

POETRY.

THERE ARE MOMENTS OF BLISS.
There are moments of bliss, in this dark world of ours,
That midst all our sorrows in brightness will glow;
Like the rainbow of Hope, they o'ershadow those
hours
When the bosom drops o'er with its fullness of woe.

The unkindness of friends may fall on the heart,
Like the rush of the whirlwind that ruffles the waves;
The love dreams of youth from the soul may depart,
And all that they spoke of may sink in the grave.

How oft in that moment, when language would fail
To bring to the heart one emotion of joy;
A dream of the past—like the sun in the vale—
Would beam on the tear-drop that hung in the eye.

Then, then! would the bosom be hush'd as the sea,
When the cloud and the sunshine recline on its blue;
And tears like the rain-drops in darkness would flee,
And vanish afar like the morn's early dew.

MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is the rugged, lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave-beat shore;
Woman's the slender, graceful vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock whose towering crest
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side;
Woman the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its sterile breast,
And wreath its brown in verdant soil.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plum,
Save where the sun-beam, light and warm,
Of woman's soul and woman's form,
Gleams brightly o'er the gathering gloom.

Yes, lovely sex, to you 'tis given
To rule our hearts with angel sway,
Blend with each woe a blissful leaven,
Change earth into an embryo heaven,
And sweetly smile our cares away.

FROM THE LOG BOOK OF A SAILOR.

We had taken the precaution to disguise our schooner effectually. English canvass, English uniforms, English caps for boat's crew; every thing was English with us, except that we spoke the English language far too well for real Englishmen. In answer to inquiries of "who we were," we would say, "His Majesty's schooner Scourge." And sometimes when we boarded a neutral, we would send a blank letter sealed and directed to some of the public officers at London or the outposts. John Wilson Crocker, Secretary of the Admiralty, was as familiar to our crew as John Randolph to a Virginian.

We saw a sail one afternoon, and we gave chase; we gained upon her, and fired our long tom, 24 pounder, but she would not heave too, and we concluded to board her in our boat, well armed. On getting on board she proved to be a Russian, bound to England. In a few minutes we discovered a 74 gun ship coming down under a cloud of canvass. The Russian capt. said that it was the "Norge 74." She had boarded him a few hours before. We expressed great joy to hear of our countrymen, and made as much haste to get into the boat and pull to the schooner as we well could, being careful not to excite the suspicions of the Russian that we were Americans, though, by the expression of his countenance, and his pressing invitations to stay and take some schnapps, (i. e. brandy,) I have no doubt he did suspect us, I felt in my heart to give the fellow a slap with my sword; but it would not do, for time was valuable.

As soon as we got out of hearing of the Russian I said, "Give way my bold Americans, give way" or we are gone; we shall be prisoners in half an hour, if every exertion is not made."

If we could have divested ourselves of the anxiety, we should have enjoyed the scene. Our schooner was two miles off, lying to for us. The Norge was coming down in majestic style, dressed out with sky-sails and studding-sails, above and below. Every inch of canvass she could get was out, and our boat, pulled by eight picked men, straining every nerve: the cords and sinews in their arms and necks, at every stroke, seeming as if they would burst through the skin. I wish Cooper had been with us to minutely describe the deep interest shown in the countenance of every one on board this little boat: the movement of those who sat in the stern sheets—at every stroke of the oars bending their bodies forward, as if to propel her onward and facilitate her progress instead of being a dead weight—a motion and action known only to sailors—and the occasional encouraging words of the lieutenant, "Pull my brave fellows, pull!"

As we approached the schooner, we saw the tackles overhauled, tended and manned. As she rolled to windward we saw the men stationed at the braces and foresheet, ready to let go and haul aft: some were holding ropes neatly coiled up, ready to throw to those in the boat, while the sailing master, with a piece of pine board in his hand, was preparing to keep it between the mouldings of the schooner and the boat, to prevent the paint from being rubbed off in hoisting her in. It encouraged the boat's crew to find that the schooner did not desert them and seek her own safety in sacrificing them.

Finally, the boat came alongside; the tackles were hooped on; and, with one cheering pull, she was hoisted out of the water; and placed in the chocks. The foresheet was hauled aft, every sail set and trimmed, and then, and not till then, did those who had been rowing sit down and take a long, comfortable, old-fashioned breathing spell.

Our schooner sailed so fast that we feared nothing that ever floated on salt water, but it was soon found that the 74 was gaining fast on us. The wind was light from south west.—She was right a stern, bearing south. We, of course, steered north. There was a heavy northerly swell that shook the wind out of their canvass and retarded our headway, while the 74, from her great size, was not affected by it, and every sail she had was asleep. She opened her fire on us from her bridal ports with the long 32's; the shot struck the water several hundreds yards ahead of us. All hands went to the sweeps, ten of which, thirty six feet long, were got out on each side, and manned by four or five men each, and gaily and cheerfully did they pull.

