

GANZONET.
Oh! give me back the days of feeling,
When I was an expectant toad;
When through the wild of fancy stealing,
The strain of song was ever new;
When morning mist the scene surrounded,
And buds foretold the promised rose;
When bee-like, o'er the flower banded,
And pluck'd and rifled as I chose;
Enough, yet little, form'd my treasure—
The hope of youth, illusion's pleasure.
Give me the active spring of gladness,
Of pleasure stretch'd almost to pain;
My hate, my love, in all their madness;
Oh, give me back my youth again!

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LAND in the county of Salis-
bury, and, as is believed from recent
discoveries, within the Gold Region
of North Carolina. This tract was
granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists
of one continuous survey, adjoining the county
line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue
Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin
River. It is intersected by fifteen or twenty
miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant
supply of water-power at all seasons, and many
sites convenient for the application of this power
to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately
been found in the neighborhood of this land,
but its mineral treasures are in a great measure
unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are
referred to the Editor for more particular in-
formation, with whom the plat of this land is de-
posited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by
note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to
call immediately and make payment. This notice
will apply more particularly, to all
those who do not live in the immediate neigh-
borhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 60f

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale
that valuable Plantation, with-
in four miles of Salisbury, on both
sides of the Beatties-Ford road,
recently owned and occupied by Mr. George
Locke; on which there is a large, new and
commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary
cut-houses. There is only about 30 acres
of this land under cultivation. Two-thirds of the
tract is as good upland as any in the neighbor-
hood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp
land, for either grass or grain;—it is in the
midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood.
For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the
neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 68

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,



Will stand this sea-
son in the counties
of Rowan and Cabarrus;
commencing the week in
Salisbury, on Mondays,
Tuesdays, and Wednes-
days, in the town of Con-
cord on Thursdays, Fri-
days, 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 sea-
son commences, and two dollars on receipt of the
Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and descrip-
tion of Aeronaut, see handbill.
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. ROWERS.
[54. 1st. Aug.]
Feb. 12th, 1829.

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

Rowan County, May Sessions, 1829: Tho-
mas Gibbs and Martin Sauer vs. John Sauer;
Original attachment: Samuel Silliman sum-
moned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the Court that the defendant is not an
inhabitant of this state; on motion of the plain-
tiffs, by counsel, ordered that publication be
made in the Western Carolinian printed in Sal-
isbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear
at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to
be held for the county of Rowan, at the court
house in Salisbury, on the 3rd Monday in Au-
gust next, and answer, plead or demur, or judg-
ment will be entered against said defendant.
677 JNO. GILES, CTK.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829:
Berry Steward vs. Harriett Steward; peti-
tion for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the
court, that publication be made for three months
in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Cata-
wba Journal successively; that the defendant
be and appear at the next superior court to be
held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the
Court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday
after the fourth Monday in September next, and
plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the
same will be heard ex parte. Witness: Sam'l
Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the
7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.
3m183 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829:
Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition
for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication
be made for three months successively in the
Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the
defendant be and appear at the next superior
court of law to be held for the county of Meck-
lenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the
6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September
next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's peti-
tion, or the same will be heard ex parte. Wit-
ness Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at
office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March,
1829. 3m183 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829:
Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition
for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court,
that publication be made in the Raleigh Regis-
ter and Western Carolinian for three months
successively, that the defendant be and appear
at the next superior court of law to be held for
the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house
in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the
fourth Monday in September next, and plead or
answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will
be heard ex parte. Witness: Samuel Henderson
clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Mon-
day after the 4th in March, 1829.
3m185 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. c. c.

POETRY.

*I have heard the representation
Which bears through many a day
Rejoice the soul reaching dream
Of glory, and still the single power.*

FEMALE FRIENDSHIP.

BY MISS ANTONIA.

Joy cannot claim a purer bliss,
Nor grief a dew from stain more clear,
Than female friendship's meeting kiss,
Than female friendship's parting tear.
How sweet the bosom full blown to pour
To her, whose smile must crown the stored
How sweeter still to tell of woe
To her, whose faithful breast would share
In every grief, in every care,
Whose sigh can hush them to repose!
Oh! blessed sigh! there is no sorrow,
But from thy breath can sweeten borrow.
E'en to the pale and drooping flower
That fades in love's neglected hour;
E'en with her woes can friendship's power
One happier feeling bind.
From her vestive bed to creep,
And sink like wearied babe to sleep,
On the soft couch her sorrows steep,
The bosom of a friend.

