

The Muse.

STANZAS.

Where's the man who seeks for fame?
Haste! the laurel give him;
Unfold the scroll and write his name,
'Tis all the grave will leave him.

Where is he who seeks for gold?
Give! let nought annoy it;
When a few brief days are told,
No more can he enjoy it.

Where's the bosom swelled with pride?
Spare! I would not wound it;
For death will twist at eventide,
The very neck it binds it.

Where's the mind on pleasure bent?
Pour a double measure—
Health and life to-morrow spent,
Gone will be the treasure.

On finding a pair of Shoes in the Bed of a Lady.

Well may suspicion shake its head,
Well may Clarinda's spouse be jealous,
When the dear wanton takes to bed
Her very shoes—because they are fellows.

Moral and Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: It gives me much pleasure to see a part of your paper devoted to the moral and religious improvement of your readers. Men may be well informed on political and historical subjects,—they may have greatly distinguished themselves by their literary and scientific attainments, and yet this information be extremely imperfect on one subject, and that, too, the most interesting ever addressed to man; the subject connected with his existence in a future world. I send you an extract from a communication of "the Prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions." The cause of missions and that of christianity, or genuine religion, are believed, by thousands, to be indissolubly connected. I shall only add, that what Dr. Johnson said on another occasion can, with the strictest propriety, be applied to the subsequent extract; viz: "The critic ought to read it for its eloquence; the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety."

Yours, &c.

L.

1. Christianity is designed for the religion of the whole human race.—This is manifest on every page of the New Testament; and there is not a syllable which bears a contrary import. The spirit of the Gospel is universal love. It makes no distinction of age or sex, of rank or condition, of nation or of color.

2. The character and circumstances of the heathen prove their need of the Gospel. Their general character, as it was 1800 years ago, is drawn with frightful accuracy, and in all its shades of guilt by the great Missionary to the Gentiles, in the first chapter of his epistle to the Romans. And the populous nations of the pagan world maintain substantially the same character now. They as really need the gospel as the Greeks and Romans did 1800 years ago. The commission given to Paul by Christ himself, (Acts 26, 18) implies beyond all possibility of denial, or evasion, that, without the Gospel, the nations of the earth would remain in the grossest moral darkness, in a state of alienation from God, of the remission of their sins. In regard to temporal things, they are degraded, oppressed, rendered poor and wretched by their vices, and subjected to the domination of sinful passions; but their temporal sufferings would hardly deserve to be mentioned here, did they not furnish an awful exhibition of the tendency of human depravity, and did they not suggest melancholy forebodings with respect to that future state, for which the only actual preparation is a continually descending progress in guilt and turpitude.

3. Wherever christianity has been introduced, it has proved an unspeakable benefit. The state of society has been immediately altered for the better. An elevated standard of morality has been framed. Multitudes have been actuated by a principle of enlarged benevolence. The female sex has been raised from its previous degradation. The people generally have been taught to think, and reason, and act, like immortal beings. Schools have been established; equitable laws have been enacted and administered; the hand of violence has been restrained; industry has prevailed; and science has greatly improved the condition of all classes of the community. God has been worshipped as a holy, gracious, and merciful being. Intercourse has been established between earth and heaven; and the sanctified spirit has been prepared for its everlasting residence in the mansions of the blessed.

4. The Gospel has been conveyed to heathen nations hitherto by missionaries only; nor is there any reason to suppose, that it will ever be conveyed in any other way. The efficacy of this method has been proved by a series of experiments, reaching from the time of Christ's ascension to the present day.

5. Gratitude for the Gospel received by our barbarous ancestors, from the hands of missionaries, urges that we should make the most suitable acknowledgment in our power, by sending the same glorious inheritance to those who have, at present, no part in it.

6. The people of the United States are more able than those of any other country, to make great and vigorous exertions in this cause. They sustain fewer public burdens; they possess a more abundant country; they witness more clearly the purifying and most powerful effects of the Gospel; and they possess, at least, equal facilities with any other people, for gaining access to the most distant nations. The possession of these great and peculiar public blessings imposes correspondent obligations. We know the sweets of liberty, of good government, of well regulated society, of industry, and social intercourse, and mental cultivation. All these things have been conferred upon us by that religion which will infallibly impart the same thing wherever it is received in its purity.

