NORWICH SPECTATOR. PARK BENJAMIN, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, BY YOUNG & BENJAMIN, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

To subscribers in the city, and to single subscribers by mail, the paper will be sent for \$2 per annum. To companies of six or more, sent by mail, or delivered at the printing-office, at \$1.25, payable invariably in advance. L'ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the terms customary with the other papers in the

tity.

All letters and communications respecting the editorial department, must be addressed to Park Benjamin, Editor; and those respecting the financial, to Young & BENJA-MIN, Proprietors.

Printing-office opposite Thames Bank, Main-st.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,

Number 20, To be drawn at the city of Hartford, Dec. 8, l prize of \$5000; I of 2000; I of 1500; I of 1200; I of 1100; I of 1028; 20 of 1000; &c. Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Qrs. \$1. Connecticut State Lottery,

Number Twelve, Will be drawn at Hartford the 14th Dec'r.

Highest prize \$10,000. Tickets \$4. IN THIS CITY. Connecticut Lottern.

Extra Class No. 17, Will be drawn on Friday, December 11th. Tickets only \$1-Highest prize \$2000.

	S	CHE	ME.	
1 pt	rize of .			\$2000
1	of .			1000
1	of .			800
1	of .			600
1	of .			400
1	of .			170
13	of .			100
64	of .			40
51	of .			20
51	of .			10
51	of .			5
1633	of .			2
11475	of .			1
Tickets	in all of the	he aho	ve Lo	tteries car
tained, i	n a great	v: rie	ty of n	umbers, a

Bamsdell's.

Three doors west Norwich Bank. Drawn Numbers in the Connecticut State Lot tery, No. 11, for the benefit of Insane Retreat. 25 39 21 43 45 38 22 15

Notice.

THOSE persons who wish to become subscribers to the CASKET As down the pane the rival rain-drops chase, for the year 1830, will please leave their names at this office, previous to the first | And let two dogs beneath his window fight, of January next.

MERINO CIRCASSIAN, A GREAT variety of colors, consisting of light and dark brown, light and mazarine

crimson, scarlet, orange, and myrtle-green; just received, and for sale by WM. D. RIPLEY.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, 68.) perior Court, October Term, A. D. 1829. UPON the petition of Lucretia Mullen of Norwich, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1818, she was lawfully married to William Mullen, then of said Norwich, in performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 10th day of May, A. D. 1821, when the said William wilfully deserted the performance and hother duty to him, until on or about the 10th day of May, A. D. 1821, when the said William wilfully deserted the round, petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this Court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pen-dency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

CHEAP BROADCLOTHS. win. D. Ripley

AS just received a few pieces of low priced blue, Oxford and steel mixt, and offer at less prices than at any former period. He has also on hand a good assortment of superfine Cloths, which he will sell at a small advance from cost. Nov. 18.

EZRA DODGE,

DENTIST. NFORMS the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Hosack, No. 7 Barclay-street, where he will carry on Dentistry in all its branches, in the best manner and on the most moderate terms. Likewise artificial palates made on the most improved plan. From the experience he has ities which I could then better appreciate had in the above branches, he readily agrees to make no charge, where there is not satisfac-

New York, November 12.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. 7 Superior Court, October term, A. D. 1829. UPON the petition of Phebe Dingley, of in school phraseology, wanted somebody Lebanon, in New London county, showing to this court that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully marrifought my battles, while I wrote his evered to Joseph Dingley, then of said Lebanon. in said county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 1st day of September, A. D. 1820, when the said Joseph wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file. This court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.
CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

American Journal of Science and Arts.

RECENT subscribers to this work, who have not received the late number, are informed that the edition being exhausted, a new one is now in the press; and that the number, as soon as ready for distribution, will be immediately forwarded. The present number of subscribers to the Journal is about

New Haven, Oct. 26.

POETRY.

We make the following extract from a poem called "Curiosity," which possesses great merit. It was delivered by Charles Sprague, at the annual celebration of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University. "How swells my theme! how vain my pow-

er I find. To track the windings of the curious mind; Let ought be hid, though useless, nothing boots.

Straightway it must be plucked up by the roots.

How oft we lay the volume down to ask Of him the victim in the Iron Mask; The crusted medal rub with painful care, To spell the legend out-that is not there; With dubious gaze o'er mossgrown tombstone bend,

To find a name -the herald never penned; Dig through the lava-deluged city's breast, Learn all we can, and wisely guess the rest: Ancient or modern, sacred or profane, All must be known, and all obscure made

plain; If 'twas a pippin tempted Eve to sin, If glorious Byron drugged his muse with gin; If Troy e'er stood, if Shakspeare stole a deer; If Israel's missing tribes found refuge here.

"Its aim oft idle, lovely in its end, We turn to look, then linger to befriend; The maid of Egypt thus was led to save A nation's future leader from the wave: New things to hear when erst the Gentiles

ran, Truth closed what Curiosity began: How many a noble art, now widely known, Owes its young impulse to this power alone: Even in its slightest working we may trace A deed that changed the fortunes of a race; Bruce, banned and hunted on his native soil, With curious eye survey'd a spider's toil; Six times the little climber strove and failed Six times the chief before his foes had quail'd; 'Once more,' he cried, 'in thine my doom I

read, Once more I dare the fight if thou succeed; Twas done-the insect's fate he made his own.

Once more the battle waged, and gained a throne.

"Behold the sick man in his easy chair; Barred from the busy crowd and bracing air, How every passing trifle proves its power To while away the long dull lazy, hour. Curious he'll watch to see which wins the race; He'll shut his Bible to enjoy the sight. So with each newborn nothing rolls the day, Till some kind neighbor, stumbling in his way, Draws up his chair the sufferer to amuse And News.

"The News! our morning, noon, and evening cry,

Day unto day repeats it till we die. For this the cit, the critic, and the fop Dally the hour away in Tonsor's shop; For this the gossip takes her daily route, And wears your threshold and your patience

out; For this we leave the parson in the lurch,

We ask, 'What news?' then lay him in the ground;

To this the breakfast owes its sweetest zest, For this the dinner cools, the bed remains unprest."

From Henry Neele's Remains. A YOUNG FAMILY.

You must know, most dear and courteous reader, that I am a bachelor : not an old one, Heaven forbid! but one of whom the ladies say, "What a pity it is that Mr. Whiggins does not marry!" The fact is, I am sole lord of my hours, and of my limbs. If I stay out late, I need neither lie, nor look sulky, when I brown Broadcloths, which he is enabled to get home. I need not say "My dear Peggy, I really was the first to come away;" nor run the fearful alternative of either losing good company, or enduring a curtain-lecture. Besides all this, I am not surrounded by a sweet young family:

but of that "anon, anon, Sir.' Having thus introduced myself to your notice, allow me to perform the same kind office for one of my friends. George Cheviot and I were schoolfellows. He was never very wise nor very rich; but he was merry, and good tempered : qualthan the others, and which I am still he retical enough to think the most valuable of the quartette. He was, moreover, "a tall fellow of his hands," and as brave as a lion; and I, I don't blush to own, was a weak, puny chitling, and, as it is called cises; and thus we became sworn associates. We played and romped, and rioted together; and like the Vicar of Wakefield's parties, what we wanted in wit we made up in laughter; which, after all, I

still consider the better thing of the two. After leaving school, we both settled in the great city, until George, who had a touch of the sentimental in his character, fell in love with, and married, a journeywoman milliner; the consequence of which, was, that all his friends cut him, and none of his family would go within a mile of his residence. For my own part, I make it a rule to cut all my friends as soon as they get married: I do not like the transformation of a merry, frank, sociable companion, into an important family man. Neither do I like their invariable practice of laying every fault upon the shoulders of their bachelor acquaintances; for I have known more than one man, proviso. At my fiend George's, howwho, when rated by his amiable helpmate ever, the young fimily was introduced

theless, constantly expatiating on the joys 'teaching the young idea how to shoot;' and of watching the archness, the vivacity and the simplicity, of the pretty prattlers, One day when he was particularly eloquent on these topics, and I was as acquiescent and insincere as a man ought to be on such occasions, he extorted from me a promise to dine with him, that I might have the satisfaction of seeing him sur-

rounded with his young family. The appointed day arrived, and I was ushered into the presence of my friend, and his lady. She was dressed very finely, had a mincing air of gentility, and I the room in "most admired disorder;" very lustily. "That is a sweet little fellow, Madam," said I;—Heaven forgive me for the lie!-pointing to a blear-eyed, bloated-cheeked Cupid in her arms.

