

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1822.

NO. 1207.

VOL. XXIV.

From the Brief Remarker.

OF FRIENDSHIP AND THE CHOICE OF FRIENDS.

"Give me the man, whose liberal mind
Means general good to all mankind;
Who, when his friend, by fortune's wound,
Falls tumbling headlong to the ground,
Can meet him with a warm embrace,
And wipe the tears from off his face."

In the choice of friends, considerable regard is to be had to the qualities of the friend; but a much greater still to those of the heart; for if that be radically wanting in integrity and honor, the more alluring is every thing else in personal character, the more dangerous. Cataline, with the worst of hearts, was posessed of personal accomplishments in a transcendent degree. He had the art of accommodation, of peering his manners and conversation to people of all tempers and ages. Cicero said of him, *He lived with the sad secretly, with the cheerful agreeably, with the old gravely, with the young pleasantly.* All accomplished as he was, the viciousness of his moral character was so much the more seductive, contagious, and pernicious to the community at large, and to the young especially. He easily insinuated himself into the friendship of the Roman youth, whom he corrupted and ruined.

Close intimacies, suddenly formed, often end in disappointment and disgust, and to the injury of one or other of the parties. It is a dangerous imprudence to trust any one as a friend, without good evidence of his being trust-worthy; without good evidence that he has neither a treacherous heart, a fickle temper, nor a babbling tongue. Often, very often, have the young, of both sexes, smarted under the consequences of such imprudence.

Equality in point of external circumstances, is not always a necessary preliminary to intimate and permanent friendship. The friendship between David and Jonathan, for unshaken fidelity and sublime ardour, has scarcely a parallel in history; yet the one was a shepherd of mean rank, whilst the other was of the blood royal, & heir apparent to a throne. But though it is not always necessary that two close friends should be about equal in their worldly conditions, it is necessary that their deeds and offices of kindness be reciprocal; else one becomes a *patron* and the other a *defendant*. If one be greatly outdone by his friends in acts of kindness, or receive benefits at their hands which he can never repay, they will regard him as their debtor on the score of friendship, and himself must be wounded with the mortifying consciousness of bankruptcy in that respect. Hence there have been instances of proud-hearted men becoming the enemies, and even the destroyers of their greatest benefactors, in order to rid themselves of a burdensome debt of gratitude.

One should be careful to shew as much fidelity, as much attention, as much kindness to his friend, as he would require of him in similar circumstances.

Between frail imperfect creatures, there cannot be perfect friendship; and when one discards a friend for some trifling negligence, for an ungracious expression, or for his not having added the hundredth, to his ninety-nine obliging acts; he is not worthy of having a friend, nor can he have one long.

It has been said that warm friends make warm enemies; but it is seldom so, except in cases of flagrant infidelity on the one side or the other. The truth is, very warm friendships, (unless in the domestic state) are rarely lasting, by reason that they are above the ordinary tone of human nature; and therefore require much attention and a constant exchange of obliging offices, to keep them good. Whenever attention abates on one side or the other, such friendship experiences a chill, & gradually cools down at length to indifference; but no positive enmity necessarily follows.

The friendship between persons notoriously wicked, (if friendship it may be called) naturally turns to fear. As they know they cannot trust one another, so they constantly harbor a mutual jealousy, bordering upon, and often ending in, downright hatred.

There is too much truth, generally speaking, in the following lines of Goldsmith:

"And what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep;
A shade that follows wealth or fame,
But leaves the wretch to weep."

When a man is unfortunate, it often happens that some of those whom he had most befriended while in prosperity, are the first to forsake, and even to curse and reproach him. The reason is plain: they forsake him because they think him a pigeon no longer worth the plucking; and they aggravate and blaze abroad his failings, to cover their own perfidy in forsaking him.

The book in the world that best unfolds the human heart, is the Bible. There we find a man of vast substance; as liberal as he was rich, and as pious as liberal. A man who was "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame;" who "was a father to the poor;" and whose charitable hand, and consoling voice "made the wi-

dow's heart to sing for joy." While "the candle of the Lord shined upon his head," unbounded respect was paid him. The old as well as young, princes and nobles as well as peasants, did him obedience. He had friends without number; close friends—friends determined never to forsake him in his prosperity.

With unerring aim, and to answer the mysterious purposes of infinite wisdom, heaven's arrow was pointed at the bosom of this very man. In a single hour he fell from the height of prosperity to the lowest depths of human wretchedness. Bereft of all his children at a stroke, reduced to poverty and need, covered from head to foot with disease, he sat upon the ground;—left there to weep his woes by himself. His friends, as well as his fortune had left him. They stood aloof, and with scorn rather than commiseration, eyed him askance. He called after them—*Have pity upon me! have pity upon me!*—but called in vain. Even the very few that drew near, ostensibly to comfort him, did but add grief to his sorrow. With rugged hands and unfeeling hearts they tore yet wider his bleeding wounds; but poured in no balm.

