

## Poetry.

SELECTED.

### WHAT IS PRAYER?

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,  
Utter'd or unexpress'd;  
The motion of a hidden fire,  
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,  
The falling of a tear;  
The upward glancing of an eye,  
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech,  
That any lips can try;  
Prayer the sublimest strains that reach  
The Majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,  
The Christian's native air;  
His watchword at the gates of death,  
He enters Heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,  
Retaining in his ways;  
While angels in their songs rejoice,  
And say, Behold! he prays!

The saints in prayer, appear as one,  
In work, and deed, and mind,  
When with the Father and the Son,  
Their fellowship they find.

Nor prayer is made on earth alone—  
The Holy Spirit pleads;  
And Jesus on the eternal throne,  
For sinners intercedes.

O thou, by whom we come to God,  
The life, the truth, the way,  
The path of prayer, thyself has trod,  
Lord teach us how to pray.

## Miscellaneous.

From the Philad. Christian Gazette.

### THE PENITENT FEMALE'S REFUGE.

In noticing the sixth annual meeting of the Boston Penitent Female's Refuge, the Telegraph furnishes the following interesting particulars of this highly beneficial institution. A kindred association has long existed in this city, called "The Magdalen Society," and we rejoice to say that its good fruits have not been few.

"Special efforts have been made of late by a few benevolent individuals in this city, to place this institution on such a footing, that its blessings may be secured to the repentant victims of seduction in future years. Encouraged by their benevolence, the directors have purchased a valuable estate—peculiarly adapted to the purposes of the society—at an expense of \$7,500. To defray this expense, the sum of \$5,500 have been already subscribed; making the entire funds of the institution not far from \$6,000. Besides the balance of 2000 dollars to be yet made out for the purchase of the estate, a considerable sum is urgently required for contingent expenses.

Such an institution, at any time and in almost any circumstances, might well demand the encouragement of all who wish well to the interests of morality and social harmony. But there is one consideration which gives it a special value, in this city at the present time. We refer to the fact, that since the establishment of the House of Correction, a large number of vicious females are made its successive occupants, for periods of four, six and eight weeks each. Here they have time and opportunity for reflection; they look back with remorse upon the highway to ruin in which they have been walking; they are startled to think how low they are sunk in wretchedness; they would fain resolve, some of them at least, to forsake their course of sin, and learn the consolations of virtue. But what can they do? No respectable family will receive them, and their friends, perhaps, have renounced them forever. They have no alternative, therefore, but to return to the scene of their former guilt.—Here then is the benefit of the Penitent Female's Refuge. Its doors are open to those unhappy outcasts; they flee to its protection and are reformed. We speak not of all, but of very many. We have the best authority for saying, that since the Refuge was provided, as many as one hundred have been reformed for a season, and half that number permanently. Some of them have become examples for piety and good morals."

The following may be supposed to be the heart's language of the reclaimed one:

I know the world derides my claim  
To healing pity and protection;  
I know that to the child of shame,  
It turns no look of kind affection.

Full well I knew the bitter scoff  
That greets the hapless female ever;  
The cold and selfish cast her off,  
To soothe her and reclaim her never.

The world that gives its ready smile,  
Approving to the gay deceiver,  
Abhors her, who a prey to guile,  
Was a too faithful, fond believer.

Yet there is Gilead for my need,  
And balm too for this bosom's anguish;  
For he who marks the bruised reed,  
Will never bid the wounded languish.

Be still, my heart!—away, ye fears;  
Tempets which have my spirit driven;  
Even he who took on Mary's tears,  
Hath whisper'd—"Thou, too, art forgiven."

**New-York Eye Infirmary.**—It appears from the fourth annual report of this excellent institution, that nine hundred and thirty-two patients have been under care during the past year, and of this number

749 have been cured; 22 relieved; 9 proved incurable; 6 refused to submit to the treatment prescribed; 1 died of another disease. In sixty-four the results could not be ascertained, and eighty-one patients remain in attendance. Since the foundation of the Infirmary, 3356 patients have been under the care of the Surgeons of the Infirmary. The report says:—

In order to increase as much as possible the usefulness of the institution, and instruct students of medicine in the branch of surgery practised at the Infirmary, one of the surgeons has, this winter, commenced a course of lectures on Diseases of the Eye, which will be repeated every succeeding winter during the session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The students attending the lectures having at the same time the privileges of seeing the practice and operations of the surgeons of the Infirmary, have thus afforded to them the best opportunity of learning this branch of their science.

From the Christian Observer, for Oct. 1824.

