

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. WILLEY

RETURNS her sincere thanks to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage she has received in support of her Seminary for the instruction of Young Ladies; and hopes, by unremitting assiduity, to the best interest of those placed under her charge, to merit a continuance of public favor.

The next Quarter of her School will commence on the first Monday in April, where young ladies will be instructed in all the English and Ornamental branches of Education, usually taught in this country.

HER TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1st Reading and Spelling, (per quarter) 2 1/2
2d Reading, Spelling, Recitation, and Writing, 4
3d Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Spelling and Writing, 5
4th Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, including the above branches, 6
5th History, Composition, and Rhetoric, with the above, 6
6th Drawing and Painting, 10
7th Thorough Painting upon Velvet and Paper, 10
N. B. Music and the French Language will be taught, in addition to the above branches, as soon as the School will justify the employment of more assistance.

Mrs. Willey can accommodate a few young ladies with board, on reasonable terms.
Salisbury, March 20, 1829. 361

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N.C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.
July 3d, 1828. 23

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between myself and Francis Pinkston, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all the debts due to the firm, are required to make settlement with me only.
CYRUS WEST.
Salisbury, March 10th, 1829.

Coach and Gig Making, &c.

THE subscriber continues to carry on, by himself, as formerly, the above business, at his old stand, Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment; where he is prepared to make all descriptions of

Coaches, Sulkeys, Carriages, Jersey Wagons, Stages, Road Wagons, Gigs, Windsor Chair, &c.

of the best materials, in a workmanlike manner, at short notice, and on more reasonable terms than such work was ever done for before in the state. Articles of the above description will be kept on hand for sale. Orders from a distance for all kinds of wheeled vehicles, will be faithfully and promptly attended to, and executed strictly according to directions.

Repairing, of all kinds of work in his line of business, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He asks for a share of the public's patronage, and hopes to merit it by his works.
CYRUS WEST.
Salisbury, March 10th, 1829. 58

For Sale,

On moderate terms, for cash; or on a credit, for approval of paper, a new, well made Sulkey. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed to be a favorable opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again.
EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.
[Sd. 1st Aug.]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

COME AND SETTLE UP.

All persons having papers in the hands of the subscriber, are requested to present their receipts as soon as possible, and take up their papers, as he has declined doing any more business as an officer, and wishes to make settlement.
JACOB S. MYERS.
Feb. 24th, 1829. 6161

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of rendition; expenses, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

THE VALUE OF A MOMENT.

BY MONTGOMERY.

At every moment of our breath
Life trembles on the brink of death:
A taper's flame, that upward turns,
While downward to the dust it burns.
A moment ushered us to birth,
Heirs of the commonwealth of earth;
Moment by moment, years are past,
And one ere long will be our last.

'Twixt that long fled, which gave us light,
And that which soon will end in night,
There is a point no eye can see,
Yet on it hangs eternity.

This is that moment—who can tell,
Whether it leads to heaven or hell?
This is that moment—as we choose,
The immortal soul we save or lose.

Time past, and time to come are not,
Time present is our only lot;
O God, henceforth our hearts incline
To seek no other love than thine.

BENEVOLENCE.

Oh, let us never lightly fling
A barb of woe to wound another;
Oh, never let us haste to bring
The cup of sorrow to a brother.
Each has the power to wound—but he
Who wounds that he may witness pain,
Has learnt no law of Charity,
Which ne'er inflicts a pang in vain.
'Tis god-like to awaken joy,
Or sorrows influence to subdue;
But not to wound—not to annoy,
Is part of Virtue's lesson too:
Peace, winged in fairer words above,
Shall bend her down and brighten this,
When all man's labor shall be love,
And all his thoughts—a brother's bliss.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

COMMODORE PORTER.

I sing the hapless hero's name,
Who brave in battle stood,
Who danger dar'd for deathless fame,
And for the country's good.
I sing of him who met the foe,
Far on the stormy sea!
Whose valor laid the tyrant low,
'Mid shouts of victory.

And where is he whose deeds sublime
Now gild the glorious page,
Whose brilliance down the tide of time,
Shall light a future age;
Aye, where is he, whose blade hath drunk
A tide of tyrants' gore,
Whose wrath beneath the billows sunk,
The pride of Albion's shore.