"It's a girl, Sir," said she, bursting into a horse laugh; "yes!" she added, patting the bloated cheek aforesaid, " and it is a girl, though he thought it was a boy, my pretty !"

This was the commencement of my bacalarean blunders, and the lady for some time regarded me with a contempt, which, had I mistaken her own sex, could hardly have been surpassed.

To recover myself from my confusion, took a pinch of snuff; my friend and his wife begged to participate in the contents of my box, which they had no sooner done, than every obstreperous urchin in the same. This perition was followed by a half angry altercation between husband and wife, the former saying, "Oh let them, pretty dears!" and the latter, " Indeed, they shall not." The cause of indulgence, however, triumphed: and every dirty pug-nose in the room, was speedily made dirtier, at the expense of my black rappee. The consequences may easily be guessed; a round of sneezing, sniveling, coughing, crying, and scolding, comof noses throughout the apartment. For myself I did nothing but commit blunders all the while I was in the house. Now my foot was on the nose of one, and my elbow was in the eve of another; and I could not stir an inch without being in danger of dislocating a boy's neck, or fracturing a girl's cranium. I am afraid that I shall be thought a sad barbarian, for not being rapturously fond of children: but give me a cat, say I; I can play with the room when I'm tired of it.

The announcement that dinner was from my many miseries. While descendreplied, " My dear boy, I quite envy you." We sat down to table, and after many I should find something to my liking, but who feared that her fare would be found but homely, as her time was so much occupied by her young family, the dishes were uncovered. Whatever the dinner might be in fact, I found that it was ineven a handsome one. The lady, who before her marriage, had lived at the west end of the town, where she made shifts,-in more senses than one,-petticoats, and mantuas, in a garret, wished to pass for a person of some taste and fashion. Accordingly, the table, instead of man delighteth to masticate, exhibited a profusion of would-be French and Italian dishes. Of these I merely counterfeited which was a fricassee, for so my hostess styled a blue-looking leg of a fowl, floating manner of child wilt thou be? in a sea of dirty lard and salt butter, and plate of macaroni, so called, which tasted exceedingly like melted tallow. dinner did not, however, pass over with out the accompaniment of much uproarsweet young family continued to occupy, and Betty was every five minutes despatched from the dining-room to still the dreadful pother o'er our heads." Lord Byron says-

-a fine family's a fine thing, Provided they dont come in after dinner."

and I agree with him; especially in the saying, "My dear, Mr. Whiggins would no mouthed, round-shouldered girl, took pos- and piety. How much the cause of truth, often, I sat after a day of toil and vexa- first attached the imagination of Lalande,

let me come away." Notwithstanding the session of the better half of my chair; of humanity, and of all that conduces to tion, and listened to her innocent voice father a master carpenter, and therefore had aspersed, filled, and well filled the to this important subject, and will exhibit was Eliza Huntly, when I first knew her. it is not strange that his mother should be arms of mamma; and two greedy, greasy its astonishing connexion with the whole shocked at his demeaning himself so vast- boys stood one on each side of my worthy ly. I, however, who have always been host. These contrived to entertain themof opinion, that, in a free country like selves in a variety of ways: putting their himself, if he chooses, looked at the affair of their father's wine-glass; eating till knowledge, of the happy results of a married acquaintances. He was, never- positively expected to see performed in nature a large portion of those passions remember, it was herself. my presence. At length the lady and the which seek an early master over all those of a married life, and especially of seeing "family" retired, and amidst boasting of in whom they abide as inherent qualities; ing her little circle of friends with royoung family growing up about you; of his happiness on George's part, and fell- and which are not apt to yield to the mances—and at last she acted out a neat citations on mine, we continued to ply the bottle. Rather to my surprise, I found indeed at no time so far abandoned to ob- gay circle of life under the auspices of her that the port wine, was admirable, but duracy as to lose all sense of respect for guardians. It was said by some she was poor George, as I afterwards learned, had God and his parents. But a heart deceitful rich-very rich-but the amount of sent for two or three bottles from a neigh- above all things and desperately wicked wealth did not appear to be a matter of boring tavern, for which he had paid an hurried him on into scenes and excesses, publicity; however, the current, and as admirable price. After emptying the de- which were well designed, effectually, to we generally believed, well founded recanters on the table, I found that I had obliterate from his mind every impresshad enough, and proposed joining the in- ion of that pious counsel in which he had teresting domestic group up stairs. In been nurtured. When sufficiently adconsequence, however, of my friend being vanced in life to enter into scenes of disvery pressing, and of my being "nothing sipation, his greatest pleasure lay in the loath," I consented that another bottle company of those who paid no respect should be broached. The order to that whatever to the institutions of religion. should have thought her very pretty, if no effect being speedily communicated to Among them he heard the name of God one had said any thing about her. In one corner of the room stood a cradle, and closely by it—no matter what; socks, and caps, and ribands were thrown about and that I had drunk quite sufficient, his rious habits of an ungodly life. On one chagrin was manifest. He assured me occasion when he had prepared himself cealed, she soon recovered, and as a wagthe chimney smoked; several panes of that although his wine-cellar was exhaust- for the brainless enjoyment of a horse the window were broken; and three or ed he had plenty of spirits and cigars, race, and was issuing forth flushed with ant, she put on a serious face, told him four squalid, dirty-faced children, were of which he proposed that we should the expectation of the pleasure that he sprawling on the ground, and roaring immediately avail ourselves. To this, was to realize among his jovial companhowever, I positively objected, especialions, and their flowing bowls, he was met ly as I knew that the ci-devant journey- by the then unwelcome form of a grieved, woman milliner, considered smoking un-

adjourned to the tea-table, where nothing that unexpected interview, and imparted passed worth recording. The family was again introduced, for the purpose of headlong ardour. She improved the mokissing all round, previous to their retire- ment to warn the impetuous youth. The hundred dollars!' he repeated in a manment to bed. "kiss the gentleman, Amy," enticements of sinners were pourtrayed, ner that betrayed the utmost surprise; said the lady; "and, Betty, wipe her the easy descent to the gulf smoking with face first; how can you take her to the the ruin of human wretches was pointed gentleman in such a state ?" Betty having out, and the voice of parental authority, performed this very requisite operation, faltering with grief, demanded the underwent the required penance from prompt relinquishment of his mad design. one and all, with the heroism of a martyr. He remained for a time motionless and Shortly afterward I took leave of my disconcerted. But after ecovering a litworthy host and hostess, and experienced the from his embarrassment, in order to a heartfelt delight when I heard the door mitigate the affectionate solicitude which light, in a crowded highway. Still I could ever urge his way to such a scene. The

not help feeling, that few as were my promise, however, was forgotten almost positive causes of rejoicing, I was not de- as soon as made, and the tumult of pleasvoid of some negative ones; and, above ure speedily drowned the voice of materall, I felicitated myself, that I was not the nal expostulation. happiest fellow in the world; that I had not married a journey-woman milliner; a manner deserted by a profligate child, and that I was not blessed with a sweet who perceived that her kindest entrea young family; as my recent experience ties passed like the transient gale over so cruel as I had hitherto considered him.

*MATERNAL INFLUENCE That gentlest of all living things-a mother.

