

Miscellaneous.



CASH.

Wise Moralists in vain have told How sordid is the love of Gold— Which they call filthy trash; Thou stranger to these eyes of mine, Ten thousand beauties still are thine, Thou all-sufficient Cash.

Possess'd of thee, we may defy Not Death, itself, but very nigh; For when the tyrant Cash Is felt, and ah! 'twas felt by me— It will, it did, the vassal free; Then who despises Cash.

And should you for the basest crimes Become indicted fifty times, 'T would settle all the lash; For bills, that leave the poor no hope, 'T escape the dungeon or the rope, Are canceled all by Cash.

It may be said that money can The groveling beast transform to man, Though different natures clash For tis a fact beyond dispute, The Miser's far beneath the brute— A lump of living Cash.

But see, what crowds around him wait, Behold him cloth'd in power & state; The Garter, Star and Sash; Fools fly before the potent nod Of him, whose life, whose soul, whose God,

Whose Heaven it is Cash? But Sons of Pluto, lest you go To those infernal mines below, Where teeth are said to gnash,— Give to the needy, bribe the Grave, Oh! if you wish your souls to save, Be generous of your Cash.

MORNING HYMN.

Sleep forsake us! may the soul Gladden in its Maker's sight, As the clouds that o'er us roll, Sparkle in the light. God of life, be Thou the ray Of our dim and wandering course; Light us, as the star of day, On to Truth's eternal source.

Infidelity and Jacobinism.—The progress of Infidelity, Agrarianism and Jacobinism, in this country, or, more properly in the Northern parts of this country, is as true as it is lamentable. Fortunately for us the spread of these disorganizing & destructive principles, does not extend rapidly or widely in the Southern country, from causes to us evident enough, but about which, we know, there are great differences of opinion.

It requires no argument to prove, or labored reason to make manifest, the evils flowing from the promulgation of the doctrines of which we are speaking. History, from the depth of ages, raises its solemn and warning voice against a belief which denies or blasphemes the Deity, and levels the virtue and intelligence of mankind, by insidious assaults upon property and reputation. Speaking merely as moralists, philanthropists or citizens, we all have an interest in upholding the cause of Christianity. There is not a husband, a father or brother, in this or any other nation, who has not a direct, personal, all important stake, in any contest which may be raised, involving the maintenance of Christianity. No matter what men's speculative opinions or theoretical notions may be—no matter what their private ideas about matter of belief may be—when the question comes to touch the existence and continuance of the Holy and Blessed Religion of our Fathers—the bond of faith among modern nations—the purest system of Divinity and Morality the world has ever seen—that Faith which, we know, when fully received and acted upon, make men all that men can be upon earth—when the question, we say, comes to touch the existence of this Religion, this Worship, this Faith, no man can be indifferent to the result, or hold back from the rescue. Who, even of the most hardened and corrupt, would wish to see the beautiful institutions of Christianity—in themselves so affecting touching, and connected with all that is dear to us in life by most tender associations—desecrated and destroyed? Who would wish to see the Temples dedicated to the service of the Almighty, and from which the songs of praise and the voice of supplication ever as-

end, converted from their pious uses, and made aught less than what they are? Who would wish to rob life of all its pleasures, by taking away the Christian's hope, in the hour of death? And do we ask who would wish and do all this? Mourful—mournful, indeed, is the reflection, that there are, even, in this land of law, liberty and happiness, thousands who would—led on by wicked knaves—seduced by flattery, and deceived by their own corrupted and debased hearts!

Men, by a natural and easy gradation, slide from open and avowed Infidelity, into Agrarianism and Jacobinism, or vice versa—from Agrarianism into infidelity—"Facilis descen Avernus." Once persuade a man to insult his Maker, or deny his existence, and you may soon instil into his mind an ardent desire for a "community of goods"—a pulling down and leveling of fortunes—an equality of character as well as wealth; and a hatred of every thing like the honorable exertions of virtue for pre-eminence. Vice, ignorance and crime are, in themselves, proposed to the antagonists of virtue, intelligence and good deeds. They are, too, or can easily be made, very belligerent antagonists; and give the former the advantage of brute strength, numbers, the disposition to do wrong, and the knowledge of not only exemption from punishment, but security and satisfaction; and you insure their triumph. And what a triumph it would be! What a spectacle the world would present, in the demolition of Churches, the razing of court houses and jails, the plunder of honest men's property, the general prostration of morals, and the utter disuse and neglect of the courtesies and refinements of life. It happens, unfortunately, that the arts and tricks of designing demagogues, ambitions of power and place, find a ready means in the abominable and mischievous principles of which we are speaking, of furthering their own aggrandizement. It has been so in all ages, and doubtless will so continue to the end of time. In ancient Greece and Rome, and in modern France, the popular idols sought and found in the evil propensities of the multitudes they corrupted, the materials for their own elevation.