The social passions then our bliss create—
A bliss not subject to the powers of Fate,
Friendship, tho' called to suffer or endure;
Love, without hope, that finds, that seeks no
cure—
(Blest, tho' the obdurate fair no smug accord,
For love, like virtue, is its own reward.)
The tears of pity, or of fond regret,
For those we love, but never can forget;
The fear that watches in a mother's eye,
When first her infant breathes its feeble cry;
Even these a soberer, surer bliss impart—
A subtler pleasure kindles in the heart—
Than selfish triumph or the head repose.
The sullen quiet, that the sick knows.

Epitaph—The following inscription is copied
from the time-worn and moss-grown tomb-stone
of Mr. Jonas Goodnow, in Southborough:

He long has lived to know life's bubbles,
And seen, like others, a peck of troubles;
He now lies low as all men must,
And soon will be a peck of dust.

EPIGRAM.

Jane on her spouse could not bestow
One tear of sorrow when he died,
His life had made so many flow
That all the briny fount was dried.

MISCELLANY.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE.

A young merchant, whom we shall
call Morton, was united a few years
since, to a most amiable girl, whom
he sincerely loved, and who returned
his affection with all the warmth and
ardour his many virtues deserved. At
the time of their nuptials, Mr. M's bu-
siness was lucrative and was ap-
parently increasing, so that he could
indulge in reasonable anticipation, not
only of eventual independence, but also
of attaining that desirable end with-
out diminishing himself, and without
fashionable gratifications of the day.
Accordingly he furnished his house in
a style of considerable elegance, kept
several servants, and in other respects
conducted his family arrangements on
a liberal scale, and which his forefa-
thers would, perhaps, have deemed
ridiculously extravagant. His wife, too,
thinking to do credit to her husband,
paid little attention to economy, and
rather made it her study to gratify his
taste, than to regard the expense it
might occasion.

There was a time when such a gen-
eral prosperity pervaded this country,
that prudence herself seemed almost to
justify extravagance. But these times
had gone by, and on those countenances
where formerly beamed hope and
confidence, now sat disappointment
and despair. No longer could the
merchant engage in schemes of enter-
prise, for he saw that the more exten-
sive he was in business, the more exten-
sive were his losses. No longer could
he place reliance on the stability of
his neighbor, for experience was
daily teaching in painful lessons, that
the foundations of credit were loosened,
and those who had withstood many
a storm, now bent and yielded to the
calamities of the times.

But still the storm howled only with-
out the dwelling of domestic peace—
it had not yet wounded the merchant
in his tenderest concerns. Soon,
however, Mrs. M. saw the gloom that
misfortune was gathering on her hus-
band's brow, and which neither her
own affectionate solicitude, nor his
children's sportive playfulness, could
chase away. Day after day passed,
and she sighed in silence. At length
she extorted from him the cause of
his dejection, and learned that his bu-
siness had declined, and that he had
sustained multiplied losses, which had
deprived him nearly of all his earning.
There are women, and those whom
the world calls women of sense too,
who would have contented themselves
with sympathizing with their husbands,
and supposed that by affectionately
sharing his regrets, they had dis-
charged their duty. Not such a wo-
man was Mrs. M. She felt deeply
her husband's misfortunes; but that

being was an active principle, which
prompted her to do what was in her
power to assist and relieve him. She
immediately commenced a rigid sys-
tem of reform, retained only a single
servant, her table was not as before
laden with luxuries, and the wine
was banished from the sideboard.
Her two children were neatly but sim-
ply dressed, and she gazed upon them
with more heartfelt delight, than when
covered with ribbons, and expensive,
useless finery. She applied herself to
domestic avocations with unabated
diligence, and carried economy into
every department of her household.

All this was not done, however,
without the opposition, and in some
instances, the sneers of her acquain-
tances, but happily the suggestions of
pride and indolence fell harmless on
the ears of Mrs. M.; for she weighed
them against her duty to her husband,
and her affection to her children, and
the scales mounted in the air. Her
husband, in the mean time, although
he would have perished rather than
have prescribed such a conduct, saw
her thus employed, with a new delight
springing in his heart, and in his ap-
probation, she found at once a reward
for past exertion, and an additional in-
citant to new. From the much
decreased expenses of his family, he
was encouraged still to struggle against
misfortunes, and his business soon be-
gan slowly to revive; and although he
cannot as before anticipate speedy
wealth, yet, from the prudent care of
his wife, and his own industry and ap-
plication, brighter prospects are daily
opening to his view. To his partner
he is now attached by a new, tender
tie of affection, for he has seen that
she can share and alleviate the distress
of adversity, as well as adorn and dignify
the prosperous station. Happy
M. who has such a wife, and thrice
happy and lovely the woman who can
thus act! From her example, may
every American fair learn to what
course of conduct lies the true dignity
of the female character. May they
learn, that they were intended by
Providence, not merely to float on the
surface of pleasure, or flutter like but-
terflies in the sun, but to be sweet
soothers and consolers of man, when
misfortune clouds his prospects and
presses heavily upon his spirits.
A. M. J.

