

MISCELLANEOUS.



OLD WINTER IS COMING.

Old Winter is coming again, aback!
How icy and cold is he?
He ca es not a pin for a shivering back—
He's a saucy old chap to white and black—
For he comes from a cold countree!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty, sweet miss—
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And treads the dew of their lips—for this
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade, I wot—
He is wild in his humor, and free!
He'll whistle along, "for the want of his tho't,"
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught,
And ruffle the faces by pretty girls bought—
A frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song—
Now moaning and short, now howling and long;
His voice is loud—for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!
He will trip up our trottlers, & rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs from our fingers to toes.
He mads not the cries of his friends or his foes—
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they cry
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we are passing our time away—
And marks all our doings, from grave to gay—
I'm afraid he's peeping at me!

From the Comic Offering for 1834.

Knows he, that never took a pinch,
Nosey! the pleasure thence which flows?
Knows he the titillating joy
Which my nose knows?

O Nose! I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows!
I gaze on thee and feel that pride
A woman knows.

[This rhyming of the nose, if the fellow only chose, might just as well be prose, for all that in it shows, that reason from it grows; at least so I suppose. —Printer's Devil.]

Appalling Picture—The following letter from New Orleans, published in the northern papers, furnishes a gloomy account of the way in which things are managed in that city.

"To be taken sick in New Orleans is, I may say, to die. Your chance of escape is one to five; and in that situation I place myself. The difficulty of getting a good nurse renders the sick man's situation truly horrible; confined, as is frequently the case, in a small close room, a *calomet* Doctor calling every hour or so, and ordering you at each visit thirty or forty grains—fever raging—reason itself gone, there you lie, with fifty leeches on your temples, at *one dollar a piece!* a black assassinating looking nurse grinning at your bedside, and wishing you out of the world, (though getting *ten dollars a day!*) so that she may steal what little money you have and clear out. In the room next to that in which I lay, a young man who had been bled, in the morning, during a paroxysm of fever tore off the bandage, and with the blood spouting from his arm, alarmed the nurse, who ran down stairs for help. Ere she returned he fainted, on the next day he died. A short time previous to his death, I heard him praying, nay *begging* for a glass of water; but as he was swelled up with calomet, and water was prohibited, he died—*without it!*

Of the physicians of New Orleans, take them generally, each one has a different mode of practice; we have the *Tearan* Doctors, the *Steam* Doctors, the *Calomet* and the *Anti-calomet* Doctors; and among them, somehow or another, nearly all die. This is a lamentable fact, too well known here to create any surprise by its announcement. I have had some little opportunities of seeing something of their mode of administering medicine, and added to a callous sense of humanity, they seem more like demons than administering angels. Battering thus with death and the Doctors, the poor suffering patient at last yields

up his spirit without a sigh. Then comes the Court of Probates to settle up his affairs. I can better illustrate this nefarious institution, founded upon corrupt principles, by a circumstance which fell under my own notice. A gentleman died—and was buried—all the money he had (\$300) was in Bank—the bills of expense came pouring in upon his widow—she went to the Bank—the Cashier sent her to the Court of Probates; to this part of the business I attended myself,—first to employ a lawyer, then to take out letters of administration; after the expiration of ten days, those of curatorship. Then the appointment of a lawyer to represent absent heirs, when they were told, there were none. This fee was to be paid. Then to pay two appraisers of the furniture. Then to pay the notary, for taking the inventory. Then the Register office—and last, though not least—the Court of Probates itself! Mr. Editor, I will not enumerate the cost, nor name the sum the widow had to pay, to get the \$300 out of Bank. I will merely add, it left her *destitute!* You will ask, is this the way we do business here!—I answer, *yes.*"

