

Land for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, at public auction, on the 23rd day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury...

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E. April 15th, 1829. 617

State of North Carolina, Rowan county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, February term, 1829: Diastah Newton, vs. William Haden, Robert Haden, Judith Marr and Margaret his wife: Petition of lands...

6167 JNO. GILES.

Rowan Superior Court of Law, April term, 1829: MATHILDA PINKSTON vs. Peter Pinkston; petition for divorce. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court...

6168 HY. GILES, C'k. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, fall term, 1828: Marion Farmer vs. John Tanner, Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court...

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, fall term, 1828: Elizabeth Cox vs. Wm. Cox: Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court...

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, fall term, 1828: Benjamin Steward vs. Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. The defendant in this case residing beyond the limits of the state...

J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

FEBRUARY session, 1829: James Neely vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. Caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the following named persons (heirs at law of Wm. Barnett dec'd.) are non-residents of this state...

6166 ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. s. c.

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...

Negro Man to Hire.

By the day, week, or month; he is able bodied, and expert at most kinds of work. Inquire at this office. 63

POETRY.

The following lines are the production of a little girl only eight years of age. M. F. Cour. TO A LARK.

Warbling messenger of morn, Tell me, tell me, is it dawn? Ah! I hear by thy sweet cry, That its morning to thine eye.

Though the harbinger of spring, Should come to me on his light wing, And the blackbird charm my ear With notes melodious and so clear, Ah! charming bird, still wilt thou be Aurora's messenger to me.

MELODY. By W. LEGGETT.

If you bright stars, that gem the night, Be each a blissful dwelling sphere; Where kindred spirits reunite, Whom death has torn asunder here; How sweet it were at once to die, And leave this blighted orb afar!

But, oh! how dark, and drear, and lone, Would seem the brightest world of bliss, If wandering through each radiant one, We fail to find the loved of this! If there no more the ties shall twine, That death's cold hand alone can sever, Ah! then, those stars in mockery shine, More hateful, as they shine forever!

It cannot be: each hope and fear, That lights the eye, or clouds the brow, Proclaims there is a happier sphere Than this bleak world that holds us now. There is a voice that sorrow bears, When heaven's woe-lights life's calling chain: 'Tis heaven that whispers, "dry thy tears, The pure in heart shall meet again."

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER. HARD THING.

'Tis hard to love a pretty girl, When she cares naught for you, And day by day to be obliged Her witching charms to view.

'Tis hard to see our fondest hopes Blighted while in their bloom, To see a long-lov'd friend depart Unto an early tomb.

'Tis hard to see a great mind bow Beneath misfortune's blast, And see the sad remains of worth To dark oblivion cast.

'Tis hard, when fortune's wont to smile, To have her frown on you, And then the ones you thought your friends, Withdraw their favors too.

'Tis hard to see the rich oppress And screw the needy poor, And turn away with insolence, The beggar from their door.

'Tis hard to have a wife who seem'd All willingness and grace, But 'fore a fortnight you are wed, To have her slap your face!

Prescription against Dyspepsia and Hypochondria.

An honest and a temperate life; No dealings with the apothecary; And from this maxim never vary. On no account engage in strife; Be moderate in your appetite; Amusement (like and exercise; Avoid the cares that life supplies; In country walks take much delight; Little confinement—much enjoyment, And continual employment.

A HIGH FLOWN COMPLIMENT.

Orpheus could lead the savage race, And trees uprooted left their place, Sequacious of the lyre; But bright Celia raised the wonder higher; When to her organ vocal breath was given, An Angel heard and straight appeared, Mistaking earth for heaven.

COMPARISONS.

One to destroy is murder by the law; And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe. To murder thousands takes a specious name; War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame.

ENIGMAS.

'Tis in sorrow commenc'd, and endeth in smiles, It is also the end of our woes and our wiles. It lives in the midst of, and bounds all our wishes, And twice it is seen every day in our dishes. But although the commencement of shame and of sin, Yet with saints, as with sinners, 'tis sure to begin. In sincerity, first—yet it endeth in lies; And lastly, fair ladies, it is in your own eyes.

MISCELLANY.

(From the Providence (R. I.) Evening Gazette.) ECONOMY in a FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her bottom. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen, or in the parlour; it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon, waste, cries more, like horse-leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom

leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs; to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim; and the theatre of her exploits is in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can in the counting room or the workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labour with his best friend; and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratifications. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim, his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train.

FARMING.

Agriculture, as practised in modern times, and particularly in this country, embraces more objects and requires the exercise of as much and great a variety of talents, as constant and persevering attention, as any pursuit in life.

