

**Sale of Lands for Taxes.**

There will be sold, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, the following tracts or parcels of Land or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1823 and 1825, to wit: One tract of 125 acres, on the waters of Elk and Watanga Rivers, in the name of Martin and William Despard.

One other tract, of 180 acres, supposed, in the name of William White and Ferdinand Taylor, lying in Lenoir County, adjoining a tract of Col. Isaac T. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.

SAM'L. McD. TATE, Sheriff.  
July 31st, 1827.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Thomas Hinson and others, by their guardian Eli Hoyle, vs. Samuel A. McKennie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddle and wife. It appearing to the court that the defendants, Samuel A. McKennie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddle and wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Samuel A. McKennie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddle and wife, to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBea, Clerk of said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 YARDRY McBEA, c. c.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: John M. Wots, vs. Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on three negroes, viz: Milton, Sarah, and Sam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBea, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 YARDRY McBEA, c. c.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Joseph Gladen, vs. Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on a wagon and a still. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBea, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 YARDRY McBEA, c. c.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Erwin, vs. Nathan M. Hoyle: Original attachment, levied on land, and summons, Burrell Wells and others, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nathan M. Hoyle, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Nathan to appear at the county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Witness, V. McBea, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 YARDRY McBEA, c. c.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: James Hanesel and others, vs. Henry Sailer's administrators and others: Petition for distributive share of the estate of Henry Sailer, dec'd. It appearing to the court, that Zachariah Sadler, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Zachariah Sadler to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Lincoln, the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBea, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 YARDRY McBEA, c. c.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Lewis McMan vs. Cynthia McMan: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McMan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States. 3m79 JAMES MORRIS, CPE.

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow vs. William Snow: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germantown on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly. 3m81 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, CPE.

**FONTNY.**

**FEMALE FIERY.**

"There is a charm in female worth,  
That's brighter far than beauty's eye."  
A cherub of celestial birth,  
An heir apparent of the sky.

"Tis worth that beauty cannot give,  
Tis worth descending from on high;  
Nor here on earth will deign to live  
But an offering for the sky.

"Tis virgin innocence and love,  
Tis mental worth—the wind's bright eye,  
That leads below, as 'twere above,  
Our thoughts recorded in the sky.

"Tis heavenly worth that God will own,  
When from his throne his angels fly,  
With power to call his children home,  
To live forever in the sky.

**SELF-EXAMINATION.**

Seek not of man, with light applause, to pay  
The priceless guardian of a well spent day;  
Wait not for him to judge the ge'ntle's deed,  
But spread the scroll and bid thy conscience read.  
Rest on thy couch, recline within thy cell,  
And ask that silent one if all be well!  
Then, if she smile, receive the rap't'rous meed,  
Nor boast the motive, nor proclaim the deed;  
Wait 'till the day of doom, the hour of fate,  
E'en as th' expecting Jews for their Messiah wait.

**STANZAS.**

Can the rose forget to blossom?  
Can the lily cease to bloom?  
No: the rose in spring returning,  
Blushing, sheds a rich perfume.

Lo! the lily's snowy bosom  
Opens to the vernal gale;  
Bright as dew-drops in the morning,  
Fairest tenant of the vale.

Can my bosom cease to love thee?  
Thou, fair mind, can never be;  
Is there sought I prize above thee?  
Nothing half so dear to me.

**ROMAN GRANDEUR.**

We gaze on a billow with wonder and awe,  
Swelling high as it threatens the shore;  
Till broken and lost we forget that we saw,  
And think of that billow no more.