For several hours we kept, as the seamen term it, *so good and so good*; the men became fatigued; the 74 neared us. The second lieutenant and a gang of hands was now sent to start the water below, and men on deck pumped it out. One hundred puncheons of water had their heads stove in, and forty or fifty tons of single ballast were thrown overboard, and our anchors cast away. We had lightened the schooner two feet, but still the 74 gained on us. Her grape shot now reached us, and peppered the water on each side. Great exertions were made by all on board, but in vain, and finally our long Tom was loaded with two round shot. It had a lock, and a land-yard was attached to the trigger; we could take as good aim as with a rifle. She went on a pivot just forward of the mainmast, so that we could send a shot nearly astern. The fore-castle of the 74 was crowded with men, and the fore-top-sails, topgallants, royal and skysail yards were manned; we could see with the naked eye the legs of the men lancing down forward of the sails; we could see the engine playing on the upper sails to keep them wet, and the quarter boats manned to take possession of us. Orders were now given to fire long Tom, with intention of trying to cut away some of her spars. It was fired several times, and aimed into the fore-castle. To destroy life was no advantage to us; but from several shots being fired from our 24 pounder, and not seeing the shot strike the water, I have no doubt some poor fellow suffered. The concussion of air was so great that our waist-cloths from the main shrouds aft were blown away, the companion and binnacle injured, and the man at the helm knocked down.

The chase now became desperate; little chance appeared of getting clear. Fifteen hours without intermission, had our men been toiling, every officer on board sharing the labors of the sailors; buckets of grog, three parts water and one of rum, were handed round to the crew and repeated encouraging expressions were made to them, such as "Pull, my good fellows; "Give way my bold Americans."—Often the first lieutenant would take hold of an oar, exert his utmost strength, and say to the men, "Lay out your strength, my good fellows; give way a few minutes more, and we shall have a breeze." I will venture to say that since the ocean was navigated by St. Paul, there has never been a crew more devoted to their duty, or that used more exertions to escape capture; and after all hope seemed to have gone, when the grape shot was clouding the surface of the water some hundred yards ahead of us, several of the sailors left their oars and went round the decks, demanding from each and every man a promise not to enter into the British service, and "rather rot in prison (this was their expression) than turn their arms against their country."

To bring the mind of the reader from this interesting scene to that which follows, it is necessary to explain to him, that on the coast of Norway, in fact, in all climates, fogbanks arise without any previous notice; these are so dense, that they have given rise to an expression of the sailors, "that you may drive a nail in them and hang your jacket upon it." There was certainly a fogbank rapidly raising in the north, right ahead. This would indicate a change of wind. It served to encourage the crew, and "pull away" was again heard. "Pull away, and stick her nose into the fog-bank. We will not take French leave of her; give her the parting adieu from long tom." Long tom being again loaded with two round shot, 24 pounders, and a bag of grape, was elevated, the first lieutenant held the string; running his eye along the level of the gun, and turning suddenly sound, he saw the schooner just entering the fogbank; he then pulled the trigure. As soon as the report and echo were over, he said, "Now John Bull, I'll make a child's bargain with you; let us alone and we'll let you alone;" and sprung to the helm, altered our course four points, and when the morning broke, not a speck was to be seen in any part of the horizon.

A curious law suit.—A law suit of a very singular nature has just been decided before Assistant Justice Woodward. It appears that a certain knight of the razor, in speaking of the manner in which candidates for office were, to use his own expression, *libelled* in the public prints, declared that he considered such publications did more good than harm to the party, and jocosely remarked, "I would give five dollars a day to a smart clever fellow to write against me." The suit above mentioned was brought by a person, who, being present heard the reward offered, and who, on the trial, proved that he had written many severe philippics against the Alderman, the defendant in the suit, in one of our evening papers, and therefore he appealed to the law demanding judgment for eight days labor at \$7 per day, amounting to \$40.

