

THE MUSE.

REAL BORROWS.

He best can point them, who has felt them most... 'Tis not the loud, obstreperous grief, but rudely daimors for relief...

HONESTY NOT THE BEST POLICY.

Ever sought I knew of this world's treasure, Its tempting stores or tempting pleasures, My good instructors always taught me...

HONOURABLE.

If one have served thee, tell the deed to many; Hast thou served many, tell it not to any.

Better to sit in Freedom's hall, With a cold damp flag and mouldering wall, Than to bend the neck, and to bow the knee...

The world is but an opera show, We come, look round, and then go.

ADAM'S SLEEP.

He laid him down and slept—and from his side A woman in her maid's beauty rose. Dazzled & charmed he called that woman 'bride'...

Ever yet her child has drawn its earliest breath, A mother's love begins—it glows till death. Lives before off—with death out flies, but seems...

EPITAPH.

What thou art reading o'er my bones, I've often read on other stones; And others soon shall read of thee...

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

It appears by the American papers, that a Colonel Symmes, has proposed to the president to discover a new world, and has demanded a squadron for the purpose. This terra incognita he maintains to be situated within our globe...

perversion, Subterranea as not strictly accurate, the country being rather within than beneath our own, on which account it was finally resolved to term it Interrepa.

When the Saracens and Moors, in the 8th Century, invaded and devastated the rich and beautiful provinces of Spain, they were commanded by a General whose name was Tarif—who had but one eye.

TO MAKE BRAN BREAD.

To four pounds of best household flour, put two table spoonfuls of small beer yeast, and half a pint of warm water; let it stand two hours in a warm place.

To remove the Turp-flavor from Milk or Butter. Dissolve a little nitre in spring water, which keep in a bottle, and put a small tea-spoon full into eight gallons of milk when warm from the cow.

Ladies take warning—The Berkshire (Mass.) Star, says that a man of the name of Sewall F. Mack, who had for the last six months been teaching a school in Tyringham eloped on the 9th inst. with a young lady, leaving his wife behind.

From the Carlisle Gazette.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, President of Dickinson College, has tendered his resignation to the board of trustees. He has been impelled to this course, we understand, in consequence of his declining health, which was occasioned by a paralytic stroke that he received a few years since.

The Petersburg Republican, of the 27th ult. contains an advertisement signed by six gentlemen as "managers," notifying "there will be a tea party at City Pt. this evening," and that "gentlemen wishing to subscribe can do so in the evening."

Extract from a Pamphlet recently published in this city, entitled, "The Two Americas, Great Britain, and the Holy Alliance."

"Led by the common infatuation which pervades our country, to bestow more attention to foreign affairs than on what most intimately and seriously concerns us, it may not be useless to bestow a few thoughts on home concerns, from which our first free government has been for forty years so much diverted, as not to have even a department for home affairs.

Governor Cass, of Michigan, has, by proclamation, directed the Members of the Legislative Council of that Territory to assemble at Detroit on the first Monday of June next.

The location of the new College in Connecticut, to be called "Washington College," is fixed at Hartford.

DEWITT CLINTON

After having laid the foundation of one of the greatest and most gigantic improvements of the age; after having, for fourteen years, devoted "all the energies of his soul, and all the resources of his capacious mind, to the accomplishment of the mighty work, this gentleman has been, in one of those moments of madness which God inflicts on those whom he intends to destroy, removed from the office of canal commissioner, by the legislature of New-York!

STAGE MAIL FROM FAYETTEVILLE. The following is the Fayetteville memorial to Congress, for the establishment of a stage-mail from that town to New-por, in Tennessee.

THE MEMORIAL. In consequence of the great and increasing intercourse between the States of Tennessee and North-Carolina, the convenience and better security of the Mail communication, as well as the personal accommodation of the citizens of the respective States, renders it important that the Mail westwardly should be transported in a line of stages.

The intimate connexion which necessarily subsists between the States of Tennessee and North-Carolina, and the ties of family and kindred arising from so large a portion of the original population of Tennessee having emigrated from this State, require that every reasonable facility should be extended to the intercourse between the two states.

