The Muse.

THE TIME I'VE LOST IN WOOING.

The time I've lost in wooing,
In watching and pursuing
The light that lies
In woman's eyes,
Has been my heart's undoing.
I scorn'd the lore she brought me;
My only books
Were woman's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me.
[illegible]

And is my proud heart growing
Too cold or wise
For brilliant eyes
Again to set it glowing?
No; vain, alas! th' endeavour
From bonds so sweet to sever;
Poor wisdom's chance
Against a glance
Is now as weak as ever.

TO MY MOTHER.

BOSTON BARD.

Oh! thou upon whose bosom dear
My infant head repos'd;
Oh, thou whose lips with kiss sincere,
My weary eye-lids clos'd;
Though many risen suns have set
Since last I met thy view,
Oh, never can my heart forget
What to thy love is due.

Think not, my mother, I can cease
To love my home and thee;
Think not my hours are hours of peace,
Like those of infancy:
Alas! those cloudless days are gone,
Those halcyon hours are fled;
And on the worlds's cold heart alone
I pillow now my head.

[FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.]

Yon cloud—tis bright and beautiful—it floats
As one in God's horizon—on its edge
The stars seem hung like pearls—it looks as pure

As 'twere an angel's shrowd—the white cymar
Of purity just peeping through its folds,
To give a pitying look on this sad world.

Go visit it, and find that all is false.
Its glories are but fog—and its white form
Is plighted to some coming thundergust.—
The rain, the wind, the light'ning, have their source
In such bright meetings. Gaze not on the clouds
However beautiful. Gaze at the sky,
The clear, blue, tranquil, fix'd and glorious sky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

M. Laffon de Ladebat, a distinguished member of the Protestant Bible Society at Paris, delivered an eloquent discourse, in April, 1825, in honour of the memory of the late Rev. J. Owen, formerly one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This discourse was afterwards printed. From the notes appended to it, we select the following rapid survey of the progress of christianity:

The slowness of the progress of christianity is wonderful, and shows how imcompetent human reason is to judge of the wisdom of the eternal decrees.

During the first two ages of the church, in the midst of the persecutions she endured, the apostles and disciples of Christ carried the gospel only into Judea, the nearest parts of Asia, some countries of Greece, to Malta, Rome, Arabia, Egypt, and some parts of the coast of Africa. It was preached among the Gauls, and in Ireland, about the beginning of the second century. The Roman empire then sank under its own weight, and the disorders of its government.

In the third century, the year 217 of the Septuagint, which had been lost, was recovered. The Jews were almost the only persons who preserved the books of the Old Testament. It was in the midst of those persecutions which the church suffered, that the first christian temples were built. Dioclesian and Maximilian overthrew them. In their reign, the era of the martyrs commenced. These emperors ordered the destruction of the sacred books; which they sought after, says Bossuet, with extraordinary care, for the purpose of destroying all memory of them.

During the first three centuries, and up to the commencement of the fourth, the church sustained ten successive persecutions, each of which was commenced with increasing vigour.

At the commencement of the fourth century, this barbarous intolerance redoubled the zeal of the first christians. The blood of the martyrs extended more widely the sacred germs of christianity. The conversion of Constantine proclaimed the gospel in the Roman empire, and in many of its vast provinces. Julian, the Apostate, about the close of this century, rebuilt the temple of Jupiter, and the christian faith was subjected to new trials.

At the commencement of the fifth century, many of the northern nations received the gospel. Clovis was baptized in 486.

During the sixth century, it spread with rapidity into many parts of Europe.

In the seventh and eighth centuries, the religion of Mahomet arrested the progress of christianity. More than ten millions of christians were massacred.

In the ninth and tenth centuries, many of the northern nations received the gospel. In the tenth, the Greek and Latin churches were separated.

In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, the Crusades occasioned the death of more than three millions of christians. They increased the power of the Pope, but did not extend the dominion of the gospel.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the disorders of the church and a barbarous intolerance gave rise to the reformers.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the christian faith was carried, sword in hand, into the vast continent of South America. It was under the banner of the Cross, that, by a deplorable sacrilege, whole nations were sacrificed. It was not the gospel of peace they carried with them. These barbarous conquerors had scarcely ever looked into it.

In the fifteenth century, the discovery of the art of printing gave to the christian religion the most powerful means of extending the reign of peace and salvation to all nations.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the controversies and religious wars, which were kept alive by intrigues and political interests, caused oceans of blood to flow. The deplorable scenes, however, contributed to disseminate the scriptures, and to their being studied in a vast number of families, hitherto plunged in gross ignorance, and having nothing of christianity but mere exterior signs. It was this ignorance which, in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, gave so great an advantage to the attacks of a false philosophy upon christianity and social order.