Great attention is now paid in France to the cultivation of Oriental studies. The king has lately given his sanction to a plan, the nature of which will appear from the following extract, from the report on which it was grounded:

"The individual zeal of the laborious men who have devoted themselves to these arid studies is not enough; it requires to be favoured and seconded by a powerful hand. Why should not that be done for oriental literature, which was done in the 16th and 17th centuries, for the study of antiquity and classical literature? Might not a collection of the principal oriental works be undertaken, which should be published under the auspices of your majesty; also the great Byzantine collection, the collection of the council, and of the historians of France, formerly executed at the royal printing office? It would be easy for the royal printing office to execute this undertaking without interrupting the ordinary course of its labours, and even without incurring any considerable expense.—Pupils are maintained in that establishment to be instructed in the typographical management of Oriental character.

The French literature will, I doubt not, be eager to concur in this important enterprise, and to contribute, by their attention and their councils, to the new monuments which your majesty will consecrate to the glory of letters and of France."

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) DEC. 21.

We are gratified to hear that Dr. Buchanan has succeeded in propelling a boat by the application of his newly invented generator. On Sunday last she ran five or six miles up the river and returned with a number of gentlemen who seemed much pleased with its operation. The advantages which it is considered to possess over boilers now in use, are economy in the cost, a considerable saving of fuel, lightness, the space which it occupies, and entire safety against accidents resulting from the bursting of the boiler; advantages which, combined, cannot fail to introduce it into general use. The boiler weighs about five hundred pounds. We understand that the Dr. intends applying it to the propelling of carriages on land, in which he feels confident it will be eminently successful.

### THE COLUMBUS.

The following description of this vessel is given by a nautical man:—The Columbus is extremely deceitful in her appearance, especially when she is seen end on; she scarcely looks half her size. She is like a wedge forward, has no cutwater, is wall sided, carries her beam, we should imagine to abate the mainmast, and has a square tuck. Her run is very gradual, and from her length she looks extremely lean. From deck to keel she measures about 35 feet, and as she draws above 22 feet, she sits low into the water. A tolerable sized West Indiaman, or a 33 gun frigate in cruising trim, appears almost as lofty in the hull when you are alongside. At a broadside view from a distance she looks a tremendous length, though seemingly hogged or broken-backed, and very much under-rigged; there is something snealing and dangerous in her show. As you approach her, however, she looks as she is—an immense mass of timber knocked together for the purpose of commerce, without any regard to beauty, and little attention to the principles of naval architecture. She has two sets of beams, the upper ones, which sustain the deck, project through the sides. She has also an inner frame, for the better security of the cargo, to prevent any starting of the timber. She is perfectly flat bottomed; and her shell was completely built before a plank of her cargo was stowed. Previous to her being launched, however, 4000 tons of timber were run on board by horses, through the bow and stern ports, and she drew about 13 feet of water when she first sat on the water. Unlike large ships, her galley and bits are above deck; and between the foremast and the first mainmast there is a fore hatchway, a cable tier, and mending place for a part of the crew, which looks like a rude gap made in her cargo after it had been stowed. The height from the timber on which the cable is coiled, and where the men have two or three births, is about six feet; so that there must be even there about 30 feet deep of timber. But from the first mainmast to the second, the cargo runs from deck to keelson. About the latter mast, close to the wheel and mizen or try-

sail mast, where the binnacles stand, is a place built for the accommodation of the officers and the rest of the crew. The provisions are stowed about the try-sail mast. Her rudder is hung like that of any other ship, but its head comes above the fall rail, and her tiller is above deck as in small vessels.

A great deal of the timber she has on board was fresh hewn—it now looks extremely wet—it is principally red pine, and, like most other Canadian timber, it runs large and long. The rigging of the Columbus was naturally a minor consideration with her owners, and though it has answered the purposes for which it was first intended, it presents nothing worthy of commendation to the eye of a seaman, and nothing striking to that of a landsman.—The masts are ill proportioned for beauty, and injudiciously so far as the labor of the crew is concerned. The lower masts are too stout—there is too much of them above deck, and this necessarily gives the courses a tremendous drop. One of the crews, an intelligent sailor-like man, said the topsail had fifty feet leech. The bowsprit and jib-boom are but one spar; they steeve little, and the hoist of the jibs is consequently great. The topmasts and top-gallan masts are also in one. They are exceedingly short, and a royal can only be set on one of the mainmasts. She is not more square rigged than she is stout; her foreyard does not measure above seventy feet. The only studding sails she carried were topmast ones on the first mainmast. Her topmast rigging is rove through holes in the cross trees, and is set up with lanyards to a grummet round the lower mast.—There are therefore no cat harpings, and the rest of the rigging is of the same temporary speculative description. Her hemp cable measures twenty-six inches in circumference, and the chain is in proportion. She crossed the Atlantic with a single bow-reef anchor, and a keedge of between 6 and 7 cwt. It is said she worked easily and surely; that she was perfectly under the government of her rudder; that she was in general steered with facility by a man and a boy; that she went from nine to ten knots or miles an hour when sailing free, and that at six points and a half from the wind she went six knots, and made but little lee way. In a sea she was of course heavy, and shipped much water, as she could not rise from her great length and want of beam. We are, however, rather sceptical as to whether we should conclude that she is actually possessed of all the good qualities attributed to her. We cannot believe that she ever sailed at six points and a half, or at even seven points from the wind, or that she ever went nine or ten miles an hour. We do not think that a square sail in her would stand at six points and a half, and she has no buttock for running.

