

then a boy of 12 years of age, to astronomy. The great Linnæus was probably made a botanist by the circumstance of his father having a few rather uncommon plants in his garden. Harrison is said to have been originally inspired with the idea of devoting himself to the construction of marine time-pieces, by his residence in view of the sea. It was a voyage in view of the Mediterranean, which first gave to Vernet his enthusiasm for marine paintings.

From the National Intelligencer. PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

The next treaty is unique in its character; but all its provisions are in accordance with the principles of preceding compacts. It forcibly illustrates the change in the condition and prospect of the Cherokees, which had then commenced and has been constantly increasing. *Treaty of the Cherokee Agency, or fifteenth compact with the Cherokees.*

Articles of a Treaty concluded at the Cherokee Agency within the Cherokee Nation, between Major General Andrew Jackson, Joseph McMinn, Governor of the State of Tennessee, and General David Meriwether, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America of the one part, and the Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, East of the Mississippi river, and the Chiefs, head Men and Warriors of the Cherokees on the Arkansas river, and their deputies, John D. Chisholm and James Rodgers, duly authorized by the Chiefs of the Cherokees on the Arkansas river in open council, by written power of Attorney, duly signed and executed, in presence of Joseph Sevier and William Ware.

Here surely are parties, commissioners and agents enough to make a treaty; but the preamble occupying an octavo page and a half, is still more remarkable. It declares, that in the year 1808, a deputation from the Upper and lower Cherokee towns went to Washington; that the deputies from the Upper Towns signified to the President "their anxious desire to engage in the pursuit of agriculture and civilized life, in the country they then occupied;" that the Nation at large did not partake of the desire; that the upper towns wished, therefore, for a division of the country, and the assignment to them of the lands on the Hiwassee; that, "by thus contracting their society within narrow limits, they proposed to begin the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government; that the Deputies from the lower towns wished to pursue the hunter life, and with this view to remove across the Mississippi; that the President of the United States, "after maturely considering the petitions of both parties," wrote to them on the 9th of January, 1809, as follows: "The United States my children, are the friends of both both parties; and, as far as can be reasonably asked, they are willing to satisfy the good neighborhood. Those who wish to remove, are permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoitre, &c." That in the same letter, the President added: "When the party shall have found a tract of country suited to the emigrants, and not claimed by other Indians, we will arrange with them and you the exchange of that for a just portion of the country they leave, and to a part of which, proportioned to their numbers, they have a right;" and that in conclusion, he told the emigrating Cherokees, that the United States would "still consider them as our children," and "always hold them firmly by the hand."

The preamble states further, that "the Cherokees, relying on the promises of the President of the United States, as above recited," explored the country West of the Mississippi, made choice of land to which no other Indians had a just claim, and were desirous of making the proposed exchange of country.

"Now, know ye," concludes the preamble, "that the contracting parties, to carry into full effect the before recited promise with good faith, and to promote a continuation of friendship, &c. &c. have agreed and concluded on the following articles:"

ART. 1. The Chiefs, Head Men, and Warriors of the whole Cherokee Nation, cede to the United States all the lands lying North and East of the following boundaries: [The line here described left out a considerable tract of land which fell into Georgia.]

ART. 2. The Cherokees also cede certain lands which fell into the central part of Tennessee.

ART. 3. A census to be taken with a view to ascertain the number of emigrants; that is, the number of Cherokees who wish to remove across the Mississippi.

ART. 4. The annuities to be divided between the remaining and the emigrating Cherokees, in proportion to their numbers respectively.

ART. 5. In consideration of the lands ceded in the first and second articles of this treaty, the United States engage to give an equal quantity of land, acre for acre, between the Arkansas and White Rivers, within certain boundaries mentioned.

This article closes with the following words: "And it is further stipulated, that the treaties heretofore between the Cherokee Nation and the United States are to continue in full force with both parts of the Nation, and both parts thereof are entitled to all the immunities and privileges which the old Nation enjoyed, under the aforesaid treaties; the United States reserving the right of establishing factories, a military post, and roads, within the boundaries above defined."

ART. 6. The United States to make full compensation for the improvements on land within the Cherokee Nation, which shall have belonged to the emigrating Cherokees, and to furnish flat-bottomed boats and provisions for the removal.

ART. 7. Improvements on land ceded

to the United States, to be paid for by the United States. There is a provision, also, in this article, that the profit of the improvements mentioned in article 6th, shall be applied to the benefit of poor and decrepit Cherokees.

ART. 12. No whites to enter upon the land ceded, till the treaty "shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and duly promulgated."

ART. The treaty to be in force as soon as thus ratified.

The treaty was signed on the 8th of July, 1817, by Andrew Jackson, and the other commissioners, and by thirty one Chiefs and Warriors for the Cherokees, who expected to remain East of the Mississippi, and fifteen Chiefs and Warriors for the emigrating Cherokees, in the presence of nine witnesses. It was ratified by President Monroe and the Senate.

ART. 8. To every head of an Indian family, residing on the lands ceded by the Cherokees in this treaty, shall be allowed a section of land, that is 640 acres, provided he wishes to remain on his land thus ceded, and to become a citizen of the United States. He shall hold a life estate, with a right of dower to his widow and shall leave the land in fee simple to his children.

ART. 9. Both parties to enjoy a free navigation of rivers.

ART. 10. The Cherokee nation cedes to the United States certain small reservations, without the present limits of the nation.

ART. 11. The boundary lines to be marked.

It would seem as though the public affairs of the Cherokees had been so ordered by Providence, as to present the very strongest conceivable exhibition of the obligation of treaties. It has usually been thought, that if a single plain stipulation were made between two Nations, and duly ratified, this would bind the parties. I am now examining the fifteenth Treaty with the Cherokees, every one of which is perfectly consistent with every other; and they all unite in leading to the same conclusion. As if this were not sufficient, the personal character and political consistency of our most prominent statesmen not only lend their aid to confirm these national compacts, but are actually personated, as it were, and embodied in the Treaties. It may be doubted whether there is a similar instance in the annals of mankind.

Gen. Washington, soon after the organization of our National Government, laid the basis of our Indian relations, in perfect consistency with the principles and practice of the early settlers and colonial rulers. Mr. Jefferson was a member of his cabinet, and doubtless intimately conversant with these fundamental measures. The first five Presidents of the United States made treaties with the Cherokees, all resting on the same acknowledged principles. Mr. Jefferson, the third President, having pursued the policy of Gen. Washington on the subject, with more undeviating zeal than on any other subject whatever—being about to retire from the present year, wrote a letter to the Cherokees, giving them his last political advice. This letter is preserved by them in their archives. A negotiation is held with them, on their own soil, or, as the title has it, "within the Cherokee Nation," under the direction of the fifth President of the United States. The letter of Mr. Jefferson is produced and incorporated into a treaty. It is therefore adopted by the people of our land, and approved as among the national monuments, erected for the defence of our weak neighbors.—What adds to the singularity of the transaction is, that this letter, reaching backward and forward through five administrations, is adopted in the fifth, by a negotiator, who is now the seventh President of the United States; thus bringing all the weight of personal character and political consistency to support as plain stipulations as can be found in the English language, or any other. May it not be said, then, that the case of the Cherokees has been prepared by Providence, that we may show to ourselves and to the world, whether engagements can bind us; or whether the imagined present interest of a small portion of the American people will transform itself into a Sampson, and break national treaties by dozens, and by scores, "as a thread of tow is broken when it toucheth the fire."

