

POETRY

From the American
BURNING LETTERS

By Mrs. S. S. S. S. S.
This, my dear, is the key,
And the cabinet must open
I shall now commit to thee
Things of grief and joy and hope,
Treasured secrets of the heart
To thy care I hence entrust
Nor a word must thou impart
But reduce them all to dust!

Thou, childhood's sunny morn,
It was gaily filled and sent,
Childhood is forever gone!
Here! devouring element,
This was friendship's cherished pledge
Friendship took a colder form,
Creeping on its gilded edge,
May the bliss be live and warm!

These—the letter and the token
Never more must meet my view,
When the faith has once been broken,
Let the memory perish too!
Here comes up the blotted leaf,
Blotter'd o'er by many a tear!
Hence! thou waking shade of grief!
Go, forever disappear!

This was pen'd while nuptial joy
Warmed the brow and lit the eye,
But that voice did some destroy;
And its transcript to must I!
This must go for, on the seal,
When I saw the solemn vow,
Knewest was the pang that steel'd—
"Twas a heart string snap'd in too!

This—'tis his who seem'd to be
High as heaven, and true as light;
But the vision is a dream,
Spare, O mercy! spare the sight
Of the face that frown'd beneath—
While I take it, hand and name,
And entwine it with a wreath
Of the purifying flame!

These—the hand is in the grave,
And the soul is in the skies,
Whence they came!—'tis pain to save
Cold remains of hundred ties!
Go together, all and burn,
Once the treasures of my heart!
Still my breast shall be an urn
To preserve your better part!

VARIETY.

Home can never be transferred
—never repeated in the experience of
an individual. The place consecrated
by paternal love; by the innocence
and sport of childhood; by the first
acquaintance with nature; by
linking the heart to the visible crea-
tion, is the only home. There is a
living and a breathing spirit infused
into nature. Every familiar object
has a history; the trees have tongues
and the air is very local. There the
vestures of decay doth not close in and
control the noble function of the soul.
It sees, and hears, and enjoys with-
out the ministry of gross and mat-
terial substance.

There is something inexpressibly
pained in the idea of dying away from
our family and kindred—of having
our eyes closed in death by a stran-
ger's hand—and being denied the
privilege, when the pulse grows more
weak, and our hold upon existence is
constantly wearing away, of breathing
our last thoughts into the ear of one
who has been our friend and guardian
for years, and has become acquainted
with all the peculiarities of our own
disposition. Every attention may be
paid to our little wants and desires;
every exertion made to administer to
our necessities—yet if the wife or
mother be not near to watch by our
side, to place the pillow softly be-
neath our head and with her soothing
voice to calm the troubled mind, all
is in vain; although some gentle spirit
may perform these kindnesses, yet
there is a hand like that of a wife—
where is the voice that so they like
that of a mother.

F. Press.

An Estate Not To Be Taken Away.

The following story used to be told
by King George the First. About
the year 1615, there was a nobleman
in Germany, whose daughter was
courted by a young lord. When he
had made such progress as is usual by
the interposition of friends, the old
lord had a conference with him, asked
him how he intended, if he married
his daughter, to maintain her. He
replied equal to her quality. "To
which the father replied that was no
answer to his question; he desired to
know what he had to maintain her
with. To which the young lord then
answered, he hoped that was no ques-
tion, for his inheritance was as public
as his name. The old lord owned
his possessions to be great, but still
asked him if he had nothing more se-
cure than land wherewith to maintain
his daughter. The question was
strange, but ended in this; that the fa-
ther of the young lady gave his posi-
tive resolve, never to marry his daugh-
ter, though his heir, who would
have two such great estates, but to a
man that had a man's trade by which
he might subsist, if he drove from his
country. The young lord was mas-
ter of no art or trade, but rather than
lose his mistress, he requested only a
year's time, in which he promised to
acquire one; in order to do which, he
go a basket maker, the most ingeni-
ous he could meet with, and in six

months became master of his trade
of basket making, with far greater
improvements than even his teacher
himself; and as a proof of his ingeni-
uity and extraordinary proficiency in
an short time, he brought to his
young lady a piece of workmanship of
his own performance, being a white
twig basket which for many years, af-
ter, became a general fashion among
the ladies, by the name *dressing bas-
kets*, brought to England from Hol-
land and Germany.