Cincinnatus, the Roman Consul.

The conduct of Cincinnatus during
his consulship, fully showed what patri-
otism and greatness of soul had in-
habited a poor wretched cottage. By
the vigor and prudence of his mea-
sures, he appeased the tumult, and
reinstated judiciary proceedings, which
had been interrupted during many
years. So peaceful a government
could not fail of applause; and the
people in consequence, expressed their
entire satisfaction with it. But what
harmful term was, that on the expira-
tion of his term, he refused to be con-
tinued in office, with no less constancy
than he had pain at first in accepting it.
The senate in particular, forgot
nothing that might induce him to
comply with being continued in the
consulship; but all their entreaties
and solicitations were to no purpose.
No sooner had this great man resigned
his office, than domestic trouble again
embroiled the state; and the Roman
people were forced to declare, that the
commonwealth required a dictator.
Cincinnatus was immediately nomi-

ned to the office, and deputies sent to
announce it to him, again found at his
plough. He, however, accepted the
office, and a second time saved his
country.

Cincinnatus afterwards received the
honor of the most splendid triumph
that ever adorned any general's suc-
cess, for having, in the space of six-
teen days, during which he had been
invested with the dictatorship, saved
the Roman camp from the most im-
minent danger; defeated and cut to
pieces the army of the enemy; taken
and plundered one of their finest
cities, and left a garrison in it; and
lastly, gratefully repaid the Tusculans
who had sent an army to their assis-
tance.

Such were a few of the advantages
which this great man rendered to his
country. Sensible of their obligations
and desirous to convince him of their
regard and gratitude, the senate made
him an offer of as much of the land he
had taken from the enemy as he should
think proper to accept; with as many
slaves and cattle as were necessary to
stock it. He returned them thanks,
but would accept of nothing but a
crown of gold of a pound weight, de-
creed him by the army. He had no
passion or desire beyond the field he
cultivated, and the laborious life he
had embraced; more glorious and
contented with his poverty, than others
with the empire of the world.
[SELECTED.]

Laughter.

There may be various
modes of weeping, said our Leviathan,
but mankind have always laughed the
same way. We deny it. Mankind
laughed in a variety of ways the other
night at the new farce. One man
dropped his head into the bowels of
his hands, and laughed until the seat
on which he sat quivered under him;
another laughed in a little occasional
spasm that shot over his emaciated
features like a painful communication
from the stomach; a third growled
under his upper jaw, as if he would
suffocate the j in his throat; while a
fourth, ever and anon, heaved back-
wards and forwards, wriggling a play
bill in his hand, and uttering tones like
the squeals of a pea-hen. If there
were not abundant diversities in these
expressions of comicality, we need
not refer to a fifth illustration, in the
person of a fat man who got up into
a corner to laugh unobserved, and to
evade the too broad effect of the stage
humor, which seemed to glare upon
him when he sat in the front seat of the
box; this lonely individual repeatedly
wiped his forehead, which was bald;
giggled like a child, sometimes folded
his arms to rest them, then pressed his
hands on his sides, then dried his
eyes, for his tears fell tumultuously,
and finally sat down to take breath.
All the philosophy in England could
not harmonise the fatman's laughter to
that of any other person: it would be
cruel to demand it. London Atlas.

To Make Ice Cream.

Three quar-
ters of a pound of loaf sugar, one quart
of cream, the whites of three eggs
well beat up—mix together and sim-
mer it on the fire until it nearly boils,
then take it off and strain it, and when
cold put it into the mould, and churn
it until it freezes. Scrape it from the
sides of the mould occasionally, dur-
ing the freezing process, and beat it
up well with the ice cream stick. Fla-
vour it with lemon, rose venelli, straw-
berries, chocolate, &c. as you like it.
New milk is nearly as good as cream,
and skimmed milk will do; but for the
latter add the whites of two or three
additional eggs.

Integrity.

Integrity is a great and
commendable virtue. A man of integ-
rity is a true man, a bold man, and a
steady man; he is to be trusted and
relied upon. No bribe can corrupt
him, no fear daunt him; his word is
slow in coming, but sure. He shines
brightest in the fire, and his friend
beats of him most when he most needs
him. His courage grows with dan-
ger, and conquers opposition by con-
stancy. As he cannot be flattered or
frighted into that he dislikes, so he
hates flattery and temporizing in
others. He runs with truth, and not
with the times—with right and not
with might.

