

New Goods,
FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND
CHEAPER
THAN EVER!
 ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of
DRY GOODS
 of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
 extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodation terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see for themselves, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY,
 J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.
 Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1829. 485

NOTICE,
 To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear.
 THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 6th Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally, and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.
JOHN HILL, Cashier.
 In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.
 J. R. LONDON, President.
 September 2d, 1829. 488

Medical College of
 SOUTH CAROLINA.
 THE annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will be resumed on the second Monday in November, on the following branches:
 Anatomy, by JOHN EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D.
 Surgery, by JAMES HANWAY, M. D.
 Institutes and } by HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
 Practice of Medicine }
 Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
 Obstetrics and Diseases } T. G. PRIOLLAU, M. D.
 of Women and Children }
 Chemistry, by EDMUND RIVERSE, M. D.
 Natural History, } by SWEEPEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D.
 and Botany, }
 Pathological and } by JOHN WAGNER, M. D.
 Surgical Anatomy, }
 Demonstrator of Anatomy, by J. WAGNER, M. D.
 HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
 Charleston, Aug. 19, 1829. 490

Notice.
 ON Tuesday of the Superior Court in Stateville, it being the 2d day of November next, will be sold at public Vendue, several HOUSES and LOTS, and several unimproved lots, in said town; and among others, that valuable stand for business, formerly occupied by James Irwin, and Robert Simonton, and now occupied by Cowan and Alexander for a Store. It is presumed those inclined to purchase, will examine the premises. The executors of Robert Simonton and the executors of James Irwin, by joining in the sale, will make the title unquestionably good to purchasers. A liberal credit will be given.
 GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
 THEOPHILUS FALLS, } R. Simonton,
 JAMES CAMPBELL, } deceased.
 ALEX. HUGGINS, } Executors of James
 JOHN IRWIN, } Irwin, deceased.
 September 12th, 1829. 488

Salisbury Races.
 THE races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, 23d October next, and continue three days; first day, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three heat in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.
 SAM'L. JONES, Proprietor.
 Salisbury, Sept. 8, 1829. 689

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.
 THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.
 WM. B. WOOD, }
 THOS. WOOD, }
 August 19th, 1829. 3993

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.
SUPERIOR COURT of Law. May term, 1829.
 S. Eliza Coxe vs. William Coxe: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, 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 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, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.
 1829 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

POETRY.
 "I have drunk the sparkling nectar
 Which flows from the immortal fountains
 Beyond the soft, enchanted shores
 Of bliss, and still to taste it strive."
 —"CURIOSITY."
 The following beautiful passage in Mr. Sprague's poem on *Curiosity*, presents a familiar and interesting picture of childhood, the fidelity of which every parent will recognize.
 'Tis Curiosity—who hath not felt
 Its spirit, and before its altar kneel?
 In the pleased infant see its power expand,
 When first the coral fills his little hand;
 Thrown in his mother's lap, it dries each tear,
 As her sweet legend falls upon his ear;
 Next it assaults him in his top's strange hum,
 Breathes in his whistle, echoes in his drum;
 Each pilled toy, that dotting love bestows,
 He longs to break and every spring exposes.
 Placed by your hands, with what delight he pores
 O'er the bright pages of his pictured stores;
 How oft he steals upon your graver task,
 Of this to tell you and of that to ask!
 And, when the waning hour to bedward bids,
 Though gentle sleep at waiting on his lids,
 How winningly he pleads to gain you o'er,
 That he may read one little story more.

My Husband Means extremely Well.
 My husband means extremely well,
 Good, honest, humdrum man;
 And really I can hardly tell
 How first our feuds began;
 It was a match of my Mamma's;
 No match at all I mean;
 Unless declining fifty has
 One feature like fifteen.
 I longed to leave the prosing set,
 Papa, and durance vile;
 I longed to have a landaulet,
 And four neat grays, in style;
 Sir William's steeds were thorough bred,
 He wou'd me fourteen days;
 And I consented, though his head
 Was grayer than his grays!
 For, oh! I pined for fineries,
 Plate, pin-money, and pearls;
 For smiles from Royal Highnesses,
 Dukes, Marquises, and Earls:
 Sir William was in Parliament,
 And noticed by the King,
 So, when he made his retirement,
 It was a settled thing.
 He grumbles now! a woman's whim
 Turns night to day! he says!
 As if he thought I'd stay with him;
 Benighting all my days!
 At six he rises, as for me
 At twelve I ring my bell;
 Thus we're wound up alternately
 Like buckets in a well.

