

ground for imputing to him the having advised those removals from office, which it was deemed proper to make.

That "his exertions were directed to produce HARMONY among the members" of the Cabinet, and to "sustain his colleagues."

He repels the imputation that Mr. Van Buren had not resigned his seat in the Cabinet, before he had arranged for himself the mission to London.—The President declares, that "Mr. Van Buren yielded a reluctant assent"—and that he had to urge him to make the sacrifice (of going to London.)

And with these facts, solemnly and impressively promulgated before his countrymen, what will his open enemies and his pretended friends in the Senate now say to the outrageous votes and speeches which they levelled at Martin Van Buren? What will an enlightened people say to the injustice which he has sustained—the persecution which aimed to stamp such deep indignity upon his name?

Richmond Equivoc.

THE COMETS OF THE YEAR 1832.—About the latter part of the year 1828, an impression generally prevailed that some baneful influence was connected with a comet then about to appear, of which it had been affirmed that it was the most likely of all others to come in contact with the earth: this was the comet of Encke. The German and French philosophers also predicted that the comet of Biela would, in the year 1832, breathe desolation on the human race, and by its shock, reduce this beautiful world to its original chaos. In this country notices appeared in the public prints relative to a comet said to be visible, and those who possessed telescopes were directed to the place in the heavens where the monster was to be found. Every one who saw it wondered that it remained stationary; it would indeed have been a wonderful phenomenon if it had moved, for this fancied comet proved to be the nebula in the girdle of Andromeda, the position of which in the heavens was as permanent as that of any of the fixed stars.

At length the expected comet did appear, but only dimly seen with the telescope. It passed the earth's orbit, crossed the paths of Venus and Mercury, mingled its mysterious cloud like form with the solar rays, and disappeared. Both of these comets—the comet of Encke and the comet of Biela, return this year, and cross the earth's orbit; the former in the spring, and the latter in the autumn, and the only antidote to any terror, is an investigation of the nature of these bodies, and the paths which they pursue. It is not very probable that the comet of Encke will be satisfactorily visible in this hemisphere during its return during the present year: it will pass its perihelion the early part of May. The comet of Biela will be nearest to the earth on the 22d October, when its distance will be about fifty millions of miles.

The alarm which prevailed in Paris and on the Continent, with respect to the danger of the return of this comet in 1832, seems to have originated in some supposed calculations made by the celebrated Lalande, and the popular tumult at last increased to such a height that the government was compelled to publish that celebrated astronomer's memoir in order to suppress it. It is known that the comet of 1770 passed through the system of the planet of Jupiter, without in the slightest degree affecting the motions of either the primary or his satellites, and that it passed sufficiently near our planet to have shortened the length of the year, had its mass been equal to that of the earth.

Most of the calculations respecting the effect of the proximity of a comet to our earth, have proceeded on erroneous principles—overrating the quantity of matter in comets, and losing sight of their great velocity when in this part of the system. For a comet to produce any direful effect, it ought to contain not merely a great quantity of matter, but also to be vertical and stationary to the earth's surface for several hours; instead of which, we have reason to believe that a rough vast in volume, comets contain but little matter in proportion; consequently their attractive energy would be inconsiderable, while their velocity would in a very short period, carry them beyond the limits of exerting any influence on the waters of the globe.

But the very circumstance which, in case of proximity, would be the security, of our globe—namely, velocity, would, in the event of a contact, be attended with the direst effects. Should the comet strike the earth obliquely, it would glance off, and the consequences would be partial. If the point of collision were on a continent of the globe, mountains would be hurled from their bases, and new ones would elevate their ridges towards the clouds. Were the place of meeting on either of the great oceans, some regions would be inundated by the waters of the sea. But if the point of contact were in the direction of the earth's centre—the meeting would be terrific—the earth's period of revolution would be altered—a different inclination of the axis might be given—there would be a consequent change of seasons, and the vast continents of the globe would be again covered with ocean, which, deserting its bed, would rush to the new equator.

It must, however, be stated, that the probability of such an event is all but infinitely removed. The most likely of any that is known to effect such a consummation is the comet of Encke, which it has been calculated, would come in collision with our earth after a lapse of two hundred and nineteen millions of years. This calculation proceeds on the soundest principles of reasoning, and proves not so much the safety of our globe from cometary destruction (for some comet hitherto unseen by mortal eyes may now be winging its flight directly towards our globe) as the astonishing powers of the mind of man which can thus essay to penetrate the veil of futurity, and read the delay of a world.—Time's Telescope for 1832.

