

THE JUNE.
A FURZEY MATRON.
"But hither, hither, she the beam
Of her who slighted live bewails;
No hope her dreary prospect sees,
No pleasing melancholy haunts;
Her's are the pangs of wounded pride,
Of blasted hopes, of withered joy;
The flattering veil is rent aside,
The flame of love burns to destroy."
No cold approach, nor altered mien,
That just could make suspicion start;
No pause the dire extremes between,
He gained my love and broke my heart.
From hope the wretched mother's turn,
Neglected and neglected all,
Friendless, forsaken and forlorn,
The tears I shed must ever fall."
MISS GRAMMERS.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.
With what unknown delight the mother smiled,
When this fair treasure in her arms she pressed!
Her prayer was heard—the clasped a living child,
But how the gift transcends the poor request!
A child was all she asked, with many a vow—
Mother—behold the child an angel now!
Now in her Father's house she finds a place;
Or if to earth she takes a transient flight,
Tis to fulfill the purpose of his grace,
To guide thy footsteps to the world of light;
A ministering spirit sent to thee,
That where she is, there thou may'st also be.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BUTTER.
Well made pure butter is lenient and nourishing, eaten cold, in moderation, with bread. But upon hot new bread, or hot toast, or used as sauce to animal food, it is not wholesome. In the two first instances it is very apt to turn acid in the stomach; and in the latter, to float uppermost in the stomach, and disturb the digestion. If melted thick and carefully, and eaten with vegetable food and bread only, it is not so liable to this objection.
Butter is good for dry constipated habits, but not for such as are bilious, asthmatic, or corpulent.
SUGAR.
Sugar used in moderation is nourishing and good, but much of it destroys the appetite, and injures the digestion. Moist sugar is the sweetest, and most opening; refined sugar of a binding nature. The preparations made of sugar, such as barley sugar, sugar-candy, &c. are all indigestible and bad, as the good properties of the sugar are destroyed by the process it undergoes in the making them. They are particularly injurious to children, from cloying their delicate stomachs. Young children are in general better without sugar, as it is very apt to turn acid and disagree with weak stomachs; and the kind of food they take has natural sweetness enough in it not at all to require it.
SALT.
Salt, moderately used, especially with flesh, fish, butter, and cheese, is very beneficial, as it naturally stimulates weak or disordered stomachs, and checks fermentation. But if it be immoderately used, it has a contrary effect. Very little salt should be used with vegetable food of the grain or seed kind; for the less salt that is put to it the milder, cooler, pleasanter, and easier of digestion it will be.—Salt excites the appetite, assists the stomach in digesting crude phlegmatic substances, is cleansing, and prevents putrefaction; but if too much used, it heats and dries the blood and natural moisture. It is best for phlegmatic, cold, and moist stomachs; and most injurious to hot lean bodies. Salt-petre is particularly bad for bilious persons.
VINEGAR.
Vinegar is cooling, opening, excites the appetite, assists digestion, is good for hot stomachs, resists putrefaction, and therefore very good against pestilential diseases. Too much use of it injures the nerves, emaciates some constitutions, is hurtful to the breast, and makes people look old and withered, with pale lips.
The best vinegar is that which is made of the best wines. Lemon-juice and verjuice have much the same qualities and effects as vinegar.
The commonest vinegar is least adulterated.
MUSTARD.
Mustard quickens the appetite, warms the stomach, assists in digesting hard meats, and dries up superfluous moisture. It seldom agrees with weak stomachs.

TEA.
The frequent drinking of a quantity of tea, as is the general practice, relaxes and weakens the tone of the stomach, whence proceeds nausea and indigestion, with a weakness of the nerves, and flabbiness of the flesh, and very often a pale wan complexion. Milk, when mixed with it in some quantity, lessens its bad qualities, by rendering it softer, and nutritious; and, with a moderate quantity of sugar, it may then be a proper breakfast, as a diluent, to those who are strong, and live freely, in order to cleanse the alimentary passages, and wash off the salts from the kidneys and bladder. But persons of weak nerves ought to abstain from it as carefully as from drams and cordial drops; as it causes the same kind of irritation on the tender delicate fibres of the stomach, which ends in lowness, trembling and vapours.
It should never be drunk hot by any body: green tea is less wholesome than black or bohea.