7. The success of modern missions should excite to increased activity.—Within a few years past, the triumphs of the cross have been signal. They have proved the presence and favor of God as fully as any miracles could do. In India, proud and bigoted Brahmins have yielded to the power of divine truth; many converted Hindoos are now preaching the Gospel to their countrymen; and Christian churches have been formed in the heart of the heathen world. The transformed Hottentots and Bushmen of southern Africa, and the christianized negroes of Sierra Leone, have convinced hundreds of intelligent witnesses, that the simple preaching of Christ and him crucified, can accomplish wonders in the moral renovation of man in the most hopeless circumstances. In the islands of the South Sea a change has been effected, which far surpasses any thing which the most sanguine friends of christianity had anticipated, within so short a period. Among the Indians of our own wilderness, the same glorious process has been commenced, and the most happy results have been experienced. The proofs of all this and much more are irresistible. For nearly 30 years, men of great intelligence, probity, public and private virtue, and general benevolence, have gratuitously, cheerfully, perseveringly, and at the expense of many sacrifices, attended frequent meetings to conduct the missionary concerns of large societies, and have felt themselves cheered, invigorated, and abundantly rewarded for all their care and responsibility, by what appeared to them the unquestionable success of their labors. Are these men deceived? Are their public and deliberate statements to be discredited by the hundredth rumour from the original story, which was very probably itself a falsehood? When Mr. Wilberforce stands up in the metropolis of the British empire, and in the presence of assembled thousands, exultingly gives thanks to God for the glorious display of his power and grace in the conversion of whole communities, does he speak concerning a subject of which he is entirely ignorant? Does this illustrious benefactor of his species engage in wild and fruitless enterprises? Let the history of the slave trade answer. Are his intelligence and his judgment questioned? Look at his influence with the British public. How was it acquired and how sustained? Does any man suspect his integrity, or his piety? Not an individual to whom his character is known; and who is ignorant of it, either in Europe or America?

8. The example of missionaries, who have finished their course with the advice of Elliot and Brainerd, of Swartz and Martyn, of Johnson and Ward? They knew by actual residence among pagans, how awful a calamity it is to be without God, and without hope in the world. Their conduct spoke the language of their hearts.—They thought no object too dear to be abandoned that they might themselves preach the gospel to the heathen. The example of the Apostles brings us the same conclusion. Not a single reason can be assigned why Paul should have submitted to so many toils and dangers, for the sake of making known the will of his Lord, which does not oblige the ministers of the present day to encounter similar toils and dangers for the same glorious end. The example of one who was greater than

countryman, now an eminent merchant of Calcutta, joins in the same declaration, and adds in a recent letter, that there is an "increase of labor and an increase of effect." Are such men to be believed or not?

9. Within a few years past, there has been a vast increase in the number of fields already open for missionary labor. The course of things seems changed in this respect. Formerly it was difficult to obtain a hearing from any tribe of heathens; now many tribes stretch out their imploring hands, and utter the importunate cry, send us teachers; proclaim to us the message from God. There is no doubt, that good men can find employment among the heathen as fast as they can be sent forth. Schools can be established as fast as the teachers can be furnished. Bibles, school books, and tracts can be printed and disseminated, as fast as the funds can be supplied. There need be no apprehension, that too abundant resources will be placed at the disposal of missionary societies. Here it should be added, that the variety of operations is so great, that no benevolent man can help finding some object with which he will be peculiarly gratified. Does he delight to behold the messenger of God, having burst through the barriers of a strange language, wave his hand to a concourse of heathen auditors, and make known to them, in their own tongue, that proclamation of mercy, which brought the angels down from their celestial habitations? Let him turn his eyes to Bombay, to Ceylon, to the Sandwich Islands, to the American forests. Does he contemplate with pleasure, multitudes of children rescued from hereditary ignorance, placed in schools where the sublime truths of the gospel are taught, and the gross and ridiculous fictions of their mythology exploded? Let him visit Bombay and Ceylon.—Or does he imagine to himself, as a delightful picture, could it be realized, the infant savage taken by the hand of benevolence, and reared into the industrious citizen, the intelligent friend, the enlightened patriot, the well instructed Christian! This process he will find to be going on as a matter of fact, and his own contribution may easily help it forward. Is he fond of reading? and does he regard the press as a mighty engine, by which, under the favor of God, the face of the world is to be changed? He is reminded that mission presses at Bombay, the Sandwich Islands, and Malta, are issuing school books and tracts, and may continue to issue them, till all the children in the countries with which their missions hold intercourse, shall possess ample means of intellectual and moral improvement.

Exhortations for the benefit of the heathen have a powerful tendency to promote religion among ourselves. This has been most amply proved in the course of Divine Providence, and needs no illustration. We have sent abroad some of our most beloved countrymen and countrywomen, who have cheerfully undertaken to bear the burden and heat of the day. Shall they be deserted? Have we not bound ourselves by the most sacred pledges to sustain them in their labor? Shall these pledges be forgotten? Shall we not rather rekindle the zeal of our absent brethren by the alacrity of our own services; and enable them to increase their efforts by sending them powerful and often repeated reinforcements? We pray thy kingdom come. To repeat this prayer, and withhold countenance and aid from the only means by which the kingdom of God will be generally established among men, is a glaring inconsistency, and may be expected to provoke the displeasure of our heavenly Father.

10. The example of missionaries, who have finished their course with the advice of Elliot and Brainerd, of Swartz and Martyn, of Johnson and Ward? They knew by actual residence among pagans, how awful a calamity it is to be without God, and without hope in the world. Their conduct spoke the language of their hearts.—They thought no object too dear to be abandoned that they might themselves preach the gospel to the heathen. The example of the Apostles brings us the same conclusion. Not a single reason can be assigned why Paul should have submitted to so many toils and dangers, for the sake of making known the will of his Lord, which does not oblige the ministers of the present day to encounter similar toils and dangers for the same glorious end. The example of one who was greater than

the Apostles, comprises within itself the force of a thousand arguments.—His labors, during his personal ministry, were those of a missionary to the house of Israel, and in this character he went about doing good, and manifesting his glory to the people. When the same divine personage had finished the work of redemption, and had risen from the dead, he gave his parting injunction to his followers, Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature: a command not limited to any age or nation, but binding till it shall have been absolutely and perfectly obeyed.