No sight can be more tender than that of a pious mother, fastening the look of anxious affection upon the mild and beautiful form of her infant offspring as it lies upon her knees in balmy slumbers. What are the thoughts that seem to struggle for utterance in that breast warmed by instinctive passion? What are the bodings that as long as I please, and send it out of mingled with prayers which vibrate on her placid frame? What anticipation transports, what dread chills, what glory ready, relieved me, at least for a time, brightens, what gloom obscures, the confused visions of her mind? She seems to ing the stairs, George whispered in my address the helpless loveling, and to say, ear, asking me, if I did not think him the "My sweet little stranger, to what end happiest fellow in the world, to which I art thou cast upon the trials and perturbations of a treacherous world? Art thou born to happiness or misery, to honour or apologies from the lady, who hoped that infamy, to enjoy the sweets of friendship or the cruelties of malice, to taste the delights of fruition, or grasp the throne of disappointment? Will virtue preside over thy ways, and wisdom direct thy steps, and joy fill thy cup; or wilt thou be abandoned to those passions which shall tear tended to be considered a very good, and thee like vultures, and consume the last particle of thy happiness? Peradventure the assassin's dagger awaits my boy, or the fathomless deep contains his tomb, or pestilence comes with insidious step to meet thee, or dismal penury is preparing for thee its ill advised suggestions? Will it be thy unhappy lot to forget the ordinary viands which the English- God thy Maker, to rush reckless and inconsiderate into the way of transgression, and thus to ruin thy precious soul; or wilt thou be persuaded to repent and turn to eat, excepting one or two; among to God with all thy heart, and thus secure the prize of immortal joy? What

She can imagine but one relief for these portentous apprehensions; and that is found in the guard with which religion The best thing which I could get hold of, fortifies the abodes of youth, in the shield was a bottle of their Champagne, which which virtue places upon the unsuspectwas really very tolerable Perry. Our ing form of juvenile infirmity. This defence is more than valiant bands, more than the treasures of opulence, and stands iousness from the room above, which the instead of parental care, of friendship's sweets, and fortune's smile. Her first wish, therefore, is to imbue the tender contain the rudiments of future manhood, the salutary beam of the Sun of Righte-

ing to virtuous determinations the untorm-

history of man.

feeble restraints of discipline. He was romance herself. She came out into the anxious MOTHER. The tear which was beginning to roll down her pensive cheek I have but little more to tell you; we told him plainly enough the meaning of

> That mother, who thus saw herself in restrain his infatuation. After he had vi-she discovered more of the timid diff experiment to use any further endeavors often disappointed, she did not cease to tears and kindness.

he parental roof, and to make his abode mong strangers. Even then he continone evening, after a scene of mirthful levity, the thought of a distant mother stole upon his mind, and found a moment's ndulgence. It rolled gently and softly upon his spirit, like a remote sound which the silence of the night permitted to reach his thoughtless sense. With the idea of a grieved, neglected parent, was associated the remembrance of her tears, her mportunate admonitions, the persevering diligence in casting obstacles in his way to destruction, and also his repeated promises. The impression was deep and salutary. He was agitated during the night by awful apprehensions of an impending ruin, and the still more dreadful whom his crimes and ingratitude had rention, however, was deeply fixed and imed to the delighted ear of that affectionate parent, who had been so long afflicted by his hurtful levities and sin, the pleasing intelligence of his repentance towards God, and faith in the LORD JESUS

Columbia Star.

THE HEIRESS.

tenacity with which I usually adhere to where she amused herself the greater the dignity and happiness of man, may be breathing forth the notes of peace and this rule, I determined to make an ex- part of the evening by picking cherries indebted to this instrumentality, is not to happiness, which flowed cheerfully from ception in favor of poor George. His grandfather had been a butcher, and his into it. The sweet innocent whose sex I of secrets, the Last DAY, will do justice tranquillity steal over my bosom. Such

Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the I feel persuaded, Mr. Editor, that you city, when, walking along one of the most will have no objection to record one in- fashionable squares, I saw an elegant feours, a man has a right to make a fool of fingers into their preserves; drinking out stance more, which has come under-my male figure step into a carriage, followed with different eyes, and we continued as their stomachs were crammed to satiety, mother's influence in drawing from the I did not immediately recognize her face, by a gentleman and two pretty children. warm and friendly as ever. Although I and bellowing out bravely for more. As a snares of vice, and in directing to the but my friend, who was by my side, palldid not call at his house, we met at our variety, we were occasionally treated path of life, a son whose untoward nature ed my elbow; do you not remember litusual places of resort; and I found less with crying, scolding, and threats, of a afforded but little promise of success .- the Eliza who used to sing for us, when difference in George than in most of my whipping, which operation I at one time The youth alluded to, inherited from we lived together in Walnut-street. I did

She used to be fond, said he, of treatport, was sufficient to draw around her many admirers—and among the number not a few serious courtiers.

She did not wait long, before a young gentleman, on whom she had looked with a somewhat partial eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by her partiality, made her an offer. Probably she blushed and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moonlit parlour, and as her embarrassment was more than half congish humor happened to have the ascendshe was honored by his preference, but that there was one matter which should be understood before, by giving him a reply, she bound him to his promise. 'Perhaps you may think me wealthy : I would not for the world have you labor under a mistake upon that point; I am worth eighteen hundred dollars.'

She was proceeding; but the gentleman started as if electrified. 'Eighteen yes ma'am,' said he awkwardly, 'I did understand you were worth a great deal more-but-

No sir, she replied, no excuses or apologies; think about what I have told you—you are embarrassed now; answer me another time; and rising, she bade him good night.

She just escaped a trap; he went next in the streets, clasping my hands with de-

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this too, came from one who succeeded to a large portion of her esteem, but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result. He too, left her, and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She sometime after became acquainted menced, until the adventure was closed of the latter comfort had induced me to the heart of the fickle youth, still did not with a young gentleman of slender forby a general wiping of eyes, and blowing think that king Herod was really not quite intermit her prudent efforts to arrest and tune, in whose approaches she thought olated a solemn promise, and had shown dence of love than she had witnessed beno symptoms of compunction or regret, fore. She did not check his hopes, and in she might have concluded it a hopeless process of time he too made her an offer. But when she spoke of her fortune, he to control or persuade him. But though begged her to be silent; it is to virtue, worth and beauty, said he, that I pay my interpose, betwixt all the intervals of his court, not a fortune. In you I shall obsober reflections, reproofs mingled with tain what is worth more than gold. She was most agreeably disappointed. They After the lapse of a little more time, were married, and the union was solemhis young man was required, in the nized; she made him master of her forprosecution of business, to take leave of tune with herself. I am indeed worth eighteen hundred dollars, said she to him. but I never said how much more; and I ied a course of thoughtless living, and hope never to enjoy more pleasure than I seemed to harden himseif to the wilful feel this moment, when I tell you my forejection of every serious thought. On tune is one hundred and eighty thousand. It is actually so, but still her husband often tells her that in her he possesses a far nobler fortune .- Trenton Emporium.

THE SUNFLOWER. It is said by experienced agriculturists, that this plant, properly cultivated, is one of the most profitable in the vegetable kingdom. The oil extracted from its seeds, which are more oleaginous than those of any other plant known to us, combines the qualities, for eating, of the olive or sweet oil; for burning, of the sperm oil, without the smoke of the latter; and for painting, of the flaxseed oil. The young flower cups of this plant are very esculent and agreeable to the taste, when fear that he had now to deal with that God prepared and eaten as artichokes. The stalks are an excellent substitute for dered inexorable forever. The resolu- hemp in the manufacture of pack-thread. From its flowers the most luscious and printed on his mind, that he would break highly flavored honey is extracted. It is off his sins, and pursue a life of rectitude estimated that the plant will yield be and sobriety. It pleased God at the same tween 50 and 100 bushels of seeds to the time to make his heart soft, and to incline acre; which will furnish from five to sehim to the ways of righteousness. The ven quarts of oil per bushel. We think pious counsels of his mother came fresh it would be an object for some of our agto his recollection. His soul was melted riculturists to make the experiment. The into deep contrition, and he soon convey- flower will flourish in ground unfit for any thing else.