O tell it not on Europe's strand,
My country's shame 'till be,
An exile from his native land,
Dishonor'd now is he.
Dishonor'd! no, the cruel shame
Stains not the hero's scroll.
As bright and brilliant is his fame,
As dignified his soul.

But on the heads of those who thirst
For vengeance void of laws,
On hearts of calumny that curse
The hapless hero's cause,
Shall fall the curse of him forlorn,
Who was from crime exempt,
And they shall meet their country's scorn,
The nation's cold contempt.

MILFORD BARD.

FAIL NOT IN LOVE.

AS SUNG BY MISS CLARA SINGER.
Fail not in love dear girls, beware,
Oh! never fall in love:
Better lead apes—you know where,
Than ever fall in love.
For men their ends to gain,
Are cruel when most kind;
Their tears are false as rain,
Their vows are only wind.
And if you tell them so,
They swear their hearts are broke,
Yet when half dead with woe,
How nice and plump they look.
Fail not in love, &c.

Fail not in love, dear girls, beware,
Oh! never fall in love:
Better lead apes—you know where,
Than ever fall in love.
For if a rake you wed,
For better and for worse,
When honey moons are fled,
Oh! how he'll squeeze your purse:
And if you scold all night,
Quite easy by the bye,
Your husband grown polite,
Snores most melodiously.
Fail not in love, &c.

MISCELLANY.

CHASTITY.

Chastity consists in a fixed abhorrence of all forbidden sensual indulgences, a recollection of past impurities with shame and sorrow; a resolute guard over the thoughts, passions, and actions for the future; a steady abstinence from the most distant approaches of lust and indecency; a lively consciousness of the omnipresence of the Almighty, who sees and knows all our actions, and our most hidden thoughts, and who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity.

The libertine who builds a name,
On the base ruins of a woman's fame,
Shall own the best of human blessings lie,
In the chaste honors of the nuptial tie.
There dwells the home-felt sweet, the dear delight,
There peace reposes, and there joys unite.
And female virtue was by heav'n design'd,
To charm, to polish, and to bless mankind.

That chastity is not the only virtue of woman, is most certain; but still it is so essential to the perfection of every other virtue in her, that the loss, or want of it, like the sin of idolatry among the Israelites, weakens the force and takes off the merit of them, imprinting such a stain upon the soul, as sullies every emanation of it.

This virtue of chastity, has ever been esteemed so inseparably necessary to every character, particularly the female character, that every civilized people in the world have guarded it with the greatest care.

So dear to heaven is saintly chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand livery'd angels lacquey her;
Driving far off each sign of sin and guilt;
And to clear dreams and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear,
Till of converse with heavenly visitants,
Begin to cast and teem on the outward shape.
The unpopulated temple of the mind,
And turn it by degrees to the soul's essence,
Till all be made immortal.

The chaste mind, like a polished plane,
May admit foul thoughts, without
receiving their tincture.

Chastity is a purity of thought,
word and action.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE MICROSCOPE.

Gentle Reader? have you taken a peep at the Microscope? We have; and the Lord have mercy on us, and save us from longer swallowing rats and racoons, snakes and snapping-turtles. We have scarcely eat a mouthful for a week; and whether we ever eat again or not, Heaven only knows. Oh! for the digestion of an ostrich, that we might live on pebbles.

Since we saw this magnifier and multiplier, not only of physical being, but of the miseries of this little bit of existence called life, how many deaths have we suffered! We have been a thousand times devoured by hideous monsters. The 'pip' of chickens, and the 'quack' of young ducks, we have distinctly heard within the precincts of our mortal body—Yea! more—the jumping of toads, the kicking of sturgeons, and crawling of lobsters; we have sensibly felt—and, of a truth, we are momentarily expecting a small alligator to pop his obtuse nose from between our ribs; for thousands have we swallowed—yea! bipeds and quadrupeds—centipeds and millepeds,—birds, fish, reptiles and insects, of every class, order, genus, species and variety—and millions upon millions that would puzzle Belphegor himself for a class, or good father Adam even for a name. Why, reader! to swallow a cat or a monkey is nothing at all. Just keep your mouth shut, or our word for it, some of these rascally negroes about our streets will drive a dray and horses down your throat.

