

The Muse.

SPRING.

When brighter sun and milder skies
Proclaim the opening year
What various sounds of joy arise!

Earth and her thousand voices give
Their thousand notes of praise;
And all who by his merry linn,
To God their offerings raise.

Forth walks the labourer to his toil,
And sees the fresh array
Of verdant clothe the flowery mill,
Along his careless way.

The streams all beautiful and bright,
Reflect the morning sky;
And there with music in his flight
The wild bird soars on high.

Thus like the morning, calm and clear,
That saw the Saviour rise,
The spring of Heaven's eternal year
Shall dawn on earth and skies.

No winter there, no shades of night,
Profane those namons blest,
Where in the happy fields of light,
The weary are at rest.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY.

FROM THE RICHMOND FAMILY VISITOR.
MR. OWEN'S NEW SYSTEM.

It is known to our readers that Mr. Robert Owen, of New Lanark, in Scotland, arrived in this country several months ago, with a view of purchasing the property of the Harmonites, on the Wabash, in Indiana, where he designed to introduce his new system of education into the United States. A short time previous to the close of the late session of Congress, he delivered two lectures in the Hall of Representatives before the President, the Heads of the several Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the members of both Houses of Congress, in which he explained the principles of his system, and specified some of the revolutions which it is destined to produce in the world. In his opinion, all mankind, with the exception of himself, are, and ever have been, in an error respecting human nature. By much reading, reflection, and intercourse with intelligent persons, he has discovered that man is not naturally corrupt—that he is not a moral being, a proper subject of rewards and punishments—that he is altogether a creature of circumstance—and that nothing is necessary but to give a proper direction to circumstances in order to render him wise, virtuous, and happy. This opinion is confirmed by the experiment which has, for several years, been going on at New Lanark, by the infant schools in London and vicinity, which, he says, originated in that establishment; and by all the institutions in Europe for improving the condition of the poor and labouring classes. Finding the state of society, and the established governments in that quarter of the world, too unyielding to dissolve at once before his benevolent schemes, he was desirous of making the experiment subject to the control of public opinion, and which will be more readily transformed into a new empire of peace, intelligence, virtue and felicity. In the course of his lectures in Washington, he exhibited to his audience a model of the arrangements that would be required for a community of five thousand persons: Besides the private dwellings, and buildings for every kind of mechanical operation, it contained lecture rooms, laboratories, chapels, ball and concert rooms, schools, an academy, and university, where it is to be taught that combination of circumstances on which his success depends. In such an establishment, labor will be rendered more efficient; the comforts of life will be enjoyed in such profusion that every temptation to fraud and injustice will be removed—happiness and virtue will prevail—others, beholding its effects, will desert the old system for the new—the example will be followed by multitudes—and thus the whole world will be speedily transformed into a paradise. Such we believe to be a true representation of his theory. It excludes the Bible, of course, as useless and false. The critics may, perhaps, charge it with inconsistency too, in predicting virtue, vice, intelligence, happiness, &c. of beings that are not moral agents, nor the proper subjects of praise or censure. That a considerable degree of success has attended Mr. Owen's experiment at New Lanark, is placed beyond all doubt by the testimony of intelligent travellers. When Professor Griscom visited it, four or five years ago, the village, which had grown entirely out of a manufactory of cotton, presented a neat and interesting appearance. The people, about 2500 in number, appeared cheerful and contented. About 1600 were employed in the mills, the others being mothers occupied in domestic concerns, or children too young for labor. The manufactory close at an early hour; after which the youth and as many of the adults as choose it, repaired to the schools, where each was at liberty to read, write, sing, pipe, or dance, as he happened to be in a grave or merry mood. The laborers were paid for their work, and their children were educated gratis. The whole establishment belonged to a few proprietors, who joined in the enterprise from a wish to give a fair trial to Mr. Owen's system; and it yielding them an interest of twelve and a half per cent. on the original stock.

Mr. Owen is a disbeliever in divine revelation. He even attributes most of the evils with which the world has been afflicted, to the doctrine of future accountability. He believes, however, that the Christian scriptures contain more truths than any other system of religion. His wife is said to be a pious woman, and educates her children in her own belief. To this he does not object. He likewise permitted the laborers to enjoy their own religion, considering it an evil which could not be at once eradicated. They were Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, and of the Gaelic church. Religious principle, it is well known, is active and powerful among the peasantry in Scotland; and to this very circumstance did Mr. Owen owe much of his success at New Lanark.