To complete the singularity of this
relation, it happened some years after
this nobleman's marriage, that he and
his father-in-law, sharing in the mis-
fortunes of the wars of the Palatinate,
were driven naked out of their estates;
and in Holland, for some years, did
this young lord maintain both his fa-
ther-in-law and his own family, by
making baskets of white twigs, to such
an unparalleled excellency as none
could attain; and it is from this
young German lord the Hollanders
derive those curiosities, which are
still made in the United Provinces of
twig work. Dictionary of Com.

Scripture Illustrated by a Lady.

Few things are more gratifying to a
man of letters than to see a learned,
ingenious, and well established cir-
cumstance on a difficult or controverted
text. It has long appeared to me
that some of the plainest passages in
the Bible are the most difficult to be
illustrated, because they are diamet-
rically opposed to our preconceived
notions and selfish feelings. This is
proved from daily observation:—
therefore I believe the reader will
agree with me that the following note
contains an admirable illustration of a
well known verse. It was written by
a pious lady to a pious friend:

"This morning I was reading the
words of our Saviour: 'He that hath
two coats let him give to him that
hath none.' In meditating on this
verse I thought of you. I recollect
that I saw you lately with an article
which ought to be renewed. I have
two of the kind, and in accordance
with the words just quoted I send
one of them to you."

Now, if only this simple passage
was read, and meditated upon, and
prayed over, and put into practice by
every lady who reads these lines, how
many wardrobes and chests of draw-
ers, and boxes would be examined?
How many moths would be deprived
of their prey? How many worthy
sisters would be warmed and clothed?
What gratitude would it call forth
from the hearts of the recipients to
their benefactresses, and what un-
mingled pleasure would it afford to
those who have both the ability and
the disposition to add to the com-
fort of their neighbors. And if we
pursue the subject a step farther, and
change the gender, and instead of la-
dies say gentlemen, then how many
garments may the latter spare, which
are of little or no use to themselves,
but which would be of most essential
service to others? Conscience's faith-
ful monitor, do thine office.

Richard Knill.

Anecdote.—As a traveller was pass-
ing through our village, a few days since, on
his way eastward he stopped and enquired
of a man in the street, "How far it was
to Boston?" The person questioned had
an impediment in his speech. He en-
deavored to give an immediate answer,
but after saying "It is—about—of a—great
times, he lost all patience, and, suddenly
changing his tone exclaimed, "Blas-
t—drive on—and you'll get there before I
can tell you!" The stranger smiled, and
proceeded.

Penn Whig

A bailiff clapping a man on the
shoulder, said, "I arrest you, sir,
for a horse." "Why thou coxcomb,
(replied the man,) thou canst be such
a fool—look at me again, what like-
ness can you see? I'll show thee a
horse's trick however." And giving
him a sudden kick and a well applied
blow, left him in the kennel and ran off.

A Coxcomb talking of the transmi-
gration of souls, said "At the time of
Moses, I have no doubt I was the
golden calf." "Very like," replied a
lady; time has robbed you of nothing
but the gilding.

CURIOUS.—The King of England
accidentally, or perhaps intentionally,
for he is a very Republican sort of a
King, celebrates the birth day of
Washington. He was to leave Bright-
on for the Palace of St. James on the
17th, and hold his first levee for the
season on the twenty-second day of
February.

Brit. Republican.

CURE FOR MOLES.—Becomes
the mole with concentrated nitric acid,
and repeat its operation, at various
times, till the skin shrivels and
drops off.

There is not in the world, an exist-
ence more joyous—more uncertain—
more varied, diverting or fruitful in inci-

dents, than that to be found in the
little troupes of strolling players which
traverse the provinces. To-day,
rich, and saluted with applause—tom-
orrow, without a penny, and hissed
—but always merry—always re-
gardless of what is to come. Hast-
ening to dissipate whatever Fortune
bestows—smiling at her rigors, and
laughing at care. Poor and prodigal
—charitable, yet never paying their
debts—indolent as monks—volup-
tuous as Neapolitans—they present a
mixture of vices and good qualities
—of reason and folly, rarely met with
among other classes. But among
such characters, were a Montaigne, a
Rabelais, and a Gil Blas.

