

From the Token and Atlantic Souvenir for 1834.

WHY DONT HE COME!

By H. F. GOULD.

The ship was anchored in the bay! They've dropp'd her weary wings, but some Have mann'd the boats and come away; But where is he? why don't he come?

Among the throng, with busy feet, My eye seeks him it cannot find: While others haste their friends to greet; Why, why is he so long behind?

Because he made me dry my cheek, I dried it, when he went from us— I smiled with lips that could not speak; And now, how can he linger thus?

I've felt a brother's parting kiss, Each moment since he turn'd from me, To lose it only in the bliss Of meeting him—where can he be?

I've rear'd the rose he bade me rear— I've learned the song he bade me learn, And nursed the bird that he might hear Us sing to him, at his return.

I've braided many a lovely flower, His dear, dear picture to invreath, While doating fancy, hour by hour, Has made it smile and seen it breathe.

I wonder if the flight of time, Has made the likeness now, untrue; And if the sea of foreign clime, Has touched him with a darker hue.

For I have watch'd until the sun Has made my longing vision dim, But cannot catch a glimpse of one Among the crowd that looks like him.

How slow the heavy moments waste, While thus he stays! where, where is he? My heart leaps forth—haste, brother! haste! It leaps to meet and welcome thee!

'Thou lovely one! the mournful tale That tells why he comes not, will make Thy heart to bleed; thy cheek look pale! Death finds no tie too strong to break!!

'The bird will wait his master long, And ask his morning gift in vain! Ye both must now forget the song Of joy, for sorrow's plaintive strain.

'The face whose shade thy tender hand Has wreathed with flowers, is changed! but sea, Nor sun, nor air of foreign land Has wrought the change, for where is he?

'Where? ah! the solemn deep, that took His form, as with their sad farewell His brethren gave the last, last look, And lower'd him down—that deep must tell!

'But ocean cannot tell the whole— The part that death can never chill, Nor floods dissolve—the living soul, Is happy, bright and blooming still.

'And nobler songs than e'er can sound From mortal voices, greet his ear; Where sweeter, fairer flowers are found, Than all he left to wither here.

'This, this is why he does not come, Whom thy fond eye has sought so long! Wait till thy days have fill'd their sum; Then find him in an angel throng!

THE CAPTURED INDIAMAN.

We copy from Blackwood's Magazine for April, the following narrative of the horrible atrocities said to have been perpetrated on board a West Indianman, which although under convoy, had been surprised and taken by the crew of a privateer schooner.

A line-of-battle ship led—and two frigates and three sloops were stationed on the out-skirts of the fleet.

On this evening, (we had by this time progressed into the trades, and were within three hundred miles of Barbadoes,) the sun had set bright and clear, after a most beautiful day, and we bowling along right before it; but there was no moon, and although the stars sparkled brilliantly, yet it was dark, and as we were the sternmost of the men-of-war, we had the task of whipping in the sluggards. It was my watch on deck. A gun from the Commodore, who showed a number of lights. "What is that Mr. Kennedy?" said the captain to the old gunner. "The Commodore has made the night signal for the sternmost ships to make more sail and close, sir." We repeated the signal, and stood on hauling the dullest of the merchantmen, in the neighborhood to make more sail, and firing a musket shot now and then over the more distant of them. By and by we saw a large West Indianman suddenly haul her wind, and stand across our bows.

"Forward there," sung out Mr. Splinter, "stand by to fire a shot at that fellow from the boat gun if he does not bear up. What can he be after? Sergeant Armstrong,"—to a marine, who was standing close by, in the waist,— "get a musket, and fire over him." It was done, and the ship immediately borne upon her course again; we now ranged along side of him on his larboard quarter.

"Ho, the ship a boy!"—"Hillo!" was the reply. "Make more sail, sir and run into the body of the fleet, or I shall fire into you; why don't you keep in the wake of the Commodore?" No answer.

"What meant you by hauling your wind just now, sir?" "Yesh, Yesh!" at length responded a voice from the merchantman. "Something wrong here," said Mr Splinter. "Back your maintopsail, sir, and hoist a light at the peak; I shall send a boat on board of you. Boatswain's mate pipe away the crew of the jolly boat." We also backed our maintopsail, and were in the act of lowering down our boat, when the officer rattled out "keep all fast, with the boat; I can't comprehend that chap's manoeuvres for the soul of me. He has pistol-shot of him. "Why don't you heave to, sir?" All silent.

Presently we could perceive a confusion and a noise of struggling on board, and angry voices, as if people were trying to force their way up to the hatchways from below; a heavy thumping upon deck, and a creaking of the blocks, and rattling of the cordage, while the mainyard was first braced one way and then another, as if two parties were striving for the mastery.

