

THE NEWS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS. TO MARY. Mary! I often think on thee, And when at eve, on hushed knees, My service of prayer I give To God, to whom I wish to live; I plead for thee—for thee the tear? Oh flow, when none but HE is near. O, could I but behold you dawn Be on the side of Christ—dearest You glided to His throne—dearest— Ye vanities of earth away! I seek in Heaven's that peace of mind Which here below I cannot find! My anxious soul, could with more ease, Look forward to the hour of peace; With thy bright hope resign my breath, That I should meet you after death; And join in Heavenly songs above, Of praise, for Redeeming love. C. CLAYTON, & C. 1825.

OUR COUNTRY.

The eyes of all the nations, Our country! turn to thee, First wert thou in the cause of man, And first among the free: Thy guiding star its sacred ray On every realm shall pour; And again, On the plain, Should the waves of battle roar, Thy voice shall calm the angry tide, And bid it rage no more. On Grecian fields no longer The crescent horns unfurl'd; And Andes' giant towers look down Upon a subject world, The beams of unknown mornings break On regions dark before; And bright, With the light, Glows the earth's remotest shore; For, 'risen on midnoon,' its ray Shall sink in clouds no more. The thousand powers of nature Shall combat with the free; Earth has her graves for tyrants yet; And storms are on the sea, Forth from their broken tombs, the dead In dark array shall pour, Who on high, Through the sky, Bade the flag of freedom soar; Till the rude footsteps of the slave Profane the earth no more. Our land! the stranger's refuge, The wanderer's place of rest! Since Heaven has deign'd to bless thee, Thou shalt indeed be blest: Thy sails shall whiten every wave; Thy conqu'ring eagles soar, And sweep O'er the deep, Till the war-notes cease to roar; Till the broken chains of slavery fall, And oppression reigns no more. Love is a bird of summer skies; From cold and from winter he soon departs; He hawks in the beam of good-humoured eyes, And delights in the warmth of open hearts; But where he has once found chill and rain, He seldom returns to that bower again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE ALBANY PATRIOT. GEORGE IV. KING OF ENGLAND. Was born August 12, 1762, and is the eldest son of the late king and Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz. In right of birth, he was duke of Cornwall, and also duke of Rothesay and high steward of Scotland. In five days after his birth, he was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester. In 1771, he was installed knight of the garter. His tutors were as follows:—Lady Charlotte Finch, until the age of nine years; then came the earl of Holderness, lord Bruce, and the duke of Montague. His real instructors, however, were the venerable Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York; Dr. Hurd, afterwards bishop of Worcester; Mr. Smett, and several others. If the multitude of instructors could have insured him mental superiority, the subject of this sketch would certainly have been a great man; but it appears, by all accounts, that confinement to study was the last thing in the world to please the prince. He was delighted with that period of his youth which brought with it the opportunity of enjoyment and freedom from restraint. When he came to his 21st year, he removed to Carlton house, with a trifling income of 50,000 sterling and 60,000 outfit. The whigs, wishing to ingratiate themselves with their future sovereign, proposed a larger allowance, but the old king would not consent to it; and for a while the prince was hand and glove with the popular party—their apparent idol, their eternal toast, and their wretched dupe.

Cole, Tarkon and St. Lager were his boon companions, Mr. Fox his special adviser, and Mr. Sheridan his principal bulwark. His penchant for the fair sex is well known; and the memoirs of the celebrated Mrs. Robinson have left nothing untold of her unfortunate liaison. From this lady, he flew to Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic widow, whose beauty was of the most extraordinary kind. The Prince's father, as we are informed, was chiefly displeas'd with the religious tenets of the lady; supposing, perhaps, that the heir apparent should, at least, associate with adherents of orthodox principles. This is a specimen of courtly morality, on a par with the duke of York's determination to die in the faith of the church of England, if not a breeches maker in London was left to tell the story. The prince's expensive habits having brought him into debt to upwards of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, he sold his stud of running horses, stopped the building of Carlton house, and began to talk of laying up money to pay his debts. In a year's time the scheme took; all believed him sincere. He was voted 100,000, by parliament, and allowed 10,000, additional, by the king. In 1788, when his father's malady grew worse, the bottle companions of the prince began to urge his claims to the regency of the kingdom, in hopes of making their own fortunes, while Mr. Pitt and the king's ministers maintained the right of parliament to interfere, since there they had a decided majority, and could control the event. Amidst the recriminations of the two parties, the old king recovered, and son and father became reconciled, to the great annoyance of the prince's friends. The French revolution breaking out at the same time, cast such a gloom over the royal family, and most other crowned heads, that the prince withdrew from his old connections in politics, with little ceremony. The prince's private debts, however, increased about as fast as those of the nation; when, at length, by means of his situation, he was forced into a marriage with the princess Caroline of Brunswick, which took place in 1795. His wife was escorted to England by some of the prince's choicest female favorites; in which action he displayed a want of delicacy that would have disgraced a savage. Every one knows, that from the moment of their first meeting, difficulties arose in their domestic relations, which will never probably be explained until the death of the PRINCIPAL ACTOR. In 1810, he was appointed regent of the kingdom, by act of parliament; and as it was a Pitt measure, any other conduct in the prince have been considered Pitt-iful. In his new sphere, he has made many good treaties for his subjects, and received the visits of kings and emperors in his own capital. In 1816, he gave his daughter to Leopold of Saxe Coburg, a German prince, who had high pretensions to birth, and little pretensions to money. He has always maintained that this was a love match, of which we have our doubts. At all events, the Saxe Coburg adventurer is now laying siege to the Duchesse de Berry, and we suppose that this is to be a love match also. In 1820, our hero became king of England by the demise of his father; and since he has been on the throne, Great Britain has been unusually flourishing. This is his good fortune, and does not result from his qualifications. Immersed in pleasure, immoral in his life, decayed in his health, and incapable of business, the remembrance of the past must embitter his present moments, and give a fearful coloring to the future. His conduct as a son and as a husband, can never be justified; and his traits of character as a "fine gentleman," will not secure him a single penney among all his troop of friends. This is a fair picture of George the 4th; and thanks to heaven, the valor of our forefathers has preserved us from the necessity of acknowledging him as our sovereign lord the king. VARIETY. An Irishman being asked what he chiefly lived upon? He replied, 'we have a plenty of potatoes, which we eat four times a day.' Don't you think, said another, there is very little variety in this diet? 'Not at all man,' said he; 'we have great variety, for we eat, the little potatoes with the big ones.'

