

MISCELLANEOUS.



FOR THE FREE PRESS.

"The danger not over"—says "a Voice" from the Old Dominion.
 "Age thou art shamed. Rome thou art losing the breed of noble bloods."
 "When went there by a time since the mighty flood,"
 More ominous of war, portentous of blood?
 Wake, muse, wake! thou hast slumber'd long enough,
 Fy! "Sleepy Hollow" surely thou hast found;
 Oh! wake, and with one rousing porpoise puff,
 Make thy baggage roar a waking sound,
 Croak to the world in numbers brief and bold,
 The direful things of the distracted age;
 That these foreboding times will soon unfold
 What no *witch* now can tell, however sage.
 War, domestic war, threatens to scourge the land,
 The only free land of which the world can boast;
 Departed heroes, your work's a "rope of sand,"
 Severing, crumbling, and ere long will be lost.
 Wicked demagogues and base intriguers are
 Conjuring up such hellish "chimeras dire,"
 As make the freemen quake, the vassal stare,
 The monarch shiver, the patriot burn with ire.
 Wake, muse, wake! & in humble strains invoke,
 The mighty spirits of that deathless day,
 Who broke asunder Britain's galling yoke,
 And freed a world from chains of foreign sway
 Invoke the spirits of those trying times,
 To plead for us at Jove's eternal throne;
 Appease that wrath which threatens for our crimes,
 War, civil war! replete with woes unknown.
 Oh! avert the curse that bodes an early fate,
 To a ransom'd nation in an infant state;
 Let not, O God, the dire contagion spread,
 To heap our fields with mountains of the dead.

HARP OF THE VILLAGE.

LOVE.

In earth's lonely desert,
 In regions above,
 To mortals and angels
 There's nothing like Love.
 It brightens the landscape
 Wherever we go,
 And beams like a star
 On our pathway of woe.
 When the myrtles of Love
 Breathe their odors around,
 Their music of Hope
 Gives to silence a sound.
 O! dear is the spot,
 Where our glances first met;
 There sorrow may linger,
 Though joys may forget.
 All melody breathing,
 All sunshine and bloom,
 Love sings to our cradle,
 And garlands our tomb.
 Far away—far away,
 Where the bright planets roll,
 Oh! there is Love's home!
 In the land of the soul!

Something Marvellous.—The New England Weekly Review says: We have been told the following story, which savors so much of the marvellous, that we cannot believe it, and should not publish, were not the source from which we derived it entitled to high credit. Our readers shall have it precisely as it came to our ears.

There is a girl in Saybrook, about eleven years of age, who from the many specimens she has given, is thought to have been recently endowed with some extraordinary gift of speech. At certain irregular times when the impulse is upon her, she breaks out into powerful, connected and finished exhortations and discourses, generally on religious topics. The first discourse which she is known to have uttered, and the only one upon that subject, was on intemperance. It is said to have been remarkable for the clearness, precision and elegance of its language, the cogency and eloquence of its thought, and the impressive manner in which it was pronounced. Since that time, she has delivered herself of nothing on intemperance. The premonitory symptoms of her impromptu is usually a fit of stupor. As soon as she comes out of that, she rises, closes her eyes, and perfectly abstracted from every thing about her, commences by repeating a hymn, which sometimes is original and

of the higher order of poetry. She then gives out a text, naming the chapter and verse, and proceeds to deliver a sermon always conspicuous for its sound argument, its logical and connected sequences and its rich and appealing sentiments, while its construction is grammatical, and its expressions eloquent and pure. What especially astonishes the hearers, is the fact, that when the inspiration has gone, she recollects not a word of what she has been saying, and if told the chapter and verse of her text and the number of her hymn she knows not how or where to find them. Her parents reside in New Hevan, and are poor, miserable, ignorant, and intemperant people; and her education has been so much neglected, that she reads with the greatest difficulty. What is more marvellous still she discovers hardly an ordinary degree of intellectual capacity, except when the spirit of the improvisatore possesses her. Several physicians have examined her, both when in and out of her lunatics, and as yet have found no marks of disease or insanity. During the delivery of her speeches, she is cool, collected, and mild, and her pulse is always regular.

