

[From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Nov. 11.]

The Dutch War.—In a great public concern, like that of a National War, it is by no means our wish to embarrass the Ministers of the country, and to throw impediments in the way of their acting with due energy, by exciting the popular feeling against any of their measures.

In a crisis like the present, we have much of the feeling which so honorably characterizes our sailors of all classes. There is war, and therefore it is the duty of all of us to concur in the defence of the country, and in the vigorous prosecution of it towards a just and honorable conclusion. But it is still allowable to look back upon the counsels which have brought us into this situation. As the door, if not quite open, is still ajar,—as there is still some reluctant kindness, some natural disposition to yield, between the two parties concerned, it is still within the kindly province of friends to interpose to heal the breach,—and if they cannot quite reconcile the turbulent wife with the stern and authoritative husband, they may at least hope to prevent that final separation which consigns them both to misery. In plain words, it is so little the interest of England and Holland to quarrel, and still less to break asunder those natural ties which have so long held them together,—that we trust both parties will relent. We hope that better feelings and better counsels will yet prevail.

It is perfectly clear that it is the unquestionable right of the greater Powers of Europe, indeed of any great Power, to interfere, even authoritatively, with a less and subordinate state, to compel it to make such a reasonable settlement of its minor concerns as may prevent a general war. This right is founded upon common sense, and upon the common necessity of the case. We do not, therefore, deny that the five great powers of Europe, and England amongst the number, had the unquestionable right to interfere with some authority in this business, and to compel the litigant parties to abate a nuisance, which affected the common interest and the general peace and order of Europe. It was upon this principle that we interposed between Spain and her colonies. It was upon the same principle that we engaged to put down the common nuisance, and the sanguinary and piratical war, between the Greeks and Turks. The principle, in a word, is undeniable, being in effect nothing more than this plain proposition,—that it is the right of a dozen, or of some score quiet and peaceable neighbors to compel two noisy and litigant ones to make a just and reasonable settlement of their quarrels, and to cease to disturb the general peace by their mischievous and clamorous brawls.

As regards, therefore, the principle of national law upon which the war is stated to be founded, we do not dispute that such a principle exists,—and if the war regarded the interests of Holland and Belgium only, we should not question its just application. It would, indeed, be monstrous, that the general peace of Europe should be endangered for interests merely Dutch and Belgian. But this is not the case now the question. The case now is, are we so completely to take the part of Leopold as entirely to destroy the independence of Holland. The question is, whether we are to compel such a settlement of their respective differences as is not only generous to one of the parties, but by its certain consequences, injures our own future interests, and impairs our future defence. We have a right, as above stated, to compel these troublesome neighbors to a fair and reasonable settlement of their minor litigations, and to force them to such an adjustment, that may cease any longer to disturb that common peace and order, which, being the right all have a right to defend. But common justice here steps in to limit the general principle. We have a right to force them to an adjustment of their difficulties, but it should be an impartial and reasonable adjustment. We should be fair mediators and equal neighbors—armed mediators, if necessary, because we have a right, from the necessity of the case, to compel a settlement; but still we should keep in our view our duty as neighbors, and our justice and impartiality as judges.

This is our view of the present war. Upon the general principle we think it justifiable; but we exceedingly doubt the expediency and good policy of applying this principle as we are now applying it.

Holland and Belgium have no right to involve all Europe in their quarrels,—or, what is the same thing, keep up a quarrel, which in events may involve all the neighboring nations. We have, therefore, as we have said, a right to put an end to this state of things, and England and France have a right peculiarly, because England and France are peculiarly affected,—France being the nearest neighbor, and England, from her reputation and resources, being the guardian, as it were, of the peace of Europe. But are we acting prudently, expeditiously, or with ordinary good policy, when, in our efforts to force this settlement we so strongly prefer King Leopold to the interest of the King of Holland, and when we effect by the adjustment which we seek the actual ruin of Holland?

