

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XVI.

NEWBERN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1833.

NO. 829.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.

TERMS.
Three dollars per annum—payable in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editor) until all arrearages have been paid up.

THE WISH.

On the bank of the Arno, where that river discharges itself into the Mediterranean, dwelt Filippo, a peasant of Tuscany. He was married, and the father of a young and numerous family, who were dependant on his labor for subsistence. His utmost efforts were scarcely sufficient for the supply of his daily increasing wants; but a strong constitution and a cheerful temper enabled him to bear up under present exigencies, and to cherish a hope of better times.

He had but one subject of sorrow; and this, although arising from a legitimate source, yet indulged beyond due bounds, caused him incessantly to murmur against that Providence which, with a hand seemingly partial, so unequally distributes this world's wealth. He had an aged father, whose infirmities threatened soon to disable him for the constant labor to which his necessities doomed him, and whom Filippo was unable essentially to relieve. His sole wish was to have the ability to place his father in a situation of moderate comfort for the remainder of his days.

They pursued their daily occupations in company; and when Filippo parted from his father one evening, and saw him totter home to his cabin, his heart was oppressed with grief, and he groined forth a prayer that some power in heaven or earth would favor his pious wishes.

He stood upon the shore; and, as the stars twinkled above the sea, and were reflected like diamonds on its surface, he thought of the vast treasures of the deep, of the untold gold of the shipwrecked mariner, of the unexplored beds of pearl, and sighed for a small portion of these useless riches to gladden the heart of his aged parent. "I covet no man's goods," said he: "I wish not even to diminish the luxury of the great, much less to appropriate the honest gains of industry; let me but draw from the depths of the ocean that which would never else behold the sun, and, far from devoting even the smallest portion of it to my own urgent wants, I would bestow it exclusively where the most unquestionable duty dictates."

Deeply engaged with these reflections, he returned home. The welcome of his wife, the caresses of his children, were unable to dissipate them; and even when he should have given his body to repose, his mind continued to pursue the train of thought by which it had been occupied during the day.

He found himself again standing on the beach. The stars looked brighter and the sea more sparkling. Night had set in. No ship appeared upon the sleeping waters, nor was any object in sight save a small speck, which, first showing itself upon the edge of the horizon, rapidly approached him, and he soon discovered a very small boat, rowed by a single person, and that apparently a man advanced in years. He was struck at once with the belief that this was a supernatural appearance, as a boat of such diminutive size could not be supposed to live on the wide expanse of sea which it had just traversed; but, with that courage peculiar to one deeply intent on a particular purpose, he felt no sense of shrinking from this singular apparition, nor from the solitary boatman, who, with the look of robust age, bent to his oars until he moored his little bark upon the strand.

Filippo approached without hesitation, and stood still until the boat rested at his feet. The stranger raised his head, and surveying him with something of kind interest, said in a voice that sounded in his ear like a fine-toned instrument, "Filippo, your pious wish is heard, and I am sent by one who loves you to work its fulfillment."

"And can it be," replied the peasant, "that I shall be permitted to draw from the treasures of the deep sufficient means to place my father beyond the reach of poverty? May I believe in this consummation of my wishes?"

"You may," replied the stranger. "Come with me, and a little way from hence we shall let down our net. I am somewhat of an experienced hand, and have even fished for money some eighteen hundred years ago."

Their voyage was long. They rowed till sea and sky meeting on all sides, they seemed, to be alone in the creation. Meanwhile the boatman sang, in a low but melodious voice, something that sounded to Filippo like the music of the church on days of high celebration. Filippo wished much to ask his venerable companion of things that mortal tongue could not reveal to him, but he felt awed by that deep and thrilling strain; and, not daring to interrupt it, sat motionless and silent.

At length the old man ceased his unearthly song; and, drawing forth his net, "Filippo," said he, "name the sum sufficient to make you happy. I have full powers to gratify you."

Filippo named a sum; and, although vast riches appeared to solicit his acceptance, he confined himself to what was barely necessary for his father's comfortable support.

His companion smiled with approbation. "You are disinterested," said he: "you ask nothing for yourself."

"I trust myself to Providence," replied Filippo, somewhat proudly. "Heaven and earth can witness to my singleness of heart."

"Your wish is unquestionably good," said the old man; "but Providence is not unmindful of your father. However, I am not commissioned to advise you, but to assist you, and merely to lay before you without comment some trifling circumstances which you may be unaware of. Now, let us see—here are deep soundings."

The net was cast; and the friends waited in profound silence until, by a motion of the water, it appeared that some body of considerable weight had been received.

"I have not forgotten my ancient occupation," said the boatman, as, with an apparent exertion of strength, he drew up his net, and emptied it of something that made the boat rock. Filippo looked anxiously, and saw a casket of iron, curiously wrought and fastened. It bore a date engraved on its lid, which showed that, as the boatman said, "man heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them."

Filippo could read. "Nerone Imperatore," said he. "This Nero was a sad fellow: I am glad I did not live in his day."