A good farmer must have a good garden, a good orchard, good stock, good grain, good meadows, good enclosures, and must know how to keep them so. He must watch the state of the market, and above all he must see if others have excelled him in their agricultural pursuits, and endeavor, if possible, to ascertain the cause, and avail himself of their better skill.

The preservation of manure, its application, the effects of irrigation, of draining, assorting, preserving and preparing seed, the manner and time of ploughing, harrowing and sowing, taking care of stock, &c. &c. ought all to undergo his inspection, and be subject to his remarks in their progress of effecting the object intended.

Intercourse with those engaged in the same pursuits is to be sought in every way that can afford beneficial results. The interchange of civilities, occupied in comparing our views on subjects which engross our daily attention and conduce to our support and comfort in the social family circle, are to be encouraged, but those that embrace whole communities are to receive our open countenance and zealous support.

Methodism.—It was in the year 1729, just a century ago, that John Wesley, aided by two or three of his fellow students at the University of Oxford, commenced the work of reforming the morals of the great body of the people of England, and especially those of the lowest and most neglected classes. At that time, the Religious Teachers of the Country were chiefly those of the Established Church and but little pains were taken to induce disorderly persons, who kept at a distance from Church, and any thing like Religion, to change their course; and the number of these was far from being inconsiderable. Wesley, and his associates at College, moved by this state of things, began by visiting places in the neighbourhood, and holding meetings wherever they could find opportunity. But this great Reformer of Morals, at length commenced his plan of establishing Itinerary Preaching throughout the Kingdom, which, at first met with much opposition. The travelling Preachers having no settled places, in which to address the people, held forth in the Streets, or in any place where they could assemble a few persons together, and were frequently much annoyed and abused, by boys and disorderly persons, pelting them with dirt and other missiles. But nothing could prevent Wesley, from pursuing his object. His zeal and perseverance, and the zeal and perseverance of his disciples, overcame every obstacle, and at this time the Methodist Meetings, in many parts of England, are the most unnumerously at-

tended Houses of Worship. Nor did his zeal stop here; Mr. Wesley determined to visit this Country, and rouse up the neglecters of Religious Worship here also; and the present situation of the Methodist Church throughout the Union, shews the complete success which crowned his efforts. And this venerable, excellent man, had the gratification to live to see the fruit of his labours, and in his old age, to visit his Churches throughout Great Britain, where thousands of his disciples met to worship their Maker, and where, like an Apostle, he could gratefully say, "These are my Children in the Lord! it is from my labours, and from the labours of those whom I have induced to travel and preach the Gospel, that these worshipping Assemblies have been gathered chiefly from the offscouring of the people." Reg.

A DANGEROUS THEORY.

Phæbe was rather pretty, and thought herself beautiful. She had read romances, she had read of heroines "beautiful as the young day when first it beams upon the mountains," with necks like polished ivory, diamond-beaming eyes, and lips where bees might alight, mistaking them for blooming and odoriferous flowers, and she fancied herself just such an one, with the slight exception that the description was rather too tame. She had read philosophy, too, and sonnets and melo-dramas, and they all told her that woman was the Empress of the world, and that man was made to bow before her; in short, her theory was that she was very beautiful, and ought to be idolized, a very natural theory for a tolerably pretty, warm-blooded, vivacious brunette of sweet seventeen. She therefore used none of those little arts to entrap lovers which are "as the law for that purpose made and provided" declares lawful and proper in love affairs. All her acquaintances got lovers, some got married, still she changed not her course, for her theory, as she said, "was founded on an innate nobility of soul, and if a man could never be found who had mind enough to appreciate it, she never would marry." For, said she, what is marriage without nobility of soul? Nothing could shake her faith in her theory; she would never condescend to be agreeable; and she is now a novel-reading, snuff-taking old maid, still dreaming of congeniality and nobility of soul—so much for theory.

(From the Brooklyn L. J. Star.) Improvement in Clocks.—Mr. Joseph Ives of this village is the inventor and patentee of a lever spring clock, which has passed the inspection of artists and mechanics with a high approbation. The wheels are all of metal, the principal of which run on friction rollers, and exhibit an admirable nicety of finish and work-manship. The lever springs carry the striking part as well as the time, and require winding only once in eight days. The whole is in a small compact form, light and portable, without the necessity of weights, and afforded at half the price of the old-fashioned metal clocks. It is a highly valuable American invention, and will add much to the reputation, and we hope also to the fortune of the patentee.

