

MISCELLANEOUS.



LOVE.

Love—what a curious thing it is,
Pleasing and teasing and vexing us so,
Just like a bee, with its honey and sting, it is
Here, 'tis there, and wherever we go.

Now it is courting, transporting and thrilling us,
Nothing in nature can equal our bliss;
Now it is frowning, and chilling and killing us,
Plunging us down to the lowest abyss.

Then of a night, how it sets us a dreaming O!
Misses and kisses flit over the brain,
Gay dresses, bright tresses, caresses, all seeming
So

Real and true, that we waken with pain.
Sometimes pathetic, jocose, metaphysical,
Various aspects and manners it wears,
The pretty and witty, the solemn and quizzical,
All have their part of its pleasures and cares.

When a mere boy... say some five or six years
ago,
One roguish girl played the mischief with me,
What with her smiling, beguiling, and tears you
know,
Soon was I a pitiful object to see.

Oh how delightful and frightful! to walk with
her
Down to the church, that stood towering hard
by,
And then, while I tarried, unable to talk to her,
Eyeing and sighing and dying was I.

Then what a quarrel! I tremble to think of it;
Little was left me of life and of hope,
If not in despair, I was just on the brink of it,
Often I thought of a razor or rope.

Ghost like, I wandered for weeks, by a lonely
brook,
Shaded by woods, from society free,
Then, first on the earth, my glazed eye-balls
would only look
Up, when my heart struck the limb of a tree.

Parents and kindred cried, what is the matter
dear?
Duly and truly your feelings impart;
Ah me! I replied, with a groan, such a clatter
here!

Putting my hand where I once had a heart!
Well, sure enough it was tough, but I bore it all;
Years of adventures have since passed away,
But yet, in good truth, I have hardly got o'er it
all;

Queer I appear, as the most of folks say.
Pardon my folly, kind gentlemen editors,
Thus to be whining and rhyming about...
What publish it; then you'll be greatly my cre-
ditors,
Scarcely we live with, and can't live without.

Melancholy Disaster.—The ship Amazon, from Hull, arrived below Quebec on the 1st inst. with sixty passengers on board, from the Lady of the Lake, from Belfast, which vessel sunk at sea—Upwards of two hundred passengers are said to have gone down with her. The Amazon was at Quarantine, and the only communication with her had been by telegraph.

☞ The New Orleans Bee, of the 30th ult. furnishes the pleasing intelligence that the Hon. Edward D. White, one of the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, whose life had been dispaired of, was recovering from the effects of his indisposition, occasioned by the burning of the steam boat Lioness, and that he would be able to be out in a few days.

Yankee Speculation.—The Palmyra Sentinel states, that two canal boats recently passed that place eastward, freighted with 250 barrels (25,000 dozen) Eggs, from Ohio. These valuable cargoes were owned by a speculator from "down east."

Horrid Murder.—We learn by a private letter, that a most horrid murder was committed on the 27th ult. about twelve miles from Hopkinsville, in this State. A Mrs. Miller was drowned by a negro woman, who threw her into a very wide and deep well, at a time when the rest of the family were from home. The woman has confessed that she was instigated to the deed by a negro man whom Miller, the husband of the deceased, had employed to commit the murder. The negro man, on being arrested, stated that Miller employed him; altho there is no legal evidence against Miller, so strong

were the circumstances, that he, together with the two negroes, were committed, to await their trial in August. A sister of Mrs. Miller acknowledged before the Grand Jury, which was in session at the time, that she had had two children by Miller; and it is believed that he wished to put his wife out of the way, in order that he might marry her sister. There was very great excitement in the neighborhood, in consequence of the high respect entertained for the deceased, who is the daughter of a very respectable and pious man by the name of Gray. *Louisville Herald.*

Restitution.—A dry-goods merchant of Philadelphia recently received an anonymous letter, in closing seven hundred and twenty dollars, which the writer declares was his property.

Butter.—The common practice of putting butter into a tray or bowl as soon as it is churned, & pouring water over it to work out the buttermilk, is calculated to make it rancid much sooner than it otherwise would. The whole secret, (says the Genessee Farmer) is to work out all the buttermilk by patting it with a wooden ladle, and keep your water for other purposes.

New Potatoes.—The Northampton Mass. Courier says, they were shown a quantity of new potatoes just taken from the ground, the seed of which had been planted late last fall, and by the assistance of a deep coat of manure and a good warm soil, they vegetated during the winter, and grew so large as to be fit for eating on the last day of March.

Oil Soap.—The following receipt for making Oil Soap, will be found very useful, for removing grease, paint, &c. from cloth or Silk, and also a very serviceable application in sprains, swellings and rheumatic pains, &c. Take of White Soap, cut up fine, two ounces; Alcohol one pint; Oil of Rosemary 2 ounce, mix and set the bottle in the sun until the soap is dissolved, and it will be fit for use.

☞ The Legislature of Connecticut in 1817 passed an act, appropriating \$145,000 due from the United States to that State, to the support of the clergy of certain favored denominations—that act was repealed at the recent session—and the remaining part unpaid \$95,000, will consequently go into the Treasury of the State.—*Worcester Republican.*

Road law.—It has also been decided that a person detaining another on the road unnecessarily, by driving slow and turning occasionally so as to prevent the one driving faster from passing, is liable to damages.

Law Decisions.—It has been decided in New York, that when a man takes a newspaper out of the Post office, or lifts and reads it when left at his door, or sent to his address, without ordering it discontinued, he becomes responsible for the payment of the subscription, and becomes, de facto, a subscriber, altho' he may never have ordered it.

Interest on Money.—Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough has laid down the rule of law with regard to interest clearly and concisely thus: "Interest ought to be allowed only in cases where there is a contract for the payment of moneys on a certain day; or where there has been any express promise to pay interest; or where from the course of dealing between the parties it may be inferred that this was their intention; or where it can be proved that the money has been used and interest had actually made. A note of hand or promisory note, does therefore legally carry interest; tradesman's bills, where there are no special agreements, do not."

The last Anecdote.—"Who's that are Mr. Scattering that always gets a few votes at our town meetings," inquired an old lady a few days since of her spouse, as she was busily engaged in perusing a newspaper. "I don't know," said he, "nor I never did, though the People have been trying to elect him ever since I first began to vote."

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, immoderate 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 wishes with a hearty pump-handle shake, and a glass of the very best Scuppernong, 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 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 Camlet, for summer wear,
Striped Drills 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 or 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 Inquirer.

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.