From the American Anecdotes.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

All military men who have made themselves acquainted with the position of the English and American armies near New Orleans, after the

battle of the 8th of Jan. 1815, are decidedly of opinion that had Gen. Jackson pursued the British army after their defeat, the chances were nine in ten that he would have captured or destroyed the whole of them. So satisfied was Gen. Gaines of the certainty of success which would have attended pursuit, that on his arrival at New Orleans, on the evening of the 22d January, and in his first interview with Gen. Jackson, he pointed out to him the brilliant opportunity he had lost of adding to his own reputation and that of the nation, without jeopardizing the safety of the country.

"I saw the opportunity that presented itself," said the General, "and with a perfect knowledge of every thing attending our respective situations, estimated the chances in my favor even higher than you do. Success was almost certain, but would have been attended with terrible destruction of human life, and there was a possibility of failure! What would have been the consequence of such failure? Would not people have said, and truly too, that I had sacrificed the whole western country with a view of adding to my individual fame? Would the conquest of the British army have rendered the country any safer than it now is by their defeat? How then could I have justified to a reflecting people, even if I had succeeded, an act which might have been attended with such disastrous effects? Believing as I did, that the safety of the country did not require their capture, I could not consent to purchase additional laurels by the sacrifice of some eight or ten hundred of my fellow citizens, who had assumed arms in defence of their native soil, and not to win a reputation for their leader."

On relating this anecdote, Gaines remarked, "I had long known Jackson to be a meritorious, high minded man, but never till then did I properly estimate the patriotism which had marked every act of his public life, and taught him to despise personal fame. An intimate intercourse with him for many years has forcibly impressed upon me the conviction that, both as a public and private man, he more closely resembles Washington than any individual that America has produced."

ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.—During the debate in Congress on the resolution to remove the remains of Washington from Mount Vernon to the capitol, it was contended that the exposed situation of the tomb where they now rest, rendered an attempt to rob it of its contents almost certain of success. It was asserted that such a robbery had been contemplated by certain foreigners, and that in fact, some years ago, a gardener in the employment of Judge Washington, did enter and rob the tomb, and carried away the coffin which he supposed to contain the remains of Gen. Washington, intending to exhibit the same in England, but finding, in the morning, that the coffin was that of Lawrence Washington, which, in the darkness, he had mistaken for that of the General, he left it on the bank of the river, concealed in the brush-wood, where it was discovered some days after.

Society is the natural atmosphere of genius; at once the source of its acquirements, and the test of their value. The knowledge of the closet is only theoretical—that of society, practical, experiment tested, error exposed.—The orator and the poet must both derive their knowledge from Society. Study the countenance and passions in their operation and action—dissect the living subject with its nerve and muscle quivering under the touch, not pore over the fleshless skeleton or speculate upon a death's head, that has no 'speculation in its eyes.' Retirement is unfriendly to the development of the heart, which is the seat and fountain of genius. What benefit to the world are monks and nuns? and who would support these miserable drones if the world should be turned into convents and monasteries? Bolingbroke indeed, wrote his great work after he had retired from public life; but it has in some measure fallen into neglect, principally because he did not correct his opinions by society—by that society from which he first drew the material of his labors. He did not indeed altogether quit society—but the circle was too small and partial to correct his errors. Byron wrote best when he mingled in society, when he became disgusted with the world, he wrote but little for the public, which was worthy of his better days. The inspirations of his solitude were indeed talented, but they were terrific. His original sketches however, were all taken from real life, and when he became misanthropic, the outlines were filled up by the morbid fancy of solitary gloom. We should draw the charm from society itself, that must adorn our thoughts, and in their turn to give back their charm to society.—Franklin was always fond of clubs and social intercourse. Every man of genius has had his fire struck out, perhaps sometimes of a flinty heart, by collision of society. Disgust for society, is but a disease which we should never cherish, but endeavour by all means to destroy—or it will destroy us.

Leap Year.—The following is extracted from an old volume printed in 1606, entitled 'Courtship, Love and Matrimony.'

"Albeit it nowe become a parte of the common lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every besextile year dothe return, the ladies have the privilege during the time it continueth, of making love unto men, which they may do either by words or looks, as unto them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefits of the clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

PLEASE TO THE MOTHERS.—"I here, of course, praised his 'fine boys,' asked their ages, and addressed the urchins themselves, awkwardly enough I dare say, though I hope in a rather more fortunate style than that of an old bachelor of my acquaintance, who, when a young married lady presented her first born darling to him for his meed of admiration, not knowing exactly what to say to the poor little gummy wretch, tapped it under the chin. 'Aha, little beast!' to the astonishment, disgust, and indignation of the pretty mother.—A Pauper.