The experience of all history has but too clearly proved that the French people are by nature restless, warlike and ambitious, and never losing the desire, under a military leader or active sovereign, of becoming paramount in Europe. They were the same people under Louis XIV. as under Napoleon, and they will continue to be animated by the same restless spirit, the same love of military glory, under every possible form of their government. Now, the only restraint upon this spirit has been the maintenance of such a Dutch barrier as might check the impetus of their onset, and prevent them from overwhelming Germany on the first assault.—But the effect of the present war will be, that (owing to the demolition of the frontier towns of Belgium, by a previous treaty, to which the King of Holland was no party) this Dutch barrier will cease to exist, and that the whole country to the banks of the Rhine will be opened to French invasion.

This is the first certain ill effects of the present war.—The second is, that it exhibits us to Europe in an alliance too close and strict with

the revolutionary government of France. It thus holds us forth as the ready and powerful auxiliary of that strong and numerous party in every European state, the party of Liberalists and Innovators,—in other words, of the subverters of ancient institutions. If any one desires an example of the effect produced by this opinion of the people and government of England, let them look at Portugal only, and they will behold a civil war beginning and continued upon no other expectation but upon the hope of France and England co-operating. We understand that there is the same opinion, and the same ferment proceeding from it, now very powerfully operating in Germany. In all places, and through all countries, there exists, we understand, the same feeling,—that England and France are in strict alliance to put down the other governments of Europe, and to uphold and advocate the revolutionary and movement principle.

Such are the views which we cannot cease to entertain as regards the present war. The alleged general principle will admit no dispute; but the application of it is anything but equal, impartial or politic. We are putting down the quarrels of a friend by surrendering him into the hands of a common enemy, and thus increasing the offensive power of the one, while we lessen the defensive means of the other. We are purchasing quiet and good order at the expense of future safety.

From the Courtland (Alabama) Herald.

On Christmas morning we will present our readers with such a feast of fat things, that they have rarely if ever realized. It is nothing more nor less than the Hon. WM. GASTON'S ADDRESS, delivered at Chapel Hill N. C. at the close of the examination on the 22d of June last. It is decidedly the best composition in the English language. Tho' delivered before a large concourse of people to the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies of North Carolina, it is particularly addressed to the young gentlemen, who had closed their collegial studies, graduated, and were about to take their leave of the University, and enter on the boyestrous theater of different professional pursuits. On this occasion there were about twenty-five young gentlemen who had obtained their sheep skins and had long been sighing to see that day when they should be free. They were informed however, that they knew not the dangers which awaited them. Mountains of difficulty and death.

After the exercises of the session had closed, it is assigned to Mr. Gaston to give a word of parting advice. Though he addresses the students particularly on these occasions, he never fails to give each one his portion in due season. He makes saints and sinners laugh or cry at command, with his swelling eloquence.

His speeches are not merely a puff of eloquence with high sounding words, long and well rounded periods. But every word is substance and full of marrow. His positions are not only feasible on logical principles, but as simple, plain, and true as Holy Writ. He never deals in fiction, ridicule or abuse.

Every sentence in his speech is 'like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' His speech is so peculiarly interesting to every body, and so absolutely necessary to be put into the hands of every student, that we have determined to strike off 500 copies in pamphlet form, and hope we shall soon have a call for another edition and yet another. This address has already undergone three editions of several thousands each in Richmond Va.

We have determined on the small edition of 500 copies by way of experiment for many reasons, mainly for the benefit of our own boys, that they may reap a rich reward, morally, literarily and pecuniarily. We shall sell them at 25 cents each and cheap enough too. Though some may think it high before they read it. It is as well worth a dollar as one dollar it is worth another. However if any person of reading will buy one, read it through and return it and say it is not worth 25 cents, we will give him 50 cents.

It is true this address does not contain every thing, but it contains many things, and every thing it contains is invaluable.

Louis XIV. said if his chaplain had only had a word or two in his sermon about religion, it would have contained every thing. He has a word or two about science, government, politics, slavery, nullification and religion.

We are partial to Mr. Gaston because, he is of our own native soil. The greatest man in North Carolina—has but few equals and no superiors in the world.