COFFEE.
Coffee affords very little nourishment, and is apt to occasion heat, dryness, stimulation and tremours of the nerves, and for these reasons is thought to occasion palsies, watchfulness, and leanness. Hence it is very plain that it must be pernicious to hot, dry, and bilious constitutions. If moderately used it may be beneficial to phlegmatic persons, but, if drunk very strong, or in great quantities, it will prove injurious even to them.

CHOCOLATE.
Is rich, nutritious, and soothing, saponaceous and cleansing; from which quality it often helps digestion, and excites the appetite. It is only proper for some of the leaner and stronger sort of phlegmatic constitutions, and some old people who are healthy, and accustomed to bodily exercise.

FRUITS.
Fruits are of different degrees of digestibility. Those of a hard texture, as some kinds of apples, melons, apricots, several sorts of fleshy plums, and all immature fruits, are difficult of digestion.
Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries, green-gages, peaches, nectarines, melting pears, mulberries, figs, grapes, melons, when all quite ripe, are more easily dissolved in the stomach.
Fruit, moderately eaten, is wholesome, particularly as correcting the grossness of animal food. But an excess of it, and especially of unripe fruit, is productive of many diseases; amongst children in particular, it often occasions such as the nettle rash and St. Anthony's fire.
Fruit invariably disagrees with bilious persons; but is a sovereign remedy for the sea-scurvy, and for diseases arising from an excess of animal food.

THE OLD GAMBSTER.
An old ruined gambster, in hopes to make a prey of a young gentleman that came to town with his pockets full of money, took him to a gaming house, and there, to encourage him to play, showed him several topping sparks that were born to so fortune, who by play had purchased great estates; and lived in pomp and splendor, by a success in shaking their elbows.
"You show me," says the young gentleman, "the winners, but I pray what has become of the losers?" To which the old prig making no reply, a third person, overhearing their conversation, told the young gentleman, that since the other was silent and confounded with shame at the question, he would oblige him with an answer. "Many of those losers," saith he, "taking the highway to repair their losses, have been hanged; others are gone to sea to earn their bread; some have taken up the trade of being bullies to bawdy-houses; others, that have not hid themselves as servants under a livery, are begging or mumping about the streets, or starving in jails for debt, where you will be ere long, if you follow that rascal's counsel." "The punishment," says the young gentleman, "is fit for the sin, when men, possessed with great sums of their own money, will play the fool to make it another man's; and, if this be the humour of the town, I will return again to the country, and spend my estate among my neighbors and tenants, where you, sir," speaking to the gentleman who dealt so plainly with him, "shall be very welcome."

THE HEART.
M. Larrey, the well known French Surgeon, lately presented to the Academy of Medicine in Paris, the heart of a man who, in a fit of derangement produced by grief, stabbed himself with a watchmaker's file. After having penetrated several inches, the instrument broke off level with the skin. The unhappy being was conveyed to an hospital, where it was determined that no operation could be attempted. He survived for twenty-one days, in but little pain, and without feeling any difficulty in changing his position. On opening the body, it was seen with surprise that the file had not only pierced the pericardium, and one of the coats of the heart, but that, entering that organ at three inches from the point, it had passed obliquely, from the left to the right, and from the lower to the higher part; crossing the left cavity, the middle membrane, and the right cavity!