COPY OF A LONDON HANDBILL.—1822.

Five Minutes Advice to Young Tradesmen.

- 1. Whatever your trade may be, never be ashamed of it or above it.
2. Do not disdain to keep company with people of your own class; but rather court their acquaintance; the conversation of men of trade brings trade—men first talk together, then deal together.
3. Without diligence and application no trade can be successfully or honorably carried, on.
4. Never trade beyond your stock, nor give or take too large credit. Better slip a bargain now and then, than buy a greater quantity of goods than you can pay for.
5. Should your affairs go wrong, in spite of all care and diligence, break in time.—If you can pay ten shillings, do not affect to remain whole until you cannot pay ten pence.
6. The cruelty of creditors is always in proportion to the dishonesty of debtors.
7. A well assorted and well chosen collection of goods is preferable to a shop entirely filled with an immense quantity.
8. The retail tradesmen in general, must lay in a very great stock of patience; they must conquer their passions, and endeavor to weather the storm of impatience.
9. Pleasures and diversions, when frequent, are generally fatal to young tradesmen, especially those diversions which are deemed innocent; such as horses, dogs, and races.
10. For the first five or six years of business, a tradesman ought to consider himself as worth nothing, or as having no money which can be taken out of the business, and spent in the luxuries of life.
11. Profusion in expense, living like your neighbors, and mimicking the manners of high life, are paths which lead directly to bankruptcy.
12. In the employment of the holidays, be sure that exercise only is your object. He who rides ten miles, and drinks two bottles of wine, will not find health greatly improved.
13. Beware of engaging to be security for any sum which you cannot pay without injuring yourself, business or credit.
14. If you marry, let it be one who is not above being the wife of a tradesman; it may be necessary, therefore, to avoid one who has a boarding-school education.
15. Trust as little to servants as possible, and this caution may be observed without depriving them of a just and proper degree of confidence.
16. Idle servants are rarely honest ones. If a servant has a taste for dress, rather correct and moderate it than prohibit it altogether.
17. Trust nothing to speculation, and avoid all paper money schemes to deceive the public and uphold a false credit.
18. In general avoid partnerships; at all times avoid them if you are not perfectly acquainted with the temper, disposition and character of your partner.
19. If you discover that your partner is a schemer or gambler in the funds, lottery, or otherwise, dissolve partnership directly.
20. Be firm and determined in your prices; fix a moderate price, and never depart from it.
21. Exposed as you must often be to improper questions, rather positively refuse to answer them than tell such lies as are common on the occasion.
22. Acquire a neatness and despatch in every thing you do; yet avoid the affected bustle, cringing smile, and vulgarity, of some tradesmen.
23. Talk to your customers like a man of sense and business, and not like a mountebank.
24. Be not very anxious to make a great fortune, nor set your heart upon a country-house and retirement.
25. In a word, be strictly honest, assiduous, diligent, and frugal. Never break your word or shuffle; but teach your brother tradesmen and the whole world, that you are in person every possible case to be depended on.

I have no time for Study.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors, to dive to the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore an untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in all the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal; with kings in his antechamber begging for vacant thrones; of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Caesar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time, if he is careful to improve it; and if he does improve it as well as he might, he can reap a threefold reward. Let mechanics, then, make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They are the life-blood of the community; they can if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our republic; they are numerous, respectable, and powerful; and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions to make laws for the nation.

Studious Life—not unhealthy.—It is a great mistake to imagine that the pursuit of learning is injurious to health. We see that studious men live as long as persons of any profession. History will confirm the truth of this observation. In fact, the regular, calm and uniform life of a student conduces to health, and removes many inconveniences and dangers, which might otherwise assault it, provided that the superfluous heat of the constitution be assuaged by moderate exercise, and the habit of the body be not overcharged with a quantity of aliment incompatible with a sedentary life.

Study.—The celebrated and pious Martin Luther, the reformer, advises young students to confine their attention to some well selected and well informed authors, and not to distract and confuse themselves with too great a variety of books. Miscellaneous readers, says he, never learn any thing correctly, but are led away by vague and crude notions; as those per-

sons who dwell every where, and settle in no place, cannot be said to have any certain habitation.