We have on file Dr. Lindsley's address delivered on the same occasion at the University at Nashville on the 3d. of October last, which is a good one—in strong and beautiful language, but it is too theoretical and many of his positions not defensible. But we must say, without disparagement to the Rev. Doctor, that Mr. Gaston's is as much over it, as the Doctor's is over a common Irish filid's.

Mr. Gaston's sentences are not like Mr. Adams, long enough for a paragraph, but short and expressive and almost uniform in length. More so, than any other man's except those of the Rev. John Wesley, who is known to be more uniform in his short and expressive periods, than any other writer extant. This is the style we admire. Mr. Gaston stands by the side of the Rev. John Wesley in that talent.

We will venture to assert that there are no three sentences, that can be culled from the whole of Mr. Wesley's voluminous works that are as long as one we can pick from Mr. Adams Message. Tho' he is a professor of rhetoric. Long sentences with but little sense in them, were always intolerable to us.

Mr. Gaston's speech is well worth 25 cents to every student, as a specimen of composition. Let teachers tell their compositors to shape their sentences like Mr. Gaston's with some uniformity and they will be monstrous apt to have some good sense in them.

The precepts inculcated by Mr. Gaston are worth their weight in gold to every body especially youth, who are fitting out for the bustles of the world, and he who will follow them, may assure himself, that he will maintain a respectable standing, and shall ere long rise to a happy eminence.

Another important view, which we have, in

presenting Mr. Gaston's Address on Christmas day, is, because we behave it better adapted to that day in these Cholera times, than any feast any of us can possibly have served up at home.

It is to be remembered that on last Christmas a little town called Shields in England, escaped the Cholera, tho' it had for weeks been prevailing to an alarming extent in a town directly opposite across the river, until Christmas night. It is well known that the British Scotch and Irish will keep Christmas, Sixpences were saved, and every family would have a goose or a turkey and a bottle of rum for Christmas as usual, many of whom were not in the habit of using either. What was the consequence? Not in the morning nor at noon, but at midnight 100 cases of the Cholera occurred in Shields.

As an evidence that a change in diet frequently has a bad effect the Free Press (Tabor N. C.) says 'on Friday last some pickled oysters were brought into market for sale—our citizens indulged freely, and by Sunday night, we had 40 cases of Cholera Morbus! but all are well or convalescent.' A case of Cholera recently occurred in Nashville by eating an apple.

Our own experience sufficiently admonishes us on this point. Therefore let us pursue our usual regimen on that day. Eat nor drink no more in quantity, quality or variety than our usual fair. Let every slave holder see that his negroes observe the same rule.

Dr. Drake does not say let no man drink any more, but he says let no man get drunk any more, and drunkards may drink a little to keep up the action.

We intend to send 50 copies to Moulton, 50 to Tusculum and 100 to Lagrange for the benefit of students to be lodged with the Post Masters at each place, to whom students may apply and with them leave the cash.

We intend every student in Lagrange College shall have a copy, whether they will buy them or not. If they will not buy them, we will give them. Tho' Governor Branch thinks this is a bad proposition to sell any thing as he told the Hon: Thos. H. Benton on his land bill, that he reminded him of the foolish boy, who carried his ducks to market, and being asked the price, said "I ask 20 cents, but will take 1."