So the pomp of the great, so the fame of the brave,  
So the treasures of glory and pride;  
Tho' they mount on the flood, like the high swelling wave,  
Like that, too, must ebb with the tide.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**MARIE L'UIVA.**

Late empress of France, is daughter of Francis II. of Austria, and was born in 1791. The younger branches of the imperial family had been taught to think of Napoleon with so much horror, that the princess fainted at the first suggestion of her marriage to him; but at length she yielded to the entreaties of her father, and state policy, and afterwards became sincerely attached to him. They were married in 1810. During the absence of Bonaparte in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, she was placed by him at the head of the French government, as Empress-Regent, and in that capacity she went in state to the senate, and demanded a levy of one hundred and ninety thousand men. On setting out for the army, in 1814, Bonaparte took, as it afterwards proved to be, his final farewell of her. The officers of the national guard of Paris, eight hundred in number, were summoned to the great saloon of the Tuilleries, to receive the solemn deposit which Napoleon entrusted to their honour, in the persons of his wife and child. "I confide," said he, and he spoke it in a tremulous accent, "my wife and child to my faithful citizens of Paris, thus giving them the dearest mark of confidence which I have in my power to bestow." On the 29th of March, the day before the battle of Paris, the empress fled to Blois, and in May went to Vienna. The principality of Parma had, in the mean time, been secured to her by treaty, and, in 1817, she took possession of this as princess of Parma, but her court is neither numerous or splendid. Her son was separated from her in 1815, and has not since been under her care.

**LETITIA ROMELINA BONAPARTE.**  
Mother to the late Emperor of France, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, in the year 1750, and, in 1767, married an assessor to the tribunal of that Island. On the death of her husband, she was left with a numerous family, and without a fortune. She, however, succeeded in gaining powerful friends and protectors, to some of whom she was indebted for the elevation of her family. On the invasion of Corsica by the English, she removed to Marseilles, and from thence to Paris, where she resided until the downfall of the emperor. During the greater part of that period, she lived in all the splendour and luxury of a court, and received from the French people that homage which was due to the mother of their sovereign. But the elegance which surrounded this lady had no charms for her; and it was said that she was constantly advising Napoleon to recollect, that the day of trial might come, when the dazzling glory

with which he was encircled might pass away. Since the abdication of the emperor, Madam Bonaparte has resided in the state of the church, with her sons Lucian and Louis.

**REV. DR. HOLLEY.**

In reading the demise of the Rev. Dr. Abner Holley, late President of the Transylvania University, Kentucky, (who died at sea, with the yellow fever, on the 31st July, during his passage from New-Orleans to New-York) the Boston Courier speaks in the following terms:

"If the greatness of man be properly estimated by the capaciousness of his intellect, we may truly exclaim, 'verily a great man is fallen.' Few persons could ever approach Mr. Holley without perceiving the superiority of his mind. His views on religious subjects were liberal—much too liberal for the age in which he lived, and for the mass of the people among whom he passed a great portion of his life. Some men, of narrow understandings and narrower feelings, objected to what they called his 'peculiar notions in theology,' without even imagining that those peculiarities might possibly be the essential attributes of truth, not perceptible to the dullvision of ignorance and prejudice. As a pulpit orator Mr. Holley lived without a rival among his contemporaries, and has left none that approach his standard within measurable distance."

**RELIGIOUS DUTIES OF THE TABLE.**

A writer in the Christian Spectator, says the practice of giving praise and thanks to God, with invocation of his blessing, at meals, was common among the ancient Jews, the custom being frequently mentioned by the Psalmists and in the New-Testament, but he concludes from an examination of the Scriptures that he Jews, early Christians, and our Lord himself, were accustomed to perform only one service at the table, and that before eating; and he considers our manner of performing religious duties at the table, asking a blessing and giving thanks in two services, as an innovation on the ancient practice, for which there are no valid reasons. "The words rendered blessed and gave thanks are used synonymously, and both suggested the idea of praise and thanksgiving." "Do we when we come to the table ask for present blessings? They are already placed before us, and are present occasions for thanksgiving:—such the ancients made them." This writer states five reasons against the practice of expressing our grateful acknowledgments in two services. 1. One is more simple and significant than two. 2. The second service is a repetition of the first. 3. It multiplies unprofitable religious services. 4. The practice is inconvenient. It is often necessary for the mistress of the family to remain at the table longer than the rest, &c. 5. In favor of only one service, there is the example of the Saviour, and his ancient people. He concludes by exhorting all men to acknowledge the bounty of Providence at their meals, and to give thanks always for all things to God. —Northampton Gaz.