The Sea.—There is something in being near the sea, like the confines of eternity. It is a new element, a pure abstraction. The mind loves to hover on that which is endless and forever the same. People wonder at a steam-boat, the invention of man, managed by man, that makes its liquid path like an iron railway through the sea. I wonder at the sea itself, that vast Leviathan, rolled round the earth, smiling in its sleeping, waked into fury, fathomless, boundless, a huge world of water drops.—Whence is it? whither goes it? is it to eternity or nothing? Strange, ponderous riddle! that we can neither penetrate or grasp in our comprehension, ebbing and flowing like human life, and swallowing it up in "thy remorseless womb"—what art thou?—What is there in common with thy life and ours, who gaze on thee? Blind, deaf and old, thou seest not, hearest not, understandest not; neither do we understand, who behold and listen to thee! Great as thou art, unconscious of thy greatness, unwieldy, enormous, preposterous twin sister of matter, rest in thy dark unfathomed cave of mystery, mocking human pride and weakness. Still it is given to the mind of man to wonder at thee, to confess its ignorance, and to stand in awe of thy stupendous might and majesty, and of its own being that can question thine.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORN, COTTON, FLOUR, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OIL, PAINTS, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TEA, and WINE.

PRICES AT CHARLESTON—Feb. 29.

Table listing prices for various goods at Charleston, including Rice, Corn, Peas, Bacon, Lard, Tar, and Turpentine.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY, vs. Dexter Burns.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of May next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk. LOST. A large Green Silk Umbrella, marked with the letters L. C. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this Office.—March 12th, 1832.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until the first day of April, 1832, for the supply of rations to the non-commissioned officers and seamen, of the United States' Revenue Cutter DALLAS, for the term of one year from the said first day of April next. The ration for the Cutter service, is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to-wit:

Table showing the composition of rations for the cutter service, listing items like Flour, Sugar, Beans, Rice, etc., and their quantities.

The number required for the year, is estimated at five thousand. The proposals will state the price per ration at which the contractor will deliver them, in such quantities as may from time to time be required on board the said Cutter at Newbern. The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved of by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the Cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each. It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the Cutter, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average, one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service. JAMES C. COLE, Collector.

NOTICE.

In obedience to two Deeds of Trust or Assignments to me made, the one dated the 3d day of February, 1830, and the other dated the 26th day of March, following, I shall proceed to sell

At the Court-House in Trenton, Jones county, on the 29th day of March next, all the LANDS of Richard B. Hatch in said county, viz:—

The Plantation formerly owned by Joseph Hatch, deceased, and devised to Richard B. Hatch during his life, by the said Joseph Hatch, adjoining the lands of the late Josiah Howard.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Richard B. Hatch (it being for and during the life of the said Richard B. Hatch) in the Grimes Land, lying on the south side of Trent River, containing, by estimation, three hundred and forty-six acres, more or less.

Also, all the Lands conveyed to the said Richard B. Hatch, by Lemuel Hatch and Mary his wife, lying on the south side of Trent River, called the James Simmons' place.

Also, the Lands of the said Richard B. Hatch, purchased of John Simmons, deceased, adjoining the lands last above mentioned.

Also, the Lands formerly belonging to Solomon E. Grant, lying on both sides of the Road leading from Newbern to Trenton and Kinston, ten miles from Trenton; containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

And on the 30th day of March next, at the Plantation near Buckner Hatch's Mills, where Joseph Whitty lived last year, will be sold, the Plantation of the said Richard B. Hatch, and

15 or 20 likely Negroes, consisting of both sexes and all classes, belonging to the said Richard B. Hatch.

Also, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, the STOCK of all kinds, with the Plantation Tools and Farming Utensils on said Plantation.

There will also be sold, on Monday the 2d day of April next, in Waynesborough, Wayne County, the life estate of Richard B. Hatch in a Saw and Grist Mill, with a Mill Site containing two acres of Land.

And on Wednesday, the 4th day of April, at the Plantation of the said Richard B. Hatch, in the county of Wayne will be sold,

Fifteen or twenty Negroes, and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of all kinds, and the Farming Utensils on said Plantation.

Also, will be sold, on the 7th day of April next, at the Court-House

In Smithfield, in the county of Johnston, the life estate of the said Richard B. Hatch in all the Lands descended to him from his wife, in said county of Johnston, containing five hundred acres, more or less.

And on the 7th day of May next, will be sold,

At Onslow Court-House, all the Lands of the said Richard B. Hatch in the county of Onslow; consisting of about three-fourths of Eden's Island, and a large quantity of Piney Lands, with about twenty thousand boxes, two years old.

The conditions of the sales will be made known on the days of sale. WILLIAM MONTFORT, Trustee.

February 15, 1832.