

THE JUNE.
FOR THE WEDNESDAY MORNING.
TO LOUISA, on her anniversary Birth Day.
No day in all our lives, brings home
More fully this truth,
That "we are hast'ning to the tomb,"
Than that which whisp'rs, "I am come,
The birth day of thy youth."
Time's such a treach'rous wight, that we
(Unless we watchful are)
Too oft permit from us to flee,
Nor feel his loss, till he is we,
That lies bring on despair.
Happy those souls who still can say,
On each successive year,
That he imports each fleeting day,
Has been their constant care.
Thrice happy they—they need not fear
Death's dark approaching hour;
Angels await, their souls to bear
Beyond the skies to glory, where
That monster has no power.
That Heaven may be your blest estate,
In still my constant prayer;
Oh, then, no longer hesitate;
Secure before it be too late,
A happy entrance there.

HEALTH.
A full cup in our hands up to the brim,
A vision of her smile and the evening perfume,
To whom the better elements and kindly stars have given
A form so fair, that like the air, "the loss of earth thou lovest."
Her every look is nature's own, like those of morning loveliness,
And something more than nature's beauty ever in her work;
The softness of her heart you see, and from her lips each word
As if she were the fountain-head of truth from the east.
Admission are as though to her, the measure of her heart;
Her feelings have the fragrance, the freedom, of young dawn;
And lovely passion, changing oft, as if her eye were
The image of the rainbow to the west, the last of past years!
If her bright face our glasses will bear a picture on the brain,
And of her light in shining beauty around our heads,
Will surely such an image of her own sweet countenance,
Whom we adore, will be a light that will not be her own.
I hold this cup to see what up of heaven's cheer,
A woman, of her people on the evening perfume—
Her health and soul on earth these should our work of work
be.
That life might be all poetry, not weakness a cause.

HOW TO GROW RICH.
The business, in essence, were striving to learn,
What means to make use of, great things to do;
A friend who set our feet, and from her lips each word
As if she were the fountain-head of truth from the east.
[BY REQUEST.]
MANUMISSION SOCIETY.
Address delivered before the North-Carolina
Manumission Society, at its meeting at Hope-
well Meeting House, Randolph county, 9th Sept.
1825, by Moses Swain, Esq.

Fellow Members: However I may feel myself honoured by this call on my feeble services, through the politeness of our worthy President, yet no feelings of self-gratulation can extinguish, and I fear not properly repress, the overwhelming idea of the magnitude, the importance, and I may add, the delicacy of the subject on which I am about to address you. In magnitude it has only been surpassed by that which, in the last century, formed the question, Shall we be emancipated from British thralldom, throw off the yoke of foreign masters, and rise to the grade of free men? It is important, because it involves the tremendous considerations of the first principles of government but partially applied; Religion outraged, and legislation abused. It is delicate, because our country will not act with unanimity on it.
On one side are enlisted all those better feelings of the human heart, springing from a native sense of justice, prompted by humanity and animated by policy; and on the other is a formidable array of all those prejudices to which, from our make, we are exposed by an inordinate love of power, ease and luxury; rendered strong by long habit, almost sanctified in the pulpit; half legalized on the bench, and at the bar in our courts of justice; fostered and protected in our legislative halls, to which they have too easy access. And we find too many of our fellow citizens, whose talents are the boast of society, whose breasts are warmed with the generous glow of patriotism, the seat of many social virtues, the cabinet of sacred friendship, and, I had almost said, the abode of Religion; who yet withhold from us their aid in the prosecution of our object,—I mean the abolition of slavery, with its black train of concomitant evils.
To paint, in proper colours, a subject thus great, important and delicate, and avoid the imputation of wantonly wounding the sensibilities of any, seems to require a talent, for the absence of which I fear zeal and candor cannot compensate. I feel, however, much consolation when I review this audience, and recognize many distinguished citizens, whose age, virtue, and acknowledged political integrity, give them an ascendancy in public estimation; and knowing they have devotedly espoused the cause of human-

