

Western Carolinian.

Poetry.

THE BRIDE'S CHOICE.

Away! 't was no bridal dress,
No costly jewels bright—
All deck my bower happiness
In no false wedding white.
I'll shroud me in the general pall
That lies beneath you tree,
And none but nature's tears shall fall
To pity over me!
My bed shall be the quiet ground,
My wasted form to fold.
For hearts like mine it hath been found
A kind one, though a cold;
I make another resting-place,
For all my hopes and fears.
But fate has worn a frowning face,
And smiles have changed to tears.
They've turned me from my hope away—
They've broken the sweet tie,
But I stand o'er my spirit's grave—
They've made me long to die!
My cheek is now a page of care,
Where joy has once been writ;
Joy is the mother of Despair
When Hope's wak'd to it.
So lay me in the pleasant grave
All cover'd o'er with green!
Though wrong'd through lifetime, I would have
My tomb as if I'd been
A happy thing, and sweets were shown
Upon my sleep, to show
That I had never sorrow known,
Had never tasted woe!

VARIETY.

Should we, to destroy error, command it to silence? No. How then? Let it talk on. Error, obscure in itself, is rejected by every sound understanding, when once perceived. If time has not given it credit, and it be not favoured by government, it cannot bear the eye of examination. Reason will him tely direct whenever it be freely exercised.

The late archbishop of Bordeaux was remarkable for his tolerance and enlightened benevolence. The following anecdote will not be read without interest. "My lord," said a person to him one day, "here is a poor woman come to ask charity; what do you wish to do for her?" "How old is she?" "Seventy. Is she in great distress?" She says so. She must be relieved—give her twenty-five francs. Twenty-five francs, My lord, it is too much, especially as she is a Jewess.—A Jewess? Yes, my lord, Oh, that makes a great difference; give her fifty francs, then, and thank her for coming.

A gentleman, being forced to sell a pair of his oxen to pay his servant his wages, told his servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him the next year. The servant answered him, he would serve him for more of his cattle. "But what shall I do," said the master, when all my cattle are gone? The servant replied, You shall then serve me, and so you will get your cattle again.

Newspapers.—Travelling one day into the country we fell in company with a man whom we soon ascertained to be a well-to-live-in-the-world-farmer. In the course of conversation upon various subjects, principally agricultural, we found that he was just returning from our own town, where he had contracted for the sale of five hundred bushels of wheat at 75 cents per bushel. From this subject our conversation changed to that of newspapers, and upon ascertaining that he was not a subscriber to any paper, we offered him ours. But the man had so many ways for his money, he could not afford it. We then asked him, if he would become a subscriber in case we would convince him that if he had taken the paper, he would have saved in one bargain alone five times the cost of it for a year. He agreed to this; and we took from our pocket one of our latest papers in which was an advertisement, offering to contract for any quantity of wheat at 81 cents per bushel. Thus we illustrated to our farmer friend, that if he had been a reader of our paper, he might have saved six cents on each of his 500 bushels of wheat; making a total of thirty dollars—sufficient to pay for our paper 16 years. He paid us two dollars and left us, growling at himself for having been so negligent of his true interest.—Eric Observer.

GRAVITY.

That profound philosopher and divine, Dr. Samuel Clark, was of a very playful disposition, and was pleased with the company of young people. One day, while he was passing of the sports of his little comrades, he was informed of the arrival of a certain boy. "Now, my friends," said he to them, "let us look grave, here comes a fool."

Revolutionary Anecdotes.

Mrs. MARY ANNA GIBBS.

During the invasion of Prov., while the British army kept possession of the Seaboard, a Hessian battalion occupied the house and plantation of Mr. Robert Gibbs on the banks of the Stono. To exite general alarm, and more particularly to annoy the post, two gallies from Charleston, ascending the river in the night time, unexpectedly opened a heavy fire of grape and round shot on the house and neighboring encampment. The family, who had been allowed to remain in some of the upper apartments, were now ordered to quit the premises, and Mr. Gibbs, a master to infirmity, and his family, set out at midnight for an adjoining plantation.

When beyond the reach of the shot which had incessantly passed over the heads of the party, an enquiry being made respecting the safety of the children, it was found, that in the hurry and terror of the moment, a distant relation, a boy as yet in early infancy, had been left behind. The servants were entreated to return for him, but refused; and he must have been left to his fate, had not the heroism and affection of Miss Mary Anna Gibbs, then but thirteen years old inspired her with courage to fly to his rescue. The darkness of the night was profound, yet she returned alone, the distance being fully a mile; and after a long refusal, having by turns and entreaties obtained admission from the sentinel, ascending to the third story. There she found the child, and carried him off in safety, though frequently covered with the dirt thrown up by the shot, and greatly terrified by their constant approach to her person.

Public gratitude is due to this intrepid action, since the gallant Lieut. Colonel Fenwick, so much distinguished by his services in the late war was the person saved.