It is necessary, then, to bring back the people to the pure and sacred text of the gospel, and to carry it into every family, that its divine maxims may become the solid and immoveable basis of education. Such was the object of the establishment of bible societies in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The success of their efforts declares to the world that the Creator of the universe extends his support to them.

The following is a table showing the number of christians in the world, in every age, from the first to the eighteenth centuries inclusive:

1st	500,000	10th	50,000,000
2d	2,000,000	11th	60,000,000
3d	5,000,000	12th	70,000,000
4th	10,000,000	13th	75,000,000
5th	15,000,000	14th	80,000,000
6th	30,000,000	15th	100,000,000
7th	25,000,000	16th	125,000,000
8th	30,000,000	17th	156,000,000
9th	40,000,000	18th	200,000,000

Taking the whole population of the earth, at 1,000,000,000, the relative numbers, with respect to religion, stand thus:

Jews, almost stationary in number	2,500,000
Christians, increasing rapidly	200,000,000
Mahometans, stationary, or rather decreasing	140,000,000
Pagans or other modes of worship decreasing	657,500,000
Total, by approximation	1,000,000,000

SUBDIVISION:

Roman Catholics	90,000,000
Greek or Oriental church	35,000,000
Churches dissenting from the Roman and Greek church	75,000,000
	200,000,000

Since 1800, the number of christians has increased rapidly in all parts of the globe. Nearly one thousand bible societies are circulating the scriptures within the circle of their influence, and those societies are increasing every day. In 1800, the evangelical missionaries had not more than one hundred and fifty-seven stations in the various parts of the globe. They have now increased to two hundred and fifty-two, and must still further increase.

To these increasing means of propagating the christian faith, it is necessary to add, the zeal of the missionaries of the Roman Catholic church, and the numerous editions of the sacred writings which have been printed for them during the present century.

VANITY.

A man who is proud of his property, will sometimes call himself poor, that you may soothe his fancy by contradicting him. A great beauty, likewise, will pretend to believe that she makes an ordinary appearance; and,

"In hopes of contradiction, oft will say,
Methinks I look most horribly to-day."

The most effectual way to mortify such persons, is to pretend to believe them, and to acknowledge that there is some truth in their assertions.

English Magazine.

SENSATIONS.

In the course of one of Mr. Abernethy's lectures, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he took occasion to exemplify the doctrine of the sensations not residing in the part where they were supposed to be felt, but in the brain itself; and instanced the case of a man who fancied he felt an itching in his ancle, and actually scratched the extremity of his wooden leg, to appease the supposed irritation. It is on the same principle that when patient's limbs undergo amputation, they often fancy they feel sensations in their toes and fingers, although those parts are removed. So great is the delusion at times, that they are not satisfied the limb is off, until they have occular proof given them by the removal of the bandage from their eyes.

FINE THOUGHTS.

"Finally, whatever may be our thoughts, our words, our writings, or ourjactions, let them all be subservient to the promotion of science and the prosperity of our country. Pleasure is a shadow; wealth is vanity, and power a pageant—but knowledge is extatic in enjoyment, perennial, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred offices it fears no danger, spares no expense, omits no exertion. It scales the mountain, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, wings its flight into the skies, encircles the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, examines the minute, comprehends the great, and ascends to the sublime. No place too remote for its grasp, no heavens too exalted for its reach. Its seat is the bosom of God, its voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do it homage, the very least as feeling its care, and the greatest as not exempt from its power. Both angels and men, creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admitting it as the parent of peace and happiness."

Paper from Shavings—The Boston Palladium contains a communication, stating that the writer has in his possession some specimens of brown wrapping and bleached and unbleached writing paper, which he saw manufactured in England a few months ago, from pine shavings only. The texture is said to be firmer than that of paper manufactured from the ordinary materials. The discovery was patented in England in June last.

In the Ukrain, when a young woman falls in love with a man, she is not the least ashamed to go to his father's house, and reveal her passion in the most tender and pathetic manner, and to promise the most submissive obedience, if he will accept her for a wife. Should the insensible swain pretend any excuse, she tells him that she is resolved not to quit the house till he gives his consent; and accordingly, taking up her lodging, remains there, till in the end he either consents, however unwillingly, to be wooed, or betakes himself to flight.

LONGEVITY.

The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Polosk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the Throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. At the age of 93, he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 62 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Pollatzka, which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be built for them, granting at the same time, a considerable tract of land for their support.