ity, I feel anxious to share in the labors and the honors of renovating public opinion; which, in a government like ours, is the soul of its existence.
Mr. President, in the prosecution of this address, we shall omit the many religious considerations, so properly and intimately connected with our subject. The moral injustice of the practice, the turpitude of the crime, and its incompatibility with the precept of the Gospel of God, have been so ably shown in a variety of publications, that it may now be left for the pious clergy of the several churches to warn those under their care, that the spirit and practice of slaveholding are equally incompatible with all expectations of happiness in that state of future existence to which we are all hastening. Little more will now be attempted, than a few brief observations for the purpose of showing the indifference, the fatal indifference, with which African slavery, and its attendant evils, are treated by those whom, from year to year, we invest with the power of making laws for the suppression of crimes and the promotion of virtues. I should trespass on your time, if not on your understanding, by adding a single argument, to prove that all legislation should be based on principles of strict moral justice;—have for its end and object the protection of the weak against the strong, the diminution of human misery, and the increase of human happiness.—Have the law-making powers of North Carolina founded the policy of its slave laws on this principle, or had its views directed to this object? I presume, sir, a candid inquiry into the nature and operation of those laws, would extort from prejudice itself a negative answer to this question.—Such an inquiry into the spirit of those laws must also be omitted, that we may hasten to glance at the slave market, as it exists under the auspices of our republic. When colonies were planted in America, "slavery, that monument of African degradation, of American and European disgrace," was imported here, and incorporated with colonial policy. How happy for America, if, when she triumphed over the arms of Great Britain, she had also defeated the dark and deep-laid policy of her ministry, and not suffered this abuse to remain a humiliating example of our inconsistency, and a melancholy proof of the imperfection of human institutions. It will hardly be doubted, but that the policy of introducing slavery into the North-American colonies, emanated from that pandorian [?] box, the British cabinet; for we find it pervaded her colonies elsewhere, and was designed as a helm to direct their subordinate movements, or as a scourge to chastise their disobedience to her royal pleasure, when these States had effectually resisted her arms, defeated much of her interested policy, and were about to establish a plan of general and federative government. Notwithstanding the just declaration they had made of the Rights of Men, and the pure principles that dictated that instrument, it was found impracticable to prohibit the trade to Africa for slaves, earlier than the eighth year of the present century. There were certain men in the convention (may dark oblivion, with her impenetrable shade, eternally cover the record of their names) who would even have a constitutional guarantee for its continuance up to that period. Yet many of the States did, previous to that time, take measures to prohibit the introduction of slaves. The state of Virginia, although she had so long and so deeply participated in the gains and the guilt of the traffic, has the honor of being first in the Union to do it away; the state of Alabama, though among the youngest sisters in the Union, it is said, will pursue a similar course; while North-Carolina, with some of her other sisters, equally blind to her own interest, in point of policy, and deaf to the groans of humanity, is still holding open a market for the sale of men. Yes, sir, not only those smuggled into our coasts by pirates may find a market here, but our public high-ways are almost daily polluted by those miscreants, with their human booty, who have bought the right, or rather the power, to tyrannize over the husband, and humble the wife to their brutal lust; to separate the infant offspring from the arms of the weeping mother; to lock the father and the son in the same cruel chain, drive them hundreds of miles, condescending each other's fate, and cursing the day they were born, to drain

the cup of human woe to its very dregs! Do the laws of North-Carolina prevent, or punish, crime, or is it all sham and mockery? While those enemies of mankind are permitted to stalk like demons through the land, the smile of innocence shrinking from their look; the bloom of chastity withering from their touch; the silver locks of age stiffening at their frown, and the muscular, manly form, writhing and expiring under their lash. And, alas! is the sacred sanction of law given to the infernal compact on which this accumulation of crime and misery depends? Does the legislature of a christian community convene, year after year, in solemn farcical pomp, spend thirty or forty days in local, miserable and partial legislation? We are shocked at the indifference with which this subject is treated. The people of the state permitted to expend thousands in the purchase of slaves from other states; and drive them, shackled, through the country, in such a manner as would insult the Religion of Mahomet, and call down the arm of the grand Turk to avenge the wrongs done the precepts of his prophet—and we heed it not. We do not suffer ourselves to look forward to the consequences, the fearful consequences, which must result to the state from this accumulation of their numbers among us. So far from taking energetic and manly measures to vindicate the moral character of the state, to wipe off the stain of crimes the most diabolical, and save posterity from the horrors of future insurrection, we have derived a pitiful, vile and polluted revenue from the sin of the traffic.
(To be concluded next week.)