Suddenly, "the Lord turned the captivity" of this self same man, and even doubled the prosperity of his best day. And no sooner was that known, than his old friends who had forsaken him came back. Then, and not till then—"came all his brethren, and all his sisters, and all that had been of his acquaintance before, and did eat bread with him in the house." His good cheer restores him to their good liking.

Yet unfeeling as the world is, there are some in it, and I hope not a few, who are the same in the bleak night of adversity, as in the sunshine of prosperity. These, whether male or female, are of the right stamp. Reader, hast thou a friend of this sort; one who had been thy father's or thy mother's friend in distress; one who has readily befriended thyself in time of utmost need?—Then hast thou a pearl of inestimable worth—lock it close to thy bosom.

It was one of the precepts of Pythagoras, "That a friend should not be hated for little faults." To which may be added, One of the greatest efforts of real friendship is to tell a friend his faults; to do this requires uncommon fortitude; to do it properly requires the mixture of sound discretion, and genuine benevolence.

From the Columbian Star.

FEMALE PIETY.

One of the most delightful features of the benevolent efforts of the present age, is the active co-operation of the female sex. It has ever been the province of woman to cheer and humanize man; to solace his woes, and to refine and grace his enjoyments. She has been his earliest and most constant friend, sustaining him in adversity, and embellishing his prosperous fortunes. But it is to christianity alone that she is indebted for the elevation on which she now stands. She exerts all her powerful influence, under the higher advantage of being regarded as entitled to share in the same intellectual pleasures, and as equally interested in that life and immortality, which are brought to light in the gospel.

Until within a few years, females confined their efforts, in aid of religion, to the circle of their own families and neighborhoods. Here, indeed, they moved as burning and cheering lights. But recently they have entered a wider field, and given to their efforts a far more extended scope. We find them forming associations in aid of missionary efforts, for the diffusion of bibles and tracts, for the support of schools, and, in fine, for the instruction of ignorance, and the alleviation of woe, wherever they may be found. Scarcely a town in our country is without some of these combinations. To estimate the amount of benefit resulting from these exertions, not only in their direct, but in their reflected influence, we must wait for the disclosures of the last day.

There is something peculiarly gratifying in this state of things. It bodes well to the cause of truth and benevolence, that the fine affections and the quiet yet enduring energy of females are actively enlisted in its service. By assuming the province, so eminently appropriate to their habits and characters, of visiting the distressed, clothing the naked, instructing the ignorant, cherishing the hapless orphan, and causing the widow's heart to sing for joy, they become the most successful allies of their brethren, and the best almoners of their beauty; while they leave them at liberty to concert mightier projects, and, taking the wings of the morning, to fly with the everlasting gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth. Their aid, too, in replenishing the missionary treasury, is highly important. It will be found on examination, that a large proportion of the contributions to bible, missionary and education societies, are supplied by females.

It is highly necessary to the success of any project, that it be pursued with undiminished ardour, and with a spirit prepared to meet and triumph over every obstacle. These requisites are found in the female character. While it possesses

a sensitive delicacy, which inclines it to shrink from rough collision with the jarring elements of the world, it is endued with an unconquerable spirit, which difficult occasions call into exercise. The moment in which man desponds, is the very juncture which summons up the slumbering energies of a woman's soul. Her piety too, is generally of a higher character. The temple of her heart is kept more pure from worldly idolatries. It savors little of enthusiasm, to say, with a departed ornament of our own country, "I believe, that if christianity should be forced to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philosophers, the halls of legislators, and the throng of busy men, she would find her last and purest retreat with women at the fireside. Her last audience would be the children gathered round the knees of a mother; her last altar would be the female heart; her last sacrifice, the secret prayer, escaping in silence from her lips, and heard only at the throne of God."

But we must not pursue this attractive theme. The christian cannot but rejoice, that she whose tenderness guards the cradle, whose charms and virtues cheer and illuminate every path of life, and whose affectionate kindness smoothes the pillow of disease and death, adds to other beneficent offices that of a minister of mercy and salvation; and that

"As the bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt her new-fledged offspring to the skies,
She tries each art, reproves each dull delay,
Allures to brighter worlds, and leads the way."

From the Catskill Recorder.

The following observations respecting Bots in Horses, has been communicated and read before the Agricultural Society for the county of Greene, N. York, and given for publication:

OBSERVATIONS ON BOTS.

