

MISCELLANEOUS.



From a late London paper.

The Prophecy of plenty for the year 1833.
Listen, good reader, I sing unto thee,
The plenty we'll have in the year thirty-three!

ENGLAND IN 1833.

Plenty of changes, and all for the worse,
Plenty of blessings exchanged for one curse;
Plenty of nostrums that never were tried,
Plenty of liberty, all on one side.
Plenty to overturn, few to uphold;
Plenty of poverty, great lack of gold!
Plenty of promises, and nothing in hand,
Plenty of paupers, all gaping for land;
Plenty of dupes to a handful of knaves,
Plenty of freemen vast verging to slaves,
Plenty of atheists scoffing at God,
Plenty of faction at home and abroad;
Plenty of colonies cutting adrift,
Plenty of demagogues lending a lift;
Plenty of newspapers springing the mine,
Plenty of readers to think it all fine.

Plenty of projects with misery fraught,
Plenty of fools by no precedent taught;
Plenty of Quixotry—still in the wrong,
Plenty of humbug that cannot last long.
Plenty of lawgivers, "tattered and torn,"
Plenty of delegates fettered and sworn;
Plenty of noblemen swamping the peers,
Plenty of Conservatives all by the ears;
Plenty of gentlemen cutting their throats,
Plenty of waverers turning their coats;
Plenty of rogues with it all their own way,
Plenty of honest men skulking away;
Plenty of Whigs to send England to ruin,
Plenty of Tories to let them be doing.

Plenty of meddling without a pretence,
Plenty of war that is all for "offence,"
Plenty of mitres that tottering sit,
Plenty of churches with notice to quit.
Plenty of anarchy, just to disown,
Plenty of rats undermining the throne;
Plenty to day to work mischief and sorrow,
Plenty to vote a republic to-morrow.

Such is the plenty, I promise, will be
In the land of old England, once merry and free,
In the year eighteen hundred and thirty & three.
MERLIN.

British Colonial Slavery.—The acting committee of the West India planters and merchants in London, have drawn up a documentary history of the origin and progress of slavery in the West Indies, and submitted a copy of the same to each member of the British Parliament. The sum of the whole matter is, as stated by the Journal of Commerce, that the slave trade was urged upon the colonies by the British Government; that various attempts were made by the colonies to check the importation of slaves, by legislation, remonstrances, &c. but that such attempts were uniformly resisted by the government of the mother country, until, at length, in 1775, an order was issued by the King to the Governor of the island, forbidding him, under pain of being removed from his office, to give his assent to any acts increasing the duties upon slaves imported into the island.

The colonies, by the agent of Jamaica, remonstrated against the resolution of the government; but the Earl of Dartmouth replied, "We cannot allow the colonies to check or discourage in any degree a traffic so beneficial to the nation."

Such was precisely the course of policy pursued by the British government towards these United States previous to the Revolution. Deaf to the repeated petitions of the Legislature of Virginia, and other American colonies, she refused to abolish, nay absolutely encouraged, the slave trade in this hemisphere. And we ask, with what shadow of justice, can England now emancipate the slaves of the West India Islands, without making full compensation to their owners?—*Pet. Ti.*

Public Sale of a Wife.—A late London paper says: On Friday last, being market day at Epping, about the middle of the day, a good looking woman, about 30 years of age, was led into the market place with a rope round her neck and waist, by her husband, Thomas Bruce, an hostler, the magistrates sitting in Petty Sessions at the time in the town. In a few minutes the market place was crowded, and the master of the parochial work house, undertaking the office, of

auctioneer, endeavored to amuse the multitude by his ludicrous imitation of the professional addresses of these often impressive public orators, in offering the woman for sale, and expatiating on her qualifications. She was put up at eighteen pence, and, after a bidding which could not be characterized as spirited, knocked down at half a crown to a laborer, named James Bradley, who immediately paid down the purchase money, and six pence for duty, &c. and carried off his purchase to a public house, amidst the shouting of the assembled multitude. Their noise having reached the Bench of Justices, an officer was despatched for the husband, who was brought before them in a state of intoxication, having already spent the half crown in gin. It was proved by the parish officer that he had deserted his wife. The magistrates strongly reprobated his conduct, and committed him to prison for having deserted his wife. Our correspondent does not say how they acted towards the parish authority who officiated as auctioneer.