If this case should unhappily be decided against the Cherokees, (which may Heaven avert) it will be necessary that foreign nations should be well aware, that the People of the United States are ready to take the ground of fulfilling their contracts for so long only, as they can be overruled by physical force; that we, as a nation are ready to avow that we can be restrained from injustice by fear alone; not the fear of God, which is a most ennobling and purifying principle; not the fear of sacrificing national character, in the estimation of good and wise men in every country, and through all future time; not the fear of present shame and public scorn; but simply, and only, the fear of bayonets and cannon.

But what does the letter of Mr. Jefferson, thus adopted and sanctioned, and made the mouthpiece of the nation; what does this letter, written after much deliberation and much experience, and on the eve of quitting public life, say to the Cherokees? It says, that the United States will always regard both branches of the Cherokee nation as their children. (A good father, I suppose, does not tell his children, nor break his promises that have been often repeated during the lapse of forty years.) It says, that the Cherokees of the Arkansas must not enter upon the lands claimed by other Indians, thus admitting that the wildest savages have a claim to lands. It says, that all the individuals of the Cherokee nation have a right to their country; and, therefore, if a part of the nation surrenders to the United States its right to lands East of the Mississippi, it must receive from the United States a right to lands West of that river. It says, that those Cherokees,

who wish to remove, may emigrate with the good wishes and assistance of the United States, and those who may remain may be assured, (yes assured is the word of Mr. Jefferson, adopted by Gen. Jackson) "may be assured of our patronage, our aid and good neighborhood." It would be difficult to make any comments upon this passage, which would add to the impression which it cannot fail to make upon every fair and honorable mind.

The preamble says, that the Cherokees relied upon the promises of the President of the United States, and took their measures accordingly. Why should they not rely upon his promises? No President of the United States had broken faith with the Indians. But if these very promises, and a thousand others should now be broken, there will be an end of reliance on our promises; and out of tenderness to my country, and that we might not be unnecessarily reminded of the injury thus laid up in store for future generations, I could heartily wish, that some of our public functionaries may ever hereafter make a promise to an Indian.

WILLIAM PENN.

MANIFESTO OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas the first Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c."

"Thanks to the decrees of Divine Providence I the Treaty of Perpetual Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has just been concluded and signed at Adrianople, the 13th of September, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Empires."

"The whole world is sufficiently aware of the irresistible necessity which alone forced us to have recourse to arms. Upon that legitimate war, undertaken for the defence of our empire, our faithful subjects, unceasingly animated with an ardent devotion for the throne and the country, hastened to offer us the tribute of their property, and to second us with all their efforts; and God has blessed our cause."

"Our intrepid warriors have given in Europe and in Asia, by land and by sea, new proofs of their heroic valor. They have triumphed at once over the obstacles raised by nature, and by the desperate resistance of the enemy. Rushing from victory to victory, they have passed over the chain of the Sazanlock Mountains; they have traversed the summit of the Balkan, and did not stop till they were at the very gates of Constantinople. Formidable only to the armed enemy—to the peaceable inhabitants they were full of clemency, humanity and mildness."

"In those days of combats and glory, constantly strangers to all desire of conquest, and to every wish of aggrandisement, we have never ceased to request the Porte to aid in the re-establishment of good harmony between the two empires."

"At each victory the chiefs of our armies hastened, by our order, to offer him peace and amity; but nevertheless our efforts were always useless. It was only when he saw our flags waving on his own object was to overturn his throne, but to obtain the accomplishment of treaties. Convinced, then, of the purity of our intentions, he held forth his hand to receive the peace which had been so often proffered to him."

"This peace promises to Russia the most prosperous and happy results—the blood of her warriors is compensated for by numerous advantages. The passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is from henceforward free and open to the commerce of all the nations of the world. The safety of our frontiers, especially on the Asiatic side, is forever guaranteed by the incorporation with the Empire of the fortresses of Anapa, Poti, and Akhalkalaki—of Aizkoy and Akhalkalaki. Our former treaties with the Porte are confirmed by it, and re-established in all their vigor, and just indemnities are insured for the expenses of the war, and the individual losses sustained by our subjects. The scourge of the plague, which has so often menaced the southern provinces of Russia, will in future be confined within a double barrier, by means of the establishment (as agreed upon by both parties) of a line of quarantine upon the banks of the Danube. Our solicitude has also been extended to the fate of the people who are our co-religionists, and subjected to Ottoman domination. The ancient privileges of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, have been sanctioned, and their welfare has been consolidated by new advantages. The rights accorded to the Servians by the Treaty of Bucharest, and confirmed by the Convention of Alkermann, were previously suspended in their operation; but these stipulations will in future be faithfully observed. The political existence of Greece, determined by Russia, in concert with the Allied Courts of France and England, has been formally recognized by the Ottoman Porte."

"Such are the fundamental bases of a peace which has happily terminated a bloody and obstinate war."

"In making known to our well-beloved subjects this happy event, a new gift of the blessings of Heaven showered upon Russia, we address with them our fervent thanks to the Almighty, who has designed to raise, by his divine decrees, our beloved country to such a high degree of glory. May the fruits of this peace develop themselves, and be multiplied more and more for the advantage of our faithful subjects, whose welfare will ever be the first object of our constant solicitude!"

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 1st of October, in the year of Grace, 1829, and the fourth of our reign."

HUMAN MUSCLES.
Man has above five hundred muscles, for the purpose of performing the various movements which he has occasion to make; but this number, great as it is, is exceeded by what some animals possess; for the caterpillar of the coccus has, as the celebrated naturalist Lyonnet states, above four thousand in the different parts of its minute body.

NORWICH SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, 1829.

NORWICH
NO. 11.

Next, on the Yantic, we come to the Woolen Manufactory belonging to Mr. Joseph H. Strong. The building is 54 feet by 36, and 4 stories high. There are 4 Arkwright's jennies, and employment is given to 30, men, women, and children: who turn out from 1200 to 1500 yards per week. A grist-mill and oil-mill, the property of the same gentleman, are contiguous.

The Williams Cotton Manufactory is incorporated; having 1600 spindles in operation, 70 workmen engaged, and turning out 6000 yards of cotton per week. Connected with this is a bleaching establishment, in which 3 or 4 hands are employed.

There is a Marble-Paper Manufactory in this vicinity, conducted by Mr. E. Porter, successor to the Messrs. Sterrys; to whom much credit is due for their persevering industry in discovering the art of marbling paper to appear like that which is made in Holland.