It is true that animal food contains a greater quantity of nutriment in a given bulk than vegetables, and, in a proper state of preparation, it is almost adopted to the immediate action of the absorbents of the chylopoetic viscera, but the digestive functions of the human system becomes prematurely exhausted by constant action, and the whole system eventually sinks under great or uninterrupted excitement. If plain animal food were taken but once a day, and men would substitute for the various ragouts, which modern tables are so abundantly furnished, wholesome beverages and pure water, or a weak fermented beverage, for the more deleterious potations of distilled liquors, we should see healthy men walking the streets that are now crowded with the bloated victims of voluptuous appetite. Millions of Gentooes have lived to an advanced age without having tasted any but the most simple food, and have been wholly free from a chain of maladies which have scourged every civilized nation on the globe; the wandering Arabs who have traversed the barren desert of Sahara, subsisting on the scanty pittance of milk from the half famished camel that carried them, have seen two hundred years roll round without a day of sickness. Med. Adviser. LIFE Is a foundation fed by a thousand streams that perishes if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one is broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents ever ready to crush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit.—The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by the hand of nature.—The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw our life, are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction; the food that nourishes the body contains the elements of its decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire tends to wear it out by its action; death lurks in ambush about all our paths. HINTS TO MOTHERS. All young animals naturally delight to be in the open air, and in perpetual motion; but we signify our disapprobation of this intention of Nature by confining our infants mostly in houses, and swathing them from the time they are born as tightly as possible. This natural instinct appears very strong when we see a child released from its confinement, in the short interval betwixt pulling off its day clothes, and swathing it again before it is put to sleep. The evident tokens of delight which the little creature shews in recovering the free use of his limbs, and the strong reluctance it discovers to be again remitted to its bondage, one should think would strike conviction of the cruelty and absurdity of this practice into the most stupid of mankind. Dr. Gregory. DANCING. 'I am an old fellow,' saying Cowper in one of his letters to Hurdis, 'but I once had my dancing days, as you have now, yet I never could find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home; when I could observe her behavior at the table; at the fire side, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good, when we are pleased, but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her.' A WIFE. When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and council him; one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a wife, a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and attract the admiration of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmate to man, and to 'train up a child in the way he should go.' Part Folio.