It is not wonderful, that a person who does not receive the Bible as a divine revelation, and has no hope beyond the grave, should be dissatisfied with the present state of things, and invent theories for the moral renovation of the world. Heathen philosophers and modern infidels have done the same. The principal novelty attached to Mr. Owen's scheme, is the persevering effort to carry it into effect. The theory takes its origin, and very naturally too, in the compound of truth and error, which, in this case, is adopted as the fundamental principle in what Mr. O. calls the science of circumstance. It is true that man, in his whole course from the cradle to the grave, is governed, to a certain extent, by circumstances over which he has no control; therefore, Mr. O. has divested him of all agency in the formation of his character, and of all power over his destiny. Imperfection is stamped on all the institutions of man; therefore Mr. O. attributes to these institutions all the ignorance, injustice, and misery in the world. Education is capable of doing much in the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind; hence Mr. O. concludes that education is sufficient to renovate the world, to restore man to that state of holiness and happiness in which he was originally placed by his creator. That he should have the utmost confidence in the success of his scheme, is perfectly consistent with the nature of man. Any theory, however extravagant, will obtain the belief of him, who not only contemplates it with a partial eye, but makes the demonstration of its truth the principal business of his life. The partial success which has attended his experiment, where religion had her proper influence, is also calculated to favor the deception. We have not heard of the number of converts which the lectures of Mr. Owen made in Washington, but understand that he has purchased the Harmony settlement, and intends to commence preparatory operations in the course of next month.

DECOMPOSITION OF MILK BY ACID.

To a pint of new Milk, in a glass goblet, add half a dram of diluted Sulphuric Acid: an immediate change will take place in the whole fluid; by the descent of a white flocculent and abundant precipitate, some parts of which coagulate in masses. This precipitate is what is termed the curd; and the supernatant fluid is the whey.

Observation—Here the acid combines with the water of the milk, consequently the albumen, gelatine, and oil, are precipitated. A very ready and elegant mode of procuring curds, and also a very pleasant acidulous whey, is made by using a solution of the crystallized nitric acid; taking care not to add too much.

As our readers may be desirous of knowing something of the deceased, (who was murdered by Desha) we extract the following paragraph from a letter written by his brother residing at Elizabethtown, N. J. to a gentleman of Mason county, Kentucky.

"As this awful event must have excited a strong interest in the public mind to know who and what the deceased was, I will briefly state for your better information as well as the public at large, that he was a native of Fren-ton, in this state, well educated, and bred to the law, which he studied under the late Attorney General Woodruff. In the year 1815, and when he had just completed his 21st year, he removed to Natchez, where several of the members of our family reside, and became the conductor of a public Journal, which his acquirements and taste as a belles letters scholar, qualified him to conduct with ability. His disposition was mild and unoffending; his heart affectionate and benevolent; and his manners so bland as to render him the delight of his friends.

"The circumstances under which he was about to revisit the place of his nativity, after so long an absence, are most affecting. His only business here, was his intended marriage with a young lady of great merit to whom he had been tenderly attached for more than nine years, a degree of constancy of affection as rare, as it is honorable to both parties. As soon as pecuniary affairs would admit of this important change, he set out for New-Jersey, and was thus far on his journey, when met by this monster in human shape; to whose violence he must have fallen an easy victim, in consequence of great debility, caused by sickness on the road, of which he speaks in a letter to the young lady, dated at Lexington on the 26th Oct. As he had apprised his friends that he stay here, must necessarily be short, his business requiring his immediate return to Natchez, the necessary preparations had been made for the marriage, friends invited, and his arrival was hourly looked for, when the dreadful tidings were received in a newspaper. Of the state of the young lady's mind, I shall not attempt to speak, for words would be inadequate to describe it; and I will only add, it is such as renders it too probable there may be a total loss of reason. She is yet ignorant of the real manner of his death. Thus has this tragedy been rendered doubly tragical, and indeed, in all its circumstances, it resembles more the incidents of an Arabian tale, than the sad realities of life."

SATIRE ON BRITISH TRAVELLERS.