The trial occupied the whole day and until 9 o'clock in the evening, the jury, not exactly seeing the propriety of making a gentleman pay for words spoken in the precincts of a tonsor, most probably in jest, brought in a verdict for defendant. Whatever may be the general tendency of such writings, they did not stand the Alderman in much stead, for he lost his election.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

From a late English paper.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.
The cholera (a correspondent writes) has raged very alarmingly at Marlow, so much so that from 12 to 15 burials have taken place a day. Among others, a poor man, who left his wife early in the morning well, was much surprised on being informed that during his absence she had died of the cholera and was buried. Feeling disconsolate and dissatisfied, he betook himself to the grave and dug up the corpse. On lifting off the lid of the coffin, he was struck with the appearance of his wife, and thought he perceived symptoms of life, which soon became realized, as, after a while the poor woman rose up and to the great joy of her husband, accompanied him home, and wonderful to relate, that night became a mother, and who with the child are at this moment regarded by the inhabitants of Marlow as the greatest curiosities.

CHARLES S. WARD, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Has for sale, at his Shop, next door to Bell's Tavern,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS & PAINT BRUSHES.
Oil, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery and Cosmetics.

The above articles are fresh, and of the very best quality.
Newbern, February 1st, 1833.

Oil, Snuff, and Raisins.
1 BARREL Linseed Oil,
1 do. Summer strained Oil,
Lorillard's best Snuff, and a few boxes and half boxes Raisins,—
Just received per schooner Convooy, and for sale by
J. CHARLOTTE.
May 10th, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED.
A FEW kegs fresh GOSHEN BUTTER, of superior quality.
JOHN PITTMAN.
10th May, 1833.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

ORIN TRUPANT
HAS just returned from New York with a new and fashionable supply of
BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER:
AMONG WHICH ARE

Ladies' white Prunello and Satin Slippers,
Do. Morocco, Sealskin and Prunello do.
Do. Double sole Prunello and Sealskin do.
Do. Prunello Walking Shoes,
Do. Sealskin Strap Walking do.
Gentlemen's fine Calfskin, Sealskin, and Morocco Shoes and Pumps,
Do. Calfskin and Morocco Boots,
Boy's first quality Shoes and Pumps,
Misses and Children Prunello, Morocco, Seal-skin and Leather Shoes.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made and repaired at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner, at his old stand on Pollok-Street.
Newbern, May 3, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Jackson & Higgins is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern will make payment to L. M. Higgins, who is authorised to settle all accounts.

DANL. JACKSON, Jr.
L. M. HIGGINS.
March, 25th 1833

RICH'D. B. BERRY

INFORMS his friends and the publick that he has resumed business in the house on Middle Street adjoining the residence of Wright C. Stanly, Esq. During his late absence from Newbern, his attention has been devoted to the acquisition of such additional knowledge of Tailoring as was deemed essential to a successful competition with the profession in this place; and he flatters himself that he is now fully competent to conduct the business to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom. Having acquired the art of cutting in the most approved and fashionable style, and being determined to employ first rate workmen, he will at all times be prepared to execute orders for Clothing in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

The orders of his country friends will receive prompt and careful attention.

Just received the Spring and Summer Report OF THE
PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS.
May 10, 1833.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN PITTMAN
HAS just returned from New York, with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery, & Glassware,

AMONG WHICH ARE
Handsome printed Muslins,
Light fancy Prints,
Pink, striped and coloured Gingham,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Jaconets, Cambric, and Mull do.
Embroidered Crape Handkerchiefs,
Figured Gauze do.
Fancy Silk do.
Ladies bordered do.
White Lace Veils, worked Muslin Capes,
Nankeens, Superior H. S. Gloves,
Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries;
CONSISTING OF
Sugar, Coffee, Rum, Gin, Brandy,
Beer, Cider, Tobacco, &c. &c.
Together with numerous other articles, which he offers low for Cash or Country produce, at his store on Pollok Street, one door above John Templeton's.
Newbern, April 26th, 1833.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
WILL be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age.
JOHN GILBERTSLEEVE.

Palm Leaf Hats,
PLOUGHS, &c.
20 doz Palm Leaf Hats, assorted qualities
20 cast iron Ploughs Nos. 10 & 11
100 extra Shares
3 hds N. O. Sugar
5 do prime retailing Molasses
5 bags prime Green Cuba Coffee
15 do St Domingo do
5 lbs Crude Camphor
5 do Turkey Opium
5 boxes Bunch Raisins
10 half do do
20 qr do do
10 cases Fresh Prunes,
Landing from Schr. Convooy
from New York and for sale by
J. M. GRANADE, & Co.
Newbern, April 5th, 1833.

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD
SNUFF AND TOBACCO
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 42 Chatham street,
New-York.