BY ANTHONY



LAWS OF THE U STATES.
Passed at the first Session of the
Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 6

AN ACT to provide for the payment of arrears
in the naval service, chargeable to the
enumerated contingent prior to the 1st day
of January, one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress
assembled, That the sum of eight
thousand dollars be, and the same be
hereby, appropriated, out of any
money in the Treasury not otherwise
appropriated, to be applied, under the
direction of the Secretary of the Na-
vy, in the payment of arrears con-
nected with the naval service, and
chargeable to the contingent enumer-
ated prior to January the first, one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-
two, and which have been or may be
approved and passed by the proper
accounting officers.

A. STEPHENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 4, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 7.

AN ACT making appropriations for the revo-
lutionary and other pensioners of the United
States, for the year, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress
assembled, That the following sums be
appropriated for the pensioners of
the United States, for the year one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-
two:

For the revolutionary pensioners,
nine hundred and eighty-seven thou-
sand five hundred and four dollars.

For the invalid pensioners, in addi-
tion to the sum of one hundred and
forty thousand five hundred and thirty-
two dollars in the Treasury, one
hundred and sixty-five thousand and
thirty-nine dollars.

For pensions to widows and or-
phans, three thousand dollars.

Approved, Feb. 24, 1832.

No. 8.

AN ACT making appropriations for fortifica-
tions for the year one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress
assembled, That the following sums be,
and they are hereby, appropriated
for fortifications for the year one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-
two, viz:

For the preservation of Castle Is-
land, and repair of Fort Independence,
twenty thousand dollars.

For the preservation of George's
Island, nine thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor,
one hundred thousand dollars.

For the completion of Fort Hamil-
ton, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing Fort Columbus and
Castle Williams, New York, fifty
thousand dollars.

For arrearages incurred in the
preservation of the Pea Patch Island,
two thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Virginia, seven-
ty-two thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Virginia, eighty-
thousand dollars.

For the completion of Fort Mifflin,
North Carolina, thirty thousand dol-
lars.

For the completion of the Fort on
Oak Island, North Carolina, seven
thousand dollars.

For the Fort on Cockspur Island,
Georgia, forty-six thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Charleston, thirty-
thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Pensacola, one
hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Mobile Point, eighty-
seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications,
ten thousand dollars.

Approved, February 24, 1832.

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval
service for the year one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress
assembled, That the following sums be
appropriated for the naval service
for the year one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-two, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the offi-
cers of the navy, and the pay of sea-
men, one million four hundred and
nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-
seven dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval
constructors, and all the civil estab-
lishments at the several yards, fifty-
eight thousand five hundred and thirty-
two dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and
twenty-nine thousand one hundred
and seventy-five dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary,
and the repairs and wear and tear of
vessels in commission, five hundred
and thirty thousand six hundred and
eighty-two dollars.

For medicines and surgical instru-
ments, hospital stores, and other ex-
penses on account of the sick, twenty-
five thousand dollars.

For improvements and necessary
repairs of navy yards, viz:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth,
forty-one thousand one hundred and
thirty-four dollars.

For the navy yard at Boston eight
thousand five hundred dollars.

For the navy yard at New York,
seventy-two thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Philadelphia,
ten thousand six hundred and eighty-
eight dollars.

For the navy yard at Washington,
forty-two thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Norfolk, one
hundred and twenty thousand nine
hundred and twenty-three dollars.

For the navy yard at Pensacola,
twenty-five thousand eight hundred
and fifty dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores,
ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses that
may accrue for the following purpo-
ses, viz: For freight and transporta-
tion of materials and stores of every
description; for wharfage and dock-
age, storage and rent, travelling ex-
penses of officers, and transportation
of seamen, house rent, chamber mone-
y, and fuel and candles to officers.

To other than those attached to navy
yards and stations, and for officers in
sick quarters, where there is no hospi-
tal, and for funeral expenses; for
commissions, clerk hire, and office
rent, stationery, and fuel to navy
agents; for premiums and incidental
expenses of recruiting, for apprehen-
ding deserters; for compensation of
judge advocates; for per diem allow-
ances for persons attending courts
martial and courts of inquiry, and for
officers engaged in extra service be-
yond the limits of their stations; for
printing and stationery of every de-
scription, and for books, maps, charts,
and mathematical and nautical instru-
ments, chronometers, medals, and
drawings; for purchase and repair of
steam and fire engines, and for ma-
chinery; for purchase and mainte-
nance of oxen and horses and for
carts, timber wheels, and workmen's
tools of every description; for post-
age of letters on public service, for
pilgrimage; for cabin furniture of ves-
sels in commission, and for furniture
of officers' houses at navy yards; for
taxes on navy yards and public prop-
erty; for assistance rendered to ves-
sels in distress, for incidental labor at
navy yards, not applicable to any other
appropriation; for coal and other fuel
for forges, foundries, and steam en-
gines; for candles, oil, and fuel, for
vessels in commission and in ordi-
nary; for repairs and building of maga-
zines and powder houses; for pre-
paring moulds for ships to be built,
and for no other object or purpose
whatsoever, two hundred and fifty
thousand dollars.