INFLUENCE OF ACCIDENT IN DI-RECTING PURSUITS.

It was the accident of the roof of his father's cottage coming down, while he was a child, that first turned Ferguson's attention to mechanical contrivance .-A sprightly, rosy cheeked, flaxen haired The late eminent engineer, John Rennie. heart with wisdom's restraining virtue, little girl, used to sit, on the pleasant used to trace his first notions in regard to and to turn upon those powers which evenings of June, on the murble steps op- the powers of machinery, from his having posite my lodgings, when I lived in Phil- been obliged, when a boy, in consequence adelphia, and sing over a hundred little of the breaking down of a bridge, to go one connets, and tell over as many tales, in a winter every morning to school by a cir-Examples of maternal success in allur- sweet voice, and with an air of delighted cuitous road, which carried him past a simplicity, that charmed me many a time. place where a threshing machine was ed principles of sons and daughters, stand She was then an orph in child, and com generally at work. It was the appearance for his late hours, has excused himself by with the desert. The eldest, a white- forth in the brilliant records of goodness monly reported to be rich-often and of the celebrated comet of 1744 which

my. The great Linnaus was probably United States. There is a provision, also, the good wishes and assistance of the made a botanist, by the circumstance of in this article, that the profit of the im United States, and those who may remain his father having a few rather uncommon plants in his garden. Harrison is said to be applied to the benefit of poor and de- of Mr. Jefferson, adopted by Gen. Jackhave been originally inspired with the idea crepid Cherokees. of devoting himself to the construction of view of the sea. It was a voyage in view of the Mediterranean, which first gave to Vernet his enthusiasm for marine paint-

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

KO. XII.

The next treaty is unique in its character; but all its provisions are in accordance with the principles of preceding ence of nine witnesses. It was ratified compacts. It forcibly illustrates the by President Monroe and the Senate. change in the condition and prospect of ced and has been constantly increasing. compact with the Cherokees.

TITLE. "Articles of a Treaty concluded at the Nation, between Major General Andrew and shall leave the land in fee simple to Jackson, Joseph McMinn, Governor of his children. 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 nation. 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 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 Chero-kee towns went to Washington; that the personal character and political condeputies from the Upper Towns signified towns wished, therefore, for a division of mankind. 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 his cabinet, and doubtless intimately conlife, 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 ing party to reconnoitre, &c." That in the same letter, the President addedof country suiting the emigrants, and not has it, " within the Cherokee Nation," ten proffered to him.

and were desirous of making the proposed exchange of country.

" Now, know ye," concludes the preamble, "that the contracting parties, to we may show to ourselves and to the sia, will in future be confined within a carry into full effect the before recited world, whether engagements can bind us; double barrier, by means of the estabpromises with good faith, and to promote or whether the imagined present interest lishment (as agreed upon by both parties) bestowed on their superintendents. They are a continuation of friendship, &c. &c. have agreed and concluded on the fol- will transform itself into a Sampson, and the Danube. Our solicitude has also been lowing articles :"

Warriors of the whole Cherokee Nation, it touchesh the fire." cede to the United States all the lands lying North and East of the following bounto Georgia.]
ART. 2. The Cherokees also cede cer-

tain lands which fell into the central part of Tennessec.

ART. 3. A census to be taken with a view wish to remove across the Mississippi.

between the remaining and the emigrating the estimation of good and wise men in Porte. Cherokees, in proportion to their numbers respectively.

ART. 5. In consideration of the lands ce led in the first and second articles of fear of bayonets and cannon. this treaty, the United States engage to But what does the letter of Mr. Jeffertioned.

ries, a military post, and roads, within the dians, thus admitting that the wildest sayboundaries above defined."

boots and provisions for the removal. Anr. 7. Improvements on land ceded river. It says, that those Cherokees, of its minute body.

marine time-pieces, by his residence in lands ceded, till the treaty "shall be rati- be difficult to make any comments upon United States, and duly promulgated." ART. The treaty to be in force as soon on every fair and honorable mind.

as thus ratified.

The treaty was signed on the 8th of other commissioners, and by thirty one Chiefs and Warriors for the Cherokees, who expected to remain East of the Missippi, and fifteen Chiefs and Warriors for the emigrating Cherokees, in the pres

ART 8. To every head of an Indian the Cherokees, which had then commen- family, residing on the lands ceded by the Cherokees in this treaty, shall be allow-Treaty of the Cherokee agency, or fifteenth ed a section of land, that is 640 acres, thus ceded, and to become a citizen of the United States He shall hold a life Cherokee Agency within the Cherokee estate, with a right of dower to his widow

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

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

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 of Attorney, duly signed and executed, in ligation of treaties. It has usually been were made between two Nations, and duly ratified, this would bind the parties. I and they all unite in leading to the same cause. conclusion. As if this were not sufficient,

Gen. Washington, soon after the organpractice of the early settlers and colonial clemency, humanity and miklness. rulers. Mr. Jefferson was a member of versant with these fundamental measures. all resting on the same acknowledged good harmony between the two empires. principles. Mr. Jefferson, the third President, having pursued the policy of Gen. grating Cherokees, that the United States for the defence of our weak neighbors .has been prepared by Providence, that menaced the southern provinces of Rus- is given to the services at both houses.

"ART. 1. The Chiefs, Head Men, and scores, "as a thread of tow is broken when are our co religionists, and subjected to daries : [The line here described left out en avert) it will be necessary that foreign their welfare has been consolidated by of a generation which shall come after them, a considerable tract of land which fell in nations should be well aware, that the new advantages. The rights accorded in take the ground of fulfilling their contracts and confirmed by the Convention of Alefor so long only, as they can be overawed ermann, were previously suspended in stratum of social order. are ready to avow that we can be re- will in future be faithfully observed. The to ascertain the number of emigrants; strained from injustice by fear alone; not political existence of Greece, determined that is, the number of Cherokees who the fear of God, which is a most en-ART. 4. The annuities to be divided fear of sacrificing national character, in formally recognized by the Ottomas missionary tour to the west, under the most

Cherokee Nation and the United States of the Cherokee nation as their children. of the Nation, and both parts thereof are lies to his children, nor break his promentitled to all the immunities and privilises that have been often repeated during leges which the old Nation enjoyed, under the lapse of forty years.) It says, that the aforesaid treaties; the United States the Cherokees of the Arkansas must not reserving the right of establishing facto- enter upon the lands claimed by other Inages have a claim to lands. It says, that ART. 6. The United States to make full all the individuals of the Cherokee nation compensation for the improvements on have a right to their country; and, there-Land within the Cherokee Nation, which fore, if a part of the nation surrenders to exceeded by what some animals possess; shall have belonged to the emigrating the United States its right to lands East of for the caterpillar of the cossus has, as the Cherokees, and to furnish flat bottomed the Mississippi, it must receive from the celebrated naturalist Lyonnet states,

then a boy of 12 years of age, to astrono- to the United States, to be paid for by the | who wish to remove, may emigrate with provements mentioned in article 6th, shall may be assured, (yes assured is the word -on) " may be assured of our patronage, Att. 12. No whites to enter upon the our aid and good neighborhood." It would fied by the President and Senate of the this passage, which would add to the impression which it cannot fail to make up

> The preamble says, that the Cherokees relied upon the promises of the Pres-July, 1817, by Andrew Jackson, and the ident of the United States, and took their to 1500 yards per week. A grist-mill and oilneasures accordingly. Why should they not rely upon his promises? No Presi dent 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 infamy thus laid up in store for future generations. I could heartily wish, that none of provided he wishes to remain on his land 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! the Treaty of Perpetual Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte we may so speak, forms a community within has just been concluded and signed at the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Empires.