A high born pig.—In the course of the searches for those unclean animals the swine, were found to pollute the air and endanger the health of the two legged adjoining inhabitants, a very stale sow was discovered some six or seven stories up, belonging to and possessed by a boy of the emerald Isle. The size of this beast surprised the existing gentleman, and really threatened hazard to the bringer. "Tell me," says he, how did you contrive to get this great beast up stairs? "Ay, faith, and I can do that easily," quoth Pat, for by his powers one that lived—that loved—is dead!

Hence bashful cunning! And prompt me plain and holy innocence! I am your wife if you will marry me."

Pray, Mr. Abernathy, what is a cure for the gout?—was the question of an indolent and luxurious citizen. Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it! was the pithy reply.

Danger of Beauty.—In the first attempt, made by Mary, Queen of Scots, to escape from her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, she disguised herself as a laundress, although she had changed clothes, and when seated in the boat and putting off from shore, she was discovered by lifting her hand to her head. The extreme beauty of her hand with its whiteness discovered her at once, and she was carried back to her chamber in bitterness and tears.

FROM THE NEW YORK ADVOCATE.

Purity of heart.—What is there, in this world, of so much value as purity of heart—indeed, so far as our social affections are concerned, what are all the charms of life without it? And where is it most predominant? The answer is plain—but let us not ourselves reply. In the play of the "Tempest," to any inquiry made by Ferdinand of Miranda

"Wherefore weep you?"

Miranda replies:

"At mine unorthodoxies, that dare not offer What I desire to give; and much less take, What I shall die to want; but this is trifling; And all the more it seeks to hide itself, The bigger bulk it shows. Hence bashful cunning!"

And prompt me plain and holy innocence!

I am your wife, if you will marry me;

You may deny me; but I'll be your servant,

Whether you will or no."

Here, then, is the "holy innocence," the purity of heart, which is to be found in an unsophisticated female bosom—how true to nature is the poet in his portrait of this richest of treasures. How truly does he describe the "unborn delicacy" of "Heaven's first best gift to man."

"That dare not offer What I desire to give and much less take, What I shall die to want."

Who that has known the heart of lovely woman ere it has felt the blight of "unrequited love," that cannot bear witness to its pure and holy aspirations! With man, love is "an affair;" it is mingled with a thousand worldly considerations. Passion, and circumstance, combine to mingle their alloy within his bosom. Calculations are to be made—ruth, prospect, and a thousand other emotions crowd around his soul, when he first feels the instinct of his nature to invite him to the hymenial altar. To prescribe, that he or she makes the

entry in his or her own name, for his or her own benefit; and not in trust for another: Provided, further, That may be his motives, they are entangled, mixed up with sensations that continually tend to break the charm that glows within the temple "of the god of love," the female bosom.

In woman, nature has made love a pure and holy fire, an extinguishable flame, that burns on as long as the vital lamp remains. No rude passion is lurking there, to profane the altar upon which she would offer up her soul a living and devoted victim. How often do we witness, not in romance, but in real life, the abiding, the endearing affection of the lovely martyr to some unrequited attachment. How does,

"Conceit like a worm in the bud, Feed on her damask cheek."

And how does she sink into the tomb. Like's me beauteous lilly of the valley, wasting

"Her fragrance on the desert air."

But above all, how does the devoted wife evince the holy principle, which, having been once extorted forth, can never die! Ask the man, who has been the sport of fortune, whose life has been embittered by the loss of wealth, on whose exertions to regain it, nothing has smiled.—Ask the married man, who has the heart of an affectionate, a loving, & endeared wife, to comfort him, to shield him from the world's dread laugh, what is it that has supported him amidst his severest trials? Where he has gone for the balm, that healed his wounded spirit, when it has been ready to sink under accumulated woes; and his soul will be filled with gratitude, to her who has been his guardian angel! whose undiminished love has hidden from him the distresses she has felt, and when her own bosom has been the seat of anguish indescribable—has forgotten her intense distress to smooth his brow. Thousands of instances have existed, exist at this moment, and while the holy influence of woman's attachment shall continue, more than tens of thousands of the purest of God's creation will exist, to bless the care worn souls of men.

Yet giddy sons of mirth, who have never felt the value of such a treasure, know that it abounds—but like the gold of the jewel of the mine, it must be sought for. To every one who shall seek in the proper spirit, there will be found some "fairest daughter of the dawn" who will in the language of her heart say to him

"Hence bashful cunning!"

And prompt me plain and holy innocence!

I am your wife if you will marry me."

LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

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

No. 15.

AN ACT supplementary to the several laws for the sale of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Ordnance Department shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, and ten Captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,

That the Secretary of War be authorized to select from the Sergeants of the line of the Army, who shall have faithfully served eight years in the service, four years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer, as many ordnance Sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post, whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores, at the post under the direction of the commanding officer of the same and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and who shall receive for their services five dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,

That the first section of the act passed on the eighth of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance Department," and so much of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, as provides for one supernumerary Captain to each regiment of artillery, to perform ordnance duty, and so much of the fourth section of the same act as merges the Ordnance Department in the artillery, and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery such number of Lieutenants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Ordnance Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,

That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and that the officers shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed to or which may hereafter be allowed Artillery officers.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,

That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act, shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed to or which may hereafter be allowed Artillery officers.

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