Life of a Pauper in England—The Rev. Mr. Stone, a clergyman of London, has in a vein of happy humor illustrated the abuses to which the facilities of obtaining public assistance are liable. He supposes a young weaver of twenty two marrying a girl of nineteen. Are they provided against the prospects of a family—do they economise, toil, retrench? No; they live in Spitalfields, and rely upon the charitable institution. The wife gets a ticket for the Royal Maternity Society; she is delivered for nothing—she wants baby linen—the Benevolent Society supply her. The child must be vaccinated—he goes to the Hospital for Vaccination. He is eighteen months old, "he must be got out of the way;"—he goes to the Infant School—from thence he proceeds, being "distressed," to the Educational Clothing Society, and the Sunday Schools. He remains five years—he is apprenticed gratis to a weaver—he becomes a journeyman—the example of his parents is before his eyes; he marries a girl of his own age—his child passes the ancestral round of charities—his own work becomes precarious, but his father's family was for years in the same circumstances, and was always saved by charity; to charity then, he has again recourse. Parish gifts of coal, parish gifts of bread, are at his disposal. Spitalfields Associations, Soup Societies, Benevolent Societies, Pension Societies, all fostering the comfortable luxury of living gratuitously—he comes at length to the more fixed income of parish relief; he begs an extract from the parish register, proves his settlement from the charity school indenture of apprenticeship, and quarters his family on the parish with an allowance of 5s. a week. In this uniform alternation of voluntary and compulsory relief, he draws towards the close of his mendicant existence. Before leaving the world he might, perhaps, return thanks to the public. He was born for nothing—nursed for nothing—he has been clothed for nothing—he has had medicine and medical attendance for nothing; and he has had his children also born, nursed, clothed, fed, educated, established, and physicked—for nothing!

Fashion is a whimsical jade, but who ever dreamed that she would put cakes into the ladies' hands. But so it is, "pon honor." Two of our fashionable ladies exhibited themselves yesterday in Washington street, with their little sticks, which they flourished with becoming grace. Gentlemen must look out in future and always give ladies the inside of the walk, or they may smart for it.—*Boston Atlas.*

A hard Lesson.—St. Paul first advised women to submit themselves to their husbands, and then counselled men to love their wives; since it was fitting that women should first have their lesson given to them; because it is hardest to be learned, and therefore they need have the more time to conn it.

Coffield King,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned *From New York*, where he purchased his

Supply of Fall Goods,

In his line of business, viz:
Superfine blue and black CLOTHS,
do. do. Claret and Adelaide do.
Brown and steel mixed do.—bottle green do.
Blue and black and fancy striped CASSIMERES,
Brown and drab Petersham, for over coats,
Plain and figured velvet Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do.
Plain black and figured Valencia do.
Plain white and figured Marseilles,
Plain black and fancy Stocks,
Linen collars and bosoms, &c.

All of which he will dispose of low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase are invited 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 and punctually attended to.
Tarborough, Oct. 17, 1833.

Henry Johnston,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just received *From New York*, his

Fall Supply of Goods,

In his line of business—such as:
Superfine CLOTHS, of all the most fashionable colors, some of which are entirely new.
Superfine CASSIMERES, of various patterns,
Plain black and figured Velvets for vests,
Figured & plain black Silks, Valencias & Toilets,
Petershams for over coats, very low,
Goats hair and German Camblets, superior article for cloaks—Ladies Camblets, for cloaks,
Gum elastic and worsted Suspenders, sup'r article,
White luen—buckskin Gloves—worsted do.
Silk Handkerchiefs—black and white Cravats,
Stocks of various kinds—fine silk Umbrellas,
Worsted Shirts for gentlemen, beautiful article,
Fine linen bosoms—linen Collars, and various other articles in his line of business.

Those goods are of the latest importations, of the best quality, and will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. He takes this opportunity of returning his most hearty thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same. Gentlemen furnishing their own cloths, can have them made and trimmed in the very best and most fashionable manner and at the shortest notice, as he has several first rate workmen in his employ.
Tarborough, Oct. 16, 1833.

Land for Sale.

BEING anxious to move to the West, I offer for sale the *Tract of Land* whereon I now live, containing *About One Thousand Acres.*

It is a healthy situation, in Nash county, on Stony Creek, about three miles above the great Falls of Tar River, with a commodious two story dwelling house (new,) and other out houses; apple and peach orchards sufficient to make 15 or 20 barrels brandy, besides other fruit trees. The land is of tolerable good quality and well watered. On the said Stony Creek (a constant stream) there is an excellent grist and saw mill, cotton machine, &c. (on solid rock foundation,) all in good order. Long credit can be given if it best suits the purchaser, or negroes will be taken in part payment.

TIMO. TERRELL.

2d September, 1833.

State of North Carolina,

CHOWAN COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1833.