At length a voice hailed distinctly, "We are captured by a—." A sudden sharp cry, and a splash overboard told of some fearful deed. "We are taken by a privateer, or pirate," sung out another voice. This was followed by a heavy crunching blow, as when the spike of a butcher's axe is driven through a bullock's forehead deep into the brain.

By this time the captain was on deck, all hands had been called, and the word had been passed to clear away two of the foremost caronades on the starboard side, and to load them with grape.

"On board there—get below, all you of the English crew, as I shall fire with grape." The hint was now taken. The ship at length came to the wind—we rounded to, under her lee and an armed boat, with Mr. Treenall, and myself, and sixteen men, with cutlasses, were sent on board.

We jumped on deck, and at the gangway Mr. Treenall stumbled and fell over the dead body of a man, no doubt the one who hailed last, with his scull cloven to the eyes, and a broken cutlass blade sticking in the gash. We were immediately accosted by the mate, who was lashed down to a ringbolt close by the bits, with his hands tied at the wrists by sharp cords so tightly, that the blood was spouting from beneath his nails.

"We have been surprised by a privateer schooner, sir, the lieutenant of her, and twelve men, are now in the cabin."

"Where are the rest of the crew?" "All secured in the fore-castle, except the second mate and boatswain, the men who hailed you just now; the last was knocked on the head and the former was stabbed and thrown overboard."

By this time the lieutenant had descended to the cabin followed by his people, while the merchant crew once more took charge of the ship, crowding sail into the body of the fleet.

CAUSES OF LONGEVITY.

In a very interesting paper published by Rush in his Medical Observations and Inquiries, we have a detail of the Doctor's Experience in regard to those causes which favour the prolongation of life.

1. Descent from long lived ancestors.—Dr. Rush never met with a single instance of a person who had lived to be 80 years old, whose ancestors had not been remarkable for their longevity. In some instances the longevity was on the side of the father, in others on that of the mother, but most generally it was common to both parents. The knowledge of this fact may serve not only in calculating what are termed the chances of life, but it may be useful to the physician. He may learn from it to cherish the hopes of his patients in chronic and some acute diseases, in proportion to the capacity of life they have derived from their ancestors.

2. Temperance in Eating and Drinking.—To this Dr. Rush found a few exceptions. He met with one man 84 years of age, who had been intemperate in eating; and four or five others who had been intemperate in the use of ardent spirits. They had all been day-labourers, and had not commenced drinking until they began to feel the languor of old age. The Doctor was inclined to the opinion that tea and coffee, notwithstanding they evidently impair the strength of the system, do not materially affect the duration of human life. The duration of life is not always shortened by an infirm constitution, provided the stimuli which operate upon the several organs be proportionate to their excitability.

3. The moderate use of the understanding.—It has been an established truth, that literary men, other circumstances being equal, are longer lived than other people. But it is not necessary, remarks Dr. Rush, that the understanding should be employed upon philosophical subjects to produce this influence upon the duration of life. Business, politics and religion, which are the objects of attention common to men of all classes, impart an activity to the mind, which tends very much to produce health and long life.

4. Equanimity of Temper.—The violent and irregular action of the passions tends to wear away the springs of life. Persons who live upon annuities in Europe, have been observed to be longer lived under equal circumstances than other people. This is probably owing to their being exempted, by the certainty of their subsistence, from those fears of want, which so frequently distract the minds and thereby weaken the bodies of persons who are subject to them. Life rents have been supposed to have the same influence in prolonging life. Perhaps the desire of life, in order to enjoy as long as possible that property which cannot be enjoyed a second time by a child or relation, may be another cause of the longevity of persons who live upon certain incomes. It is a fact, that the desire of life is a powerful stimulus in prolonging it, especially when that desire is supported by hope. This is obvious to physicians every day.—Despair of recovery is the beginning of death in all diseases.

5. Matrimony.—In the course of his inquiries, Dr. Rush only met with one person beyond 80 years of age who had never been married.

9. Sedentary Occupations.—Dr. Rush did not find sedentary employments to prevent long life, where they were not accompanied by intemperance in eating and drinking. This observation is not confined to literary men, nor to women only, in whom longevity, without much exercise of body, has been frequently observed. The Doctor met with an instance of a weaver, a second of a silversmith, and a third of a shoemaker, among the number of old persons whose histories suggested the foregoing observations.