INTEMPERANCE.
 I gazed upon the tatter'd garb
 Of one who stood a listener by;
 The hand of misery press'd him hard,
 And tears of sorrow sear'd his eye.
 I gazed upon his pallid cheek,
 And asked him how his cares begun—
 He sigh'd and thus essay'd to speak,
 "The cause of all my grief is rum."
 I watched a mania thro' the gate,
 Whose raving shook me to the soul;
 I ask'd what seal'd his wretched fate,
 His answer was—the cursed bowl.
 I asked a convict in his chains,
 While tears along his cheeks did roll;
 What demon urg'd him on to crimes—
 His answer was—the cursed bowl.
 I asked a murderer when the rope
 Hung round his neck in death's hard roll;
 Bereft of pardon—and of hope,
 His answer it was—the flowing bowl.

THE NEWS.
 Behold the sick man in his easy chair;
 Barred from the busy crowd and bracing air;
 How every passing trifle proves its power
 To while away the long, dull, lazy hour.
 As down the pane the rival rays chase,
 Curious he'll watch to see which wins the race;
 And let two dogs beneath his window fight,
 He'll shut his Bible to enjoy the sight.
 So with each new-born nothing rolls the day,
 Till some kind neighbor, stumbling in his way,
 Draws up his chair the sufferer to amuse,
 And makes him happy while he tells—The News.
 Some go to church just for a walk;
 Some go there to laugh and talk;
 Some go there for speculation;
 Some go there for observation;
 Some go, as it their charms displays;
 Some go upon those charms to gaze;
 Some go there to meet a friend;
 Some go there the time to spend;
 Some go to learn the parson's name;
 Some go there to wound his fame;
 Some go there to doze and nod;
 But very few to worship God.

Sugar from Beets.—The manufacture of sugar from beets, which was introduced into France by Napoleon in 1811 and 1812, has increased to such an extent that there's now nearly 100 sugar manufactories in that country, producing an annual amount of about 5,000,000 kilogrammes, or 4,921 tons. In Picardy alone, the number of manufactories is 25. While the price of refined sugar in Paris is 11 1/2d sterling per pound, the manufacture is profitable. It is estimated that one half of all the sugar consumed in Paris, and one eleventh of the total quantity consumed in France, is made from beets. For whiteness and beauty, it is said, when refined to be unequalled by any other. "Bulk for bulk, however, the refined West India sugar is sweeter than the refined beet sugar; but weight for weight, the two are equally sweet." The discovery of sugar in the beet root was made by the celebrated German chemist Maregrave, and announced to the public in 1747. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