The whole world is sufficiently aware of the irresistible necessity which alone river in open council, by written power strongest conceivable exhibition of the obon that legitimate war, undertaken for thought, that if a single plain stipulation the defence of our empire, our faithful subjects, unceasingly animated with an ardent devotion for the throne and the am now examining the fifteenth Treaty country, hastened to offer us the tribute with the Cherokees, every one of which of their property, and to second us with is perfectly consistent with every other; all their efforts; and God has blessed our

" Our intrepid warriors have given in Europe and in Asia, by land and by sea, sistency of our most prominent statesmen new proofs of their heroic valor. They to the President "their anxious desire to not only lend their aid to confirm these have triumphed at once over the obstaengage in the pursuit of agriculture and national compacts, but are actually per- cles raised by nature, and by the despesonified, as it were, and embodied in the rate resistance of the enemy. Rushing pied;" that the Nation at large did not Treaties. It may be doubted whether from victory to victory, they have passed partake of the desire; that the upper there is a similar instance in the annals of over the chain of the Saganlonck Mounains; they have traversed the summit of the Balkan, and did not stop till they were ization of our National Government, laid at the very gates of Constantinople. Forthe basis of our Indian relations, in per- midable only to the armed enemy-to the fect consistency with the principles and peaceable inhabitants they were full of

> " In those days of combats and glory, constantly strangers to all desire of conquest, and to every wish of aggrandise-The first five Presidents of the United ment, we have never ceased to request States made treaties with the Cherokees, the Porte to aid in the re-establishment of

" At each victory the chiefs of our ar mies hastened, by our order, to offer him Washington on the subject, with more peace and amity; but nevertheless our underinting zeal than on any other sub efforts were always useless. It was only ject whatever—being about to retire from when he saw our flags waving within a good neighborhood. Those who wish to present year, wrote a letter to the Cher- our object was not to overturn his throne, remove, are permitted to send an explor- okees, giving them his last political advice. but to obtain the accomplishment of trea-This letter is preserved by them in their ties. Convinced, then, of the purity of archives. A negociation is held with our intentions, he held forth his hand to well as a nail manufactory, where are made "When the party shall have found a tract them, on their own soil, or, as the title receive the peace which had been so of-

of a small portion of the American people of a line of quarantine upon the banks of If this case should unhappily be decided ileges of the Principalities of Moldavia by physical force; that we, as a nation their operation; but these stipulations

public scorn; but simply, and only, the bloody and obstinate war. first object of our constant solicitude!

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

NORWICH SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, 1829.

NORWICH.

NO. 11. Next, on the Yantic, we come to the Wool len Manufactory belonging to Mr. Joseph II. 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 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 vards 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 Hol-

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 itself; and is not only highly respectable as Adrianople, the 13th of September, by 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 preiudices 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 Surry, 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 propor ion 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 800,000 yards of cloth. A brick edifice for an iron foundry, for machine castings of all descriptions, is connected with this concern; as 750,000 lbs. of nails per year; and also a rolling and slitting mill, making 500 tons of iron claimed by other Indians, we will arrange under the direction of the tifth President "This peace promises to Russia the into nail-plates, hoops, and rods; in which with them and you the exchange of that of the Umted States. The letter of Mr. most prosperous and happy results-the various departments, about 220 work-people for a just portion of the country they Jefferson is produced and incorporated blood of her warriors is compensated for find active and constant employment. These leave, and to a part of which, proportion- into a treaty. It is therefore adopted by by numerous advantages. The passage receive, as a reward for their industry, a comed to their numbers, they have a right;" the people of our land, and approved as of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is fortable support for themselves and families and that in conclusion, he told the emi- among the national muniments, erected from henceforward free and open to the comprising in all, 400 souls. The tenements commerce of all the nations of the world. for their accommodation are 60 in number .would "still consider them as our chil. What adds to the singularity of the trans- The safety of our frontiers, especially on There are in the village, 2 excellent schools. dren," and "always hold them firmly by action is, that this letter, reaching back- the Asiatic side, is forever guaranteed by connected with this concern; one for infants, ward and forward through five administra- the incorporation with the Empire of the on the modern plan-the other, for children The preamble states further, that "the tions, is adopted in the lifth, by a negoci- fortresses of Anapa, Poti, and Akhaltzik of an older class; at which ample opportunity Cherokees, relying on the promises of the ator, who is now the seventh President | -of Aizkow and Akhalkalaki. Our for- is afforded for early education. There are 2 President of the United States, as above of the United States; thus bringing all the mer treaties with the Porte are confirmed meeting-houses in the village; one for Presrecited," explored the country West of weight of personal character and politi- by it, and re-established in all their vigor, byterians-the other for Methodists; and, the Mississippi, made choice of land to cal consistency to support as plain stipu- and just indemnities are insured for the though their forms and ceremonies differ, the which no other Indians had a just claim, lations as can be found in the English expenses of the war, and the individual great and fundamental truths of the gospel language, or any other. May it not be losses sustained by our subjects. The being the same, perfect harmony exists besaid, then, that the case of the Cherokees scourge of the plague, which has so often tween them, and a very general attention

We cannot leave the community at this village, without one word of commendation especially to be praised for the deep solicitude which they evince in behalf of the rising genbreak national treaties by dozens, and by extended to the fate of the people who cration under their charge, both in the estabhishment of religious worship and schools, and Ottoman domination. The ancient priv- for their general interest in every department of civilization. Nor can we doubt of their reagainst the Cherokees, (which may Heav- and Wallachia, have been sanctioned, and ceiving most ample reward in the benedictions "calling them blessed" for the purity of their People of the United States are ready to the Servians by the Treaty of Bucharest, intentions, and for their zeal in placing, as it were, a corner-stone of religion, as the sub-

> BISHOP BROWNELL'S TOUR-We learn with much gratification, from an

nobling and purifying principle; not the Courts of France and England, has beet Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell commenced his favorable auspices. Before leaving Philadelevery country, and through all future "Such are the fundamental bases of a phia, he had received eleven hundred and time; not the fear of present shame and peace which has happily terminated a fifty dollars, besides many Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Tracts, to enable him to prose-"In making known to our well-beloved cute the object of his mission. The Bishop's This article closes with the following the eve of quitting public life, say to the ed country to such a high degree of glory, the information that he will obtain, highly words: "And it is further stipulated, Cherokees? It says, that the United May the fruits of this peace develope useful. He has left the bosom of his family, that the treaties heretofore between the States will always regard both branches themselves, and be multiplied more and to go forth upon a long journey; and howevmore for the advantage of our faithful er attractive the pleasure of travelling in that "Given at St. Petersburgh, the 1st of for one who possesses so many domestic allurements, the pleasures of home must have the Rev. Mr. Richmond.

> with which we have been honoured by Mr. Starr, of the Middletows Sentinel. However

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 carcless boy again; But as I heave the unbidden sigh, A tear bedews sweet Fandy'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 would recal its splendor to your memories, by presenting it to your view reflected in the tion were a vain one; for though the richest imaginings that ever irradiated the heart of a the canvas; though all the burning thoughts 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 overspread with a vast canopy of gloom, which thickened and wore a darker hae where it lay round upon the horizon, and wrapped the earth in drawn aside. The waters mouned, 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 fitful 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 un un hitorrirea wrng adove the vapors 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 disquicted, and feel a weight upon the spi-

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 gloomity upon the horizon, when, as i 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 stiffness .-

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 hoes 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, EMERSON'S NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK AND rays of the sapphire, more gorgeous than the wealth of diadems. The portion of the heavens beyond, was one clear, unbroken sheet of the Adams Grammar School, Boston, posof pearl, slightly tinged with the purest blue; sesses a most competent knowledge of Enand as it reflected the distant beams of the glish orthography, and is eminently qualified, sinking day-star, it displayed in beautiful dis- from long experience, to publish such works. by Russia, in concert with the Allied article in the Episcopal Watchman, that the tinctness the delicate tints and beautiful tracery of the sea-shell.