THE SABBATH.

How lovely is the Sabbath! how rich are the hours of this hallowed day. The hum of industry breaks not in upon its peaceful moments, for retirement and rest.—The christian, abstracted from the labyrinth of business and worldly bustle and contention, enjoys, amid these holy hours, an unspeakable felicity; he awakes in the morning with new views and feelings, he looks abroad and sees nature smiling in undisturbed repose, he sees God around him, he is sensible of his omnipresence, he beholds him in the gently rustling leaf, in the radiant beams which usher with such effulgent beauty from the orient horizon; and while he

"Looks thro' nature up to nature's God," his affections become enkindled, and those emotions are excited, which qualify him for the devotions, the duties and the enjoyments of this consecrated day; he goes to the sanctuary with that holy fervour, that pious zeal, which should characterize a soldier of Christ, and prove his attachment to his cause; he takes his seat and offers his secret ejaculation; he realizes that the Lord is in his holy temple; he joins in the prayers and praises which are borne to heaven on devotion's breath, with emotions correspondent to those important services; he listens to the instructions which are founded upon, and drawn from the sacred scriptures, with understanding and with profit; he returns to his habitation and finds himself advancing in the holy and divine life; he carries the instructions of this holy day, with his pious feelings, through the week, which contribute a salutary influence amid the din of business, by imposing a powerful restraint on the propensities of his nature, and by exciting him to the discharge of every incumbent duty. It is thus the christian spends his Sabbaths, which are like mile-stones reminding him that he is constantly drawing nearer his journey's end—the heaven of glorious rest.

GERMANY.

Professor Grinthalen, of Munich, has published the Third Part of an Essay on the inhabitants of the Moon. He undertakes to show, that the vegetation on the Moon's surface extends to 55 degrees of south latitude, and 65 degrees north latitude; that indications of the existence of living beings are found from 50 degrees north latitude to 37 degrees south latitude; and that there are appearances of artificial causes altering the surface. The author infers that there are artificial roads in various directions; and he also describes a great colossal edifice, resembling our cities on the most fertile part near the Moon's equator.

Christian Observer, Sept. 1824.

WANT OF LEISURE.

(Bunzlau, in Silesia).—It was Sunday morning, and men, women and children were seated or stretched in the sun before their doors. "Why don't you go to church?" I called to a young white headed rogue who was basking himself, apparently half asleep, along a stone bench. "I have no time," was the reply; and he turned himself again to his repose.

[Tour in Germany.]

A circumstance of a novel kind occurred at St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, last week. A youthful couple presented themselves at the altar to be married. The bridegroom performed his part of the ceremony with due propriety, but when the consent of the bride was required, she remained silent, and the earnest persuasion of all the party could not induce her to speak. They were of course dismissed. On the following day, however, they presented themselves again; the capricious lady had then recovered her speech, and after a suitable admonition from the clergyman, they were married.

Sale.
ON Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th days of December next, will be sold at the plantation of William C. Love, seven miles east from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river, wharson Smith Blair dec'd. died...between
50 and 60,000 pounds of Seed Cotton;
4 or 5,000 bushels of Corn;
6 or 7,000 pounds of prime corn fed Pork;
the stock of Hogs, which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county; Horses, Cattle, Wagons, and sundry other property belonging to the estate of Smith Blair, dec'd...at a credit of twelve months; bonds and approved security will be required from the purchasers.
All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them; and those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to make payment, as the executors are determined to settle the estate at as early a period as practicable.

JAMES SMITH, Executor.
EZRA ALLENHONG, Executor.
Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824. 9:36

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 32, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.
JA: FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 23

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.
The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.
Salisbury, July 5, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

Store-House at Mocksville, TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.
ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 69

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.
Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.
Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. 27

State of North-Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, October term, A. D. 1824. John Evans and others vs. Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. Original bill. It having heretofore been suggested to us, that Charles Dalton, one of the defendants in this case, hath died; and it appearing to us, that his heirs at law do not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that the heirs at law of the said Charles Dalton, deceased, appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and show cause, if any they have, why they should not be made parties to the suit; otherwise the bill will be taken, pro confesso, as to them, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte against them. Witness John C. Blum, clerk and master of the said court, at office, the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1824.
Copy from the minutes. 6:57
Price \$2 75. JOHN C. BLUM, c. l. k.

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824: Robert Simonton vs. John Alexander; original attachment, returned levied on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear before the next term of the said court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that notice thereof be published three months in the Western Carolinian.
Test: R. SIMONTON, C. l. k.
Price adv. \$4. 3m:37

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824: Robert Simonton vs. John Alexander; original attachment, returned levied on land. It is ordered by the Court that unless the defendant in this suit appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that notice thereof be published three months in the Western Carolinian.
Test: R. SIMONTON, C. l. k.
Price adv. \$4. 3m:37