Scraps from History.

Printers,
originally endeavoured to make the
books they printed resemble manu-
script. Puppets were employed for-
merly to work miracles. Chinese
puppets are put in motion by means of

The Roman ladies dye
their hair with plants brought from
Germany. Saltpetre is used by the
Italians for cooling wine. Thomas
Schweicker wrote and made pens with
his feet. Soap was invented by the
Gauls, and used by the Roman ladies
as pomatum. Boiled water is said
on good authority, to freeze sooner
than unboiled. Wildman taught bees
to obey his orders. The Greek and
Roman physicians prepared their own
medicine. Gustavus Brickston, king
of Sweden, when he died, had no other
physicians with him than his barber,
master Jacob, an apothecary, master
Lucas, and his confessor, magister
Johannes. King Charles II. invited
to England, Brower, a Fleming, to im-
prove the art of dying scarlets.

To Make Brandy Peaches.—Take
a peck of peaches, scald them in strong
lye, few at a time, let them lay a few
moments, then rub them with a coarse
cloth until the down is quite removed,
then lay them in cold water for a few
moments—to a peck of peaches of
middle size, take 5 lbs. loaf sugar,
make a syrup, boil them in it till ten-
der, then boil the syrup thick, take as
much brandy as you have syrup, mix
well together, put in the peaches and
tie them up close.

Field Marshal O'Leary.

The Bo-
gota mail, which arrived at Cartha-
gena on the 8th of April, brought in-
formation that Col. O'Leary, com-
mander of the Colombian army at
Tarqui, which terminated the war
with Peru, had been promoted to the
rank of Field Marshal. A friend who
has been in Colombia, gives the fol-
lowing particulars in relation to this
fortunate young officer.

He is an Irishman by birth, and ne-
phew of the celebrated Father O'Leary,
of the Franciscan order of Capuch-
ins in Ireland. He came to Colum-
bia when about 17 years of age, hav-
ing received a fine classical education
and entered the army of Bolivar. He
took an active part in most of the great
battles with the Spaniards, distinguish-
ed himself for his bravery, and receiv-
ed several wounds. When Bolivar
set off for Peru, O'Leary was appoint-
ed his Aid, with the title of Lieutenant
Colonel. His attachment to his Gen-
eral amounted almost to adoration,
and it has been repaid by confidence
and kindness.

O'Leary was sent with all impor-
tant papers and despatches. He once
travelled from Guayaquil to Lima in
eight days and nights. He was the
General's confidential agent in Chile
during the war between the Peruvians
and Spaniards. On hearing of the
battle of Ayacucho, which resulted in
the total defeat of the Spaniards, he left
Chile, where our informant knew him
joined Bolivar at Lima, and proceeded
thence to Cuzco. He returned with
despatches to Colombia, and there
waited until the arrival of Bolivar
marrying, about this time, a lady of
Caracas.

To Make Ice Cream.

Three quar-
ters of a pound of loaf sugar, one quart
of cream, the whites of three eggs
well beat up—mix together and sim-
mer it on the fire until it nearly boils,
then take it off and strain it, and when
cold put it into the mould, and churn
it until it freezes. Scrape it from the
sides of the mould occasionally, dur-
ing the freezing process, and beat it
up well with the ice cream stick. Fla-
vour it with lemon, rose venelli, straw-
berries, chocolate, &c. as you like it.
New milk is nearly as good as cream,
and skimmed milk will do; but for the
latter add the whites of two or three
additional eggs.

Illness.

An idle person is like
one that is dead, unconcerned in the
changes and necessities of the world,
and he only lives to spend his time and
eat the fruits of the earth. Like a
vermin or a wolf, when their time
comes, they die and perish, and in the
mean time do no good; they neither
plough nor carry burthens; all that
they do is either unprofitable or mis-
chievous. Idleness is the greatest
prodigality in the world; it throws
away that which is invaluable in re-
spect of its present use, and irrepara-
ble when it is past, being to be recov-
ered by no power of art or nature.
Jeremy Taylor.

This year the English monarchy has
completed the period of one thousand
years from the time that Egbert as-
cended the throne, of all England, af-
ter the union of the seven kingdoms
of the heptarchy.

For Dyspepsia.

One pint of hick-
ory ashes, one quart of boiling water
and a tea cup of soot. Let it stand
twenty four hours, strain and bottle it.