like the vistaed roof of an immense cavern, introducing them to their pupils. hanging in craggy masses of crystal, within whose crevices gleamed myriad lights, that subjects this happy event, a new gift of devotion to a cause, of which he has shown threw around the mingled hues of the raby give an equal quantity of land, acre for son, thus adopted and sanctioned, and the blessings of Heaven showered upon himself to be a most zealous friend, must be and the amethyst. The drops began once acre, between the Arkansas and White made the mouthpiece of the nation; what Russia, we address with them our fervent looked upon with respect and admiration by more to fall thick and fast, like gems, from burthen our community with too much regula-Rivers, within certain boundaries men- does this letter, written after much deliberation and much experience, and on to raise, by his divine decrees, our belovare to continue in full force with both parts (A good father, I suppose, does not tell subjects, whose welfare will ever be the interesting part of our country may be to a ed—'indeed, thou art the hope and the promise! the coal brought to the city for sale, and also, man of Bishop Brownell's intelligence,—still, Glorious emblem! the dove went forth and whenever he may be called, to measure the been far more so. He was accompanied by hand cast thee above the storm, the full assu-Something of a poet.—This is a compliment mament, didst thou remain, till a holier dove re-measured, and the difference allowed to descended upon the waters. Till then, thou the buyer, was no less than twenty bushels. wast the emblem of hope! But since, thou Persons buying coal for family use, require guilty we may have been in gazing at the hast been the promise; and thus thou will hard coal, or such as is made from Birch and moon, we think there is but precious little dan- ever be, fadeless and eternal! Long, long Maple. Very few people can tell the differger of our being star-struck. The light emitago, God swore by thee to his creatures; and ence between this quality, and the coal made: United States a right to lands West of that above four thousand in the different parts ted is exceeding small, though doubtless the the earth bath bloomed in undecayed beauty. From the Chestnut, which is the kind used by object at Middletown is something of a Starr. The Redeemer gave thee for a promise to his the smiths.

redecified; and the soul which resteth beneath the wing of the Holy Spirit, and looketh apward 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 scraph holiness waiting to waft us to mansions of unfading

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 darksome 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; f 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 conqueron Monday evening of last week? If so, we ing army at the gates of Constantinople, would have rested there, but for the veto of England and France? That policy which mirror of our imagination; even as a painter one hundred and sixty years ago governed at of little skill can bring to mind the features of Utrecht, and stipulated, that in no case should a noble landscape, by a dim and shadowy out: the two crowns of France and Spain be placed line. If you did not see it, the task of descrip- 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 Le-Guido or a Raphael, should glow visibly from gation at the court of Mahmoud, to facilitate the negociation for peace, and to obtain favorthat fell, like rays, upon the world, from the able terms for the falling empire. Austria, sun of genius that centred in the soul of a 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 folds that seemed as if they were never to be garb-called Don Miguel, of Portugal; whose iron mace now falls upon his subjects with about the same spirit which is shown to the

> 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 cldest just sixteen; The father's "strict," and dont allow His girls to visit much, And as for staying home at night,

deluded pilgrims who are ground to the dust

in Pagan India, at Juggernaut.

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.— Come gaily dancing in.

The oldest plague the youngest, and The youngest roar amain; One strimbles 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 mostly spent In teaching youngsters tricks, And if I ever get their thanks, 'Tis in a shower of kicks. Our Club dont meet but once a week, I wish it did six times, For then I'd never stay "at home," Nor manufacture rhymes.

INTRODUCTION.

OhED.

The author of these books is the principal'

They have been much approved of, and have gone into general use in the Boston' But soon, we could perceive the fading of schools. They are said to be altogether snthe sunset rays, and the stupendous arch of perior to the spelling-books employed in out vapour assume a different color. It appeared State, and teachers would find great benefit in

> The books are for sale at the Bookstores in this city.

Charcoal.-We are far from a desire to gazed upward upon the beautiful vision, eve- quality of the coal brought to our market by ry thought that we had ever associated with some of the venders from the country, seem to its glories, came upon our memory, like the indicate the necessity of an appointment of gentle dews of summer. 'Indeed.' we exclaim- some person, whose duty it shall be, to inspect brought back the olive-branch, and peace same, or rather to measure the baskets used was in the ark; but when the Almighty's by the sellers. We are induced to give this rance of life and juy pervaded the heart of the measure of a load of coal; where the seller man! And there, enthroned in the wide fir- brought his sealed basket with him, which was

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 bnly because it is a just tribute to our partner, but as it displays the seutiments of an uliprejudiced mind. The 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

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.

Having been much gratified by the candor 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 uthhallowed 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 thay not be made odious by persevering and diligent opposition. But a re-action 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 iournalist, commends you to my esteem, the ingenuolisness of your feelings, and admission on leaving the field, will entitle you to respect.

NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC, BY FREDE-RICK EMERSON.

We have been much pleased in looking over the little book before us. It is "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 Infantschool 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, ofter 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 au-

be filled with active machinery. From such considerations, then, we are induced to regard every simplication 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 prints; as it will not only amuse, and instruct them, but prepare their minds for the reception of more enlarged knowledge.

thority of Dugald Stewart, we may believe.

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, ac complished in manners, this young lady had endeared herself, most strongly, to a numer ous 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 thoughtless many serious reflections, the most gay and light-hearted many a bitter pang, thus to see one, blooming in beauty and loveliness, the morning 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 motiriers, 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 eter-

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

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 vallies Now, they take the tints of morning and as-

Upward among the hills; and now, they

cend

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 all abgel's vi-

sions, Golden and pure, thoughts rush apon 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

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-beef tree, described by that renowned historian, Baron Muschausen We have heard of the tree at Numington, "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 Upas, which has supplied modern writers with a new stock of similies, and which is said to be "so barreful in its effects, that instant death would attend the temerity of that that the mind of a child need not be made a traveller who should approach within five store-house, for useless lumber, when it might 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 oysler-tree? Yes-verily, reader, an oystertree! "It is a literal truth; and" says a New York paper, from which, together with a work entitled " A voyage to South America, in 1823," we have taken the substance of these remarks, "they who doubt it, need only make a trip to the island of Jakee, situated in the mouth of the Alatamaha 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 iruit of the orange-tree. What adds to the ingularity of the appearance, is the fact that the upright branches of the tree are frequenty found abounding in their natural fruit, while the lower ones present strange looking clusters of their marine adoption." This sin-

main river of Somboz, in Poru, and, as we | 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 pub lish this day on our last page the Circular of the Rev. Reuben Sherwood, Rector of Hartford Academy: to which we would direct the ton was elevated to its appropriate position on attention of our readers. Mr. Sherwood, formerly principal of Norwalk 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; tined place. There may it remain for ages! 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 Manfesto of the Emperor, issued upon the annun ciation of the peace at St. Petersburgh. They are the freedom of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus-the safety of the Russian frontiers, especially on the side of Asiathe 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 recogni-

The North Consociation of Litchfield county, which thet at Norfolk the 3d ultimo, to deide 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 dismis-

The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of a woman, named Fanny Davis, charged with the mur-der of her own infant child. No description of ier 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 Dolfuss, manufacturer, of Mulhausen. He had obtained permission to introduce into that kingdom 30,000 pieces of cotton goods, each of 35 Spanish ells, on paying adollar and a half a piece: and will establish a manufactory of cotton, and printed goods, &c. at San Fernando, the king? 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, no ordinary source of bleasure, that we are enabled to inform our friends who have removed to the country, that the stokess 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.

30th October; by the ship Sarah Sheaf. The like repose, until it was completed; the orignumber of ships already arrived at New Orinal he preserved and exhibited to his friends leans, 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 lav 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 eightcen; about ten o'clock it began to snow, which, at twelve,

turned to rain, and froze as it fell. Cincinnali Duily 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 acknow- stellered from the thorough air by screens, ledge the honor of a visit from Jack Frost. We composed like the rest of the mansion, of mud; have been enlivened recently by the arrival of the partition walls which separate it from the several vessels from the North, the merchants adjoining rooms, reach no higher than the are making active preparations for the reare making active preparations for the resumption of mercantile operations, and our streets begin again to present the stir and bus the of business.—Mobile paper, Nov. 2.