Those who buy a copy will then have made 7 cents. It is worth a dollar.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEE SWAX, lb. 16	18 cents
BU TLER, do. 20	25
CANDLES, do. 12	15
COFFEE, do. 13	15
COR DAGE, cwt. \$ 15	\$ 16
COT TON, do. 8	75 a 9 25
CO T TON BAGGING—Hemp, peryd 15	20 cts.
	Flax do. 10 a 15
FLAX, per lb. 10	15 cts.
FLOUR, bbl. \$ 6	50 a 7
	Corn Meal, bushel, 50 a 60 cents
GRAIN—Corn, b. l.	\$ 2 25 a 2 35
	Wheat, bushel, \$ 1
IRON—Bar, American, lb. 5	6 cents
	Russia and Swedes, do. 6 a 7
LEATHER—Sole, lb. 15	25 cents
	Hides do. 12
LUMBER—Flooring, M.	\$ 12
	Inch boards, do. 8 a \$9
	Sanding, do. 8 a 9
	Square Timber, do. 17 a 18
	Shingles, Cypress, do. 150 a 2
	Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20
	Do. R. O. do. 10 a 12
	Do. W. O. barrel do. 8
	Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22
	Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10
MOLASSES, gallon,	32 a 34 cents
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d.	lb. 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 cents
	4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents
	Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents
NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl.	\$ 1 15 a 1 25
	Turpentine do. 1 75 a 1 85
	Pitch do. 1 40
	Rosin do. 1
	Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 25 cents
	Varnish, gal. 25 cents
OILS—Sperm,	gal. \$ 1 a 1 20
	Whale & Porpoise do. 35 a 40 cents
	Linseed, do. \$ 1 20 a 1 30
PAINTS—Red Lead, lb.	15 a 18 cents
	White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. \$ 10
PEASE—Black eyed, bushel,	60 a 65 cents
	Grey eyed, do. 45 a 60
FROVISIONS—Bacon, lb.	6 a 8 cents
	Beef, lb. 3 1/2 a 4 cents
	Pork, mess, bbl. \$ 14
	Do. prime, do. 11 50
	Do. cargo, do. 9
SALT—Turks Island, bushel,	55 a 60 cents
	Liverpool, fine do. 60 a 70 cents
SHOT—cwt. \$ 8	a 10
SPIRITS—Bran-y, French, gallon,	\$ 1 50 a 2
	Apple do. 50 a 60 Peach do. 80 a 100 cents
	Rum, Jamaica, 120 a 150 cents
	Do. Windward Island, 80 a 90 cents
	Do. New England, 35 a 40 cents
GIN—Holland, gallon,	150 a 160 cents
	Do. Country, 40 a 50 cents
	Whiskey, 35 a 40 cents
STEEL—German, lb.	16 a 20 cents
	Do. English, 10 a 12 cents
SUGARS—Loaf, lb.	16 a 18, Lump, 14 a 15 cents
	Do. Brown, do. 7 a 9 cents
TEAS—Imperial, do.	160 a 180 cents
	Gunpowder, do. 180 a 200 do.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 9.
Review of the Market for the past Week.

COTTON—Short staple, inferior to good,	10 a 10 1/2
RICE—Inferior, to good	2 1/2 a 2 3/4
CORN—63 a 65.	
TAR—Wilmington \$ 1 1/2	a 1 1/2
PITCH—\$ 1 1/2, ROSIN—\$ 1 1/2.	
TURPENTINE—Wilmington, soft	\$ 2 1/2
BACON—6 a 7 cents. HAMS—11 a 12 1/2.	
LARD—10 a 10 1/2 cents.	

For Sale,
A FIRST RATE BAROUCHE,
Door in the side, and double Harness, for one or two horses. Apply to
JOHN TEMPLETON.

January 7th, 1833.
N. B. On hand, a number of old *books*, which he is determined to dispose of "according to law." If called for immediately, they may be found in his possession.

HEALTH.

WHILE in the enjoyment of Health, few people think of availing themselves of the opportunity which may offer of fortifying their systems against the attacks of disease, which they might easily do, by a light course of the Hygeian Medicines; which, though efficacious in restoring health when lost, presents an agreeable and pleasant preventive of contagion and epidemical complaints. They operate, in cases of Dyspepsia, with the unerring certainty of that most dangerous of all specifics, prussic acid, in removing those coats of dead phlegmatic humors which cover and render inert the digestive organs of the stomach, in purifying the blood, and restoring the whole body to a healthy and happy tone of feeling, and enabling the stomach to receive and retain whatever kind of food, either animal or vegetable, which usage has sanctioned as fit for nourishing the human frame. In no case have they ever failed in effecting a cure, when properly persevered in, no matter what may have been the nature of the complaint.—Gentlemen of the first respectability of New-York, who have used these Medicines, have authorised references to them for testimony corroborative of these assertions. Besides which, the written and published testimony of hundreds can be added to the same purpose.