For contingent expense for objects
not heretofore enumerated, five
thousand dollars.

For the pay of the officers and non-
commissioned officers and privates
and for subsistence of the officers of
the marine corps, one hundred and
eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-
three dollars.

For subsistence for non-commis-
sioned officers, musicians, and privates,
and washerwomen serving on
shore, eighteen thousand four hundred
and thirty-nine dollars.

For clothing, twenty-eight thou-
sand seven hundred and sixty-five
dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety-
eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, fourteen
thousand dollars.

For military stores, two thousand
dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and
surgical instruments, two thousand
three hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Approved, Feb. 24, 1832.

BLANK DEEDS,

For every description, neatly printed, and
adapted to the use of the office.

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON.

Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copar-
tenship, under the firm of HENRY &
HUNT, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson
County, N. C. and have bought that elegant
brick house, North West of the Court-House,
of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid
assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of al-
most every article kept in a retail store, which
they will sell very low for cash. Persons wish-
ing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call, as no pains will be
spared on our part to give general satisfaction.
P. S. All kind of country produce will be
taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN H. HENLY,
A. HENLY & CO.

Dec. 17, 1831

MARION.

A FAVORITE S

and the next season

D. J. speed's stable, in Halli-

fax County, Virginia, and will render

service at thirty-five dollars the Ses-

sion, payable at its expiration, which

may be discharged by thirty dollars

cash. Fifty dollars to insure paya-

ble when the foal is ascertained of the

property changed. One dollar to the

Groom in every instance. The ses-

sion to commence on the 15th Febru-

ary, and end on the 10th July. Good

pastorage gratis, and Mares grain-fed

at twenty-five cents per day when re-

quested. Every attention shall be

given to prevent accidents or escapes,

but no responsibility for either. For

pedigree and performance refer you

to Turf Register and Handbills.

JAMES SNEED.

P. CARRINGTON.

Feb. 8th 1832. 515

THE Raleigh Star, will give

the above five insertions, J. S.

P. C.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to

make the above Machines, and

keeps a supply constantly on hand

which he will sell low for cash or on

credit to punctual dealers. He like-

wise intends to keep on hand a good

supply of COTTON GINS, and will

also repair the same to order.

72nd E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

HAMILTON C. JONES

REQUESTS those holding subserp-

tion lines for the CAROLINA

WATCHMAN to forward the same

to him at Salisbury as soon as conven-

ient.

They that can send by private con-
veyance will be pleased in my absence
to lodge them with Mr. E. Allen, own-
ing at the Mansion Hotel. Where private
opportunity does not occur, I will
thank gentlemen who have obtained
subscriptions to send by mail.

H. C. Jones gives notice that the
publication of his paper will com-
mence about the last of April next.

Feb. 25th 1832. 315

RAN AWAY.

FROM the Subscriber, on Sabbath

the 20th ult. a Negro man, slave,

between 45 and 50 years of age,

about five feet and some inches high,

about built, with red eyes, and on

examination one will be found to

have a blemish in it. Had on when

he left me an Olive mixed frock

coat and a good fur hat. This man

went off in company with a Negro

man belonging to Thomas Nelson,

when he left this a new blue broad

cloth coat, and a new fur hat. A

reasonable compensation will be given

to any person who may lodge

these fellows, or either of them in

any Jail in North Carolina or Vir-

ginia. Information thereof given to

the subscriber, living in Lancaster

District South Carolina.

417 JOHN BARKLEY.

Feb. 24th 1832.

P. S. Nathan will probably at

tempt to pass as a free man, and may

have some pretended free pass or for-
gotten certificate of freedom.

J. B.

A BARGAIN!

LAND for SALE!

THE subscriber has three

hundred acres of land,