SPINNING FLAX.
Messrs. Hunt and Hoskins, of this state, have invented a machine, for which they have taken out a patent, for the purpose of spinning flax. As the work has always been done by the fingers, one person could only attend to one spindle. By the present machinery, a woman, it is said, can attend to 80 spindles; and it is obvious that if the culture of flax be attended to in this country, with a view to its domestic manufacture, and should this invention succeed, linen goods may at no distant time become nearly as cheap as cotton. *N. York Ev. Post.*

NEWSPAPERS.
By a strict calculation it will be perceived the cost of a newspaper is one of the smallest items in a man's expenditures. The deduction of one glass of grog per week—of half a cigar per diem—in short, a single item of retrenchment among ten thousand indulgences, will more than defray the expenses of taking a newspaper.—"These are tough times," says Gripus to his wife—"let us look about, and see how we can contract our expenses—ah! there is the newspaper, (unfortunately the first thing thought of,) 'tis the most useless thing in the world—we can neither eat, drink, nor smoke it." "But," says the considerate lady, "what shall we do for the news? How shall we enlighten the dull hours, or ascertain how the world goes?—they don't cost much—and when the children have read them through they are worth half price for wrapping paper—or to send round Cape Horn to Jerathamael, who would jump to get them, merely to read the advertisements, or to see who's dead and married."
"I can't afford it though," rejoins the economical husband—"I must let set my outgoes—I'll go down and have it stopped." This done, with a spring of satisfaction, the gentleman returns and cracks a bottle of wine, in the idea that the immense saving, just accomplished, will fully warrant this small gratification!
We would soberly inquire whether this is not the usual course pursued by those who flatter themselves with having their expenses?—Do they not, through this ridiculous belief, squander greater sums in much less valuable luxuries? and is not the newspaper the very first, and often the only item subtracted from their annual disbursements?
[Nantucket Inquirer.]

ANTIENT GARMENT.—A person residing in Kirkaldy, Ireland, wears a coat made 126 years ago. The man is now 90. It was worn by his father and himself on their wedding day. It still serves the latter for his Sunday coat. We also know a gentleman, aged 90, now living at Plymouth, Mass. and who was graduated at Harvard College 70 years ago, who has the waistcoat worn by him when he received his degree, in good order, which he shows his young friends as a curiosity.
Boston Gazette.

LITERARY.—Mr. Roscoe is preparing biographical notices of the eminent literary characters which adorned the reign of Queen Anne; justly called the Augustan age of English literature. The writers of that period made great improvements in the English language, and their compositions were celebrated for a purity, perspicuity and elegance never before known, and not since surpassed. If this work is ably executed, it will be highly valued by the learned, both in England and N. America.
Colonel Carr, at his garden near Gray's Ferry, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, has this season, out of less than half an acre of vineyard, on a dry gravelly hill adjoining the garden, sold 1200 pounds of grapes at from six to twenty cents per pound, and made two hundred and sixty gallons of wine, valued at two dollars the gallon.

MEDICAL.—In a little girl, subject to convulsion from her infancy, and who died at the age of 12 years, of epilepsy, the heart was found to be no larger than a common sized hen's egg, and was almost entirely made up of the right auricle. [Bulletin des Sciences Medicales, October.]
Lady Coventry, the celebrated beauty, killed herself with painting. She bedaubed herself with white, so as to stop perspiration. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was more prudent. She went often into the hot bath to scrape off the paint, which was almost as thick as plaster on a wall.

A German has written an elaborate dissertation to prove that Cæsar never was in Gaul. Was it he or his brother who attempted to prove that Tacitus didn't understand Latin?
A sweet potatoe, from Somerset county, Maryland, has been shewn to the Editor of the American Farmer, which weighed eight pounds two ounces.

A Secretary of king George the II, requested to know of him who should be appointed to fill a certain vacant office. The king being in a pet, replied, "I care not who has the office, you may commission the Devil, if you please." Well, answered the Secretary, your Majesty, I suppose, will have the commission to run in the common form, "To our trusty and well beloved."
Sale of a WIFE and two CHILDREN!!
Not ten thousand miles from the village of Oswego, N. Y. on the 18th ult. by virtue of a special contract between the parties, one man sold, bargained, and conveyed to another, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty five dollars, good and lawful money of the state of New York, his wife and two children; and we are informed that the guarantee has taken actual possession of the property!!
New York Paper.