West India Slavery.—The following is copied from the London Standard, in which it was given as a faithful outline of the Government plan for the settlement of the West India question.

A loan of 20 millions is to be negotiated upon the credit of the colonies. The legislative assemblies of those colonies which have any are to be called upon to guarantee this loan; and in the colonies which have not legislative assemblies, some agreement is to be come to with the planters for the like purpose.

The loan is to pay an interest of five per cent. one per cent. being reserved for the creation of a sinking fund, and the remaining sum to be payable to the subscribers.

The money so raised is to be applied as follows to the immediate emancipation of the whole negro population:

The planters are to be paid an ad valorem price, ranging between £10 & £20 per head, for their several slaves. The slaves then, de facto, cease to be the planters' property, and become the indentured laborers, as it were, of the public. They are however, to be kept at that at which they are now employed.

They are to be compelled to work six days in the week, and the compulsory instrument is to be supplied by a numerous and efficient white police, acting under a subordination of magistrates communicating with the several colonial governors.

The subject was to be taken up in Parliament on the 2d of April.

A letter has been received at Mobile, from Mexico, which states that a bill was pending before the Congress of Mexico, going to confiscate to the State, the property held by the Church, and doing away all established religion.

Col. Crockett.—While Col. Crockett was at Washington, with his daughter, a young gentleman who had been paying his addresses to her, wrote to him requesting his permission that they might be married: The reply was as follows:—

"Washington, ———,
 "Dear Sir—I received your letter—Go ahead.
 DAVID CROCKETT."

The infant comparison.—In the county of Essex, Va. a small boy upon a visit to his aunt, who was earnestly solicited by her lover to attend him to the hymeneal altar, very attentively watched the motions of the wooing pair; and upon his return home, expressed himself to his mother in the following manner: "Mother, Mr. S. does not love aunt Liddy; he sits by her, he hugs her, he whispers to her." His mother replied: "Why E——— your aunt don't suffer that, does she?" "Suffer it, mother!" replied the child, "La! mother, she loves it. You know my little pig, when I scratch him, how he leans to me. That's the way aunt Liddy does to Mr. S——."

Women must have their wills while they live, for they make none when they die.

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.

34

The Statesman,

Will be published twice a week in the City of Raleigh, in common newspaper form, on a Super Royal Sheet, with good type, at four dollars per year to all who pay within six months from the time of receiving the first number, or five dollars to all who pay afterwards. The publication to commence on the 2d September next.

THE Subscriber, in fixing his permanent residence at the Seat of the State Government, and assuming the Editorial duties of the Statesman, (in which he will be assisted by several gentlemen of talent and leisure,) yields himself to the wishes of many of his friends, who think there is room even in Raleigh for a paper of this description. We shall see.

The Statesman will vigorously support the rights of the States, and at the same time the rights of the United States, (as embodied in the Federal Government by the Constitution,) as the best and surest guarantee of the Union itself, and of the continuance of that protection to life, liberty and property, which it has afforded to the States for the last half century, in their career of greatness and prosperity altogether without a parallel in the history of the world. As it will have come in only at the death of those distracting topics which lately agitated the country, it will claim no share of the spoils. Peace to their ashes! But the Statesman's principal care shall be North Carolina—our own loved—our native land. The improvement of her institutions, the prosperity and happiness of her people, the assertion of her just rights and the due and proper honor of the talents and virtue of her sons shall be its principal concern.

Although she was the first of her sisters to snuff tyranny in the breeze and dared to be free—and ever since her Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and on every emergency, whether threatened by foreign or domestic dangers, she has met every crisis as became a patriotic and brave people; and even hesitated not to give her own daughter, Tennessee, to add another star to the proud banner of the Republic, and another arm to the national defence. And although possessing a territory, soil, climate, population and wealth, and with intelligence and moral worth, which entitle her to rank among the first of her sisters, yet strange it is, she is almost unnoticed by them, and by the Federal Government also, except to make her pay taxes in peace and fight for them in war; her citizens scarcely participating at all in the honors and emoluments of their own Government! But who says North Carolina sleeps? They will find her wide awake to her rights, and resolved to maintain them; they shall find the Statesman claiming for her—her rateable portion of the public wealth—and for her sons, a fair participation in the public honors of the country—and refusing to take a denial.