5. Loss of the Teeth, &c.—The early loss of the teeth did not appear to the Doctor to affect the duration of human life so much as might be expected.—Edward Drinker, who lived to be 103, lost his teeth thirty years before he died, from drawing the hot smoke of tobacco into his mouth through a short pipe. Neither did he observe baldness or gray hairs occurring in early or middle life to prevent old age. In an account furnished by Le Sayre, mention is made of a man of 80, whose hair began to assume a silver color when he was only eleven years old.—Journal of Health.

H. W. LATIMER & CO.

Have just received, per schr. Convoy, Blue, White and Green Mosquito Netting, Blue, buff and pink Gingham, Pink blue and buff Gros de Naples, for Ladies Bonnets, Ladies super black H. S. Gloves, Belt Ribbon, Robinet Laces, Ladies black blond Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ladies white blond Gauze Veils, Blue and white Italian Crape, Ladies Coloured Blond Gauze Handkerchiefs, Straw Trimming, Bonnet Reeds, Drab Angola Cassimere, Black Crape Camblet, 80 d. z. Black and coloured Seed Beads. Newbern, June 14, 1833.

SPRING AND SUMMER FANCY GOODS.

Just received, per Schooner Convoy, Umbrellas, Parasols, Dunstable Bonnets, Ribbons, Printed Muslins, Belts and Gloves, Rich figured Gros de Naples, for bonnets, Crape de Chine Shawls, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Coloured Gros de Naples, Ponges, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices by J. VAN SICKLE.

NEW GOODS

JOHN A. CRISPIN HAS just returned from New York with a general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. The following articles comprise a part of his Stock

- Wines. Champagne, in qt. and pt. bottles, Old Madeira, Pico, do. Naples, Lisbon, Feneriffe, Dry Malaga, Sherry, Country. Liquors. Cogniac Brandy (superior quality) Peach do. Old Jamaica Rum, Superior Holland Gin, Old Monong. Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Porter in qt. & pt. bottles Gunpowder Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong Sugars. Loaf & Lump, White Havana, Brown, various qual. Nuts. Filberts, Madeira Nuts, Almonds. Spices. Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spice. Fruits. Citron, Currants PRESERVED GINGER, Do. PINE APPLES, Do. LIMES. Buckwheat, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Spanish & American Segars, superior Chewing Tobacco, &c.

Which he offers low for cash or country produce at his Store on Pollok-street. December 3d, 1832.

JUST RECEIVED, Per schooner Select, from New York, 1 BALE of 300 lbs. SEINE TWINE, good quality, 1 dozen SCYTHES, 1 do. SICKLES, and 3 do. Long Bitted AXES, For Sale by JOHN PITTMAN.

To close a Consignment, THE subscriber offers for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a few superior Copper Stills, from 37 to 85 gallons. Also, Philadelphia calf skins, sole leather, goat and seal skins, and a variety of other articles. JOHN TEMPLETON. Sept. 13, 1833.

FOR SALE. THE subscriber intending to remove her residence, offers for sale her large and commodious HOUSE on Pollok-Street For terms of sale, apply to the undersigned at her residence one door West of Mr. J. Templeton. ELIZABETH BIGELOW. September 5, 1833.

FRESH GOODS. JOHN PITTMAN, Has just received per Schooner Select 6 PIECES 3-4 bleached Sheetings, 5 do 7-8 do Shirtings, 7 do 4-4 do do. 1 piece super black Gro de Berlin, And a few pieces fine Irish Linin, All of which will be sold very low.

GREEN & SUYDAM,

COACH AND GIG MAKERS, NEWBERN, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the New 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 their 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.

R. PRITROSE

HAS just received from New York an extensive supply of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which he will sell at reduced prices. ALSO ON HAND, A few bbls. Prime PORK, and LARD in kegs, suitable for family use.

NOTICE. BOOTH & PORTER

TAKE this method to inform the public generally, that they have taken JAMES PORTER into copartnership, and that their business will in future be conducted under the name and firm of Booth and Porters. SILAS C. BOOTH, EDWIN PORTER, JAMES PORTER. Newbern, Sept. 13. 1833.

NEW GOODS. BOOTH & PORTERS.