THE CIRCASSIAN WOMEN.
History, travellers and romance, have said nothing of the beauty of the Circassian women, which is not below the truth. Beauty has been considered as an imaginary being, a thing of invention, and to justify this extravagant idea, it has been alleged, that what is beautiful to the eyes of one people, is not to those of another; that a Chinese beauty would have no charms in France or England; and in like manner, that the French or English would have no attractions in the eyes of a Chinese. But the beauty of the Circassian women is a sufficient answer to this reasoning; since they are acknowledged to be beautiful by all nations. They are every where sought after, and are the ornament of all the seraglios of Asia, Africa, and Europe, because they possess that pleasing union of features, that proportion of all the parts of the body, that splendor, those brilliant tints, that whole that cannot be defined, but which exists, and necessarily constitutes beauty, since all men render it homage.
It is only in this point of view that the inhabitants of Circassia (a country between the Caspian and Black seas) deserve the attention of the observing traveller. It will easily be conceived that the nation which considers women as merchandise can never make her a companion, nor consider marriage as a sacred and indissoluble union. We find, accordingly, that the Circassians have many wives, whom they change at pleasure; but the first wife always has a superiority over the others, which nothing can take away, and which she retains till death.
This first wife, who is usually married when extremely young, is purchased like the rest in the public markets, where an innumerable multitude of women are exposed to sale, habited in the manner which is judged most likely to excite the desire of the buyer. No inquiry is made with respect to whence the woman was brought, and if the names of her parents are asked, it is only to ascertain whether she derives her birth from a stock of pure and acknowledged beauty. The usual price of a beautiful Circassian female is from eight to ten thousand piasters.

Women being the principal commerce in Circassia, every thing in their education and habitual life has for its object to preserve their beauty and facilitate its development. All domestic occupations are abandoned to the slaves—women are solely employed with the arts of the toilette and the means of pleasing. They make it a particular study to modulate their grace and melodious tones, and to display elegance in every motion. Their habitations are intermingled with gardens, and from small villages very near to each other, and consisting of about twenty houses each. And in the middle of each of these villages is

a strongly fortified tower, in which in case of invasion, they shut the women and the riches of the country. These towers, as well as all the houses, are built of wood, decorated with great art, and finished with taste.
The dress of the Circassian men is a mixture of the Greek and Turkish habits. It consists of a pair of wide pantaloons, buskins, a close bodice fastened with a girdle, a kind of domino with open sleeves, and a cap or turban not very high, broad at the top, and narrow at the bottom. They shave their beards, leaving very long mustachios.
The dress of the women is more simple and pleasing. It consists of pantaloons, a bodice, and a long robe in the Armenian taste, or a large fur-red pelisse. From the cap or bonnet, of the shape of a sugar loaf, hangs a veil. This bonnet is richly ornamented with pearls.
The dress is never sold with the women, unless agreed for separately. The Circassian women, however, like the European, wear under all a linen garment which they change every day, and this garment the seller is obliged to give with the woman to the purchaser. In this state he delivers his merchandise.
[Hibernian Magazine.]
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The late English papers are filled with reports of prosecutions against offenders under a late statute for preventing cruelty to animals, and essays upon the subject, from one of the latter of which we extract the following sensible paragraph:
"I once knew a traveller for a house of great trade in the city, who deemed himself singularly fortunate in possessing a horse during many years, of ample strength to carry his weight, and to treat lightly any stretch of labour on extraordinary occasions. Both himself and his horse were intimately acquainted with each other; the rider would rely upon his beast for any hasty effort, and the beast was well assured that he was never urged except on some rare necessity. He always knew, that however diligent he was on the level, his breath was spared up-hill; his knees were protected down-hill; that he had never brought his master to an inn, but he stood by while his legs and feet were washed, his shoes fastened, his stall well littered, and his rack and manger well supplied. Thus, notwithstanding all his constant work, Scamper never saw his master enter the stable in the morning, but he greeted him with a neigh of his breath, and a paw of his feet; and, after tasting the strength of a comfortable breakfast, sometimes with his corn tossed into a pint of ale, each of these affectionate friends was always in good humor to pursue his journey; and if a pack of hounds in full cry should happen to skirt the wood of a distant covert, neither of them felt any displeasure, at leaving the dusty road, and joining the sport. It happened however, that the traveller came at last to the end of his journey; he died respected and lamented by every friend who knew him, and poor Scamper was sold to a relation who had seen his merit; at three times the price of his first cost. I need not comment on the success. This was the result of kind treatment, and it was no more than justly due to his honest exertions. Humanity, like honesty, is the best policy in man: it is the vital principle of that we profess."
TURNPIKE ROADS.
When a bill was brought into the British parliament fifty years ago, to establish turnpike roads throughout the kingdom, the inhabitants for forty miles round London, petitioned against such roads; their arguments were, that good roads would enable the farmers of the interior country to bring their produce to the London market cheaper than they who lived nearer the city, and paid higher rent; that the market would be overstocked, the prices diminished, and they unable to pay their rent, or obtain a living.—The good sense of parliament, however, prevailed; the roads were made—the population and commerce of London increased, the demand for produce increased, and he who lived nearest to London still had a superior advantage in market.
Fulton's letter to Mr. Gallatin.
So quick is the produce of pigeons, that in the course of four years, 14,760 may come from a single pair; and in the same period of time, 1,274,840 offspring from a pair of rabbits.