We happened to eat a fig or two, on the morning previous to the exhibition of the microscope; they did not exactly agree with our palate, and, by way of a corrective, we eat half a dozen cypsters, with a plenty of sharp vinegar with them: The said microscope convinced us, to our sorrow, of the cause, of nausea. The surface of a fig, reader, about the size of a pin's head, was placed in the focus of the glass, and such a scampering—Lord save us—at least one hundred beings, 'to human wisdom nameless,' about the size of muskrats, and covered with bristles, were discovered at full gallop one over another, as you have seen rats in a meal tub. We took the vinegar in season, said we to ourselves; that must have destroyed them. But low! to our utter consternation, and at the expense of our appetite, we discovered, in three minutes afterward, that in a single spoonful of vinegar, we had, bona fide, swallowed some three or four hundred living reptiles, in length at least four and a half feet.

It will doubtless be recollected that a member of the French Academy, some years since, attempted to prove, in a paper read to that learned body, that the acidity of certain liquids was but in consequence of the shape of its particles; which shape was said to be angular, and the angles very acute. How much trouble would it have saved this sage in philosophy, could he have had a peep at this microscope!—How easily the mystery would then have been explained. We will convince the learned, beyond a doubt, upon this point, by aid of the microscope and syllogism. Hypothesis: The acidity of the liquid is produced by the terrible kicking of these reptiles upon the nerves of the tongue. Argument: The greater, the degree of acidity; the higher the degree of acidity; the greater the age of the liquid, the greater the number of reptiles contained; the greater the number of reptiles, the more kicking—ERGO, the reptiles produce the acidity. But to the microscope.

A piece of human skin (cuticle) about the 16th of an inch in diameter, was placed before this eighth wonder of the world, and do you believe it

reader, it contains veins large enough for an engine horse.

A word to the ladies. Beware what you make of crapes and muslins—for, unless our senses deceive us, Cupid, allowing him to be the lubberly urchin represented by the painters, composed of sound flesh and blood, with wings two feet in length, aye notwithstanding these, the rogue could pop through, without ruffling a feather, between the threads of the finest Italian crapes, so far are they asunder. And as for the space between the threads of fine muslins, why 'Dandy Jack' upon his Shetland pony, would not require a larger circle to exhibit his feats of horsemanship.

RELIGION—By Mackenzie.

The following short and beautiful quotation is from the pages of the elegant, the benevolent, the inspired Mackenzie. Speaking of those who profess a disbelief in religion, he expresses himself in the following heart-touching manner:

"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity:—let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best; we tread it however, lighter by the prospect of the better country to which, we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild, which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate; quench not that beam, which amidst the night of this evil world has cheered the despondency of ill requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue."

Unexpected Good Fortune.—A few days ago, a poor weaver in Manchester, named David Lindsay, fell heir to an estate of about £300,000 by the decease of an uncle, Col. Lindsay, of the Mount, near Cupar Fife, in Scotland. When the letter arrived, announcing this windfall to David, and enclosing a £500 to defray the expenses of his journey, with his wife and three children, to his country seat, he was sitting at his breakfast of butterless bread and sugarless coffee. The demand of the postman, "four shillings and ninepence," completely stunned David, for his whole stock was 2s. A neighbour, however, assisted David in raising the wind. David's first question after reading the letter was, "what the D—! can I do w' a' this siller?" He has, however, set out on his journey to the North.

Use of the Roller on Grass Lands.

In no branch of husbandry is the roller more an implement of utility than in the cultivation of grass. It renders the soil compact and solid; it encourages the growth of the plants, by bringing the earth close to every part of the root, it assists in filling up and leveling any inequalities in the surface of the field, thereby preventing surface water from remaining stagnant, and ejaculating the grass from particular spots, and it tends to hinder the drought from penetrating, which is an effect of the utmost importance. In fact, a grass field cannot be too often rolled, and it is not going too far to assert, that the application of the roller in autumn to prepare the roots for resisting the winter frosts, and in spring to firm them after these frosts, every year while the field remains in grass, will amply repay the expense.