Her cargo consists of 21 pieces oak timber, 3,253 pine ditto, 54,854 staves and headings, 35,343 deals, 56 pieces timber, part of which was thrown out in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Another vessel, belonging to the same proprietors, who, as well as the builder, are Englishmen, is now on the stocks at Quebec, which will be of the same length, but 10 feet wider, and five feet deeper in the hold.—*London paper.*

From late English papers.

**Remarkable Coincidence.**—On Saturday last, at Ballycough church, whilst the clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Chester) was reading the first lesson, and had just concluded the verse (Habakkuk 2, v. 11) "For the stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it"—the gallery, which was crowded with military, &c. came down with a tremendous crash. This event as may well be supposed, caused great dismay and confusion for some time, but, most providentially not an individual sustained any serious injury.—*Cork Panex.*

The following instance of the miserable state of superstition existing in Spain has been stated as a fact.—A new Marine Insurance Company was some time since established at Madrid, in which the premiums were fixed on a scale much below any that was ever heard of, or such as the nature of sea risks would warrant. The Company, as may be supposed, soon felt to the ground. On it being asked how the proprietors could think of succeeding upon such a scale of calculations, one of them replied, that they had set apart a certain number of shates for the Virgin Mary, and relied upon her influence to protect them from loss!

**Full sized Lizard.**—The Sussex Advertiser says—"Mr. Mantell has discovered in the iron-sandstone of this county, the teeth of an herbivorous reptile of a gigantic magnitude. This animal approaches nearer to the Iguana of Barbadoes, than to any other recent lizard, and it is proposed to distinguish it by the name of *Iguana-saurus*. Detached parts of the skeleton, as vertebrae, thigh-bones, &c. have also been found, of which a particular account will be laid before a scientific public. Mr. Mantell has part of a thigh-bone in his possession, which there is every reason to conclude is referable to this animal; its size is so great, that upon a moderate computation, the individual to which it belonged must have equaled the elephant in height, and been upwards of 60 feet long!"

It is stated that M. Champollion has found, among the numerous rolls of Egyptian Papyrus in the Royal Museum at Pa-

ris, twenty historical manuscripts which relate to the 18th and 19th dynasty of Manethon. These precious documents, it is expected, will throw great light on a portion of ancient history respecting which we have so few remains.

**Appetite.**—Though appetite for food be the most certain indication that nature requires a supply, yet when irregular, it ought never to be indulged beyond a moderate extent. By slow eating, the stomach suffers a very gradual distention, and the food has sufficient time to be duly prepared by mastication, or chewing in the mouth; and he who observes this simple rule will feel himself satisfied, only after he has received a due portion of aliment; whilst he who swallows his food too quickly, and before it is perfectly chewed, will be apt to imagine he has eaten enough, when the un-masticated provisions merely press on both sides of the stomach; the consequence is that hunger will soon return.

Those who take more exercise in winter than in summer, can also digest more food. But as individuals, leading a sedentary life, usually suffer in winter from a bad state of digestion, owing to the want of exercise, they ought in this season to be more sparing of aliment.