Nathaniel J. Beasley,

vs.

Thomas J. Charlton, Executor of Little-bury Lynch, et al.

IN this cause it appearing to the Court that HENRY LYNCH, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, and Tarborough Free Press, for the space of six weeks, for the said Henry Lynch, to be and appear at the next term of the said Court to be held at Edenton, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso, will be taken against him.
R. T. HOSKINS, C. & M. E. C. C.

Pamphlets for sale,

AT THIS OFFICE.

A BASKET OF FRAGMENTS, for the Children. By Joshua Lawrence.
A Review of "Clark's Defence and Justification to the Kehuky Association." Written for the churches in the Kehukee Association, by a Lay Member.

Occurrences in the Life of (Elder) Joseph Biggs, wrote by himself, of a civil 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.

A Patriotic Discourse, delivered by the Rev. Joshua Lawrence, at the Old Church in Tarborough, N. C. on Sunday, the 4th of July, 1830.

Address of Judge Abel P. Upshur, (relative to the doctrines of the President's Proclamation,) to the people of Northampton county, (Va.) assembled in public meeting at Eastville, on the 14th January, 1833,
Nov. 1.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

Millinery, &c.

MRS. A. C. HOWARD informs her friends and customers that she has just returned from the North, where she has procured an elegant and extensive assortment of articles in her line of business, which are now ready for inspection. Among them will be found—
Pattern Satin and Silk Bonnets, latest fashions, Tuscan, Leghorn braid, and open straw do.
Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarino do.
Feathered, round, and common Flowers
Fancy, watered and plain Satins & Silks, for dresses, Splendid fancy Gauzes, for do.
White and black Ostrich Feathers, different qualities, Black silk Velvet, black Mode, &c.
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.

All of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

The Millinery and Mantua making business carried on as usual.

Tarborough, Oct. 29, 1833.

Notice.

THE Subscribers are desirous of closing their business in this place, and will now sell the balance of their Stock at *LOW PRICES.* Their Stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Crockery, Hardware and Groceries,

1500 bushels Turks Island SALT,
50 sacks Liverpool do.
5 tons assorted Swedes IRON,
10 bags COFFEE,
10 boxes best quality manufac'd TOBACCO,
Together with Shoes, fur and wool Hats, &c. &c.

Will be received in payment for any part of their Stock, the different kinds of Produce which we generally receive at this season—also will be received for debts due the concern, the produce of the country.

Those indebted will please settle their accounts as soon as possible, and all holding notes or having unsettled accounts with the Subscribers will please present them for adjustment.

D. RICHARDS & CO.

Tarborough, Oct. 31st, 1833.

Gig and Gin Manufactory.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

Gig and Gin Making

Business at *ROBERT SOREY'S.* His work shall be done well and in a neat manner, and shall be dispatched at short notice warranted.

JOSEPH JOHN GOOD.

Aug. 29, 1833.

COTTON GINS.

THE Subscriber, who for several years past, has been engaged in the

Gin Making business,

In Kinston, has established himself

IN GREENVILLE,

Where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. All those who wish to supply themselves with Gins of the best quality, are respectfully solicited to apply to the Subscriber personally, or by letter. All orders for Gins will be promptly executed. From the Subscriber's long experience in his business; and from the approbation which his work has hitherto met with, he hesitates not to promise entire satisfaction to all who may see fit to extend to him their patronage. Gins out of order will be expeditiously repaired. The Subscriber takes the liberty of calling the attention of those who wish to procure new Gins, or to have old Gins repaired, to the expediency of applying to him in time. When all wait as is usually the case, until the work is wanted, it causes such a pressure of business, that many are obliged of necessity to submit to a longer delay than they wish.

ALLEN TISON,

In connexion with this establishment, carries on

The Lock and Gunsmith business,

He also makes *Saw Mill Boxes, and Mill Inks, and Gudgeons,* of a composition invented by Daniel Peck, of Raleigh—*Grist Mill Spindles, with Steel Collars,* (turned.) These articles equal to any manufactured in the United States.

All letters and orders must be directed to the Subscriber, at Greenville.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

July 12, 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.

Lawrence & Lemay's

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR 1834.

For Sale at this Office, by wholesale or retail, at the Raleigh prices.

Oct. 1, 1833.