Don't Rock Children.—A foreign writer finds fault with the prevalent practice of rocking children, and considers it as the cause of many diseases. He asks and with much reason, "When the human offspring first begins to make use of its faculties, and to give proof of its being sensible to existence, even should this be done by infantine cries, is it right to stop those cries and prevent its paying that tribute to nature? The rocking of the cradle brings on sleep only through the stupor it produces on the senses. Such a motion cannot but offend the delicate fibres of the brain of an infant, injure his digestion, sour the milk from which it derives its nourishment, and turns it into curds."

Accident.—Two men recently suffered a horrid death in Baltimore, in consequence of drinking each about half a gill of a solution of corrosive sublimate, administered to them by mistake, for rum. Boston Bulletin.

Optical Glasses.—From late experiments by English opticians, pure glass for optical instruments is stated to have been obtained. The astronomers, it is expected, will be enabled by means of this improvement, to spy new wonders among the stars.

Singular Will.—The Will of Sir Gilbert East has been proved under 300,000l. The deceased has left legacies for his dogs at the rate of 7s. per week. They are to be fed with milk, barley, oatmeal, sea biscuit and tripe. Also, further allowance for kennel furniture, as well as medicine, and a man to look after them. No dog to be killed under pretence of old age, or from a false notion of charity. His horses and mares to have run for life in his meadows Fifield, Berks—to be provided a warm shed in winter, with plenty of bran, chaff and hay; 8s. a week to be allowed for each, besides payment for a trusty and honest person to attend them. A parrot he gives to Martha Hack, and for the care of the bird 15l. quarterly during the bird's life, and 20l. a year as long as she survives it. London paper.

Population of Greece.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce contains a statement, received from Greece, and taken from the register of Ali Pacha, of the number of people inhabiting that country. The statement is not relied upon as furnishing an exact view of the present population; but it is thought the number of Greeks absolutely free, does not exceed 1,200,000, being those of the Peloponnesus and the Islands. Thessaly contains 398,000 Christians, and 41,250 Turks; Eastern and Western Greece, 471,600 Christians, 13,000 Turks; Epirus 326,200 Christians, 76,300 Turks; the Morea, 650,000 inhabitants; and Southern Macedonia, 150,000, of whom 30,000 are Turks.

The Sun a Body of Ice.—Many opinions have been formed concerning the sun, which philosophers have sometimes ridiculed, and sometimes seriously refuted. But of all the paradoxical assertions respecting that luminary, none equals Mr. Palmer's, for that gentleman positively asserts it to be a body of ice! The following is the title of Mr. Palmer's book: "A Treatise on the sublime science of Hellography, satisfactorily demonstrating (!) our great orb of light, the Sun, to be absolutely so other than a body of ice. By Charles Palmer, Gent." 8vo. 1799.

A German chymist has discovered, that, by mixing two parts of nitrate of potash, two parts of neutral carbonate of potash, one part of sulphur, and six of sea salt, all finely pulverized,—fulminating powder, of the greatest strength, is obtained; and, what is very remarkable, the force of the explosion is constantly directed below.

Extract.—"About 13 miles from Hull, (Eng.) is Cave Castle, a noble Mansion House, standing in an extensive park. It contains a fine collection of pictures, amongst which is a portrait of the celebrated Gen. George Washington, whose Great Grand Father possessed this Estate, whence he emigrated in 1687." Charleston Cour.

An Industrious Clergyman.—The Portland Argus states that Mr. Busbee, minister of the first Universalist Society in Portland, recently deceased, preached 1309 sermons, attended one hundred and eleven funerals, and solemnized sixty-two marriages, between the 24th of September, 1819, and the 28th of February, 1829.

A pattern for wives.—Patrick Mac-twig was charged before a London magistrate, with having thrown Mrs. Mactwig out of the window. The wife herself was the first to defend him. "He was pretty fresh, and I was very drunk. I knowed I deserved a basting, so I jumped out of the window sooner than he should give to me."

The shawls and fancy tissues made at Paris are valued, in round numbers, at 15,000,000 francs; goldsmiths' work and jewellery at 27,000,000; clocks and watches at 19,500,000; gilt bronzes at 5,000,000. The wages paid to workmen on these goods are estimated to be 22,000,000 francs. Boston Bulletin.

Whimsical Etymology.—The word Tobacco has been facetiously derived from the Hebrew, in manner following: Tob, bonus, (good) ach, fumus (smoke) and a, ejus, Tobacco will therefore signify, "good is the smoke thereof."