On the 25th of Sept. last, an apple free in owner of the tree had an ear of Indian Corn

A new article to plunder .- A pair of Physician's Saddle bags, belonging to Dr. Dickinson, of this town, containing medicines and poteen is the far-famed liquor which the Irish, Surgeon's instruments, were taken from his horse on Saturday evening last, about eight sweetest," prefer, in spite of law, and-no-not 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 turfor bog is made on the ground, and the pot not been left standing more than ten or fifteen minutes.—Bangor (Maine) Register.

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

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

The brig Clio, Lieutenant Pinkham, fitted out by Admiral Coffin, has returned to Boston, after a cruise of two months. On entering the gether with a few leaves, and a portion of the harbour, the young descendants of Tristam Coffin, 21 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 calprits being put to labor to make them 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 gular appearance is also presented by the oys- Indians, states that an Osage Indian can run ters which line the banks of a branch of the on foot 100 miles in 24 hours.

The Board of Health of Mobile reported on are credibly informed, the same phenomenon 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 that with the same fate.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

Raising of the Statue .- This day at half past o'clock, the Colossal Statue of Washingthe summit of the Monument. The skill and care of those to whom the previous arrangements for this important and critical operation 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 des-" not 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 inter-esting 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 natched.—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 "up a tree." 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 its 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 into 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 asended a tree.

Recourse was now had to stratagem. ope 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, and 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 dexterously 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 this 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 intreate 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 ope-

We heard the old gentleman a few months pefore his death, while confined to his house by disease, relate the particulars of the origin mpletion of his design, with an enthusiasm that would awaken youthful ambition to exert itself in something more than a limited ophere. He mentioned that three days as well New Orleans. - Liverpool dates of the 16th was done in his own house, and the fear of lo-Sept. were received at New Orleans on the sing sight of his plan, prevented every thing 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 and close application he made in bringing the machine to perfection, impaired his constitu-tion, and produced a premature death. The proceeds of his ingenuity produced him something, but his wealth was far from being ex-tensive, and little was left as the result of his arduous toil and intense mechanical research. Berkshire Americant.

An Irish village Inn .- The 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 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 polsihed with smole, depend sundry flitches of bacon, dried Pennsylvania was in full blossom; and the 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 noten, where the gauger couldn't smell it. If you are very ignorant, you must be told, that on the faith of the proverb, "stolen bread is lawgivers, 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 for boiling the "mate or potatoes," as the chance 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.

> Cow Tree.-Mr. Lockharat, a celebrated Botanist, writes from Trinidad, one of the West India Islands, and speaks thus of the milk

tree in Colombia. I have just returned from an excursion to Caraccas, where I collected the juice of the cow-tree, (Palo de Vaca,) and I have now the pleasure of sending you a phial of the milk, toroot of the tree. The Palo de Vaca is a tree of large dimensions. The one that I procured the juice from, had a trunk of seven feet in diameter, and it was one hundred feet from the root to the first branch. The mile wa obtained by making a spiral incision in the bark. The milk is used by the inhabitant wherever it is known. I drank a pint of it without experiencing the least inconvenience. In taste and consistence, it much resemble sweet cream, and possesses an agreeable smell. I was so fortunate as to procure some young trees and roots of the Palo de Vaca, which I will endeavor to increase.

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 pow ers, is not to be found in the treaty of the 14th of September; yet the Moniteur, of the 6th of October, antiounces 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 pear in the official or non-official part, is al ways 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 asser tion was made, was drawn up in the Foreign Office here, on the authority, not of the Treaty as signed, but on that of a draft of the Treaty as first proposed by the Russians, but which Diebitsch himself modified afterwards, probably in consequence of representations made to At any rate, the clause does not exist in the Treaty, as it stands now, and in conse quence one great source of contention has

Walking fish .- A fish, called the hassar, in the West Indies, possesses the singular pro-perty of travelling over land, which it invaridoes, 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 these fish carry a supply of within them for their journey, for their bodies are always wet, and if wiped dry, they speedi fy 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 circum-stance 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 to gether 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 best bed with the furniture." It is proved by William Byrde, July 22, 1616. The will of the Minstrel of Paradise is a nuncupative one ta ken by his daughter, the great poet being blind. The will of Napoleon is signed in 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 skeptic, Chesterfield, was present Whitefield 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 unconclous to the side of 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 trod on vacancy, poised for a moment, and as he fell headlong-Cheserfield 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 butand after it is cool add one gill of spirits of turpentine. Take one onice 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 as nights, were constantly devoted to the ma-king and completion of his model, all of which 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 extirpa-

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 Trinkels and of preserving Engraved Copper Plates.—Boil the trinkets 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 neutral salt to disengage nitric acid, (in the nator within and for said District, to attend the usual method of cleaning trinkets.) is avoided. Hitherto chemists have neglected to observe. Haven, in May 1830. that metallic copper is soluble in ammonia.— Dr. M'Culloch 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 initired, 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.

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. Nott, Mr. Amon W. Langdon, of New York, to Miss Adaline Tracy, daughter of Eleazer Tracy, Esq. of the formerplace.

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

vears. In New York, very suddenly, Mr. Stephen Remington, paper-maker, late of this city, where he has left a family.

PERKINS'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 25-Sloop Leader, Geer, Hartford; loop Teazer, Williams, Albany. 26-Sloop George Fox, Baker, Yarmouth. 27—Sloop Exchange, Geer, New York, 29—Sloop Jupiter, Tyler, New York; sloop asper, Scudder, Boston.

30-Sloop Albion, Barker, Providence. SAILED,

Nov. 25-Sloop Good Return, Phinney, Falmouth.

26-Sloop Diamond, Rogers, New York. 28-Schooner Coral, French, Bucksport. 29-Brig Betsey, Warren, Walderborough Dec. 1.—Sloop Exchange, Geer, New York schooner Venus, Willcox, Philadelphia; sloop Jupiter, Tyler, New York.

SHORT NOTICE.



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

NOTICE.



ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment previous to the 7th January; as all acounts remaining unpaid after said date, will

be lodged with an attorney, for collection.

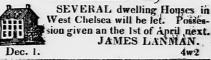
A. S. ROBBINS:

Leather, &c. LEATHER STORE 400 sides hemlock and Philadelphia wak

50 sides Upper Leather Caliskin, Linings, Bindings, Buckshin, Mo-

rocco, and Shoe Thread.
S. THOMAS, Jr. Dec. 1.

ON LEASE,



4w2 THE inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, A and non-residents, are requested to meet the subscriber at the house of Denison Wattles, in Lebanon, on Monday, the 21st day of December inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternooff. to pay their State Taxes, on list 1828.

EBENEZER SPAFORD, 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.



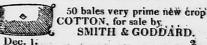
HE subscriber keeps on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, for sale credit. Call and see. A. S. ROBBINS. cheap for cash, country produce, or on short

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



SMITH & GODDARD.

CAME into the city three or two yearing CAME into the enclosure of weeks since, two yearling HEI-FERS. The owner is requested

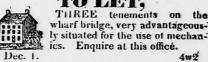
to pay the charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH P. BUSHNELL.

WANTED,

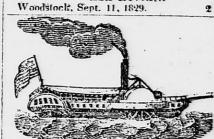
FAMILY, consisting of 4 or 5 children, A family, consisting of a or a diagram of suitable ages to work at carding and spinuing. Also, 3 or 4 first-rate power-loom weavers. Apply immediately, at the Uncas ville Manufactory.

TO LET.



ANTI-MASONIC NOTICE.
THE Anti masonic Electors of the several towns composing the 14th Senatorial District, viz: Ashford, Woodstock, Pomfret, Thompson, and Killingly are invited to elect five or more delegates, to meet in Pomfret, at the Public House near the Baptist meeting-house, on the 25th day of December next, at which takes place by the application of 10 o'clock A. M. to nominate a person for Senext General Assembly, to be holden at New

> WILLIAM READ, S. F. PALMER, HENRY SWEETING, ASA LYMAN.