The system of physiology upon which the efficacy of these Medicines is established, is extremely simple, and may be easily comprehended; it recognizes in the human frame but one disease which, taken at its origin, is denominated *impurity of the blood*, connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs, however various may be the appearances and symptoms in which it appears upon the surface of the body. People afflicted with hypochondriac, vertigo, weak eyes, nervous debility, sick head ache, sour stomach, or pimples, find immediate and permanent relief from the use of these Medicines. To ladies in particular, they strongly recommend themselves, and among other things as a cosmetic, as they render the skin clear and smooth, and purge it of all deformities and bad humors.

For sale by J. Gales & Son, Raleigh; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; and T. Watson, Newbern, by appointment of Dr. H. S. Moat, Graduate of the British College of Health.

Morisoniana, the Family Adviser of the British College of Health. 3d edition, 700 pages, 8v. Price 10s. sterling. Dec. 30.

THREE ABLE AND POPULAR ENGLISH PERIODICALS,
At seven Dollars.

THE subscribers propose to republish Blackwood's Magazine, The Metropolitan, and The Foreign Quarterly Review, commencing with the January numbers of 1833, as soon as they are received in this country, and continuing them in weekly numbers, (as far as the receipt will admit of regularity,) so as to furnish the entire matter of the three works within the year.

The works proposed to be republished are of established character for the ability and interest with which they are conducted:—

BLACKWOOD is well known as the ablest and most interesting of the Foreign Periodicals. Its present cost to subscribers in this country is \$11.

THE METROPOLITAN is a new Periodical, edited by Thomas Campbell, (recently editor of the New Monthly,) and Thomas Moore, assisted by Harrison, (author of a Diary of a Physician,) Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Norton, and other writers of high reputation. The cost of the Metropolitan is \$15.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW is devoted principally to Continental Literature, and is conducted with great talent. It treats of the literature and institutions of this country with impartiality, and often in terms of high and deserved commendation. It enjoys at present a higher reputation than either of the English or Scottish Reviews. The subscription price is \$9.

The expensiveness of the original publications prevents any extensive circulation of them in this country—the separate cost of the cheapest being 30 per cent. above that of the whole in the proposed republication; and the cost of the three not less than \$35, five times the cost of the re-print.

No intermixture of the works will be permitted to occur, but all the articles of each No. will be printed consecutively as in the original, and in such manner that at the close of the year each work can be separated by the binder, and bound by itself.

The work will be handsomely printed with new type, on fine paper, in Imperial Octavo, (Quarto Form,) in weekly Nos. of 16 pages each. The irregular receipt of the Periodicals may occasion some, but, it is hoped, not any serious irregularity in the publication. Several works being published in weekly numbers, the long intervals in which none are received, followed by an over supply, "all in a heap," will be avoided, and a more reasonable and regular allowance of reading ensured.

Terms—Seven Dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first No.

PECK & NEWTON,
New Haven, January 1st, 1833.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Boarding and Day School of Mrs. CLITHERALL, is now open, and Scholars will be received on the terms of a former advertisement. The branches of an accomplished education will be thoroughly taught, and the demeanour and manners of the young Ladies be closely watched over. Instruction in Music, Drawing and Fancy Needle Work, will be furnished when required, and every advantage afforded for qualifying females to enter into refined society on the completion of their course of studies.

Boarding scholars will be subject to a parental supervision of their comforts and manners, and to an attentive direction of their domestic education.
Newbern, Jan. 1st, 1833.

WANTED,
AN APPRENTICE, (white or coloured,) to the Sailmaking business.
LUCAS B. HERRITAGE,
December 24, 1832.

NEW ATLAS.

PROPOSALS for publishing by Subscription, a New and elegant Universal Atlas, to contain distinct Maps of all the Principal Kingdoms and States in the known World, and separate Maps of each of the United States, by H. S. TANNER, Author of a New American Atlas, Map of the United States, &c. &c.