Mr. Sutton's Lead Aqueduct Manufactory uses from 10 to 12 tons of lead per annum.

We now come to the establishment of the Thames Manufacturing Company; on which, besides giving detail, we shall bestow more particular comment. This establishment, if we may so speak, forms a community within itself; and is not only highly respectable as regards its buildings, machinery, and general features,—but because it exhibits a dignity of moral character, which affords the strongest evidence of the falsity of those ancient prejudices against manufactories, which the enemies of the American system still strive to inculcate. We speak thus particularly, because the character of the inhabitants of this village has fallen more immediately under our notice; not with invidious feelings towards other villages. Nor do we introduce these remarks for the purpose of doing away a prejudice, for that has been long since eradicated by English writers on Political Economy, of distinguished character for accuracy of calculation and labour in research. Colquhoun states, that, in the agricultural districts of England, many of the women and children are kept in a state of idleness; and that, idleness being the parent of poverty, has also, as the natural concomitant, a fruitful progeny of guilt. We cannot forbear quoting, in this place, two facts from this author's book. "In Kent and Surrey, where the population is, in the aggregate, 576,687, there are 77,770 paupers; while in Lancashire, where the population is 672,731, the paupers are only 46,200."

"In three manufacturing counties, there is only one offender for every 2500 persons; whereas, in the agricultural, there is one for every 1600;" whereby it appears that the latter districts have about fifty per cent. more criminals than the manufacturing, in proportion to their population.

The principal building of the Thames Company is of brick, 4 stories high, (exclusive of the basement and attic, and 120 feet by 47.—This building is filled with machinery of the looms, and manufactures, per annum, about 300,000 yards of cloth. A brick edifice for an iron foundry, for machine castings of all descriptions, is connected with this concern; as well as a nail manufactory, where are made 750,000 lbs. of nails per year; and also a rolling and slitting mill, making 500 tons of iron into nail-plates, hoops, and rods; in which various departments, about 220 work-people find active and constant employment. These receive, as a reward for their industry, a comfortable support for themselves and families—comprising, to all, 400 souls. The elements for their accommodation are 60 in number.—There are in the village, 2 excellent schools, connected with this concern; one for infants, on the modern plan—the other, for children of an older class; at which ample opportunity is afforded for early education. There are 2 meeting-houses in the village; one for Presbyterians—the other for Methodists; and, though their forms and ceremonies differ, the great and fundamental truths of the gospel being the same, perfect harmony exists between them, and a very general attention is given to the services at both houses.

We cannot leave the community at this village, without one word of commendation bestowed on their superintendents. They are especially to be praised for the deep solicitude which they evince in behalf of the rising generation under their charge, both in the establishment of religious worship and schools, and for their general interest in every department of civilization. Nor can we doubt of their receiving most ample reward in the benedictions of a generation which shall come after them, "calling them blessed" for the purity of their intentions, and for their zeal in placing, as it were, a corner-stone of religion, as the substratum of social order.

BISHOP BROWNELL'S TOUR.

We learn with much gratification, from an article in the Episcopal Watchman, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell commenced his missionary tour to the west, under the most favorable auspices. Before leaving Philadelphia, he had received eleven hundred and fifty dollars, besides many Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Tracts, to enable him to prosecute the object of his mission. The Bishop's devotion to a cause, of which he has shown himself to be a most zealous friend, must be looked upon with respect and admiration by every philanthropist. The good that he will confer will doubtless be very extensive, and the information that he will obtain, highly useful. He has left the bosom of his family, to go forth upon a long journey; and however attractive the pleasure of travelling in that interesting part of our country may be to a man of Bishop Brownell's intelligence,—still, for one who possesses so many domestic allurements, the pleasures of home must have been far more so. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Richmond.

Something of a poet.—This is a compliment with which we have been honoured by Mr. Starr, of the Middletown Sentinel. However guilty we may have been in gazing at the moon, we think there is but precious little danger of our being star-struck. The light emitted is exceeding small, though doubtless the object at Middletown is something of a Starr.

For the Norwich Spectator.

STANZAS.

Dear Memory, with her angel voice,
Bids by-gone visions round me play;
As back to days of early youth
My buoyant spirit wings its way;
The loveliest of Memory's flowers,
Are scenes where passed life's early hours,
And which like shadowy dreams arise,
In pristine hues before my eyes.

The joyous scenes of childhood float
Like fairy formings through my brain,
And half persuade me that I am
The young and careless boy again;
But as I leave the unbidden sigh,
A tear bedews sweet Fancy's eye,
And thought-worn furrows on my brow
Tell me those days are over now.

And then the path that lies before,—
The unknown life I yet must lead,
Absorbs my thoughts, and bids me strive
My future fame or fate to read;
And though inspiring scenes are there,
In glorious hues upon the air,
There's none so pure, so full of joy,
As those I knew when but a boy.

FERAMORZ.

NOVEMBER SUNSET.

Did our readers observe the glorious sunset on Monday evening of last week? If so, we would recall its splendor to your memories, by presenting it to your view reflected in the mirror of our imagination; even as a painter of little skill can bring to mind the features of a noble landscape, by a dim and shadowy outline. If you did not see it, the task of description were a vain one; for though the richest imaginings that ever irradiated the heart of a Guido or a Raphael, should glow visibly from the canvas; though all the burning thoughts that fell, like rays, upon the world, from the sun of genius that centred in the soul of a Milton or a Homer, should burst forth in the deep light of poetry;—still, would that scene remain unsurpassed and unequalled. Never did we behold any thing so perfectly beautiful.

The whole day had been dreary, from the frequent gusts of wind and the falling of constant showers. The heavens were overcast with a vast canopy of gloom, which thickened and wore a darker hue where it lay round upon the horizon, and wrapped the earth in folds that seemed as if they were never to be drawn aside. The waters moaned, and dashed fretfully against the rocks that skirt the shore of the harbour, as if they possessed a consciousness that the storm was a precursor of that winter which would soon restrain their sunny sports, and put bounds to their free and joyous rambles to their ocean home. The trees bent down beneath the heavy pinions of the gale that went mournfully by, and added their sibilant notes to the general dirge. A brooding, as of sorrow, was over all material things; and the mental power seemed to sink and grow feeble beneath the continual cloud. Men say that seasons of gloom are the fittest for reflection; but the mind has a wonderful sympathy with outward objects, and is, when gloom prevails, too restless to arrange its faculties for sober thought. It is at such an hour, that the soul most sensibly feels its earthly captivity, and, chafing against the bars of material things, would fain break away that shut out the glory of heaven. When the tempest is abroad in his might—when the Rider of the Storm is forth upon the sky—contemplation is pleasing, though terrible, and we are content. But when a monotonous and unbroken dreariness is above and around us, we are disquieted, and feel a weight upon the spirit.