As early as the summer of the year 1801, I began a course of observations and experiments on the Bots, a worm that infests the bowels of the Horse, and often proves fatal to that useful animal. I took a large Bot immediately after it was discharged from my horse, and enclosed it in dry horse dung, and put into a bottle, and stopped it tight, and had the satisfaction to see it transformed into a chrysalis in the course of three days, in which state it continued about five weeks, and then was hatched into a horse bee or niter. I then carried the bottle to my horse and set the fly at liberty, and she immediately began to deposit her nits on the legs of the horse. The fly had not been with any other of her kind, and in what manner the nits had been fecundated was a mystery to me; but I soon found that the nits were impregnated after they were deposited on the hair of the horse. The male fly does not make its appearance until the latter part of August, and has every appearance of the female fly, except it is somewhat smaller, and has not the tail or sting of the female. You will frequently see two male flies in September or October, contending for the chance of impregnating the nits, and they frequently engage and fight with the greatest obstinacy, in order to obtain their favorite employment. The nits usually remain about eight days after the impregnation before the bot is fit to enter the bowels of the horse, at which time they make a small hole in the end of the nit; but they frequently remain in the nit for weeks or even months after they are produced; yet, if the lips or tongue of the horse, covered with warm saliva, come in contact with the nit, the bot immediately leaves the nit and adheres to the tongue and is swallowed with the food of the horse. You may wet the palm of your hand with warm spittle and apply it to the nits on your horse for a few seconds time, and you can see with the naked eye a number of small insects on your hand; but if you view them through a magnifying glass they exactly resemble the bot. It is an easy matter to scrape the nits off from a horse about once a week in the months of September and October; and a horse that is so served will never be troubled with the bots. I have tried a great number of medicines in order to dislodge the bots from the bowels of the horse, and find it a very hard thing to accomplish; but have found that a table spoonful of powder of the blue flag-root, in a fresh state, given to a horse, will frequently expel a great number of bots from his bowels. The horse is a very useful animal, and every discovery that has a tendency to prolong his life is of public utility.

A. HAMLIN.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

THE Examination of the Students of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 12th of November next, and close on the following evening. On Wednesday morning the Report will be read; after which, a vacation will take place until the first Monday of January, 1823, at which time the exercises will be resumed.

WM. M. SNEED, Sec'y.

October 20, 1822.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

Treasury Office, 15th October, 1822.

THE Purchasers of Lands, commonly called "the Cherokee Lands," sold in 1820 & 1821 by this State, who have failed to pay off and take up their Bonds given in that behalf, agreeably to Law; are hereby reminded that, by the Members of the ensuing General Assembly who will now shortly meet here, they may have safe opportunities of remitting the monies necessary to the discharge of such of their respective obligations which now are and will then be on demand. It is unpleasant and it is hoped it is unnecessary here to add, that should any of the public debtors, on this account, prove unmindful of their engagements until after the period above mentioned—say until after the meeting of our next Assembly—they and every of them will thereupon, and without further notice, be called on according to law.

St JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.

CARRIAGE MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage since his commencement of Business in this place, and to inform them and the Public, that he has removed his Workshop to a most central and eligible situation on Wilmington-Street, about 60 yards from the southeast corner of the State-House Square; where he will constantly keep an assortment of COACHES, CARRIAGES, GIGS and light SULKEYS, for travelling, of the most fashionable and convenient construction, made from the best materials that can be procured, and of a superior style of workmanship—which he will sell at very moderate prices and on accommodating terms.

Having made arrangements to be constantly provided with a complete stock of Trimmings and all other necessary Materials of the best quality; he most respectfully solicits that patronage from the public, which it has ever been his earnest wish to deserve.

JOHN RORKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 10.

NUTBUSH LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, at public auction, on the premises, on Monday the 2d day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, between 350 & 450 acres of the most valuable Nutbush Land; being part of the tract whereon Dr. John Hare resided at the time of his death. The lands are of the very best quality. They embrace the junctions of Indian Creek and Crooked Run with Nutbush. The low grounds, which are very little inferior, if any, to the best of those of the Roanoke, will produce at least 500 barrels of Indian Corn annually; they produce also Tobacco of the first quality. The greater part of the high lands are inferior to none in the county, it is believed. They are situated about two and a half or three miles from Williamsborough, where there is and has been for years a flourishing and well regulated Male Academy, and there is now a fair prospect of having a most excellent Female one. One, two & three years credit will be given to the purchaser, paying interest from the date; or should it be preferred, Bank accommodation can be had for the greater part of the purchase money. The lands will be shown in the mean time by either of the subscribers, or by Mr. Knott, Mrs. Hare's overseer, or by Mr. Leo. Hare.

RICHARD BULLOCK,

LEO. HENDERSON,

Ex'ors of Dr. Hare.

Granville county, N. C. Oct. 28.

THE RED HOUSE JOCKY CLUB PURSE

WILL be run for over the Milton Course commencing on the 19th November next, and to continue five days.

