

MISCELLANEOUS.



DREAMS.

Oh! there is a dream of early youth,  
And it never comes again,  
'Tis a vision of light, of life, and truth,  
That oft flits across the brain;  
And love is the theme of that early dream,  
So wild, so warm, so new,  
That in all our after years, I deem  
That early dream we rue.

Oh! there is a dream of maturer years,  
More turbulent by far—  
'Tis a vision of blood and of woman's tears—  
For the theme of that dream is war;  
And we toil in the field of danger and death,  
And shout in the battle array,  
Till we find that fame is a bodiless breath,  
That vanisheth away.

Oh! there is a dream of hoary age,  
'Tis a vision of gold in store—  
Of sums noted down on the figured page,  
And counted o'er and o'er.  
And we fondly trust in our glittering dust,  
As a refuge from grief and pain,  
'Till our limbs are laid on that last dark bed,  
Where the wealth of the world is vain.

And is it thus, from man's birth to his grave,  
In the path which all are treading?  
Is there nought in that long career to save  
From remorse and self upbraiding?  
O yes, there's a dream so pure, so bright,  
That the being to whom it is given  
Hath bathed in a sea of living light,  
And the theme of that dream is Heaven.

THE BRIDE.

Oh! take her, but be faithful still,  
And may the bridal vow  
Be sacred held in after years  
And warmly breath'd as now.  
Remember 'tis no common tie  
That bind's her youthful heart:  
'Tis one that only truth should weave,  
And only Death can part.

The joys of childhood's happy hour,  
The home of riper years,  
The treasur'd scenes of early youth,  
In sunshine and in tears;  
The purest hopes her bosom knew,  
When her young heart was free,  
All these and more she now resigns,  
To brave the world with thee.

Her lot in life is fixed with thine,  
Its good and ill to share,  
And well I know 'twill be her pride,  
To sooth each sorrow there;  
Then take her, and may fleeting time  
Mark only joy's increase,  
And may your days glide sweetly on  
In happiness and peace.

**Mutton Machine.**—The reader has heard through our columns, of the New England Scrubbing Brush and Sausage Machine, but the Mutton Machine of which a Kentuckian boasts in a Western journal, is vastly its superior, both in usefulness and variety of execution. The machine is described as occupying the upper and lower apartments of a two story mill. The narration describes it at much length. He says he first saw the sheep "toted" into the upper room, where its head was decapitated, and the body thrown into the hopper of the machine. He then descended into the nether apartment, and lo! out of the lower end of the mill emerged a wool hat, a leather apron, and four quarters of mutton, cooked "wretched nice." Jonathan may yield the palm. The Kentuckian draws the longest bow.

**Wonderful Discovery.**—Among the late new publications in Paris, we find one with the following title: "Grammaire Conjugale," (Conjugal Grammar) or general principles by the aid of which a wife may be broken in, and made to go with the regularity of a clock, and render her at the same time as mild as a lamb.

**A Notion.**—The York County Farmer has, over his marriage head, a representation of a company of girls, employed with rods and lines fishing in a pool for husbands. One has caught her chap by the waist, and holds him dangling in the air in an apparently very uncomfortable situation. Another has caught a label with the figures 10,000 upon it, to indicate, perhaps, that money and not a husband is her object in fishing, and a third has just got her hook in the mouth

of a likely looking fellow, and is in the act of pulling him out of the water.

**Anecdote.**—A few days since, a little ragged urchin was sent by a mechanic to collect a small bill which had but just become due. He began in the usual way, but becoming more and importunate, at length the gentleman's patience being exhausted, he said to him, "You need not dun me so sharply, I am not going to run away at present." "I don't suppose you are," said the lad, scratching his head—"but my master is, and he wants the money."

**How to cheat the Moon.**—Some Farmers are very careful to sow their Spring crops and gardens at a proper time of the Moon, and thus frequently anticipate or pass over the best season of the year. By attending to the following directions they will escape all the inconvenience arising from the influence of the Moon:

Select some fair day, as near the usual time of sowing as possible; rise very early in the morning, and sow your seed boldly. Cover all up carefully before night, making the land appear smooth and even. When the Moon comes on next evening, she will be unable to determine whether the field has been sown or not, and will therefore bestow no influence upon it either bad or good.

Whenever Wheat turns chess, it is done by the influence of the Moon. By attending to the above directions, and sowing clean seed, the evil may also be avoided.—*Genessee Farmer.*

The editor of the Eastern Centinel gives the following as a certain cure for the tooth ache:—"Take a lump of unslacked lime about the size of a hickory nut, and dissolve or slack it in two thirds or three quarters of a tumbler of water.—Hold the lime water in the mouth contiguous to the aching tooth, and certain relief will ensue. If the relief is not permanent, repeat the application as often as the pain returns. If the pain is stubborn and refuse to yield, the lime water, may be made thicker and stronger."

The editor says he has tried this remedy frequently, and never knew it to fail, notwithstanding the Fire King's Elixir had been tried in vain.

**Toads...**The society of toads should be cultivated in gardens. They are not only perfectly harmless, but are very useful in extirpating bugs, cockroaches, &c. Some recommend the placing of a piece of bark, or a chip at intervals throughout the inclosure, under which these animals may secrete themselves during the day, and be ready for business at the approach of night.

**To cure Founders.**—Col. B. Chambers, of Paris, Ky., pounds and dissolves in water a lump of alum the size of a walnut.—With this liquid the horse is drenched, when he is thrown into a profuse perspiration & immediately relieved.

**Tender Passion.**—Police Office, London, March 7.—Yesterday, a pretty dark eyed girl applied for a warrant against her lover. She said she had encouraged the courtship of a young man until she found that it would not be to her advantage to marry him. When she unfolded her tale to him he vowed either to hang or drown himself on her account. Why, your worship, I told him he might do as he pleased; then he said he'd wallope me before he left this world." Much laughter followed this unexpected termination to the sentence; but the complainant was nothing abashed and she went on to say, "I verily believe he will hide me. Why, 'twas only 'tother night that he attempted to get into my bed room window, but (here she shook her head) I caught up the poker and poked at him till he was glad to make himself scarce."

A Connecticut Jonathan in taking a walk with his dearest, came to a toll bridge, when he, as honestly as he was wont to be, said after paying his toll, (which was one cent,) "Come Suke, you must pay your own toll, for just as like as not I shan't have you after all."

**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, 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 plucky 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 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.

**Just Received,**

And for sale by the Subscribers,  
30 hogsheads Molasses,  
50 casks Thomaston Lime,  
Which will be sold low for Cash.  
D. RICHARDS & CO.  
Tarboro', March 22, 1833.

**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, 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 a bargain.

GEO. HOUSTON, Jr.  
Editor of the Union.

Washington, N. C. March 29, 1833.

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT THIS OFFICE,

OCCURRENCES in the Life of (Elder) Joseph Biggs, wrote by himself, of a civil, domestic, and a religious nature, at the request of some of his friends, taken from memorandums by him kept from the year 1766 up to 1832.  
Price—10 cents single, or \$1 per dozen.