The incendiary cry of "the rich against the poor," raised a year ago in New York—the daily denunciations yet heard against virtuous citizens, assailed because their revilers choose to call them "aristocrats," and all such like senseless appeals to the worst passions, and most degraded feelings of human nature, are parts and parcels of the old system of upturning social order and rational liberty, in order that licentiousness, misrule and anarchy, may take their places. We rarely ever see the demagogue "affect a virtue, though he has it not." He scarcely ever disguises his deceit by the hypocrite's device of seeming to be a man of high moral principles; however speciously he may cloak his designs behind his cant of patriotism and the people. He rather chooses, gaily and exultingly, to run with the popular current, however adverse that may set to sound morals of public virtue. And it, by infidelity, irreligion, or base subserviency to the bad feelings of ignorant bad men, he can gain his objects, no considerations of decency, propriety, or self respect, restrain him from adopting both the former, and yielding entirely to the influence of the latter.

The subject is an interesting and important one, and we find it grows under our hands. These remarks—induced principally by accidentally looking over some of the Infidel and Agrarian publications now sent forth from New York and Boston—have already extended further than we at first intended. Of these publications, we are astonished at their number, and the unblushing impudence with which the worst and most pernicious sentiments are avowed. They do not deserve particular reference or notice, nor would it

answer any good end to offer strictures upon their special contents. We hold it, however, to be the duty of the editors of all public journals, honestly engaged in the work of assisting to enlighten, instruct, and improve the public mind, in a general way, to reprobate and denounce, as the worst enemies to society, & the greatest foes to constitutional liberty, those infidel Jacobins who are now interfering with the politics and morals of the country.—It adds to the evil which we complain, that many of those most active in spreading "fire-brands, arrows and death," amongst our people, are foreigners, fresh from the polluted masses of European population, some of them, perhaps, reeking in the crimes for which they were compelled to quit their native countries. It is, indeed, a serious reflection, to men of intelligence and virtue,—jealous of the honor of the Republic, and emulous for its prosperity and happiness,—that much that is valuable in our system of polity depends upon the voices of those whose judgment can be acted upon by such wretches. It only shows how anxious all good citizens should be to discountenance public immorality in all its shapes, and how careful they should always be "to frown indignantly upon the first dawnings" of any attempt to corrupt and debase the people. Alexandria Gazette.

Cure for the Staggers.—Bleed in both the thigh veins well, and drench the horses with one pint of brandy, one handful of rue, one handful of garlic, and one spoonful of Copperas—put garlic in their ears and smoke them with tar and feathers and brimstone—and if they don't mend, drench them for every twelve hours with half the potion until they do mend.

Earthquake.—Extract of a letter received at New York, from St. Thomas, dated 16th of December, 1834.—"We have accounts by the Mail Boat, of there having been an Earthquake at St. Vincents; and report says, that upwards of 100 persons perished."

West Indies.—by an arrival at Norfolk, the Editors of the Beacon have received Jamaica papers to the 24th December.—The Jamaica Courier of that date states that "the accounts from all parts of the Island are now very gratifying. The stipendiary Magistrates are beginning to understand the duties imposed on them by the Abolition Law, and are acting with promptitude and decision. To the erroneous opinions promulgated by his Majesty's Attorney General in this Island, in August last; which we do not suppose emanated from wilfulness, but sheer ignorance; are, in a great measure, to be attributed the mischiefs that have already resulted from the general inclination of the Apprentices not to work, and the diffidence of the Special Magistrates in enforcing the Law."

An aged Blanket.—The Boston Transcript says, a boy about 6 months old, was carried to church to be baptized, the other day, wrapped in a blanket which once belonged to the family of the Cottons; and was brought by John Cotton, from England to this place 199 years ago. The material of which it is formed, appears, to be of the kind sometimes called cotton flannel, but the cotton furz, or nap, is nearly worn off. The body of the cloth is still tolerably good, and may last with care another century.