Trans. of Highland Society.

In Ireland, many of the inhabitants are exceedingly poor, and cannot furnish suitable clothing for their children. Notwithstanding their extreme poverty, Sunday Schools are kept in operation both summer and winter. An old report of the School at Manor-cunningham county of Donegal, says, "We are very poor, but we are persevering; the school has never been shut for one Sunday, since the year 1817. We have, I think, upon an average, for the winter months, fifty attendants, or perhaps more. Yesterday, the 24th of November, was a very tempestuous day—we had forty-nine children in the school, and among them only three pair of shoes."

Some of the wags attribute the accident which befel Don Miguel, to his having taken Madeira.

Exhausting and ameliorating Crops.

The causes which give to particular crops the character of being exhausting or ameliorating to the soil, depend either on their seed, or their particular mode of culture which admits of the tillage of the ground during their growth, and on their yielding manure. Wheat, barley, oats, and rye are consequently exhausting. Turnips, carrots, parsnips, beet, cabbage, and rape, if cultivated for their leaves only, are ameliorating. In the case of turnip, the mode of cultivation, and the quantity and quality of manure it produces, combine with the other circumstances of its not being allowed to mature its seeds, to render it one of the most ameliorating of all crops; whereas if allowed to run to seed, it becomes one of the most exhausting. Potatoes and beans, although allowed to mature their seeds, are considered among the ameliorating crops, because they admit of being cultivated at wide intervals, and permit the ground to be tilled completely during their growth; they also yield manure. Clovers, if used for herbage, or cut early for food, are ameliorating. If cultivated for their seeds, exhausting.

Quar. Jour. of Agriculture.

Chinese Geography.—Till lately the Chinese, in their maps of the earth, set down the Celestial Empire in the middle of a large square, and dotted around it the other kingdoms of the world, supposed to be 72 in number, assigning to the latter ridiculous or contemptuous names. One of these for example, was Siao-gin-que or the Kingdom of Dwarfs, whose inhabitants they imagined to be so small as to be under the necessity of tying themselves together in bunches, to prevent their being carried away by the kites. In 1661, the Viceroy of Canton, in a memorial to the Emperor, on the subject of the Portuguese embassy, says, "We find very plainly that Europe is only two little islands in the middle of the sea." With such ideas of other nations of the earth, it is not wonderful that they should consider the embassies and presents sent to them as marks of submission, and hasten to write down the donors in their maps, as tributaries of the Chinese Empire.

FROM THE VERMONT AMERICAN.

New definition.—One of the best and most pointed bon mots that we have heard of, was made on a reverend Gentleman, (Rev. Ezra Butler, late Gov. of that state) at Montpelier, carnal enjoyments of political distinction. His honor was afflicted with an ailment which he thought was the rheumatism, but which his friends insisted was the gout. After some debate on this point, his honor inquired what was the difference between the two? A gentleman present replied, that rheumatism was original sin; but that the gout was actual transgression.

The Quakers.—Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established church. When the preacher uttered sentiments of which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad brimmed hat, and take it off again whenever a more welcome strain of doctrine occurred. If he had set long with his hat on and the ill sounding propositions or fulminations continued, he would rise slowly, and silently walk out. Thus it appears that it was for purposes of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on.

Beware of the Bottle now!—A society of ladies, in a town in Ohio, have resolved to turn a deaf ear, and encourage their female friends to do the same, to the matrimonial addresses of any man, who is known to drink ardent spirits "periodically, or on any public occasion."

Memorable Winter of 1803-4.—The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, in the winter session which Governor Plumer calls long and eventful, were Pickering, J. Q. Adams, (both federal,) in the Senate; and in the House, Wm. Eustis, Jacob Crowninshield, J. B. Varnum, P. Bishop, T. J. Skinner, Eben. Seaver, Richard Cutts, Phineas Bruce, Democratic, and Samuel Thacher, Seth Hastings, Rev. Dr. Cutler, Wm. Stedman, Col. Wadsworth, Col. T. Dwight, Nahum Michell, Lemuel Williams, Rev. Mr. Taggart, federalists. IF any members from Massachusetts conspired with Gov. Plumer, some of the above must be the persons.