"Let the dead rest!" said the fisher. "Besides, he rendered me a service once, or rather put me out of one. But let us to the matter in hand. 'See,' said he, opening the casket with a touch, 'here is gold sufficient for your purpose: put it up; and now I have no more to say, but,' drawing out a small mirror, 'to show you the consequences of your wish.'"

Filippo took the mirror; and although night was upon surrounding objects, the scene before him was presented in the aspect of the brightest sunshine.

He saw a cottage beautifully situated, within a short distance of his own, affording comfort even bordering on luxury, and he recognized a much-loved face, though changed by an appearance of contentment and renovated health. He exclaimed with joy, "This is my father! these are the happy effects of my wish! Where the heart is in the right we seldom err." Seeing his guide look grave, Filippo proceeded: "Have I not done a positive good? Have I not improved his condition?"

"His external condition is improved," said he of the speculum; "but your father was already possessed of the best gifts—and for the house of clay it matters little. But you are going to be further gratified. Do you know this youth?"

"Truly I do—Renaldo, the eldest of the village school-boys. Padre Geronimo can make nothing of him; though he designs him for the church."

"Well, by your means his destiny is changed. His parents procure him the employment given up by your father: he is anxious to marry, and forsakes his vocation."

"So much the better: he would have disgraced it. And see—he is the spouse of Giulia, la bella Giulia. Poor fellow! I have befriended him unknowingly and unknown. I can say, with pleasure, I have wished wisely and well."

"Look again, Filippo."

The mirror now presented in succession three very lovely children, the offspring of this young couple; and he saw feasting and congratulating friends, and rustic mirth, and the more serious thankfulness of the aged. And the children became strong and beautiful, and gave token of intelligence beyond their years.

Filippo was fast rising in his own esteem. "These children promise well," said he, "and but for me they had not known existence. See how that lovely girl approaches womanhood: with what luxuriant beauty has not nature decked her! Pity she is of low degree! If a wish of mine could ennoble her she has it."

"She needs it not," replied the boatman. "she is already destined to exalted rank."

"See," said he, "that young noble fall at her feet. She is now mistress of his wide domain, and disgraces not her exalted station—she is amiable and virtuous."

"Yes," replied his companion, "but her reward is not on earth. See her lord scowl on that young man beside her, and sign to have poison infused into his cup; now behold that gloomy chamber, drooping with damps, where she is left to languish out her days. But lament not her; lament her offspring. See that wayward boy, the pupil of a lawless father! Oh for some warning voice to stop him short of paricide! See, how he leads the troop of ruffians!—his father falls—the country is laid waste—the murdered travellers—"

Filippo placed his hand before his eyes. "My lord," said he—

"Your fellow-servant, Filippo."

"Well then, my friend! spare me a further view of these bad men: my father's pillow has cost a price I little thought of. But there are other children—they may prove the benefactors of their race, and counterpoise this sad history."

"I will spare your feelings," said the old man. "But a small part, however, of the evil has met your view, and of the earthly consequences alone. But look at this picture."

It was a studious youth. He sat beside the midnight lamp, and explored the depths of science, and gave his labours to the enlightening of his fellow-men. But his own time was short—the active mind wore out the frail body, and he died in the flower of his age; but he had immortalized himself on earth, and made discoveries that profited remote posterity; and his memory was honored, and his family ennobled by his name. His projects were soon realized. Regions were soon discovered in the far south, and savage men that dwelt there, and mines of gold and gems; and conquests were made, and savage strength was compelled to labor; and blood streamed, and ruins smoked—and Filippo again cried, "Mercy!"

"There remains yet another child," observed the fisherman, "and his lot is cast in the privacy of domestic life. He marries, and becomes the cultivator of his own farm. His wife is kind and faithful, his children useful and useful. See, they surround his table like the olive-branches—and he calls himself happy. But time rolls on: his children disperse to settle in the world. Two sons are cut off by war, and fill an honored tomb: three daughters marry, and rear, each in a distant province, a numerous family on narrow means. His wife is spared to him for many years, but she precedes him to the grave; and, enfeebled by old age, he is no longer able to procure even a subsistence. He becomes an object of public compassion, and ends his life in an almshouse. No familiar face appears beside his dying bed, but callous hirelings impatient of his lingering breath. He thinks upon his wife, and the dear circle of

affectionate children accustomed to anticipate his wishes—"

"Oh cease!" cried Filippo, for his tears flowed at the picture. "Spare me the sight of that old man. Blind and presumptuous, why did I attempt to adjust the balance of the All-wise!"

"There are no wishers where I inhabit," said the boatman, "and I gave up my judgment in Nero's time. But take your treasure, for the morning breaks, and I must go far hence."

Filippo drew back. "Return this fatal treasure to the deep," said he, "and row me back to shore. I have learned a lesson of contentment worth a longer voyage."