The existing arrangement for the transportation of the Mail does not, however, hold out such facilities; and to the foregoing consideration, applicable alike to each State, may be added, on the part of the citizens of North-Carolina, the extent of their titles to Western Lands. The importance of this interest, the relations which it of course gives rise to, and the necessity which often exists for safe and speedy communication on subjects connected with it, make it desirable that more convenient opportunities for that purpose should be afforded, than are now attainable.

The security of the mail, it seems to be admitted, is more effectually attained by transportation in stages, than by any other mode; while at the same time, the adoption of this course greatly promotes the accommodation of the citizen in the way of personal intercourse. The advantage of the proposed arrangement would be very considerable, not to the two states more particularly interested merely, but to the United States at large.

and to the medicinal springs of that district, which the contemplated line would pass through, present to your Petitioners an additional reason, why the measure should be carried into effect.

The increased expense of a stage transportation of the present Western Mail from Fayetteville to Asheville, it is believed, would be inconsiderable, if any. The Horse Mail, which now leaves this place, once a week, swing to the increased circulation of Newspapers, is become too large to be carried in that way, and will soon, in any event, require another mode of conveyance.

Your Petitioners, in suggesting this route, would disclaim the idea of seeking any undue preference to their own individual interest, or of entertaining a belief that in adjusting the details of the proposed route, any considerations would influence its location, but the sole aim to afford the greatest public convenience to the largest number of those who are to be more immediately benefited by the measure.

Fayetteville is situated on the main Northern and Southern stage road, and that Mail arrives and departs daily in Stages:

Fayetteville, is a Distributing Post-Office, and the only one on the line between Petersburg, Virginia, and Augusta, Georgia; thus presenting by its central situation, a convenient point for the termination of this line:

Letters directed from Charleston to Cheraw (and so vice versa) first arrive at this place by the Charleston Mail Stage, via Godfrey's Ferry, and are sent to Cheraw by the Columbia and Camden Mail Stage.

The distance between Fayetteville and Newport is about 296 miles, through a thickly settled and abundant country, which distance might be accomplished in stages conveniently in six or seven days. From this place and by this route, travellers from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and the upper part of Georgia, would have a convenient mode of conveyance or letter communication—To Charleston, by Godfrey's Ferry, in the mail stage, which departs daily; To Washington City, by Raleigh, Petersburg, and Richmond, by daily Stage: To Wilmington, by Mail Stage, three times a week, which Stage runs through in a day: To New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, by the Norfolk Stage, which also arrives three times a week, and performs the distance in three days, and completes the journey, between Fayetteville to New-York, in six days.

In conclusion, as the greater part of the contemplated route would of necessity pass through the upper counties of North-Carolina, a section of country peculiarly identified in its agricultural and commercial interests with this town, and whose views and wishes would not be met by any other direction and termination of the line,—and as through all that distance the line would traverse roads leading to Fayetteville, which the Legislature of North-Carolina have made large and liberal appropriations for improving, and that too, with the avowed intention of facilitating the intercourse between the Western and Eastern sections of the State, and of building up and fostering a large commercial town within its own borders, for the accommodation of its citizens, and the development of its own native resources,—it appears but reasonable, that claims so well founded, ought, in the event of conflicting pretensions, to secure to your Memorialists a decided preference. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt." BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons or persons who shall or may be commissioned, either by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or by any District Judge of the United States, to administer the oath prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," passed on the sixth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred, shall, and may have full power and authority to issue a citation, directed to the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either lives within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, requiring him to appear at the time and place therein mentioned, if he see fit, to shew cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be administered.

AN act giving the consent and sanction of Congress to a certain act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent and sanction of Congress be, and the same are hereby, given to the act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, approved by the Governor of said Territory on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act to provide for levying a poll tax."

AN act to alter the times of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in lieu of the times now appointed by law, the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois shall be hereafter holden on the third Mondays in June and November, in each year.

AN act to alter the times of holding the District Court, in the District of Missouri. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court, for the District of Missouri, shall hereafter be held on the first Mondays in March and September, in every year; any thing in any act heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN act making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit: For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows: For Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Turn, on the river Mississippi, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

AN act to procure the necessary Surveys, Plans and Estimates, upon the subject of Roads and Canals. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, to be made of the routes of such Roads and Canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail; designating, in the case of each Canal, what parts may be made capable of deep navigation: the surveys, plans and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

Wrapping Paper. OF a good quality, for sale at this office, some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per room.