A trial occurred at Easton, Pa. a few days since, which afforded some merriment. It was an action to recover the value of a quantity of Clover seed, which the plaintiff declared had been spoiled in the defendant's mill. Some of the chaff was exhibited as a specimen of what had been destroyed. The following was written on the occasion, by one of the members of the bar, and has some point.

In such a case, three lawyers fee'd
May well make people laugh;
The lawyers take the clover seed,
The clients get the chaff.

A Yankee.—In a new play, termed 'The Green Mountain Boy,' in a dialogue, the Yankee is asked, tauntingly, who his father was? He replies: 'Who was my father? My father was the first inventor of thrashing machines. I am the first of his make, and can be set in operation at a very little expense, and at the shortest notice! so look out.' He thus describes the 'New England sausage and scrubbing brush machine.' 'Into the centre of this machine,' he says, 'you drive a hog; set the screws a going, and it will produce ready made sausages from one end, and patent scrubbing brushes from the other.'

It is an old remark, "that education makes a good man better and a bad man worse." In truth it enables the former to be more useful in the world, and the latter to practice more successfully his evil purposes. The foundation of all education should be correct moral principles and habits, otherwise the superstructure will be a baseless and useless fabric.

Illiberal.—Some editor, whose name and location are forgotten, has placed these lines over the list of marriages in his paper:—

Here the girls and here the widow
Always cast their earliest glance,
With a smileless face, consider
If they, too, won't stand a chance
To make some clever fellow double
In bliss, and often too in trouble.

Cure for the Rheumatism or Gout.—Take 4 ounces of Colchicum seed, steep it in one quart of Madeira wine: let it stand ten days, when it will be fit for use: strain it through a flannel, and take from one to one and a half tea spoons full three times a day until relieved. Should it sicken the stomach, either stop taking or take less quantity. The same seed will answer to steep once more with the same quantity of wine.

Sewing on Glazed Calico.—By passing a cake of white soap a few times over a piece of glazed calico, or any other stiffened material, the needle will penetrate with equal facility as it will through any other kind of work. The patronesses of the School of industry pronounce this to be a fact worth knowing, the destruction of needles in the ordinary way occasioning both loss of time and expense.—*Taunton Cour.*

He who hopes for glory by new discoveries, must not be ignorant of old ones.—*Prov.*

E. P. NASH & CO.

Booksellers, Stationers,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

May 1, 1832.

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NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, in addition to their former stock, the following articles, which they offer on good terms

For Cash or Produce.

6 hds St. Croix SUGAR—10 casks CHEESE,
50 sacks Liverpool SALT—10 hds RUM,
20 barrels WHISKEY—40 bags COFFEE,
50 pieces BAGGING—10 tons IRON, assorted,
20 kegs NAILS—50 coils bale ROPE,
1000 bushels alum SALT—1000 do. ground do.

The above articles were purchased in New York and Boston, and are now offered at a small advance on the first cost.

D. RICHARDS & CO.

Tarborough, 15th Dec. 1832.

Gun & Locksmith Business, Blacksmithing, &c.

ANY orders in my line will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at Mr. Wilson's gin shop in Tarborough.

RADFORD GASKINS.

17th April, 1833.

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Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on the most liberal terms, that well known and desirable place where his father James Garrett lived, 3 miles west of Tarborough, on the main stage road leading from that place to Fayetteville—

Containing about 300 Acres,

Nearly all of which is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton, and upon which, in a pleasant and healthy spot, are nearly all the buildings requisite to the comfort and convenience of a family. The premises may be viewed by applying to H. W. Garrett, who will make known the terms, &c.

WM. GARRETT.

March 2d, 1833.

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Newspaper Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE Proprietors of the "Wilmington Advertiser" offer this establishment for sale. The office is amply furnished with materials for printing a weekly newspaper—and executing common and ornamental job work. About one half of the type is entirely new, and the residue unimpaired. There are in the office two presses, one of which, is of the most approved construction. There is a very fair number of good subscribers, and the list is increasing; and the advertising patronage is considerable.

The sole inducement, for offering this establishment for sale, is the death of Mr. Ellenwood, the late Editor. The terms of sale will be made very favorable. It is wished, that applications for purchase, should be made within the present month, to

JOHN HILL, or

THOS. H. WRIGHT.

Wilmington, N. C. April 10.

