provisions of the following laws of the United States, or either of them, to wit: an act passed March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States;" and an act passed April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from the captures and salvage, made by the private armed vessels of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years, from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively: Provided, however, That the said pensions shall alone be paid from the proceeds of the private pension fund, so called, and without recourse to the United States for any deficiency, (should such occur,) which may hereafter arise thereon: And provided further, That no pension shall be paid to any such widow after her intermarriage, nor to any orphan children of such officer, seaman, or marines, after they shall have attained the age of sixteen years.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate. Washington, April 9, 1824. Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT confirming certain acts of James Miller, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the official acts and proceedings of James Miller, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, from the third day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to the third day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, be, and the same are hereby, declared to have the same validity, force, and effect, as if the said James Miller had been duly appointed and commissioned, for and during the said term, by the President of the United States, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas; and he is hereby authorized to have and receive the same salary, pay and emoluments, as he would by law have been entitled, during the same period, to receive, if he had been so appointed and commissioned as aforesaid. Approved: Washington, April 9, 1824.

AN ACT to change the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the State of Ohio, and one of the terms of the Circuit Court in Kentucky.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the district of Ohio, instead of the time now fixed by law, shall be held on the second Monday of July next; and thereafter on the first Mondays in January and June, in each year; and the District Court of the United States, in and for said district shall hereafter be held on the Mondays next succeeding the times herein fixed for holding the Circuit Court. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the next Fall term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, be commenced and held on the second Monday in October next, in lieu of the first Monday in November: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to extend to, or embrace, any other or future term of the said Circuit Court, than the next November term, as aforesaid. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all recognizances, process, suits, and proceedings, of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, commenced or pending in either of said courts, shall be returned to, proceeded in, and determined at, the terms herein provided for, in the same manner as if the time of holding said Courts had not been changed. Approved: Washington, April 22, 1824.

Land and Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to settle his business, offers for sale, on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, containing by survey, 69 1/2 acres; part of which land is covered with fine timber, and about fourteen acres of excellent meadow ground; the balance is cleared and under cultivation. Also, another tract, lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies convenient to the mills of Peter Baringer, Daniel Verble, and Jacob Fisher. Also, a negro boy, about eight years of age, and his sister about six; an excellent new wagon and harness, for 4 horses; also, another wagon, which has been somewhat used. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, may call at any time and judge for themselves. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. JOHN BEARD, sen. Salisbury, May 12, 1824. 61*10 N. B. Part of the above 69 1/2 acres are in Town Lots.

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY. COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin vs. John McDaniel. Original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro, on the first Monday in August next, and reply and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand. Test: R. MARLIN, c. c. 1824.