**HUMILIATING PICTURE.**

In reading the second number of the American Quarterly Review, we met with the following powerful passage in an article entitled, "Natural History." It is a humiliating, but not the less true picture of human nature.

"Man may be justly entitled the great destroyer and exterminator of life. without regard to time, place or circumstance. By his power, the strongest are overcome; by his ingenuity, the most subtle are circumvented, and their energies of body and mind made subservient to his necessities or pleasures. He is superior to the whole animal creation in the noblest attributes; but he enjoys one pre-eminence, for which even the lowest have no cause to envy him. All the destructive animals fulfil their dire offices upon creatures belonging to other kinds: when the lion leaps from his ambush, it is into the neck of the wild ox or the antelope that he buries his claws;—when the wolves howl in unison, it is the deer they are pursuing;—when the scream of the eagle sounds shrill; then let the wild duck beware! Even the insatiably ferocious tiger keeps aloof from his brethren of blood. But, when the drums roll, and the trumpets clang—when the banner folds are shaken abroad upon the air, and the neigh of the charger re-echoes the deep notes of the bugle; then is man with his boasted reason, preparing to spill the blood of his brother,—to drive his desolating chariot over the faces of his kindred;—spread havoc and despair before his path; and leave famine and pestilence to track his footsteps."

**Beware of Assassins!**

A couple of desperadoes are traversing the United States, and are making dreadful havoc of the lives and property of old and young. They have already slain more of the inhabitants than were slain in the battles and perished in prison ships, during the American war; and at the same time, they have wasted more substance than would pay the whole national debt.

Their strength is invincible. Their method of attack is to strike people on the head, then instantly strip up their heels, pick their pockets, and continue their blows on the head, till they have quite beat out their brains. Though they infest public houses chiefly, they are also found lurking about in the closets of private houses, in the workshops of mechanics, and in the fields of the farmers. In some instances, whole families have fallen victims of the murderers; nay whole towns have been ruined by them. One poor man, heretofore, that had formerly been an industrious thriving mechanic, has very lately been murdered by them in a manner too horrible to relate; and there are several others in the vicinity who have been daily attacked by them, robbed of their money, smitten to the brain pan, knocked down, and in all respects so violently handled, that an alarming stupor has succeeded, and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger of a couple of gutlandish miscreants, who mock at reason; trample upon the precious rights of man, and equally bid defiance both to law and gospel.

The names of these two ruffians are Whisky and Brandy!!!

**THE CORSET.**

Dr. N. H. Smith, professor of anatomy in Jefferson College, mentions the case of a young female who was brought into the anatomical hall for dissection; from his observations, we make the following extracts, which show the evils resulting to females from the use of the life-destroyer—the corset.

"On exposing the chest, a remarkable deformity presented itself, occasioned by distortion of the breast bone. About two inches from the sternum, where the first piece of that bone joins the second, was an indentation nearly an inch in depth, immediately above which the bone abruptly protruded, as to form an obvious tumor between the breasts. The ribs, also, attached to the protuberant piece of the sternum, were of course more arched than those below, giving to the upper part of the chest more expansion than belonged to the lower. The pit in the sternum was precisely where the extremity of the busk or corset board, is usually worn. This, together with the confined aspect of the lower part of the chest, instantly suggested to every one who saw it, the cause, which unquestionably was the wearing of the tightly laced corset before the form of the individual had been fully developed."

On examining the contents of the thorax, the capacity of which had thus been encroached upon, it was found that the subject had been the victim of a pulmonary consumption, one of the important predisposing causes of which, we know, to be a confined chest. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the fatal disease, in this instance, had been aggravated, and might have been provoked, by the habit of dress."

The above instance of artificial malconformation, will by no means appear incredible to those who know how susceptible is the human form, in early life, of being moulded to almost any configuration, and that without the infliction of much pain upon the individual. Even the shape of the head, the most rigid part of our bodies, is, in some parts of the world, brought under the plastic dominion of fashion. We have the fashion of flat heads on the rocky mountains—round heads among the turbaned Turks, and long heads among the Macrocephali. Indeed, there is scarcely any part of the form fastidious man has not attempted to amend, as if believing that nature's journeymen had made us, and not made us well. I know not which would appear the most ridiculous in the eyes of the other, the wasp-waisted lady of our own country, or the Chinese belle, with a foot no bigger than a Mandarin's thumb; nor do I know which would most offend the unsophisticated eye of nature; but this I know that the deformity of the latter is unimportant in regard to health while that of the former is acquired at the expense of vital organs, which may not be encroached upon with impunity."