Glass Ware.
T. W. DYOOTT, Glass Manufacturer, Country Storekeepers and Dealers in Glassware.
20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1800 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quill bottles; 5000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 3000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 3000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.
With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.
For sale by T. W. DYOOTT, Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia. 27 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.
Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.
March 1, 1825. 604

To Journeymen Tailors.
WANTED, five or six journeymen tailors— "Good men and true;" to whom higher wages than can be obtained at any other shop in North-Carolina, will be given, provided they are really good workmen, and steady fellows: no others need take the trouble of applying.
REVELL & TEMPLETON, Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1825. 78

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.
SEPTEMBER sessions, 1825: Carew to the will of John Heath, dec'd: Baxter Heath and wife, and others, vs. David Banks and his wife, Jane and the children and heirs at law of Milly Sharp, dec'd. to wit: Lydia, intermarried with Stephen Shelton; Elizabeth, intermarried with ——— Johnson; Sally, intermarried with Nathan Coulson; James Sharp, and William Sharp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit: Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally Brooks, who are minors under the age of twenty-one years; and who appear by their guardian John Brooks, and others.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the above named defendants live out of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, as to them, for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday of December next, and plead or answer to the said caveat, judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to them.
6187 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.
SEPTEMBER sessions, 1825: Lewis D. Schwenitz, vs. Beasley and Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 247 1/2 acres of land, the property of Edmund Beasley.
In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Edmund Beasley, appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday of December next, and reply and plead, judgment will be entered by default against him.
MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. c.
Price adv. 82. 6187

State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.
COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825. William Hines, admr. ex. William Fairies: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next 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, reply the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.
Test: R. SIMONTON, CLK.
Price adv. 84. 6189

State of North Carolina, HUNCOMBE COUNTY.
COUNTY COURT, June term, 1825. Charles McDowell vs. David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively, for three months, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Huncombe county, at the court-house in Ashville, on the third Monday in January, 1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.
3m191 Test: JOHN MILLER, CLK.

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.
IN THE Court of Equity, October term, 1825. Citizen S. Woods and others vs. George T. Hearsay: Original Bill. The plaintiffs in this case having shown that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, and that the lands which they claim lie in this county, and that the defendant has other real property worth a large sum in other parts of this state, it is thereupon ordered, that said George T. Hearsay be notified by publication to be made six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then answer or plead to the complainant's bill; that on failure, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and decree entered accordingly.
SAM'L SHELIMAN, c. c. c.
October 14th, 1825. 6185