Although numerous collections of Maps have been published in this country, but few have yet been completed on a scale and plan calculated to convey an adequate idea of the whole subject, or to do justice to the improved state of Geographical science in the United States. Most of those heretofore offered for public approbation have been only the first essays of this kind, and principally designed for the use of schools, or to illustrate geographical works, while these published in Europe are extremely defective and incorrect as respects the United States, the geography of which is so rapidly progressive that no European publication can keep pace with its advancement. This part of the work must be brought to maturity in our country, and such is now the respectable state of the Arts here, that we can assert with confidence that we possess the materials and skill sufficient to exhibit a topographical representation of the United States, indefinitely superior, as it regards correctness and detail, and every way equal in style, to any European publication of the kind.

The publisher of the proposed work has been collecting materials, preparatory to the execution of it, for several years, in which he has been assisted by some of the ablest geographers in this country, and in Europe. In addition to this, he will avail himself of all the recent and important discoveries in both hemispheres, to enable him to execute the proposed Atlas in a manner every way satisfactory to the public.

The materials for the maps which relate to the eastern continents, will be selected from the latest and best European authorities, and exhibit a complete view of the world in connection with the United States. The State maps will be engraved from drawings compiled, as far as practicable, from original documents, on a scale sufficiently large to admit of an accurate representation of countries, with their subdivisions, the seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains, the counties, cities, towns and villages, and all the principal roads, internal improvements, &c.

The work will be completed as soon as circumstances will permit, consistently with accuracy and elegance of execution; and from the measures that have been adopted to procure the necessary information, no material delay is apprehended.

It was originally intended by the publisher, and proposals issued accordingly, to restrict the size of each map to an imperial quarto. It has since, however, been found that the limits of such a sheet were entirely too small to admit the introduction of all the recent information which the author desired to incorporate with the proposed work; he has therefore determined to augment greatly the size of the maps, and to publish this work in monthly numbers.

The maps as now proposed, will be nearly double the size of those contemplated in the original prospectus. Though the maps be increased in size, the cost of the entire work will not much exceed the price of the Atlas as first proposed, as the whole may be comprised in about fourteen numbers.

In the execution of such an extensive plan, very great expense must be incurred, but the utility of a work of this description being evident, the publisher has entered on the task with alacrity, relying with full confidence on the importance and merits of the work to insure the patronage necessary to its completion.

Having thus briefly delineated the plan of the work, the publisher offers it to the public on the following

CONDITIONS:

I. The proposed Atlas shall be constructed from the latest and most authentic documents. It will be engraved in the first style of map engraving, and in every branch of its execution, accuracy of detail shall be aimed at.—Each sheet will be 11 by 14 inches.

II. The maps will be printed on the first quality vellum paper, and colored in an elegant and appropriate manner.

III. The Atlas consists of about fourteen numbers, with an engraved title sheet. It will be delivered to subscribers at \$1 for each number, containing at least four maps, payable on delivery.—To non-subscribers the price will be \$1 50 a number, each of which will be complete in itself.

IV. Persons collecting subscribers for five copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to a sixth gratis. Subscriptions received by the publisher, No. 144, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

The proprietor of the proposed work, desirous of rendering it as correct as possible, embraces this method of respectfully soliciting the aid of gentlemen residing in the interior, who may be in possession of any original geographical information, regarding any section of the United States, by communicating the same to the publisher, in Philadelphia. Jan. 1st, 1833.

IMPORTANT VICTORY!

Sylvester against the World!!!
The ever fortunate Sylvester has again succeeded in announcing to his Patrons the pre-eminence success which has attended the efforts of one of his distant correspondents.

Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 7, drawn at Richmond! Dec. 21st, 1832.
40 45 65 34 58 7 46 48 61 44
Combination 7 34 58 the grand prize of

10,000 Dollars was sent by SYLVESTER in a letter to a Gentleman at Nashville, Tenn.

Adventurers look to the above, and if you value wealth send your Orders to the,

PRIZE SELLING SYLVESTER.

AGAIN.
IN THE NEW YORK LOTTERY.
Drawn Dec. 26th, 1832.
SYLVESTER sold the second CAPITAL PRIZE of

\$4,000

It was owned by an Adventurer, who for a long time had been wooing the FICKLE GODDESS.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
BALTIMORE.