It was a day of such influences as these, that was terminated by the sunset of which we speak. The rain had passed away, and we sat gazing upon the thick vapors that still hung gloomily upon the horizon, when, as if suddenly released, the wind, with a loud burst, rushed from the west. The deep, dark clouds were tossed to and fro, and struggled fearfully, like a mighty sea; then the ponderous masses slowly parted, and a flood of unfathomable glory rolled forth on the clear blue firmament. It seemed as if a seal had been taken away from the bright rivers of heaven, and that they were pouring down the western horizon in torrents, whose waters flashed and glowed with countless diamonds.

Shortly, the vapors settled into stillness.—One immense cloud formed an arch above the sun, with its bases resting upon the mountains and rocks that were lifted against the sky.—This cloud was tinged with a radiance of purple, and orange, and violet; and the various hues changed and passed along its surface, as the fount of day sank slowly down. Another long, levelled vapor, that lay within the arch, was more glorious still, and seemed like the commingling of ten thousand angel pinions that gleamed and flashed in the rich glow of the sunlight, and scattered forth upon the air, rays of the sapphire, more gorgeous than the wealth of diadems. The portion of the heavens beyond, was one clear, unbroken sheet of pearl, slightly tinged with the purest blue; and as it reflected the distant beams of the sinking day-star, it displayed in beautiful distinctness the delicate tints and beautiful tracery of the sea-shell.

But soon, we could perceive the fading of the sunset rays, and the stupendous arch of vapour assume a different color. It appeared like the vast roof of an immense cavern, hanging in craggy masses of crystal, within whose crevices gleamed myriad lights, that threw around the mingled hues of the ruby and the amethyst. The drops began once more to fall thick and fast, like gems, from the dense clouds in the zenith, and a perfect rainbow spanned the eastern sky. As we gazed upward upon the beautiful vision, every thought that we had ever associated with its glories, came upon our memory, like the gentle dews of summer. "Indeed!" we exclaimed—"indeed, thou art the hope and the promise! Glorious emblem! the dove went forth and brought back the olive-branch, and peace was in the ark; but when the Almighty's hand cast thee above the storm, the full assurance of life and joy pervaded the heart of man!" And there, enthroned in the wide firmament, didst thou remain, till a holier dove descended upon the waters. Till then, thou wast the emblem of hope! But since, thou hast been the promise; and thus thou wilt ever be, fadeless and eternal! Long, long ago, God swore by thee to his creatures; and the earth hath bloomed in undecaying beauty. The Redeemer gave thee for a promise to his

redeemed; and the soul which resteth beneath the wing of the Holy Spirit, and looketh upward to thee, will live and not die. For lo! how glorious the prospect beyond! Our life is shadowed over with cloud and storm; but the brightness of a happier home is in our view; and ten thousand forms of seraph holiness waiting to waft us to mansions of unending light!

At last every ray faded; the twilight fell slowly over land and wave; and the beautiful stars came forth one by one in the firmament, like thoughts upon the soul. Then we felt, that the remembrance of this scene would arise hereafter, like a presence to lighten our darkest hours, a softened gleam through the shadows of sorrow, a green spot on the desert of our existence—
"An island 'mid the sea of years."

A WORD ON THE TREATY.

That the Turkish Crescent is on the wane; if not totally eclipsed by the Imperial Russian Eagle, the late treaty at Adrianople most fully shows; and we have not a doubt, but for the interposition of the Lion of Britain, and Fleur de Lis of France, the ambitious views of Catharine the Second would now have been realized, by an addition to the Russian domains, of the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire. Is it probable that Nicholas, with his conquering army at the gates of Constantinople, would have rested there, but for the veto of England and France? That policy which one hundred and sixty years ago governed at Utrecht, and stipulated, that in no case should the two crowns of France and Spain be placed on the same head, we think is most clearly seen in the anxiety exhibited by the Prussian monarch, in sending a special order to his Legation at the court of Mahmoud, to facilitate the negotiation for peace, and to obtain favorable terms for the falling empire. Austria, also, has been a sort of bottle holder for Turkey; and may feel a little jealous that, although Napoleon did not leave his mantle with Nicholas, he might have bequeathed to him a pair of his war pantaloons. That the Grand Sultan will be invited to become a member of the Holy Alliance, is now quite probable; and there can be no doubt that he would act much more of the Christian than that degenerate plant of the house of Braganza—that Turk of Turks, in the Christian's garb—called Don Miguel, of Portugal; whose iron mace now falls upon his subjects with about the same spirit which is shown to the deluded pilgrims who are ground to the dust in Pagan India; at Juggernaut.

For the Norwich Spectator.

"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

I'm boarding in the family
Of Mr. Wintergreen,
Where are a lot of girls and boys,
The eldest just sixteen;
The father's "strict," and don't allow
His girls to visit much,
And as for staying home at night,
There are not many such.

And so when chilly evening comes,
And window blinds are closed,
I draw my chair before the fire,
And get my mind composed,
To read the last new Poem, or
The latest Magazine,
When one by one the children all
Come gaily dancing in.

The oldest plague the youngest, and
The youngest roar amain;
One stumbles o'er a stool or chair,
Then shrieks away his pain:
One "wants to read his book aloud,"
Another says "he shant,"
The father cries, "be still my boy,"
The answer is "I cant."

While two are fighting lustily,
About the rocking chair,
Another yells and kicks the fourth,
Because he pulled his hair;
The mother tries to raise her voice
Above the horrid din,
'Tis useless—for the youngsters mind
Her scolding not a pin.

I fix my eyes upon my book,
The letters all are there,
But all my efforts thus to read,
Are idle as the air:
So in despair I give it up,
And put my book away,
To join the fun that's going on,
And help the children play!

Thus are my evenings most spent
In teaching youngsters tricks,
And if I ever get their thanks,
'Tis in a shower of kicks.
Our Club don't meet but once a week,
I wish it did six times,
For then I'd never stay "at home,"
Nor manufacture rhymes.

Obed.

EMERSON'S NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK AND INTRODUCTION.

The author of these books is the principal of the Adams Grammar School, Boston, possesses a most competent knowledge of English orthography, and is eminently qualified, from long experience, to publish such works.

They have been much approved of, and have gone into general use in the Boston schools. They are said to be altogether superior to the spelling-books employed in other States, and teachers would find great benefit in introducing them to their pupils.

The books are for sale at the Bookstore in this city.

Charcoal.—We are far from a desire to burthen our community with too much regulation; or to increase the number of city officers; but the impositions, in the measure and quality of the coal brought to our market by some of the vendors from the country, seem to indicate the necessity of an appointment of some person, whose duty it shall be, to inspect the coal brought to the city for sale, and also, whenever he may be called, to measure the same, or rather to measure the baskets used by the sellers. We are induced to give this hint, in consequence of a recent imposition in the measure of a load of coal; where the seller brought his *scanted* basket with him, which was re-measured, and the difference allowed to the buyer, was no less than *twenty bushels*.