The removal of these races to the Milton Course is owing to the many advantages it possesses over the Red House Course, being well enclosed, and in first rate order, and only two miles from the former place. Every necessary arrangement will be made for those who wish to partake of good cheer.

FIRST DAY—A Sweepstakes, for three year old colts, mile heats, entrance \$50. Three entered and closed.

SECOND DAY—One half of the Jocky Club Purses to be run for, two mile heats, entrance \$15, and to non-subscribers \$20.

THIRD DAY—The other half of the Jocky Club Purses, to be run for, mile heats, free for any horse except the winner on the preceding day. Entrance the same as on the second day.

FOURTH DAY—An Elegant Saddle, Bridle, and Martingal, worth Fifty Dollars, to be run for, mile heats, by saddle horses only.

FIFTH DAY—A handy cap, three or more to make a race, for the gate money of that day and \$25 to be added by the Proprietor. Entrance \$10.

The Rules of the Course to govern in all cases, and toll collected at the gate as usual. The Club at present is worth \$200, and will be worth more by the day of the race.

The tract to be in good order. Stables and Litter furnished Race Horses gratis, at this tract.

L. SHERLEY.

Milton, N. C. Oct. 24, 1822.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

LOTTERY.

Tickets in the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery (price \$6) for sale at J. Gales's Bookstore.

FOR SALE.

THE valuable Plantation, late the property of George Nichols, dec'd, containing about 800 acres, lying 5 miles south of the City of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Hutchins Atkins, Richard King, and others.

There is enough cleared land to employ 6 or 8 hands to advantage; the balance is wood land, of superior quality. Part of the tract is superior, and all of it of as good quality as any so near Raleigh. On the premises is a comfortable two story dwelling-house, near an excellent Spring, with necessary out houses.

The vicinity to Raleigh of this Land, where every article of produce will find a ready cash market, its being in a good neighborhood, and withal very healthy, renders it a desirable residence.

Those wishing to purchase, will, of course, view the premises. The more it is known, the more valuable it will appear. If not sold before, it will be rented on the first of January next for the ensuing year.

Also, part of an unimproved Lot in the city of Raleigh, near the Presbyterian Church, and known as the "Church Lot." This is a desirable situation for a family, being in a good and healthy part of the city.

FOR RENT.

Two dwelling-houses in Raleigh, one now occupied by the Subscriber, which is two stories high, with all the necessary out houses, and a large and excellent garden. The other is now occupied by Mr. H. Webb, and to it is also attached all necessary out houses, and a large garden.

Possession of the one I occupy may be had on the first of December; and of that occupied by Mr. Webb, on the first of January next.

Benjamin A. Barham is authorised to sell the land and rent the houses.

MARGARET N. HASSAM.

Oct. 24th, 1822.

IN THE PRESS

Of Joseph Gales & Son, Raleigh,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

"The North-Carolina Register and United States Calendar, for the year of our Lord 1823, being the 47th of the Independence of the United States—compiled from authentic documents. By the Rev. Colin M'Iver."

THIS Work, besides an accurate Calendar with the usual astronomical calculations, will contain the names of the several Officers who conduct the State Government, either in a Legislative, Executive or Judicial capacity—the names of all the Magistrates and subordinate Officers of the several counties within the State—the names of the several incorporated Companies and voluntary Associations for useful, beneficent and pious purposes which exist within the State, with lists of the principal officers employed in conducting the affairs of these Institutions—a list of the Post Offices in the State, with the names of the several Postmasters; and a great variety of other matters, both of a Civil and Ecclesiastical nature, relating to this State and to the United States, a reference to which must prove a considerable convenience to all our citizens. The Work will be completed by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature; and should it meet with suitable patronage from the public, a similar Work may, in future, be annually expected.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District of Cape-Few—do-wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-seventh, the Rev. Colin M'Iver, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The North-Carolina Register and United States Calendar, for the year of our Lord 1823, being the 47th of the Independence of the United States. Compiled from authentic documents. By the Rev. Colin M'Iver."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

In witness whereof, Carleton Walker, Clerk of said District, has hereunto set his hand, the date above written.

CARLETON WALKER.

TO GAOLERS.

PETER left my Plantation in Lancaster District, S. C. on the 5th inst. He is 22 years old, 6 feet 2 of 3 inches high, of slender make and thin visage; speaks with much consequence, and commonly with his head thrown a little back. He has a cancerous affection on the bottom of his right foot. The sore at present is small, but the surrounding scar larger than a dollar; his toes on that foot are useless, and he always wears a shoe on it. I bought him last May of Mr. John R. Vincent. Mr. V. said that he brought him from Orange County, N. C. near the Caswell line. If taken up I expect he denies his name and owner.

Any Gaoler who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to me at Liberty Hill, S. C. and satisfactory acknowledgments shall be rendered.

JOHN GUOCH.

Sept. 20, 1822.