We are of opinion that the slanders propagated by British travellers against the United States, have done us more good in the opinion of the world than is general imagined. If the travellers have said that we could not write a book, we have written one to repel the slander; and if they have said that our ships were cock boats, and that our men could not fight, we have opened the ports of "Old Iron Sides" and called our men to quarters to give them palpable demonstration that we could fight. And if they have in their general calumnies uttered ninety nine untruths, they have accidentally it is true, on the hundredth time done us justice; this has enabled us to correct our errors, and also to show the world that they are corrected. Slander confers this advantage on the slandered: It gives him an opportunity of showing, not only his innocence, but his virtues also. We are led to these remarks by the perusal of "John Bull in America; or, the New Munchausen," than which a more supple switch was never applied to the back of a lying varlet. It touches these travellers, and especially the editors of the Quarterly Review, and the writer of the review of Faux's travels in America, with a skillful hand. The writer does not hold his rod full and fast in the hand, put between his thumb and fingers; joints limber, muscles active, and limbs elastic; tipping them nicely where most sensitive, and manfully over the back and shoulders. It is a merry book, and we recommend it to our readers as the sovereignest thing in the world for the hypo.

Literary Intelligence.—At a debating club in Spanish Town, "the President offered to bet a doubloon to a dollar, with any man, that the Cape of Good Hope is the biggest island in the world!"

For Sale.
MY House and Lot is the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. ...

Stock of GOODS.
On hand, which I am determined to sell for cash, at reduced prices...

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON
Vial and Bottle Factories

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries and other Glass Ware:
Apothecaries' Vials, from one dr. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

- 1886 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.
NOT TWO DOLLARS TO A PRIZE!
1 Prize of 500 Dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500
1 do. \$500 (Family Coach) is 300
1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250
1 do. \$180 (do.) is 180
1 do. \$130 (do.) is 130
2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin) is 200
2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160
2 do. \$30 (Bedsteads) is 40
3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42
2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24
3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30
1 do. \$8 (Belows foot Cradle) is 8
10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60
10 do. \$5 (HAYS) is 50
1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4
1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3
20 do. \$3 (do.) is 60
300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600
431 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c. is 431

State of Alex. Long, dec'd.
THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last...

State of North-Carolina,
SUPERIOR COURT of Law, Spring term, 1825.
Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Pritchard: Judicial attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

State of North-Carolina,
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russel vs. Marvel Suggs: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July, next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L COLEMAN, c. c. &c. Printer's fee, \$4. 3mt62

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's
REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts. The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

Clock & Watch Repairing:
AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to ascertain the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors north of the Court-house, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months. He likewise will repair all kinds of Gold and Silver work, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal terms. He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [46] Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.

Ten Dollars Reward
WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at Watkinson post office, Laurens district, South-Carolina, or for securing in any jail, and giving information to the subscriber, at the place above-mentioned, or to Maj. E. Yarbrough, Salisbury, N. C. a NEGRO FELLOW by the name of Ben, but will probably change his name; he is quite black, 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a little cross-eyed, has a small scar on one side of his face, one of his ankle-bones projects on considerably, speaks plain, and is quite intelligent. A reward of ten dollars, as above offered, will be given for his apprehension and confinement, and information given, as above stated. GEORGE BOWEN. Waterloo, Laurens district, S. C. March 11, 1825. 4157

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 52, 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

State of North-Carolina,
STOKES COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March term, A. D. 1825. Daniel Scott vs. Stephen McKinney: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Stephen McKinney is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead and replevy, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment final granted against him. MATTHEW B. MOORE, c. c. Price adv. \$2. April 2, 1825.

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
COURT of Equity, Spring term, 1825. James Long vs. Jacob Fisher and his children and son-in-law Joseph Bates, Jesse Haden and Rosanna his wife, and Nathaniel Gadsberry. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nathaniel Gadsberry is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Nathaniel Gadsberry appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso, as to him. \$150 SAM'L SULLIVAN, c. c. &c. April 19th, 1825. Printer's fee, \$2.

State of North-Carolina,
RUNNOMBE COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. &c. Price adv. \$4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,
SURREY COUNTY.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Pritchard: Judicial attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months. Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. c. &c. Price adv. \$4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,
CABARRUS COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russel vs. Marvel Suggs: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July, next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L COLEMAN, c. c. &c. Printer's fee, \$4. 3mt62

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