Cato, the Roman Censor, said, there were but three actions in his life that he regretted; one was, the having revealed a secret to his wife; another, that he had gone by sea when he might have gone by land; the other, the having spent one day without doing any thing.

DAY AND NIGHT.

A fellow found guilty of burglary before justice DAY, in Ireland, observed, "that his fate was singular, as he lost by *Day* what he got by *night*."

Tailoring.
THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of *Concord* a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 93tf

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 23d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. *Thos. V. Canon*, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorise and empower the said Thos. V. Canon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the aforesaid Allen Ward's *Patent Protracter System of Tailoring*. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [*seal.*]

MARTIN F. REVELL,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all kinds of

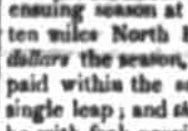
Tailoring,

in the most neat, fashionable and durable style, and at the shortest notice. His business will be conducted in the well known new Shop, on Main street, very recently occupied by *Revell & Templeton*. He has the latest fashions of the Northern Cities, and will continue to receive them in their regular seasons.

M. F. R. feels grateful to the people of this part of the country, for their liberal encouragement since his appearance among them; and hopes they have not yet, nor will have, any reason to withdraw their patronage. Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to.

Country produce will be taken in payment for work. *Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1826.*

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE
AERONAUT,



DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at *twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if* paid within the season; *ten dollars* (cash) the single leap; and *thirty dollars* to insure a mare to be with foal; provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Æronaut will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season, in his grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Æronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomede, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expection was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandsires; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandsire of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superor Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

State of North Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions. November term, 1825; John Stewart *vs.* the heirs at Law of William Stewart, dec'd; scire facias, to shew cause why the lands of the dec'd. should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Isham Dykes and his wife Matilda, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, exparte.

Test: R. SIMONTON, *Cl'k.*

Price adv. $4 3mt08

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JANUARY session, 1826: Leonard Hagler, Charles Hagler, John Hagler, John Long and Barbary his wife, William Anderson and Mary his wife, Jacob Dey and Chatharine his wife, Elizabeth and Peter Hagler, *vs.* Henry File and Molly his wife; Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendants 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 of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

DANIEL COLEMAN, c.c.

Concord, Jany. 23d, 1825. 6t01

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *West & Brown*, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books.

WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 94

Bell Inn.
HIRAM M'ADAMS

RETURNS his unfeigned thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to that well known house, at the corner of Broad and York streets, formerly occupied as an Inn by Welsh & Smith.

His house has undergone a thorough repair, where he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His stables are well supplied with provender, and attended by careful and honest ostlers.

Camden, Jan. 28, 1826. 30t2

Tailoring.
SILAS TEMPLETON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Kyles and Meenan as a Store, immediately between the Post Office and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Store, and very convenient to all the stores in town; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business, on the shortest notice, and in a style not inferior, as regards durability and taste, to any that can be executed in this or the adjoining states. Having just received the latest fashions from Mr. Allen Ward, of the City of Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts, plates, and figures, with all the colors now in vogue represented, he feels assured he will be able to suit the taste and fancy of any gentleman. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited; those who have heretofore encouraged the subscriber, he hopes will continue their favors; and all who wish substantial and fashionable work done, are invited to give him a trial.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Revell and Templeton, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

MARTIN F. REVELL,
SILAS TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1826.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Equity; Joseph Byars and James Kerr, *vs.* Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr, original bill, for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this cause, lives beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless he the said William Kerr appear at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to him, and the case heard ex parte.

6t02 JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. term, 1825: Moses Justice *vs.* Burwell Barker; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Burwell Barker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso. Test: R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4 3mt08

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. term, 1825: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; original attachment, returned levied on two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, in different tracts. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks 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 Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 2nd Monday of March next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment rendered in his favor, pro confesso.

6t02 Test. MATT. R. MOORE, c.c.

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of Equity, October term, 1825: Rachel Bates and John Kent, *vs.* Mariam Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Cealy his wife; Petition for sale of the lands of John Kent, sen. deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Mariam Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Cealy his wife, part of the heirs at law of John Kent, sen. dec'd. do not live within the limits of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be holden for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the land mentioned in the petition should not be sold, to their and the petitioner's benefit, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness Edwin Paschalle, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Davidson county, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1825.

6t01 EDWIN PASCHALLE, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. term, 1826: John B. & F. Martin *vs.* Moses Gibson and Dison Gibson; attachment levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in April next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

6t03 Test: J. B. MARTIN, Clk.

House to Rent.

THE *House and Lot* in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frobock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 85

ALFRED MACAY.

Nov. 14, 1825.