A Mr. Entz, of Cambridge, (Ohio), is devoting himself to the taming of otters, muskrats, &c. on the principle that the fur plucked from the living animal is superior to that taken from the dead. He has already been successful in taming an otter, and verified the fact, and has also discovered that the tame otter yields two crops of fur a year.

Education begins a gentleman, conversation and good manners complete him.

Henry Johnston, MERCHANT TAILOR, TAKES this opportunity of informing the public, that he has just received from New York, a general Assortment of Goods, In his line of business, consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable colors, Fancy velvet and silk Vestings, A handsome assortment of fancy Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c. He particularly invites all those who want the above Goods to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident he can please such, both in quality and price. Gentlemen furnishing their own cloths, can have them made and trimmed in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. Tarboro', Oct. 9th, 1834.

Coffield King, MERCHANT TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, where he purchased his Supply of Fall Goods, In his line of business, viz: Superfine blue and black Cloths—Mulberry and mixt do. Clarence brown, sage and lavender Cassimeres—Drab, black, and Orleans do. Drab Petersham—Goat's hair Camblet, Striped and figured velvet Vestings—Plain black do. Plain black and figured silk Vestings, Figured Mars-illes and Valencia do. Linen Bosoms and Collars, Black satin Stocks—Gentlemen's buck Gloves—Umbrellas, &c. All of which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase will please to call and examine for themselves. Gentleman's clothing made and trimmed in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Tarborough, Oct. 23, 1834.

To the Citizens of Edgecombe and the adjacent Counties. Andrew Anderson, DRAPER AND TAILOR, HAS just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, in his line of business, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Superfine black and blue Cloths, Second quality do. do. Superfine green do. do. Second quality do. do. Superfine Adalade—do. Brown, do. Claret—drab and mixt, Peter-gram and goats hair Camblet, for over coats, A handsome assortment of Cassimeres, such as—Ribbed, of different colors—Diagonal—Buckskin—Corded—Black—White and Drab, The handsomest assortment of Vestings that has ever been brought to this place, consisting of figured Velvets, Cashmires, Merino, black satin, Florentine, white Marselles and black silk Velvet—and many other articles for Gentlemen's wear, such as Collars, Stocks, Bosome, and Gloves, which he promises to dispose of on very reasonable terms, for cash or on a short credit.

Removal. MRS. HOWARD has removed her Millinery establishment to the corner house recently occupied by Messrs. D. Richards & Co. She has now on hand an extensive assortment of articles in her line of business, which will be disposed of on her usual moderate and accommodating terms. Bonnets cleaned or dyed—and Mantua making continued as usual. Tarboro', Jan 1, 1835.

Tallow, Tallow. 300 POUNDS prime Tallow, for sale by J. W. COTTEN. 20th Nov. 1834.

Boots and Shoes. THE largest and cheapest stock of Boots & Shoes ever exhibited in Tarborough, say—400 pair ladies black and color'd prunella Shoes, from 50 cents, 500 pair women's morocco do. from 45 cts. 350 .. seal and kid Shoes, cheap. 800 .. women's leather Shoes, from 30 cts. 650 .. women's morocco and leather Boots, from 75 cents, 700 .. men's lined and bound high quartered Shoes, from 87 1/2 cts to \$1 25, dirt cheap, 150 .. men's Boots, from \$1 50. 1000 .. negroes' coarse high and low quartered Shoes, from 40 cts to \$1. Boys, girls, and children's Boots and Shoes of every description, cheap. The above were bought at auction at little more than one-half their value, and shall be sold on a moderate profit by the Subscriber.

At the Cheap Cash Store. J. WEDDELL. 21st Nov. 1834.

PAMPHLETS, Published and for Sale at this Office. A PATRIOTIC DISCOURSE—the North Carolina Whig's Apology for the Kehukee Association—and, A Basket of Fragments, by the Rev. Joshua Lawrence. Also, A Review of Clark's defence and justification to the Kehukee Association, written by a lay member of the Association—and, Occurrences in the Life of Elder Joseph Biggs, wrote by himself. Tarborough, Aug. 9.

Printing Press for Sale. A SUPER ROYAL Printing Press, on the old mode of construction, can be procured on reasonable terms. Apply at this Office. January, 1834.

Great Bargains, IN WOOLLENS, At the Cheap Cash Store. 20 PIECES superfine Broad Cloths, from 1 50 to \$7, astonishingly cheap, 65 pieces Satinets, from 40 cents to \$1, 40 pair rose Blankets, from 2 to \$6, 550 negro Blankets, from 60 cents to \$1, 35 pieces white and red Flannels, from 20 cents to the finest made, 20 p's negro clothing, from 20 cts to 37 1/2. J. WEDDELL. 21st Nov. 1834.