MISCELLANY.
Animal and Vegetable Food.—It is amusing to hear a nervous female, whose daily exercise consists in going up and down stairs two or three times a day and shopping once a week, complain that she cannot preserve her strength unless she eats freely of some kind of meat and takes her twice daily potatoes of strong coffee, to say nothing of porter, or wine sarracoe. The same opinion prevails among all classes of our community—A child (in the arms) cannot, it is thought, thrive unless it have a leg of a chicken, or piece of bacon in its fist to suck; a boy or girl going to school must be gorged with the most substantial aliment at dinner and perhaps little less at breakfast and supper. The child is crying and screaming every hour in the day—has, after a while, convulsions, or obstinate diseases of the skin, or dropsy of the brain. The little personage going to school complains of headach, is fretful and unhappy, and becomes pale and feeble. The poor cooks are now blamed for the fault of the dishes, and school is given up. The doctor is next consulted on the best means of restoring strength to the dear creature, that has lost its appetite, and can eat nothing but a little cake, or custard, or at most some fat broth. Should he tell the fond mother the unpalatable truth, and desire her to suspend the system of stuffing, and allow her child, for sole food, a little bread and milk diluted with water, and daily exercis in the open air, she will be heard exclaiming in a tone of mingled astonishment and reproach, why doctor, would you starve my child!
 For the information of all such misguided persons we would beg leave to state, that the large majority of mankind do not eat any animal food, or so sparingly, and at such long intervals that it cannot be said to form their nourishment. Millions in Asia are sustained by rice alone, with perhaps a little vegetable oil, for seasoning. In Italy, and southern Europe generally, bread made of the flour of wheat or Indian corn, with lettuce and the like mixed with oil, constitutes the food of the most robust part of its population. The Lazzaroni of Naples, with forms so active and finely proportioned cannot even calculate on this much; coarse bread and potatoes, is their chief reliance;—their drink of luxury is a glass of iced water slightly acidulated. Hundreds of thousands, we might say millions, of Irish do not see flesh meat or fish from one week's end to the other. Potatoes and oat meal are their articles of food—if milk can be added it is thought a luxury; yet where shall we find a more healthy and robust population, or one more enduring of bodily fatigue, and exhibiting more mental vivacity? What a contrast between these people and the inhabitants of the extreme north, the timid Laplanders, Esquimaux, Samoideans, whose food is almost entirely animal! *Journal of Health.*

The Chameleon.—This singular little animal is thus noticed by Mr. Madden, in the account of his Travels in Turkey, &c. "I had a chameleon which lived for three months, another two months, and several which I gave away after keeping them ten days or a fortnight. Of all the irascible little animals in the world, there are none so choleric as the chameleon; I trained two large ones to fight, and could at any time, by knocking their tails against one another, ensure a combat, during which their change of color was most conspicuous: this is only effected by paroxysm of rage, when the dark gall of the animal is transmitted into the blood, and is visible enough under its pellucid skin. The gall, as it enters and leaves the circulation, affords three various shades of green which are observable in its colors—the story of the chameleon assuming whatever color is near it, is, like that of its living upon the air, a fable. It is extremely voracious. I had one so tame that I could place it on a stick opposite to a window, and in the course of ten minutes I have seen it devour half a dozen flies; its mode of catching them is very singular: the tongue is a thin cartilaginous dart, anchor shaped; this it thrusts forth with great velocity, and never fails to catch its prey. "The mechanism of the eyes of a chameleon is extremely curious; it has the power of projecting

the eye a considerable distance from the socket, and can make it revolve in all directions. One of them, which I have kept for several months, deposited thirteen eggs in one corner of the room; and each was about the size of a large coriander seed; the animal never sat on them. I took them away to try the effect of the sun; but from that period she declined daily in vivacity, and soon after died."
The Cravat.—On the propriety of covering the neck, in men, the ancients entertained very different ideas from those which prevail at the present day. The Romans in particular, left this part of the body uncovered, excepting in inclement weather, when the toga was held around the throat with the hand: They knew nothing of the modern cravat; though under certain circumstances of diseases, or in coming out of the warm bath, they were in the habit of wearing upon the neck the *focale*—a kind of collar formed of silk, cotton, or wool.
 The question as to grace and health, upon this point, will probably be decided in favour of the Romans. That the cravat by no means contributes to the beauty of the figure, will be confessed by every individual of taste, and hence the best masters in sculpture and painting, endeavour, whenever it is possible, to free the neck from it in their busts and portraits.
 That it is not essential to health, even in our uncertain climate, is also evinced by the fact, that in the female sex, those parts of the neck and throat which in man are enveloped with so much care by numerous folds of muslin or cambric, are left uncovered with impunity during all seasons: on the contrary, the custom of covering the neck too warmly, it is more than probable, is not unfrequently the cause of disease.
 We do not object to a light and loose cravat, particularly in winter; we should even recommend its use, did the laws in regard to dress emanate from the study of the physician, instead of the shopboard of the tailor or the saloon of some fashionable milliner: as conservators of health we may, however, be permitted to say, that the constant use of a cravat, too voluminous or composed of too thick materials, renders the neck peculiarly liable to the impression of slight degrees of cold: we believe that to this cause are to be referred many inflammatory affections of the throat.
 Around the neck are situated many large bloodvessels connected with the brain, as well as other important organs which cannot be compressed without injurious consequences. So long as the cravat is loose and light, no inconvenience is experienced; but when it is made to embrace the neck with the grasp of a halter, as was a short time since, and is now, too much the custom, the free return of the blood from the head is impeded; the face becomes red and turgid; and the martyr to fashion experiences pain and overfulness of the head, without suspecting for a moment, "the source from which his ills arise." When the body is thrown into exertion with the throat thus begirt, the evil is augmented; and in those of full habits, dangerous affections of the head are the consequence, Vertigo; swooning; violent bleedings from the nose, difficult to arrest; and even apoplexy,—are said to have resulted from this cause alone.
 A highly respectable physician of this city informed us not long since, that several young gentlemen have come under his care, affected with very distressing and almost constant pain of the head and eyes.—Finding that in every instance the cravat was drawn too tightly round the neck, he directed it to be worn in the future more loosely: little else was required to relieve them of their complaints.
 Percy, a French surgeon of great celebrity, observes that most of the fashions in dress have been invented to conceal some weakness or deformity. "That of enormous cravats originated from similar motives. It was borrowed by the French from the English, who introduced it in order to conceal the hideous and disgusting scars left upon their necks by the scrofula, a disease endemic and hereditary among the latter: and, strange to say, this fashion too often occasioned in the French, who had the folly to adopt it, scars equally unsightly—the consequence of the inflammations and ulceration in the glands of the neck to which it gives rise."
 During all exertions of the body, it