Persons buying coal for family use, require hard coal, or such as is made from Birch and Maple. Very few people can tell the difference between this quality, and the coal made from the Chestnut, which is the kind used by the smiths.

This morning's mail brings no foreign news worthy of particular mention. More details respecting the affairs of Turkey may be expected soon.

The following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Young, comes from a highly respectable source. We are induced to publish it, not only because it is a just tribute to our partner, but also because it displays the sentiments of an unprejudiced mind. This evil reports, which have been industriously circulated, concerning the causes of Mr. Young's relinquishment of his former paper, are false, totally and unreservedly false. The Editor of the Spectator, though at a prior time he had meditated upon the expediency of establishing a periodical in Norwich, never thought of forming a connexion with Mr. Young, till five minutes before the agreement was made. He is moreover ignorant of the cause which the Canal of Intelligence supported; and entirely unacquainted with the advocates of either party.

It is hoped that just men will not impute blame, where necessity and a sense of duty prevailed; and that in the exercise of their reasonable judgments, they will exonerate Mr. Young as freely and nobly as does the writer of this extract.

To the late Editor of the Canal of Intelligence.

Sir, Having been much gratified by the candid and good feeling which you exhibit in the course your paper has assumed, I cannot withhold the expression of my approbation, and take the Spectator.

I am neither a mason nor anti-mason. While I disapprove of much which appertains to the former, I think a spirit of persecution is now pursuing them in many parts of the country, which is unwarrantable either on principles of justice or charity. Without calling in question the motives which have influenced the Canal, it may reasonably be doubted, whether many others are influenced by considerations equally pure and impartial. The views of personal vengeance, political ambition, disappointed hopes, and false zeal may stimulate them to unallowable measures of malignity towards that denomination. And it may justly be doubted, whether or not, by the awakening of bad passions and the encouragement given to them by success, as much injury may be done to the peace of community as would result from masonry, even supposing it liable to one half of the evils which have been so freely ascribed to its theory. There are few subjects which may not be made odious by persecuting and diligent opposition. But a reaction in a country like ours, where institutions are free, is the unvarying result of vindictive power, when long applied. The sympathy of man, and the balancing powers of human interest, rouse it into being.

While your resolution in a cause you deemed honorable, at the hazard of your interest as a journalist, commends you to my esteem, the ingenuitiness of your feelings, and admission on leaving the field, will entitle you to respect.

NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC, BY FRIEDRICH EMERSON.

We have been much pleased in looking over the little book before us. It is a part first, containing elementary lessons, of a system of Arithmetic by the "principal of the department of writing and arithmetic, Boylston school, Boston."

There is no science which can be more easily levelled to the capacity of children than arithmetic, and perhaps none kept so much above them. The best simplification that we recollect ever to have seen, was that of Colburn, and this was hardly suited to very tender minds. Till the new system of infant-school instruction, young children were not taught to receive knowledge through the natural inlet of the senses, but their understandings were set to work abstractly, as if they could neither hear or see; in the manner that you would teach a deaf or a blind person. And until age expanded and ripened their faculties, they had about as good an idea of what they had before learned, as a deaf man has of sound, or a blind man of colour. It is a sentiment, we believe, of Dugald Stewart, that many facts of whose meaning we are ignorant, should be stored in the mind in childhood, so that we might, when the understanding was ripe, apply them to their various uses, without trouble and time spent in acquiring them, in after life; very much, we suppose, as if one were to learn a set of verses in an unknown tongue, and, after some lapse of time, study the language, and be able to understand the verses which he had learned. But how much less time and trouble would it have cost that man, if he had never learned the verses till he had comprehended their meaning. And does not every day's experience teach that a grown person can learn as much in five minutes, as a young child can in as many hours? How vast then is the waste of time, in childhood; of time, which might be employed for much good! If learning were simplified to suit their capacities, the minds of children might be led on step by step, and facts very easily acquired as they were needed. Without pretending then, to question the high authority of Dugald Stewart, we may believe, that the mind of a child need not be made a store-house, for useless lumber, when it might be filled with active machinery.

From such considerations, then, we are induced to regard every simplification of science, as we do every improvement in the arts, with high favor; and upon such a work as "Mr. Emerson's first part, we are particularly disposed to bestow our highest commendation. We recollect vividly our disgust, when a child, of going to our slate and pencil, merely because we did not understand what we were about. In Mr. Emerson's book, the first rules are explained in so simple a method, that a child, who can read, may comprehend it. For instance, if you tell a child, according to the old method, that two and two make four, what reason has he for believing you? But place four apples, or their representation by a cut, two by two, before him, and he is instantly convinced of the fact. So on, in this conspicuous manner, does Mr. Emerson illustrate the four rules—and for objects to enumerate, he has numbers of little pictures pleasing to children. We would advise teachers to look into this work; and parents especially, to place it in the hands of their young children, instead of the common foolish primers; as it will not only amuse, and instruct them, but prepare their minds for the reception of more enlarged knowledge.

For the Norwich Spectator.

OBITUARY.
"Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede, pauperum tabernas.
Regumque turres."—HORACE.

DIED, in this town, on Saturday evening last, Miss Lydia Huntington, aged 21 years; daughter of Mr. Joseph Huntington.

Amiable in disposition, lovely in person, accomplished in manners, this young lady had endeared herself, most strongly, to a numerous circle of relatives and friends, over whom her death has cast a gloom which will not soon be dispelled.

It cannot but cause the most thoughtful many serious reflections, the most gay and light-hearted many a bitter pang, thus to see one, blooming in beauty and loveliness, the morn of whose life seemed but just to have dawned, and that, with more than wonted splendor; whose future anticipations appeared bright and joyous—suddenly sink down to slumber, in the darkness and stillness of the tomb.

Most soothing, however, to the agonized hearts of the mourners, is the reflection, that the deceased relied not for her happiness on this transitory world. She enjoyed the balm of that consolation, known only to those who feel that they have a home beyond the grave.

"Twas this assurance, which shed over the dark valley of the shadow of death, the most glorious of all light, the light of a blessed immortality. And though all that is mortal of her remains has passed within the gloomy portals of the tomb, there to repose till the trump of the archangel shall sound; her pure spirit, there is reason to believe, has ascended to Him who gave it,—to spend with Him, and the blessed above, a glorious and blissful eternity.

Thou sleepest, but we do not forget thee.

We publish the following, though perhaps some poetical license is taken in the description of last Thursday morning:

THANKSGIVING MORN.
'Tis an unclouded morn. The deep blue sky bends sweetly o'er the waters. Every tree, Around the mountain-altars of the earth, Like some pale votary, with wasted form, Stands mournfully, and seems to pour the voice

Of prayer and praise to the Almighty Giver. The blossoms of the year have flown; and leaves, Once greenly beautiful as the fresh hopes

Of youth, are scatter'd in profusion. See! How the giant mists rise from the low valleys; Now, they take the tints of morning and ascend Upward among the hills; and now, they spread Their bright and glorious pinions on the air, And slowly roll off to the breathing heavens. Man bows before his God to-day. Speed on, Speed on, ye vapors! freely on your wings Bear the sweet dews of love, and swiftly waft The grateful incense of ten thousand hearts Before the Eternal's throne! No sound awakes

The unbroken quiet of this holy hour. A Sabbath rest, as when the blessed dove Of God moved o'er the earth and waters, broods O'er living things; while, like an angel's visions, Golden and pure, thoughts rush upon the soul.