Book Store. EZRA ALLEMONG. Has just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works: Laws of the U. States, 3 vol.; study of the law; Juris' law dictionary; Booth on actions; Todd's practice; Bradley on distresses; Swill's evidence; Roberts on fraud; Jacob's law; Hardens' reports; Powell on mortgages; Vesey's reports, 3 vol.; Kidd on bills; lawyer's guide; Toller on executions; Schoole & Ladrey's reports; Stephens on pleading; Field's Blackstone; Adams on ejectment; do. law of lien; do. of carriers; Bonham on infancy; Montague on lien; Espinasse on evidence; Baccaris on crimes; Tomlin's index; Paley on agency; Powell on contracts; Hickmore on lunacy; Ingersoll's digest; Montague on partnership; Newland on contracts; Kyd on awards; Taunton's reports; landlord and tenant; Burlingame's law; Long on sales; law of lien and carrier; Starkie's reports; pleas in equity; Archbold's practice; do. in pleading; do. in criminal pleading; Starkie's pleading; Maddock's chancery; Phillip's evidence; Hoffman's practice; Blackstone; Chitt's criminal law; Moore's index; Shepherd's touchstones; Salkeld's reports; Cooper's Justinian; Roper on legacies; Stephens on pleading. MEDICINE. Thomas' domestic medicine; Armstrong on fever; Hunter on the blood; Murray's materia medica; Billies' morbid anatomy; Bell on ulcers; Bateman's synopsis; Bancroft on fever; Averil's surgery; Fordlee on fever; Thomas' practice; Lenax on the chest; Cooper's surgery; Richard's physiology; Hooper's dictionary; pharmacopoeia of the U. States; Phillip's inquiry; Swediam on syphilis; Hamilton on purgatives; Bell's anatomy; Blackall on dropsies; Paris pharmacopoeia; Hall on disorders; American dispensatory; Saunders on the eye; do. on the ear; Bell on wounds; Essay on yellow fever; Hawship on reum; Duncan on consumption; Parmela on teeth; Bell's dissections; Accum on vegetable poisons. RELIGIOUS. Buck's theological dictionary; Cooper's sermons; Bradley's do.; Harmony of the evangelists; Brown's bible dictionary; Edward's on affection; Fordyce's sermons; Belfrey's addresses; Proudfoot's works; Salmi's rest; Rise and progress; pilgrim's progress; conversations on bible; christian morals; White's remains; Erskin's sermons; marrow of the church; christian world; Boston's fourfold state; Brown's catechism; Paley's theology; Doddridge on regeneration; Jenk's devotion; Baxter's call; Buck's works; Chalmers' sermons; Brown's divinity; Blair's sermons; Josephus' works; Bibles; testaments; Watt's hymns; prayer books; and various other works. FABLES. Butler's Hudibras; Elly's synopsis; Carpenter's guide; Kennet's antiquities; arts of war; classical dictionary; Gibson's surveying; Milton's works; marriage ceremonies; Plutarch's lives; Cook's oracle; Darwin's zoonomia; Chalmers' works; political economy; Uras' dictionary; Ovidian poems; Scott's infancy; Reids' works; Stearne's works; Hume's essays; Hallam's middle age; Hume's England; recollections of the Peninsula; Gillie's Greece; Say's political economy; Rollin's ancient history; Lacon; Ovid's metamorphoses; Smith's wealth of nations; Thompson's seasons; Hall's communion; Federalist; Junius' letters; Negotiations between Spain and the United States; Clarke on slavery; life of Cowper; Cowper's works; Pindar's works; views of Louisiana; Italy by lady Morgan; France by do.; United States and Great Britain; military dictionary; Europa after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books, the late novels, &c. all of which he offers at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c. EZRA ALLEMONG. Has also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of goods, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 16, 1825. 46. Ran Away FROM the subscriber, last February, a negro man by the name of ISAC, yellow complexioned, a long straight nose, and hollow footed, broad, square shoulders, about five feet nine or ten inches high, no particular mark except one whipping on his bare back, and 27 years old. I have reason to believe that he has got a free pass, or some one has taken him off, and concealed him. Any person catching said negro, and confining him in any jail, or any other way, so that I get him, their reward shall be fifty dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid. Information to be directed to the subscriber in Randolph county, N. C. Nov. 1, 1825. (183) WILLIAM RIDGE. Estate of Alex. Long, decd. THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, Exr. Dec. 24, 1824. 41.

Great Bargains. THE subscriber offers for sale his House and lot in Salisbury, either with or without his building and other household furniture, and with or without all his household servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town of Stateville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers. The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining, in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes, all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed wisest to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. July 12, 1824. ROBERT WORKE. An Elegant Panel GIG IS offered for sale: it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any GIG in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [78] Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1825. State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY. SEPTEMBER Session, 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 Therp, dec'd. to wit: Lydia, intermarried with Stephen Shelton; Elizabeth, intermarried with John Johnson; Sally, intermarried with Nathan Coulson; James Therp; and William Therp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit: Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally Brooks, who are minors under the age of twenty one year, and who appear by their guardians 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. 637. MATT. R. MOORE, c. s. c. State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY. SEPTEMBER Session, 1825; Lewis D. Schwennitz, vs. Beazley and Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 2473 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. s. c. Price adv. 82. 637. State of North Carolina, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October session, 1825. Nehemiah Hearns vs. Joseph Cooper; attachment; Benj. Coyle, Demarcus Palmer, summoned as garnishees. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's demands. 618. JOHN R. MARTIN, CLK. Price adv. 84. 637. State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY. COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1825. William Hines, admr. vs. 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 Stateville, 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. 637. State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY. COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles M'Dowell 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 Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, 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. A Citizen S. Woods and others vs. George T. Hearsey; 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 the said George T. Hearsey 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 complainants' bill; that on failure, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and decreed entered accordingly. SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. s. c. October 14th, 1825. 645