Rocky Mount Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced keeping

A House of Entertainment,

At his residence at the Falls of Tar River, 18 miles from Tarborough and 55 from Raleigh, on the stage road between those towns. He will provide every thing abundantly, necessary for the comfort and convenience of man and horse, and hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

ISAAC W. HORNE.

Jan. 1833.

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\$25 Reward.

RAN OFF from my plantation on Toisnot, Edgecombe county, on the 19th inst. a negro man named

BRYANT,

22 or 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, quite yellow for the appearance of his hair which is as knotty as the negro's usually is, has long lips, large feet and long toes, has a down look when spoken to, had on when he went off dark clothes and a black fur hat. He will probably lurk about Dr. Hall's plantation near Tarborough, where his father and mother are, until he can procure free papers to pass to a free State, as he has done the like before. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in some jail within this State so that I get him again, or deliver him to me in Stantonburg.

WILLIE BROWNRIGG.

April 24th, 1833.

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FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the whole of his PRINTING MATERIALS now in Washington. They consist of upwards of twenty different founts of type, from Brevier to eight line Pica; an excellent Press; flowers, rules, leads, cases, chases, &c. &c. with appurtenances complete for carrying on the business. They are all in good order, and some of the type is but little worn.

The paper at present issued from the office has as good a patronage as any ever published in this place. To a person of industrious habits, acquainted with the business, and desirous of locating in this section of country, a desirable opportunity is now offered. A wish to engage in other pursuits, elsewhere, alone induces the present proprietor to dispose of the establishment. The whole, if speedily applied for, may be had a bargain.

GEO. HOUSTON, Jr.

Editor of the Union.

Washington, N. C. March 29, 1833.

HENRY JOHNSTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of informing his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he

Purchased a splendid assortment of
GOODS,

IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS, viz:

Superfine Cloths, of all the most fashionable colors, Superfine blue, black, and fancy striped Cassimeres, Fine black Bombazeens, for thin coats & pantaloons, Black and fancy Camblets, for summer wear, Brown and white Drills, white Linen, Plain black and fancy Silks, for vestings, Plain white and fancy Marseilles, Plain and fancy Valencia vestings, Plain and fancy stocks, linen bosoms and collars, India rubber suspenders, silk do. White and black cravats, gloves, silk handkerchiefs, &c.

Those goods were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that he can please such. All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Persons furnishing their own cloths, can have them made and trimmed in the most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice.

Tarborough, April 10, 1833.

COFFIELD KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for the long encouragement he has heretofore received in his endeavors to give general satisfaction; and also hopes that they will still favor and sustain him with the same. He also begs leave to inform them that he has just received from New York,

A Supply of Spring Goods,

In his line of business, in addition to his former Stock, such as—

Superfine blue and black CLOTHS, Brown and steel mixed do. Polish green do. Drab Cassimeres—buff and white do. Black and brown Camblet, for summer wear, Striped Drillings and fancy stripes, for pantaloons, Plain and figured velvet Vestings, Plain and fancy silk Vestings—dark & light Valencias, Plain white and figured Quiltings—Bang-up cord, Black stocks, linen collars and bosoms, Suspenders, cravat stiffeners, &c.

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Ready-made Clothing,

All of which he will dispose of low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Gentlemen's clothing made and trimmed in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. All orders will be thankfully received & punctually attended to. Tarboro', April 24, 1833.

Cotton Gins.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to

Manufacture & repair Cotton Gins,

At his old Stand in Tarboro' near the bridge. Having carried on the above business for several years in this place, and his work being generally approved, he deems it unnecessary to give any particular reference. He will continue to execute his work in the most expeditious manner, and at his usual moderate charges.

JOHN WILSON.

Tarborough, Jan. 1833.

NOTICE.

BROKE JAIL, of Edgecombe county, on the night of the 2d February, 1833, negro

ADAM,

Said to be the property of James B. Tartt, of Alabama. Said negro is about thirty years of age and has a dark complexion—he was brought here from the jail in Chatham county, and it is probable he will attempt to get back in that neighborhood—any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

FRED. BELL, Jailor.

March 12, 1833.

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Bank of Newbern,

January 7th, 1833.

AT the late annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of NEWBERN on the first Monday of this month,—It was

Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rules and regulations, to wit: First—all payments shall be made at the Principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be paid, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank. Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders.

JNO. W. GUION, Cashier.

January 18th, 1833.

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