The boatman prepared to veer his little bark; but the morning sun, rising above the Mediterranean, glared full on the face of Filippo, who, making a sudden motion to turn round, started and awoke—and lo, it was a dream!

"I wish we had a bed-curtain," said his wife, "for the sun nearly blinds me."

"Never let me hear you wish," said Filippo.

"I wish," said she in a very angry tone, "I really wish, caro, you would hold your tongue."

Fotget-me-not.

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 an 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 demeanor 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.

F. WOODS

HAS just received from New York, in addition to his former supply,

Studs for Gentlemen's shirt bosoms, Fashionable steel Watch Chains and Keys, Silk do.

Silver table, tea, salt, and mustard Spoons, Silver Spectacles, to suit from 20 years up to 80.

Plated and steel do. Silver Pencil Cases—a few of them very beautiful,

Shields, &c. &c.

Very fine Beads for Ladies' fancy work, &c. Newbern, 24th December, 1832.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

WILL be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age.

JOHN GILBERSLEEVE.

TON TIMBER.

THE highest Cash prices will be given at the EAGLE STEAM MILL for 500,000 feet of Ton Timber of good quality, of the following lengths: say from 18 to 50 feet long. Also, wanted, one thousand cords of long leaf PINE WOOD.

THOMAS B. WALLACE & Co.

Newbern, January 14, 1833.

N. B. The longer and larger the Timber, the higher the price.

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 those 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.

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. It 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 hypochondria, 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.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, Jan. 1, 1833.

Lemuel Andrews, John Alfonso, Capt. Jos. F. Anthony, Mrs. Ann Anthony.

B.—Lambert P. Beardsley, John Becton, Simon Burr, John M. Bryan, Douglas Brown, Donum Banks, William P. Blair, R. Bourden, William H. Bowne, Capt. James Best, Edw. Becton, Joseph Breece, Capt. Chandler Burgess, S. Valentine Beasley, John Baker, Miss Sidney Bragg, Miss Ann W. Borden, George Babbitt.

C.—Mrs. F. Cary, Mr. Connelly, Church Chapman, John Cureton, Nelson Cartwright, Longfield Cox, George Cooper, Wm. Charles.

D.—A. Delisle, Sally Dregus, George Debrule, Dr. G. Dudley.

E.—Richard Eldredge, Stephen Ellis.

F.—Mrs. Mary Frank, Jeremiah Fovelle, Capt. Rodney French, B. Frederick Fosene.

G.—Capt. Richard Grimes, William Griffin, John Green, 2, Capt. William Giam.

H.—Robert Hinde, Col. A. Hartley, John Harris, Capt. N. Harding, Robert Hancock, William Herriage, 4, Wiley Harwood.

I.—John Ives.

J.—Henry Jones, William H. Jones, 2, John T. Janceau, Henry Jacobson.

L.—Thomas C. Lindsay, Rev. Spicer Lane.

M.—H. Miller, Alexander Miller, Dr. Jos. Mears, Rev. Thomas S. W. Mott, William G. McCoy, John Mayo, Mrs. Mary Ann McKnight, William S. Morris, 3, E. Moran.

N.—Miss Elizabeth Neale, Col. W. N. Nelson, Dr. Barney Nixon, Mrs. B. Y. Nelson.

O.—Mrs. Mary Ann Oliver, Joseph Oliver & Mrs. Susan Ormsbee.

P.—Lieut. J. H. Prentiss, Daniel Pritchard, Levi Porter, Hannah Pettford.

R.—Jesse Roe, Wm. H. Russell, 2, Richard Roper, Susan Richardson.

S.—John Slye, Sheriff of Craven County, Edward Searls, John N. Styron, Allen Smith, James Satin, L. Smith, Gideon Sparrow, William Smith.

T.—Mrs. Jane Turner.

W.—Miss Mary White, Daniel Williamson, Hancey Weaver, Rigdon Wilson, Neal Watson, Miss Ellen Wingate, J. G. Washington.

T. WATSON, P. M.

FEMALE ACADEMY, GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

MRS. DOCKERY

WILL commence her first course of instruction for 1833, in this institution, on Monday, the 7th January. All persons who are desirous of giving their daughters a liberal education as can be obtained in any female institution in the State, would do well to send them in at the commencement of the first session. As a testimony of her qualifications, Mrs. Dockery has the pleasure of referring the public to the trustees of the following institutions: Cheraw Female Academy and Society Hill Academy, in both of which she has taught as principal. She would also refer to the following gentlemen in this county, where she has taught five sessions:

Richard H. Lewis, } Attorneys at Law.
Richard Evans, }

Gen. William Clark,
Arch'd Parker, } Clerks of Superior
Reading S. Blount, } and County Courts

The following are the branches taught in this institution—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Philosophy, the use of charts and maps; Chemistry, Pneumatics, Rhetoric, Logic, Drawing, and Needle work, &c. on velvet and Ornamental Needle work.

Music Lessons on the Piano, will be given at \$12. per quarter.