The Statesman will search for the hidden mischief and ferret it out of our institutions which has produced the present state of things. Something must be wrong, else, beside all the rest, why is it that with all our resources, the public expenditure exceed the income about seventeen thousand dollars a year? The people should know these things and the certain bankruptcy which is staring their State Government in the face. If, as is probable, the radical fault is in the present basis of representation, the Statesman will contend that it should be changed and made equal and satisfactory to all; if in our Legislation, we say diminish the number of Representatives and have only biennial meetings, and by a change of policy, immolate our unwise feuds on the altar of State good, and present to the Union and the world, one united and affectionate people. The Statesman, too, will advocate general Education, and a judicious system of Banking, commensurate with the wants of our people; nor will it forget to urge the speedy approximation of the mountains with the sea board, by means of a Central Rail Road, via Raleigh to Beaufort; and also the complete opening of those great arteries of the State, viz: the Cape Fear, the Pamlico and the Albemarle. Raleigh, too, shall have her full share of the benefit of our labors. In 1830 she had them, in our exertions to procure at the expense of the State, for the better security of the public property, a Fire Engine of capacity and power sufficient to throw a heavy column of water on the dome of the late Capitol, with Hose and one hundred fire buckets; she had them by our vote and exertions to secure the continuance of the Seat of Government where it now is; and she shall again have evidences of our good will.

In conclusion, the Statesman will support the Administration of President Jackson, but at the same time contend for low taxes and a cheap government; it will always be very good natured to its friends, but plagu cross and saucy to its enemies, for whom, a rod will always be kept in pickle: early and regular reports will be given of the proceedings of the State Legislature and of Congress; and the best speeches which may be made in both these bodies: interesting law cases in our Courts will be collected and spread before its readers; and in a word, its columns will ever contain something useful and amusing to the Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic and the Scholar, and gratifying to the Christian. There will be pretty things for the ladies, butter nuts for the gentlemen and even sugar plums for the children; so that all may be suited for their money. Like a good ship, the paper will be well found, and with plenty of sea room, that is, plenty of good subscribers, it will weather many a storm, and safely enter the desired haven. Should this happen, look out for a merry making at every new year; when we invite all our punctual subscribers and patrons to call on us and receive our best wishes with a hearty pump-handle shake, and a glass of the very best Scuppernon, or old Nash Peach, that our cellar affords.

The Editor respectfully requests the North Carolina editorial corps, to give this Prospectus an insertion or two in their respective papers, and the favor shall be reciprocated as opportunity serves. And he also requests Editors, Postmasters and his friends generally, but especially those members with whom he has served in the General Assembly, to interest themselves in their respective towns and counties in behalf of the Statesman, and procure and forward, (by the first day of August next,) as many good subscribers as they can conveniently procure.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.
 Raleigh, N. C. May 6, 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 Camlets, for summer wear, Brown and white Drills, white Linen, Plain black and fancy Silks, for vestings, Plain white and fancy Marcellines, 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 Camlet, 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.

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, 2 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.

Mrs. A. C. Howard,

RESPECTFULLY informs her customers and friends, that she has just received her Spring Supply of Goods in her line of business. Thankful for past favors, she hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her. The following articles comprise part of her assortment:—

Patern Silk Bonnets, latest Northern fashions, Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarino bonnets, Straw braid, gimp, cord, flowers and wreaths, Splendid fancy Gauzes, for dresses, Superior white and black Satins, for do, Plain, watered and figured Silks, Green Silk, for calashes—splits for do, Fancy Shawls and neck handkerchiefs, Elegant white Veils—Bobbinet Caps and Capes, Head dresses and head ornaments, Puffs and Curls—Tuck and side Combs, A great variety of Ribbons, Flowers, Dolls, &c.

The Millinery and Mantua making business carried on as usual.

Tarborough, May 14, 1833.

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 at a bargain.

GEO. HOUSTON, Jr.

Editor of the Union.

Washington, N. C. March 29, 1833.