An Animal, called the Sloth, is exhibiting in Boston. It is the size of a Fox, has long fore legs, long claws, on each foot, and is covered with coarse brown hair.

**CONSPIRACY in St. Domingo.**

A conspiracy against President Boyer, and the existing Haytian (St. Domingo) government, was lately suppressed, and the ringleaders executed. An American, who was present at the time, thus describes the scene:

"Never having witnessed an execution, I determined to see this, and if the conduct there exhibited merits the appellation of bravery, never was this virtue more strongly displayed. The condemned went to the ground smoking their segars, without being tied or having bandages over their eyes, their wives, children and relations in company. They passed to the place of execution with as much sang froid, as if they were 'spectators and not actors in the dismal scene.' When the pistol, which consisted of about thirty men, fired, but one man fell and he was only slightly wounded; required three or four rounds to bring down two, and the last victim stood twenty shots before he fell, calmly smoking his segar. If such indifference of life cannot be called bravery, it is the strongest instance of passive fortitude ever displayed."

**MORAVIAN LOVE FEAST.**

The following account of one of these feasts at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is given by a spectator:

At seven, on Sunday morning, five musicians announced the day of the feast from the church steeple, by a solemn air on trumpets and trombones. The ordinary Sabbath exercises were performed in the morning, and at two o'clock a large assemblage was collected for the festival. The church is large, containing several apartments, besides the room for worship, which is itself 60 by 90 feet in dimensions, having a lofty ceiling, and the large windows hung with white curtains. One half of the church was occupied by the female part of the congregation, including more than a hundred and twenty scholars of the boarding school, in white dresses and caps trimmed uniform, "the sisters" and widows. The other division of the church was occupied by the males, among whom were a number of school boys, arranged according to size. So large a collection, orderly seated on benches, and preserving entire stillness, had an imposing appearance.

During the performance of the choir, in which the organ was accompanied by violins and trumpets, six women and four men entered the church, each couple bearing a large basket of soft cakes, which they distributed to the whole congregation, commencing with the clergymen. When these were served, the same persons brought in coffee in white mugs, on wooden trays, which were distributed in the same manner, and of which all present partook during the continuance of the services, which consisted entirely of singing by the choir, the officiating clergymen, the children and congregation alternately, and in chorus. Excepting two hymns, the words were German, as was all the music.

Singular as the description of such a ceremony appears, it was conducted with so much solemnity and propriety, that no other than appropriate feelings could be excited. Typical of that fellowship which is the band of the Moravians, and from which they derive their appellation of Unitas Fratrum, this occasional festival is an apposite emblem of that social love which has received the beautiful encomium of David—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity: it is like the precious ointment upon Aaron's beard, which flowed to the skirts of his garments: like the dew which descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commended the blessing, even life forevermore."

**NAMES.**

The vanity of double (or long) names, is most admirably ridiculed by Dr. Goldsmith:

"I have known," says Goldsmith, "a German prince with more titles than subjects, and a Spanish nobleman with more names than shirts."

**BEES.**

In Livonia, the inhabitants make hollow places in the trees of the forest, to receive and cultivate bees. Some of them had hundreds, and even thousands of these bee-hives. Mr. Butner, a Livonian clergyman, says the air, at some distance from the ground, is better for the bees than that of the bee-houses, which receive the exhalations of the earth. Where forests are not conveniently situated, he says it is advantageous to place the hives upon trees standing alone, at twelve or fifteen feet above the ground.

A lady who has found the following remedy for the prevention of bed bugs, wishes to make it public. After cleansing the bedstead thoroughly, rub all over with Hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth. Bugs will not infest such a bedstead for a whole season.