

MISCELLANEOUS.



FOR THE FREE PRESS.

A straggling thought on the close of THE EXAMINATION.

My eyes are bereft of the classic parade now,
Music's soft murmurings all have become mute,
Nor more do I see the smile of the maid now,
Bestow'd on the courier inviting his suit.

The scene is now closed and the witchery is o'er,
For the belles and the beaux have bid us adieu;
Barouches and coaches have now ceased to roar,
The splendor of pageantry has flit from my view.

Like mist of the morning gay scenes disappear,
Like the track of the traveler upon the sea shore;
Old Time's mighty tide, in its dreadful career,
Sweeps all things along to appear never more.

HARP OF THE VILLAGE.

INDIAN HYMN.

On the journey of the Flat Head Indians in 1832,
to inquire of the white men for the Bible.

From o'er the Rocky Mountains,
Where prairies wide are spread,
Where streams from forest fountains
Flow west to ocean's bed,
See savage men descending
To Mississippi's vale,
Their eager eyes still bending,
An eastern light to hail.

For they have heard a story
Of God's most holy book,
All full of light and glory,
On which their eyes may look;
And they like Eastern Sages,
Who journey'd from afar,
Have travel'd weary stages,
To find the Saviour's star.

"Have you that book from heaven?"
These western Wise Men say:—
"To us shall it be given,
To guide us on the way?
We're wanderers, all our nation,
Deep lost in gloomy night;
Oh, let us know salvation!
Oh, give us heaven-born light!"

Yes, Red Men, here, out beaming,
God's book shines strong and free,
And soon its radiance gleaming
Your children's eyes shall see:—
Soon beauteous on your mountains
Shall Gospel Heralds stand,
And soon shall Zion's fountains
Stream gladness through the land.

ON THE HOT WEATHER.

Said Tom to Ned, let's give a call
On all our friends, for truly,
This is the time, what might befall,
They can't receive us coolly!

The Jews.—The restoration of the Jews to the city of Jerusalem and to their long lost and lovely country that 'flowed with milk and honey,' it is said, is about becoming a serious point of consideration among the cabinets of Europe. The complicated state of Turkish affairs, and the dread that Russia may acquire a footing on the Bosphorus and Asia Minor, have led the cabinets of Europe to inquire into the propriety of establishing an independent sovereignty in Palestine, as they have already done in Greece.

A new power raised up in Palestine, a Jewish kingdom erected in Jerusalem, might prove a check to the designs of the Pacha of Egypt, as well as to the northern Nicholas. It is said in private letters, that the celebrated capitalists Rothschild, and all the leading Israelites in Europe have been consulted on the subject, and that the project has been favorably received by many. The plan is to send an army and a fleet to Palestine, under the combined auspices of England and France, and to take possession of Palestine—to negotiate with Egypt, or fight that power, but at all events to lay the foundations of a new empire in the East, in which the Jews of Europe would occupy the first rank, on condition of their emigrating to that country, and furnishing a part of the funds necessary to defray the expenses. Of course the utmost liberty of opinion in religion would be extended to all classes in the new Judea, for it is a singular fact that the Jews in the present age are the most liberal thinkers in all matters of political and religious belief. The exclusiveness which prevailed in the 'high and palmy state' of Jerusalem, is completely changed in this age of the world.

What a singular spectacle it would be to see that curious, original and ancient people again restored to their country by the Christian cabinets of Europe!—to see the banks of the brook of Kedron, the vale of Jehosaphat, the river Jordan, the mounts of Carmel and of Lebanon again peopled with the descendants of their ancient possessors.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

A gentleman just from Alabama, says the Franklin Review, states that the little girl, Caroline Hawkins Bullock, who was recently advertised in many of the public prints as "lost," has been discovered and restored to her distressed and almost heart broken parents. She had been stolen by some abandoned miscreant, who, after blacking and disguising her features so effectually as to prevent detection, had taken her about 25 miles from home and sold her as a negro slave. Can such a tale be true? Then ought the human fiend, the God forsaken recreant to be held up to the scorn, the contempt, and the execration of the whole community! The world is bad enough God knows, but this is a deed of surpassing villany. The being who could thus vilely trample down the best, the kindest feelings of humanity—that for the pitiful compensation of dollars and cents would thus carry sorrow and affliction of the darkest kind into the very sanctuary of sincere affection and domestic peace—destroying with the burning breath of despair, the pure and hallowed feeling of parental love—is utterly unworthy the title *man*, he deserves only to mate with fiends, and to be destroyed and blasted from the earth, without either pity or remorse.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Snyder, of Pendleton, Va. in 1828, was kidnapped from home, and every effort on the part of her relatives and friends proved unavailing, until within a few days past. She was then found in the family of Col. John Hove, of Fairfax county, Va. at whose house she had been residing since 1829. About a year after her absence from home, the little girl was found by Col. Hove in the custody of a woman insane, who was going about the country soliciting alms. The woman could give no account of the girl's parentage. The change produced in the child during four years, was so great that the father did not, at first, identify her as his, but certain marks on her body soon proved the relation between them.

Watering Horses.—A writer in a Cincinnati paper censures the practice of watering horses. Many horses, he says, are killed every year, by the absurd custom adopted by stage drivers & others of giving them water every five or six miles, when travelling. Farmers, who work horses at the plough or cart all day, never break off to water their horses, except at dinner time. The practice of watering horses frequently, on a journey, prevails in England; but the writer informs that "they manage these things better in France." There, he says, they never water their horses except when they are fed. He states that travelling in a stage coach, over the hills of Normandy, on a warm and dusty day, the horses foaming with sweat and covered with dust, the driver stopped at an inn, and when he expected to see him with his bucket, giving water to each horse, he saw him bring from the house a bottle, some of the contents of which he poured into his hand, and with it washed each horse's nose, throwing a little up into the nostrils. The liquid was found, on inquiry, to be vinegar; and altho' the horses had already travelled a long stage, they went off again as fresh as at first starting.

Singular notion.—Mr. Woodard near New Haven, Connecticut, apparently in good health, has for about two years shut himself up in his house, under a notion of which he cannot be divested, that "his body is a Tea pot and his Nose the handle, and will not suffer any one to come near him for fear of being broken.

Maxim.—The mind is best regulated by the predominancy of some powerful affection.

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.

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, imitate 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 pluggy 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 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.

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.

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:—

Pattern 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 fonts 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.