DANGEROUS to OFFEND DOCTORS.
A man whose scolding wife lay sick, Affronts the Doctor by some trick; The Doctor keen revenge t'insure, Devised a plan that might endure: A plan too cruel, on my life! Doubled his bill, and cur'd his wife!

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, October 1st, 1826.
William Anderson
James W. Armstrong
Elizabeth Alexander
B. Burgess L. Bell
William E. Bird
John Bourdett
William Bradley
Daniel Biles
William Boie
John Billings
William Barber 2
Valentine Byrd
Polly Brown
Phillip Chase
Polly Caldwell
Christiana Canale
Elizabeth Crider
Samuel Caldwell
John Clement
John or Wm. Camp
John Campbell
Phillip Coyne
Cullen Cindrell
George Cleveland Jr.
James Campbell
James Carl
James Carl
Margret Daniel
Catherine Dare
Samuel Egan
Daniel B. Egan
Edward J. Eaton
Samuel Etheridge 2
Peter Erubatt
John Ford
Henry Fraily
John Fisher
George Fisher
John Fraley
Freeland Lodge 3
George Goodman
Joseph Graham
Chris. Graham
Richard Graham
Richard Gillespie
Oaks & Griffin 3
Laban Hartly
Archibald Hill
George Hearshart
Minerva W. Hanes
Chas. Hunter & John Sane
William Haden
Edward Harley
Henry Harrison
Henry Huie
Samuel Huie
Thomas Hutson
Joseph Hodge
Abraham Hall
Rachael Harriet
Henry Hill
John Hendly
3c33

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. October 1st, 1826.
R. Daniel Blackwelder
Charles Bain
Joseph Baker
C. William Craton
John Corzine
William F. Cowan
Jacob Conay
F. Lewis Fisher
Abraham Fox
G. David Garley
John Gibson
Doct. William Gardner
Tobias Goodman
Susanna Glover
H. Samuel Harris
Jacob Hilemon
Elizabeth Hedly
Richard Hale
Jacob House
Abner Hogan
Doct. C. Harris
J. Nathaniel Johnson
L. Henry Ludwick
M. John Morrison
3c33

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. October 1st, 1826.
James M'Clain
Catharine M'Ren
John W. Morgan
John M'Calet
N. John Nevall
William Nichols
Joshua Nelson
P. Nathan Phillips
Hubert Pickens
Anna Parks
David Pervians
Walter F. Pharr
Valentine Pence
R. Mary Reese
David Reese
George Rose
Israel Rogers
Thomas Roland
Moses Rogers
S. Jacob Stirewall
Jane Salmons
Elizabeth Simon
W. Paul Walter
3c33

Cotton Ginning & Packing.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Praley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate Cotton Gin, and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in any quantity for ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style, and can recommend it to do as good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 3000 pounds seed cotton per day.
All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the nicest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself.
SAMUEL FRALEY.
Oct. 7, 1826. 7c57

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
THE LECTURE will be resumed in this Institution on the second Monday of November next, as follows:
On Anatomy.—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery.—James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.—Samuel H. Dickson, M. D.
Materia Medica.—Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Infants.—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Natural History and Botany.—Stephen E. Holt, L. L. D.
E. Geddings, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.
J. E. HOLBROOK, Dean of the Faculty.
September 1, 6c34

Stone Lime for sale.
THE subscriber living in Stokes county, and on hand a fresh kiln of stone lime, of a superior quality—about 1000 bushels, which may be had at his usual selling price by application at his limekiln on Snow Creek.
JAMES MARTIN Senr.
September, 14th 1826. 5c34