Soon the voice of man, in glad thanksgiving, Will resound within the temples. Meanwhile, I will kneel down, and bless the Lord my Father, That his hand has showered rich blessings on me;

And that grief's gloomy shadows seldom pass, To dim the sunlight of my early joy!

The Hon. Bushrod Washington, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Philadelphia on the 26th of November. As a man of dignified morals and exalted character, he will be deeply lamented; as an able and competent judge, the nation will experience a great calamity in his death. A New York paper observes, concerning him, "Making the constitution his guide, his endeavors have always been directed to a correct, enlightened, and just construction of that instrument; and it will be fortunate for the Union, if his place upon the bench shall be filled by a successor, in whose integrity and intelligence the country will be able to rely, with the same confidence as in him."

A new Phenomenon.—Nature seems to be constantly bringing to light new wonders, to astonish mankind. When the bread-fruit tree was first discovered, who could be found so credulous as to believe in the reality of its existence? and who is there even in the present day, who believes that there ever was such a species as the *roust-bef* tree, described by that renowned historian, Baron Munchausen? We have heard of the tree at Niumington, "so large that a coach and horses could easily be driven through its hollow trunk;" and of the wide-spreading oak at Nismes, said to cover an acre of ground; and likewise of the Indian Uvas, which has supplied modern writers with a new stock of similes, and which is said to be "so baneful in its effects, that instant death would attend the temerity of that traveller who should approach within five miles of it, and whose vicinage is covered with the dead bodies of the animals, reptiles, birds, and insects, which have ventured within the sphere of its contagious influence." But what are all these trees, when compared to an oyster-tree? Yes—verily, reader, an oyster-tree! "It is a literal truth; and" says a New York paper, from which, together with a work entitled "A voyage to South America, in 1820," we have taken the substance of these remarks, "they who doubt it, need only make a trip to the island of Jaque, situated in the mouth of the Atamaha river, in Georgia, to be convinced of the fact. The civil or sour orange-tree, it seems, abounds, on the margin of that island; and the lower branches being submerged in the waters of the river at times when it is high, thousands of oysters attach themselves to them, and thus when the tide falls, present the curious phenomenon of that testaceous fish growing on them, as part of the fruit of the orange-tree. What adds to the singularity of the appearance, is the fact that the upright branches of the tree are frequently found abounding in their natural fruit, while the lower ones present strange looking clusters of their marine adoption." This singular appearance is also presented by the oysters which line the banks of a branch of the

main river of Sombos, in Peru, and, as we are credibly informed, the same phenomenon occurs in the island of Martinique, where, not only oysters, but a variety of smaller shell-fish adhere to the branches of trees, in the manner above described.

Rev. Mr. Sherwood's Circular.—We publish this day on our last page the Circular of the Rev. Reuben Sherwood, Rector of Hartford Academy; to which we would direct the attention of our readers. Mr. Sherwood, formerly principal of Norwich Academy, possessed many qualifications admirably suited to his profession; and his old pupils speak with much gratitude of the kindness exercised towards them by that gentleman's family. The school is to be kept in a spacious brick edifice, which has just been erected for the purpose; containing school rooms, halls for commons, and various apartments for the accommodation of boarders. Its situation is highly eligible.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The general principles of the treaty between the Russians and Turks, called the treaty of Adrianople, are summarily stated in the Manifesto of the Emperor, issued upon the announcement of the peace at St. Petersburg. They are the freedom of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus—the safety of the Russian frontiers, especially on the side of Asia—the confirmation of former treaties,—indemnities for the expenses of the war, and individual losses by Russian subjects—a line of quarantine on the banks of the Danube, to prevent the introduction of the plague—the sanction of the ancient privileges of Wallachia, and Moldavia, and new advantages gained—the rights and privileges secured to the Servians by former treaties hereafter to be faithfully observed—and the independence of Greece recognized.

The North Association of Litchfield county, which met at Norfolk the 3d ultimo, to decide upon the expediency of dismissing the Rev. Ralph Emerson, to take charge of the professorship of Ecclesiastical History at Andover, concluded that it was inexpedient that he should go. He was therefore not dismissed.

The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of a woman, named *Fanny Davis*, charged with the murder of her own infant child. No description of her person is given.

We learn from a source on which we place implicit reliance, that His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, and the Hon. Ward Chipman, were to appear before the King of the Netherlands, in the beginning of January next, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary. It will be recollected that the decision of this long contested question between Great Britain and the United States, was referred to the decision of this Prince by the two powers.

Montreal paper.

A cotton manufactory, it is said, is about to be established in Spain, by M. Henri Dolfus, manufacturer of Mulhausen. He had obtained permission to introduce into that kingdom 30,000 pieces of cotton goods, such as 35 Spanish ell, on paying a dollar and a half a piece, and will establish a manufactory of cotton, and printed goods, &c. at San Fernando, the king's country house, two miles distant from Madrid. He is allowed to import, duty free, his machinery, &c. and the raw material is to pay but ten per cent.

It is, most assuredly, an ordinary source of pleasure, that we are enabled to inform our friends who have removed to the country, that the *stagnation of the city is very much abated*. We confidently anticipate, from present appearances, that in ten days or two weeks, they may return with entire safety.

Natches paper, Oct. 22.

The crops.—We learn from a gentleman, who has recently arrived from a journey through the interior of the Southern section of our state, that our early anticipations of the crops are not likely to be realized. The information he received, and which was corroborated by his own observations, was, that the Cotton crops would be light.

Mobile paper, Oct. 23.

New Orleans.—Liverpool dates of the 16th Sept. were received at New Orleans on the 30th October; by the ship Sarah Sheaf. The number of ships already arrived at New Orleans, and the numerous steamboats employed, gave that port the appearance of the bustle and stir of business again. The city was entirely restored to health.

Winter.—We do not recollect a more severe spell of weather the last winter, than we have had the last three days. On Thursday morning the snow lay about four inches deep upon hard frozen ground. The jingling of sleigh bells was frequently heard in our streets.—Yesterday morning the thermometer, in the open air, was down to eighteen; about ten o'clock it began to snow, which, at twelve, turned to rain, and froze as it fell.

Cincinnati Daily Advertiser, Nov. 14.