Bargains. I HAVE resolved on selling off my present Stock of Goods at very reduced prices in order that I may lay in a more extensive one early the ensuing spring, but rather different in its nature from the present. Therefore all persons wishing to buy The best and newest of GOODS, At the lowest prices, can do so by calling at my well known stand. The cheapness of my Goods are unknown—I have for instance staple and fancy Dry Goods, fur and wool Hats, large size negro Blankets, excellent goods for negro winter clothing—ALSO, the very best Shoes for do.—Turks Island Salt—Sugar, Coffee—and the best Teas, from 75 cents to \$1 per lb. Hardware, Cutlery, &c. Apple Brandy, Rum and Whiskey—and many other useful articles, any part or all of which can and shall be offered and sold to persons wishing to buy, for Cash or barter, lower than can be had in this place. Do not view this notice as a mere act of delusion, but call and convince yourselves of the fact. Its but a short walk from one end of the town to the other, and I warrant if you will come down you shall be amply remunerated for your trouble.

N. H. ROUNTREE. Tarborough, Dec. 19th, 1834. Cloths and Cassimeres. My day opened, a very handsome assortment of blue, black, steel mix and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on the usual credit to customers. J. W. COTTEN. 15th Oct. 1834.

Just received and for Sale, 13 BBLDS. Porto Rico Sugar, very good quality—4 do. St. Croix, 25 bags Laguna Coffee, 6 bbls Loaf Sugar, 2 boxes white Havana, A large stock of Seal & Upper Leather, 300 lbs Shoe Thread, 12 reams wrapping Paper, 12 do. writing do. 50 boxes Segars, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Axes, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Tallow and Sperm Candles, Cotton Yarns, Coffee Mills, &c. And am constantly supplied with Shoes of best and common quality—made by a faithful workman in this town—I warrant them to be just what I say they are—well made. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would do well to examine them. I am determined to sell my Goods at small profits when the cash is paid. In every instance I shall sell produce for the regular customers to my Grocery free of commission charges. JOHN D. WILLIAMS. Petersburg, Va. Sept. 6.

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, NOVEMBER TERM, 1834. George A. Sugg, to the Original Defendant, vs. John C. Gorham, Plaintiff. Original Assignments. John R. Scarborough, Assignee.

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Cash for Corn. I WISH to purchase 100 barrels of Corn for which the Cash will be paid. J. W. COTTEN. Tarboro', Nov. 13th, 1834.

Cotton Gins. THE Subscriber has established his Gin Making business, in GREENVILLE, Where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. All those who wish to supply themselves with Gins of the best quality, are respectfully solicited to apply to the Subscriber personally, or by letter. All orders for Gins will be promptly executed. From the Subscriber's long experience in his business, and from the approbation which his work has hitherto met with, he hesitates not to promise entire satisfaction to all who may see fit to extend to him their patronage. Gins out of order will be expeditiously repaired. The Subscriber takes the liberty of calling the attention of those who wish to procure new Gins, or to have old Gins repaired, to the expediency of applying to him in time. When all wait as is usually the case, until the work is wanted, it causes such a pressure of business, that many are obliged of necessity to submit to a longer delay than they wish.

ALLEN TISON, In connexion with this establishment, carries on the Lock & Gunsmith business. He also makes Saw Mill Boxes, and Mill Jaks, and Gudgeons, of a composition invented by Daniel Peck, of Raleigh—Grist Mill Spindles, with Steel Collars, (turned.) These articles equal to any manufactured in the United States. All letters and orders must be directed to the Subscriber at Greenville. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, July 12, 1834.

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, Fall Term 1834. Sarah Swanner, vs. John Swanner. Petition for Injunction.

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, NOVEMBER TERM, 1834. Exum Lewis & Susan Bundy, vs. John Exum and others. Original Assignments.

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HISTORY OF THE Kehukee Association. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the office of the Tarboro' Press. An interesting History of the Kehukee Baptist Association, from its original rise to the present time—by Elder Joseph Biggs—and the supervision of a committee, consisting of Elders Joshua Lawrence, William T. man, and Luke Ward, and brethren Thomas Biggs, Joseph D. Biggs, and Caleb B. Hassell, appointed by the Association. Price \$1 each, or \$10 per dozen. Sept. 18, 1834.