### CHEAP FOR CASH.

**C. M'C. & C. B. Churchill.**  
I HAVE just received from New-York, and offer for sale at their store on the Old County Wharf, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

### DRY GOODS.

**Ladies & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Salt, AND A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.**

A few half bbls. best Fulton Market mess BEEF,  
A few hdds. and bbls. Long Island RUM,

ALSO,  
Just received from Baltimore, and for sale,  
70 bbls. Howard-street FLOUR,  
50 bbls. Baltimore superfine do.  
24 bbls. Seconds.  
70 bbls. Apple BRANDY.  
48 bbls. & 4 hds. WHISKEY.  
10 bbls. GIN.  
18 casks CHEESE.  
20 bags COFFEE.  
18 kegs English WHITE LEAD.  
18 bbls. Balt. inspected leaf TOBACCO,  
November 13th, 1824—'46

### New Establishment.

**SADDLES**  **BRIDLES.**  
**OLIVER SAGE,**

INFORMS the citizens of Newbern and its vicinity, that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the House one door North of the Bank of Newbern; where he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing—Saddles and Bridles of all kinds; Coach, Gig and Wagon Harness; Heins, Collars, Saddle Bags, Clothes Bags, Whips; and all kinds of Military Equipments, which he will sell wholesale or retail.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,  
Saddle, Bridle and Harness Mounting; Spurs, Leather, Saddle Trees of all kinds, with many other articles in his line of business.

Merchants can be supplied with Saddles, Bridles, or any other articles in my line of business, as low as can be obtained at the North, and of as good a quality.

All kinds of Chaise Trimming and repairing, executed at the shortest notice.  
Newbern, Dec. 11, 1824—'51.

### One hundred Dollars Reward.

**R**ANAWAY some time since, a negro man named JOHN, belonging to the estate of William Shephard. He is a dark mulatto fellow, about 6 feet in height, spare form, and has a blemish in one of his eyes, apparently the effect of Small pox. He is a Brick layer by trade—and it is supposed that he is in Wilmington or Fayetteville, or in the vicinity of some of the large towns in this State. The above Reward will be given for the detection and deliverance of said Negro to me, and all reasonable charges paid.

**WILLIAM B. SHEPARD.**

January 8th, 1825—'55.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

**R**ANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the last of July, a negro woman named SUKEY—about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and of a yellow complexion. She formerly belonged to Mary Heritage, the wife of the Subscriber. The above Reward will be given to any person who will deliver said Negro woman to me, or secure her in jail so that I get her.

**WILLIAM L. B. PEARCE.**

Kimston, Jan. 4th, 1825—'55.

## NEW GOODS.

**G. BRADFORD, & Co.** have received this week by the Schr. Conroy, from New-York, a few fresh goods; amongst which are

Extra super. West of England Black and Blue broad cloths,  
Best super. fancy mixt, and blue cassi.  
Black Irish Linen, Black, blue, and all col'd thread, assorted nos.  
Blk. Italian sewings, best quality. The above are all worthy the attention of merchant Tailors.

Second qual. middling and low priced cloths and cassimeres,  
Super. and common Bedticks,  
Calicoes, Cambrics, Mull and Jaconet muslins, Plain and Fig'd. Book do.  
Linen Cambrics, Scotch Lawns,  
Black India Lustrings,  
Real Naples ditto. 5-4 wide, a superior article,

Black and col'd. Florence Silks,  
Black India and French Levantines,  
Black Bombazines, some extremely fine,  
Super. gold end Linen Tapes,  
Silk Braids,  
Very fine Imitation Thread Cambrics,  
3 4 & 6-4 Cambric Dimity,  
3-4 common do.

Irish Linens in whole & half pieces,  
Best London pound Plus,  
Ditto in packs and boxes,  
Gentlemen's black & white English silk Stockings & Gloves,  
Ladies black & white, fig'd. & plain do.  
Bandanas and Flag silk Hdks.  
Children's do.  
Barcelona Shawls & Hdks.  
Velvet Ribbons, &c. &c.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAYNE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions;* November Term, 1824.

Thomas Vinson, Jurusha }  
Croom, Benjamin Vinson } Petition for  
James Vinson, & Daniel } partition of  
Vinson, } Land, &c.  
vs. }  
Alexander Vinson & Celia }  
Hawe. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Vinson and Celia Hawe, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made five successive weeks in the Carolina Sentinel, printed at Newbern, that the said Alexander Vinson and Celia Hawe, defendants, appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Waynesborough, on the third Monday of February next, plead and answer or demur to said Petition; otherwise final judgment will be made up against them.

Witness, &c.

P. HOOKS, Clk.

Jan. 8, 1825—55 59—\$4.

### NOTICE.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars in cash, for information sufficient to convict the fellow that burnt the dwelling house at the mouth of Stocumb's Creek, called Sandy Point.

EDEN T. JONES.

Jan 10, 1825—66 71

### J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE Subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by the dozen \$14.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor, will be supplied gratis. If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases, scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from the syphilis of affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and successive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

### CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe from what I have seen; that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Philadelphia.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

### BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.