HAVE just received, per schr. Trent, from New York, an extensive and general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Among their assortment may be found the following articles, viz:

- Pots, Bake-Pans, Spiders, with and without covers, Tea-Kettles, Dish-Kettles, and composition Sauce-Pans, Trivets and Cast-Iron Mortars, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fryng-Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Sad-Irons, Waffle-Irons and Cast-Iron Furnaces, also Bell-Metal Kettles, Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels, Pocket, Pen and Dirk Knives, Shears and Scissors, plated Tea and Table Spoons Britania do., iron tin'd Tea and Table do., common and Cast-Iron Coffee-Mills, fancy and common Bellows, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Knitting, pack and pound Pins, R. Hemings & Sons's Needles, fancy Fruit Dishes, Bread Pans, Knife Trays and Waiters, of superior quality, Razors and Razor Straps, Snuff Boxes, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Brass and Iron Pad Locks, brass, iron and tin Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Dressing Boxes, Nurse and Stand Lamps, Signal, targe, Sulky and Pocket Lanterns, Lead Pencils and Steel Pens, gilt, pearl, ivory, horn, wood and bone Buttons, Britania Coffee Urns, do. Coffee and Tea Pots, do. Slop Bowls, Milk Cups and Tumblers, do. Soup Ladles, also pewter Dishes, Basins and Plates, brass and pewter Faucets and Molasses Gates, patent Balances, Scales and Scale Beams, Steel Yards, Weights and Measures, steel and plated Spurs, Brazilian Tuck and Side Combs, Dressing, Pocket and fine Ivory do., Opadeldoc, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Lee's Pills, Essence of Peppermint, do. Cinnamon and Lemon.

Patent Reflecting Lamps, a very superior article for lighting Churches—Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves and Stove Pipes, Foot Stoves, Wrapping Paper, and a fresh supply of ground Pepper, &c. &c. The above Goods will be sold at a small advance from cost. Newbern, 13th Sept., 1833.

Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY. BOOTH & PORTERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends generally, that they continue to keep at their old stand, near the Court House, a full and complete assortment of Tin Ware—both plain and Japan'd;—also Pewter ware, Tin plate, Copper and Sheet Iron, and Brass and Iron wire,—where they continue to manufacture all the various articles in their line of business. Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. Job work done as usual.

N. B. Gilbert Tuller, is appointed and will act as agent in the absence of the parties, and is duly authorised and empowered to transact all necessary business.

BOOTH & PORTERS. Newbern, Sept. 13. 1833.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Clerk of Onslow Superior Court, requests his correspondents to address him at Richlands Post Office, Onslow County. HENRY W. THOMPSON. Sept. 10, 1833.

INFANT SCHOOL. MRS. CASSANDRA IVEY

BEGS leave to return her thanks to those of her friends who have heretofore patronised the above institution, and informs them and the public in general, that the exercises of the School will be resumed on the 1st of October next, at her dwelling on the South East corner of Broad and Hancock streets. She assures those parents and guardians who may entrust their children to her care, that every attention shall be paid to their comfort and instruction. Terms: \$2 50 per quarter.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from the State, offers for sale all his ANDS in the lower part of Craven county. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving notes with approved security. All persons indebted to me by note, are requested to make immediate payment. All claims in my favour that remain unsettled on the first day of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. The highest cash price will be given for Eight or ten likely Negro Boys, from the age of twelve to fifteen. GOE: E. CARRAWAY. Newbern, 27th Sept. 1833.

LOST.

A NOTE of Hand signed by Elizabeth Machen, Sally Banks and Thomas W. Machen, for Twenty-Five Dollars, dated 26th September, 1833, and payable three months after date. The public are cautioned from trading for said Note, as measures have been taken to prevent its payment to any other than the rightful owner. Newbern, Oct. 4th, 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.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

ROBIN TRUFANT 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.

WILL BE SOLD

AT the Court House in Kinston, Lenoir County, on the 5th day of December next, a negro man who calls himself BROWN, and declares himself to be the property of Alexander Soloman, a resident in the West India Islands. He has been confined twelve months in the Jail of Lenoir County, and notice is hereby given to the owner, that unless he comes forward, proves his property, and pays charges, he will be sold on the day above mentioned, according to the law in that case made and provided. JOHN DAVIS, Sh'ff. Kinston, Sept. 5, 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 20th 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 McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

J. M. GRAVADÉ & CO.

HAVE just received per schr. Trent, from New York, the following articles, viz 7 ps. splendid Painted Muslins, 4 " embossed colored Furniture Dimity, a new and elegant article, do. 4 " plain white do. 1 " pink Florence, do. 50 " Moscheto Netting, 3 bbls. light brown Muscovado Sugar, 10 bbls. " do. do. 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee, 5 " prime Cuba do. 5 " Lagura do. 10 boxes Patent Mould Candles, 30 bbls. New York Canal Flour, (Beach's red brand.) They have also on hand, 65 bbls. Mess Pork, 83 " Prime do. 2,000 bushels Turks Island Salt, All of which, in addition to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. they offer at a moderate advance on the cost. Newbern, 30th May, 1833.