The season.—Since our last paper, we have not heard of the occurrence of any more instances of fever; we are only aware of a single case of sickness at the present moment, and we have at least the pleasure to acknowledge the honor of a visit from Jack Frost. We have been enlivened recently by the arrival of several vessels from the North, the merchants are making active preparations for the resumption of mercantile operations, and our streets begin again to present the stir and bustle of business.—Mobile paper, Nov. 2.

On the 25th of Sept. last, an apple tree in Pennsylvania was in full blossom; and the owner of the tree had an ear of Indian Corn with 1160 grains.

A new article to plunder.—A pair of Physicians' Saddle bags, belonging to Dr. Dickinson, of this town, containing medicines and Surgeon's instruments, were taken from his horse on Saturday evening last, about eight o'clock, as the horse was tied at a door in one of our most public streets, near the Exchange. The bags were buckled to the saddle. One strap was unbuckled and the other cut off, apparently with a sharp knife. The horse had not been left standing more than ten or fifteen minutes.—Bangor (Maine) Register.

Great Age.—A black man died in London county, in Virginia, a short time since, at the advanced age of 130 years! He was born in Virginia.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We are credibly informed, says the National Gazette, that the tolls received on this canal, already amount to about one hundred dollars a day.—On Monday of last week, no less than twenty sloops and schooners passed the western locks.

The brig Clio, Lieutenant Pinkham, fitted out by Admiral Coffin, has returned to Boston, after a cruise of two months. On entering the harbour, the young descendants of Tristan Coffin, 22 in number, manned the yards in fine style.

About 2,000 tons of stone were broken at the House of Correction in Boston, last winter, for the purpose of Macadamising the streets in that city. Thus these culprits being put to labor to mend their own ways, contribute to mend the ways of the city.

A letter from Arkansas, in speaking of some disturbance between the Osage and Pawnee Indians, states that an Osage Indian can run on foot 100 miles in 24 hours.

The Board of Health of Mobile reported on the 26th Oct. that there had not been a single case of Yellow Fever for the week previous.

Lately there has been an ice-house in Camden, S. C. destroyed by fire. A fire-engine house in Boston, lately met with the same fate.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 25.

Raising of the Statue.—This day at half past 1 o'clock, the Colossal Statue of Washington was elevated to its appropriate position on the summit of the Monument. The skill and care of those to whom the previous arrangements had been confided, were such, as to ensure success to the undertaking—so far as success may depend on human exertions. At the appointed time, therefore, the bust of the Hero rose, at the bidding of those in authority, and ascended without let or hindrance, to its destined place. There may it remain for ages! "Not," as has been beautifully expressed—"in the vain hope of increasing so great a reputation; but in order that an example of Patriotism and Private Worth may be continually held up to view."

The weather was favorable, and the interesting spectacle of the ascending Statue was witnessed by a very large concourse of citizens, civil and military.

MONROE, (Penn.) Nov. 4.

Extraordinary Adventure, or Putnam matched.—On Friday evening last, as several young men of this neighborhood, amongst whom were the Messrs. Snyder and Fogleman, were returning from a grubbing frolic, their attention was attracted by the barking of a small dog in the woods, a short distance from the road. They immediately went to where the dog was barking, and found that he had something in his teeth. And being curious to know what the dog was barking at, one of them, a young Snyder, without much hesitation, attempted to climb up; when, coming within a few feet of the object, he was induced to retreat by the growl that proceeded from the animal. It being dark they could not distinguish the size or nature of the beast, but supposed from his growl that it was too formidable for him to grapple with, in close contact. They then kindled a fire, by the light of which they discovered that it was a large bear. Having no fire-arms to dislodge the gentleman, they determined that one of them should ascend the tree, accordingly, Mr. Snyder again went up, and coming to the close quarters with Bruin, he forced him to come down and make off; but being closely pursued by the rest of the boys, he again ascended a tree.

Recourse was now had to stratagem. A rope was procured; on which a noose was made, and the same young man ascended the tree—when, on coming in the neighborhood of Bruin, he was not disposed to be trifled with, he made battle; by striking at Snyder with his paws, gnashing his teeth, and growling most horribly. Snyder, however, watched for a favorable opportunity, and very dextrously threw the noose around his neck; and cried to his comrades to "pull." They did so, and down came the bear and his antagonist together, topsy turvy. At first he was disposed to be somewhat turbulent, but by proper chastisement, he was sufficiently civilized to be led in triumph to the house of Messrs. Snyder, where he remains in snug winter quarters.

Card-making Machine.—The invention of Mr. Amos Whittemore, of West Cambridge, formed a new era in the mechanical ingenuity of the country, and the real importance of the machine can hardly be estimated. As a piece of mechanism, it has never been excelled; strips of smooth leather and rolls of wire are placed on one end of the apparatus, and the intricate process of cutting the leather to the exact size and pricking the holes is performed, while at the same moment the wire is cut, bent, and the teeth are inserted in their respective places; the card then comes out, perfectly formed, and completely finished for immediate use, occupying but a few moments in the operation.

We heard the old gentleman a few months before his death, while confined in his house by disease, relate the particulars of the origin and completion of his design, with an enthusiasm that would awaken youthful ambition to exert itself in something more than a limited sphere. He mentioned that three days as well as nights, were constantly devoted to the making and completion of his model, all of which was done in his own house, and the fear of losing sight of his plan, prevented every thing else from coming into his mind; the original he preserved and exhibited to his friends in his last days, as an evidence of industry, to stimulate the young to perseverance and exertion. For a number of years previous to his decease, he was feeble and much debilitated, and the great mental efforts and intense close application he made in bringing the machine to perfection, impaired his constitution, and produced a premature death. The proceeds of his ingenuity produced him something, but his health was far from being extensive, and little was left as the result of his arduous toil and intense mechanical research.

Berkshire American.

An Irish village Inn.—This form and plan in all parts of the country are pretty nearly the same, though the furniture varies; the hospitable door (inns, or proverbially hospitable) stands always open, but the guests are sheltered from the thorough air by screens, composed like the rest of the mansion, of mud; of partition walls which separate from the adjoining rooms, reach no higher than the spring of the roof; so that the warmth and air, not to mention the grunting of pigs, and other domestic sounds, are equally diffused through all parts of the tenement; from the rafters, well blackened and polished with smole, depend sundry fitches of bacon, dried salmon, &c. and above them, if you know the ways of the house, "may be you couldn't find (may be you could) a horn of malt, or a cag of poten, where the ganger couldn't smell it." If you are very ignorant, you must be told that poten is the far-famed liquor which the Irish, in the faith of the proverb, "stolen bread is sweetest," prefer, in spite of law, and—no—not lawyers, they drink it themselves, to its unsuccessful rival, parliament whiskey. Beneath the ample chimney, and on each side of the fire-place, run low stone benches, the fire of turf-briq is made on the ground, and the pot for boiling the "mate or potatoes," as the clause may be, suspended over it by an iron chain; so that sitting on the aforesaid stone benches, you may inhale, like the gods, the savour of your dinner, while your frost-bitten skins are soothed at the same time by the fire which dresses it.—Monthly Magazine.