is important that the neck be left free from compression. The cravat should be loosened, also, when we are engaged in reading, writing, or profound study; and invariably should it be removed, together with all ligatures from every part of the body, on retiring to sleep—whether at night, or during the day: much evil has been occasioned by a neglect of such precaution.
Journal of Health.

Pasture.—An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for harned cattle. Another says, "the following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch; that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass. New grass, stocked very hard with sheep will unite and mat at the bottom, and form a tender and inviting herbage. In North Wiltshire, (famous for ches-) some dairymen mix sheep with cows, to prevent the pasture from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.
 "The bottom of an old hay stack is estimated an excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords, it contains a quantity of grass seed, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain or corn lands, as it will cause them to be over-run with grass and other plants, which though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable land."

Vital Principle of Seeds.—A small portion of the Royal Park of Cosby, was broken up sometime ago, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprung up, of the kind which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens: this led to air investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical spot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before.
London Magazine.

Reading papers.—An honest farmer, not five miles from this place, was asked why he did not take a paper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died—heaven rest his soul—left me a good many papers, and I hav'nt read them all through yet."
Indian Corn.—At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, on the 31st ult. it was proposed to give a prize of 1500 francs value, to the author of the best essay on the cultivation of Indian corn in the four departments surrounding Paris, with a view to render this grain useful for the nourishment of the human species, particularly children. Hitherto it has been grown chiefly in the south of France, as a food for cattle and fowls. It is a singular fact, that fowls fed exclusively upon this food have a yellow appearance.

One of the kings of Persia sent a very eminent physician to Mohammed; who, remaining a long time in Arabia himself before the Prophet, he thus addressed him: "Those who had a right to command me, sent me here to practice physic, but since I came I have had no opportunity of showing my eminence in this profession, as no one seems to have any occasion for me." Mohammed replied, "We never eat but when we are hungry; and we always leave off while we have an appetite for more." The physician answered, "that is the way to render my services useless; so saying, he took his leave and returned to Persia."

Bolivar.—A singular anecdote is related in Holstein's Memoirs of Bolivar, which will serve to illustrate a prominent feature in his character. On his triumphal entry into Caracas, in the year 1813, Bolivar was borne in a car drawn by twelve beautiful young ladies, from the first families in the place, dressed elegantly in white and adorned in the national colors. He stood on the car, bare headed, and in full uniform, with a small wand in his hand, and was thus drawn through thousands of spectators from the entrance of the city to his residence. We doubt if there was ever so ungal-lant a hero before! *Mass. Sou.*