Have constantly for sale the following articles,

FINE BROWN SNUFF.
Genuine Maccoboy, } Rose flavored.
Imitation do. }
Sicily do. }
Maltese do. }
Curacoa do. }
American Rappee, } Strong, not scented.
Holland do. }
Tuberose do. }
St. Omare do. }
Strasburgh do. }

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.
Demigros, } Superior flavored.
Pure Virginia, }
Copenhagen, }
Bourbon, }
St. Domingo, }
Nachticoes, }
French, Rappee, }
American Gentleman, } Strong, not scented.
Pure Spanish, }
L. Mixture, }

YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, } Finc.
do. Half Toast, }
do. High Toast, }
Irish Blackguard, } Coarse.
or
Irish High Toast, }

SWEET SCENTED FINE CUT CHEW-ING TOBACCO.
Small papers, labelled P. A. L.
do. do. do. P. & G. L.
do. do. do. P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labelled P. A. L.
1-2 lb. do. do. P. A. L.
1-4 lb. do. do. P. A. L.
1-4 lb. papers, labelled Sweet scented Oronoko—
Extra Superior, manufactured only by P. LORILLARD, Jr.

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.
Spanish, Kitefoot, Canaster, Common, Stems in 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. papers.
All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B.—A liberal discount made for Cash by Wholesale.
Brown snuff packed in 1-2 and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 15 lb. Jars.
Yellow do. in 1-2 and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.
Cut tobacco packed in 1-2 barrels, barrels, and tierces.
The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, is manufactured only by P. & G. LORILLARD, who have also the imitation do. from 20 to 30 per cent lower, the same as manufactured in many places and sold under various names.

A constant supply of the above articles may be had of the principal dealers in
NEWBERN.

BWARE OF DECEPTION.
Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs in imitation of the subscribers' which they have used upwards of 30 years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff and selling it as first quality.
Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.
Their motive in making this publication is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.
P. & G. LORILLARD.
February 20, 1833—6m.

Osborne's Syrup,
PREPARED and for sale by CHARLES S. WARD Druggist and Apothecary, next door to Bell's Hotel.—Newbern, Feb. 15, 1833.

GEORGE W. DIXON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS the pleasure to inform his customers and the publick, that he has just received from New York, by schooner: Convooy, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Among which are the following:
Super Green, Brown, and Black CRAPE CAMBLET.
" Black BOMBAZINE.
A handsome assortment of
Marseilles and Silk VESTINGS,
With a variety of other articles suitable to the Season.

GARDEN SEEDS.
THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, which he will sell at reduced prices.
H. LOOMIS.
Newbern, Feb. 22.

NEW STORE.
OLIVER S. DEWEY
HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening at his Store, East side of the Old County Wharf, two doors below the corner,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
Shoes, Hats, Saddles, and Bridles,
Heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging, Bale Rope, Swedes, English, and American Iron, Wagon Boxes, Blacksmiths' Tools, Nails, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
NOW LANDING, FROM SCHR. JAMES MONROE, A few bbls. first quality family Flour, Boxes and half boxes Raisins, Sacks of Salt, Goshen Butter, Newark Cider, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.
November 13th, 1832.

GREEN & SUYDAM,



COACH AND GIG MAKERS,
NEWBERN.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the Building opposite to Bell's Hotel, where they have made extensive arrangements for the further prosecution of their business in the Construction, Repairing, Trimming, and Painting of

COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, PANNEL AND PLAIN, LIGHT WAGONS, &c. &c.

Being, as they believe, perfectly acquainted with the making and finishing of these articles, they invite gentlemen wishing to procure them, to apply in person or by letter under the full assurance that their orders will be executed with the utmost despatch and to the entire satisfaction.
They will keep a full supply of all the materials in their line of business, and be prepared at all times to make and finish in the neatest and most approved style, Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. upon very reasonable terms.
NEWBERN, March 15, 1833.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CRAYVEN COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1832.
Celia Ryan, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
John Ryan, }

IN this case it being made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that a Subpoena, and Alias Subpoena, had regularly issued, as directed by law, to the Defendant, commanding his personal appearance in this Court, to plead or answer, to the Petitioner's petition, and that a copy of the aforesaid Subpoena, had been left, at the place of abode, of the said defendant, in this State, more than fifteen days, before the day of the return, of each of said Subpoenas,—proclamation was therefore made, by the Sheriff at the door of the Court House, for said defendant, to appear and answer, as commanded, by the said Subpoenas, and the said defendant, being so called, made default. It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk cause notice of the pendency of this Petition, to be published in the North Carolina Sentinel for three months, and that at next term, an issue be submitted to a Jury, to ascertain the worth of the material facts, charged in the Petitioner's petition.

ATTEST, EDWARD STANLY, Clerk.
Newbern, March 15, 1833.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed including, as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared, and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to, which they may at any time have written to) or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where the original letter can be spared it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 30th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.
LOUIS MC LANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 23, 1833.