Edinburgh Jour. of Science.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. David Austin, Mr. Daniel Huntington to Miss Mary Ann Lathrop, daughter of Mr. Simon Lathrop.

At Franklin, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Nutt, Mr. John W. Livingston, of New York, to Miss Adeline Tracy, daughter of Eleazer Tracy, Esq. of the former place.

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In New Orleans, during the late mortality at that place, Mr. Henry Benjamin, aged 24 years.

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27—Schooner Coral, French, Bucksport.
28—Brig Betsey, Warren, Walthamborough.
Dec. 1—Sloop Exchange, Geer, New York; schooner Venus, Wilcox, Philadelphia; sloop Jupiter, Tyler, New York.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

Modification of the Treaty of Adrianople.—The French government has received advices from St. Petersburg, which announce that His Imperial Majesty has consented to admit of modifications to the treaty of the 14th of September, which will render it less onerous for the Turks, and less obnoxious to the other powers of Europe. The precise nature of the proposed modifications has not transpired; but it is stated on very good authority, that they will principally apply to the amount of the indemnity, as on the amount of this indemnity depends the length of the occupation of the principalities.

It is stated, the article interdicting the passage of the Bosphorus to the vessels of nations at war with either of the two contracting powers, is not to be found in the treaty of the 14th of September; yet the Moniteur, of the 6th of October, announces that such a clause was in the treaty. It is to be remarked, that when the Moniteur gives news as received by the Government, without quoting the authority of any other paper, such news, whether it appear in the official or non-official part, is always official.

The announcement of the existence of the above mentioned clause in the Treaty of Adrianople was then official, yet it does not appear to have been correct. I believe the truth to be, that the article in which this assertion was made, was drawn up in the Foreign Office here, on the authority, not of the Treaty, as first proposed by the Russians, but which Diebitsch himself modified afterwards, probably in consequence of representations made to him. At any rate, the clause does not exist in the Treaty, as it stands now, and in consequence one great source of contention has been done away with.

Walking fish.—A fish, called the hassar, in the West Indies, possesses the singular property of travelling over land, which it invariably does, when the pools its inhabits become dry. It is said that these fish will travel a whole night in search of their object, at the rate of three miles an hour, and they effect their search by the use of their elastic tail, with which they throw themselves forward on their arms, or front fins. The Indians say these fish carry a supply of water within them for their journey, for their bodies are always wet, and if wiped dry, they speedily become moist again. The hassar makes a regular nest in which it lays its eggs, and guards it very carefully until the spawn is hatched.

The Wills of Shakspeare, Milton, and Napoleon Bonaparte.—It is a singular circumstance that the last wills and testaments of the three greatest men of modern ages are tied up in one sheet of foolscap, and may be seen together at Doctor's Commons. In the will of the Bard of Avon is an interlineation in his own handwriting. "I give unto my wife my brown bed with the furniture." It is proved by William Byrd, July 25, 1616. The will of the Minstrel of Paradise is a nuncupative one taken by his daughter, the great poet being blind. The will of Napoleon is signed in a bold style of hand-writing; the codicil, on the contrary, written shortly before his death, exhibits the then weak state of his body.

English paper.

Power of Eloquence.—The accomplished speaker, Chestfield, was present when Whiteford presented the votary of sin under the figure of a blind beggar, led by a little dog who had broken his string—the blind cripple with his staff between both hands, groping his way unconscious to the side of a precipice. As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He thought it on the ground, and bending forward took a careful step to recover it. But he had no vacancy, and fell at a moment, and as he fell headlong—Chestfield sprung from his seat, exclaiming, "By Heaven, he's gone!"

A cure for the Spavin.—Take one pound of angle worms; try them well in a pound of butter; and after it is cool add one gill of spirits of turpentine. Take one ounce Origanum Oil, (sold at the Druggists,) which mix in one gill of spirits turpentine. Every morning rub the Spavin with the angle worm mixture, heated in a shovel over the fire. Every evening rub the Spavin with the Origanum Oil mixture. By the time these are used, you will see the horse improve. During the operation, it will often appear to make him worse; but this must not be regarded as injurious. It does not remove the lump, but the disease is extirpated.

This recipe was communicated to the Editors of the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, by practical men, on whose integrity and judgment we can fully rely, and is here offered as a service due to a noble and useful animal.

Method of cleaning Gold Trunkets and of preserving Engraved Copper Plates.—Boil the trunkets in water of ammonia, which dissolves the metallic copper of the alloy to a certain depth, so that after the operation, the metal is in fact, gilded, nothing but pure gold being visible. In this process the waste of gold, which takes place by the application of neutral salt to disengage nitric acid, (in the usual method of cleaning trunkets,) is avoided. The chemists have neglected to observe that metallic copper is soluble in ammonia.—Dr. McCulloch has shown, that the solution takes place rapidly at a heat sufficient to boil the water of ammonia. He says, copper-plates are apt to be injured by lying by, a coat of oxide forms on the surface, which is rubbed off by the hand of the workman on the first inking when the plate is again used; and by the re-formation of the oxide, and being again removed the fine lines of the plate are soon injured, and ultimately obliterated. To prevent this, he recommends the application of common spirit varnish to the surface, when the plate is laid by; it is easily applied, and can be removed by spirit of wine.

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SHORT NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, that wish to avoid a call from the sheriff, must pay before the 10th of this month.
JOHN KINNEY.

Dec. 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment previous to the 7th January; as all accounts remaining unpaid after said date, will be lodged with an attorney, for collection.
A. S. ROBBINS.

Dec. 1.

Leather, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE LEATHER STORE,
400 sides hemlock and Philadelphia oak tanned Sole Leather
50 sides Upper Leather

Also, Calfskin, Linings, Bindings, Buckskin, Morocco, and Shoe Thread.

S. THOMAS, JR.

Dec. 1.

ON LEASE.

SEVERAL dwelling Houses in West Chelsea will be let. Possession given on the 1st of April next.
JAMES LANMAN.

Dec. 1.

THE inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, and non-residents, are requested to meet the subscriber at the house of Denison Watters, in Lebanon, on Monday, the 21st day of December inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to pay their State Taxes, on list 1828.

EBENEZER SPAFFORD, Collector.

Lebanon, Nov. 17.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, a brindled STEER, supposed to be 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL HAINS.

Lebanon, Nov. 9.

Groceries.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, for sale cheap for cash, country produce, or on short credit. Call and see.
A. S. ROBBINS.

Dec. 1.

FOR LEASE.

TWO valuable stores, with the use of an adjoining wharf; convenient for mercantile, coasting, or packet business. Enquire at the office of the Spectator.

Dec. 1.

GOSHEN BUTTER.

5 tubs superior Goshen BUTTER, just received per sloop Teazer, and for sale cheap, by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Dec. 1.

Cotton.

50 bales very prime new crop COTTON, for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Dec. 1.

CAME into the enclosure of