NOTICE.

LL persons having claims on the Nor-wich Steamboat Company, are particularly requested to present them without delay, to JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent

FOR SALE,

ON the Little Plain, in the city of Norwich, a new two-story power ing-House, with garden, and fruit trees; a pleasant situation for a trees a pleasant situation for a trees a pleasant situation for a merchant or mechanic of any kind. Also, a Joiner's shop. ABEL C. SPICER.

ORGAN FOR SALE. A N elegant ORGAN, suitable for a house or small church, is offered for sale. It can be seen in the chamber over Mr. Cofton's ware-room. The subscriber will attend to any application which may be made to him. R. W. ROATH.

N active LAD, from 15 to 16 years of age, (from the country,) as an apprentice

to the tin and sheet iron manufacturing busi-

ness.

ISAAC DOBSON.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

This School will be conducted on the principles of a well-ordered Christian household. All the Pupils will be required to reside in the family of the Rector, and will be subjected to the benign and wholesome restraints of parental influ-

the comfort and accommodation of the Pu-

The course of instruction will embrace all the most important branches of English Literature, and Science, with a knowledge of the Modern European Languages; or a regular preparation for a Collegiate course. The best Masters will be employed in the several departments of edu cation. Those students whose time will not permit, or whose destination in life does not require a regular Collegiate education, will have the privilege of attending the various Lectures on Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, Political Economy, and Law delivery, by the Professors of Washington College.

In connexion with the secular education of the Pupils, there will be added, what alone can give value to worldly know ledge, a regular and systematic course of moral and religious instruction. The School will constitute the congregation, as well as the family, of the Rector; and in addition to the daily devotions, he will regularly dispense to them, on the Lord's Day, the Services of the Church. But those students whose parents are not members of the Episcopal Church, will be permitted to attend the public worship of the denomination to which they belong. under the charge of some judicious friend

In the mode of imparting instruction, as well as in the means of promoting bodily health, and mental vigor, whatever is valuable in the modern systems of education will be carefully adopted, while those devices which are resorted to for ostenlation and effect, will be rejected. The principal means relied on, to ensure success. will be the industrious and close application of the Pupils, and a faithful supervision and enlightened instruction on the part of the Teachers.

The Officers of the Institution will have the Pupils under their constant superintendence. In the school-room, it will be their object to draw forth, and put in action, their mental powers : on the playgrounds, they will promote such exercises as may have a tendency to give health and vigor to the constitution; and in the social and religious intercourse of the family circle, they will endeavor to train them up to the manners of gentlemen, and the habits of Christians.

As the grounds connected with the Institution are sufficiently extensive, and as all things necessary for the comfort of the of decorations all round the shaft. The Students will be provided for them, no pedestal of the statue is an elongation of one will leave the premises unless accompanied by an Instructor. And all monies steppings reduced from a diameter of designed for their use, must be deposited fourteen feet to a plinth of four feet, on with the Rector, to be disbursed under which the statue is to stand. his directions.

Aware of the evils attending the promiscuous association of Pupils of different ages and habits, and of the importance of signing his commission, and the authority preserving in the minds of the young the with which he had been invested by his purity and simplicity of little children, the country, again into the hands of the peojunior Pupils will be separated, as far as ple, having accomplished the great object practicable, from those more advanced in of his appointment, the freedom and inyears, and will have their lodgings in apartments immediately adjoining those of the Rector.

The terms will be two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. This sum is designed to include all the necessary expenses, with the exception of Clothing, Books, Stationary, and Medical attendance. It is also to be understood, that the Pupils are to bring with them their Beds, Bedding, and Towels.

The School will be opened on the first Monday of May, 1830. There will be and the improvement of the surrounding two Terms in a year, of twenty-two weeks country. At present, the view of the each. Those persons who are desirous of more particular information respecting the country is beautiful. the character of the School, are respectfully referred to the President and Faculty of Washington College.

REUBEN SHERWOOD, Rector of Hartford Academy. Hartford, Nov. 3, 1820.

From the Baltimore American. WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT BAL-

TIMORE. The pillar and statue form, together, the largest structure of the kind, we believe, in the world; and the elevation of the latter to its destined position, at the height of a hundred and sixty feet from the ground, will be a highly curious and interesting spectacle. The pillar is in- lery, Fancy Goods, Muskets, Rifles, Fowling of massive proportions. It stands on a grand base or zocle, and is surmounted by a circular pedestal, on which the statue is intended ot stand. This base or zocle is fifty feet square, and twenty-five feet high; the column is twenty feet in diameter, and with its sub-base, one hundred and thirty feet high, the capital is twenty feet square. The statue is fifteen feet high, and the whole height of the Register for 1830. Also, the Christian, Churchmonument from the pavement, including man's, Farmer's, Middlebrook's, Daboll's, and the statue, will be one hundred and se- Pocket Almanacs. venty-six feet. As it stands on a hill one hundred feet high, this structure rises two hundred and seventy-six feet above tide. It is constructed of white marble, 500 bushels yellow Corn 50 bbls. Rochester Flour slightly variegated, and is already a conspicuous object to every one approaching the city, whether by land or water. The statue will render it still more so, and will of course give finish and beauty to the whole.

The monument stands at the intersection of four streets, which, on their ap proach to it, are increased in width so as to allow a full view of it. Though the southwest of the city of Hartford, and area might have been larger with advan tage, it is not every public work that has, on the whole, a more advantageous posiwhich overlooks the valley of the Con- tion. A part of this area is to be enclosed and planted with shrubbery, and the monument is to be encircled with a masfour fronts by iron gateways, and ornamented with lamp-stands.

When finished according to the designs, the monument will present the following have been erected with a special view to appearance. On every front of the grand base, a flight of marble steps, (flanked by massy blocks surmounted with tripods,) leading up to the door-ways .-These flights of steps are partly finished. A broad frieze runs round the exterior of cornice,) enriched with a series of civic wreaths, each encircling a star, designating the States of the Union. In the centre of this frieze, above the door-ways. are large marble tablets, inscribed with therefore, its energies should be particularly the name of Washington. Over the cor nice, a blocking course runs round the give protection to the weak. base, crowned at the four angles with military trophies, all executed in marble. Bronze inscriptions commemorative of events in the Revolution connected with the life of Washington, are to be placed in Latin and English over every front of the base. The following has been proposed as one, by the architect, Mr. Mills : Fama. Manet. Perenis. Impetrarunt. Quia. Populi. Arbitrio. Cives. Baltimorienses Impetrarunt.

Sumsit. Posuitq. Secu- Haud. Inani. Studio. Georgio. Washington Patri. Patriæ. Quo. Duce, nmo Numine Favente Civitates Fæderatæ,

gendae. Sed. Ut. Exemplar. Vitae. Patriae. q. Amoris. Semper. in.Conspectu Hominum. Esset. H. M. Americae. Septentrionalis.

Tantae. Laudis. Au-

Libertatem. Legesq. His fame immortal-Because he accepted and resigned his com mand At the will of the people.

> George Washington, The father of his Country, Under whose command, With the Blessing of Providence, The confederated Americans Obtained Liberty and Laws.

The Citizens of Baltimore, Not in the vain hope Of increasing so great a reputation, But in order that An example of Patriotism and Private Worth Might be continually held up to view, Have caused

This Monument to be erected. The base of the column above the great platform, is proposed to be encircled with thirteen colossal bronze shields, emblematic of the Federal Union; the faces of the shields to be ornamented with the arms of those States which formed the federal compact, divided by massive spears. At some distance above this band of shields, and fronting with the four door-ways, are four Eagles, sculptured in basso relievo, encircled with wreaths, which are grasped in their talons. From these wreaths festooned draperies are suspended, which form a continuous line the shaft of the column, terminated by

dependence of the union.

The ascent to the summit of the monument, or rather to the capital, is by two hundred and twenty-eight marble steps, winding round a solid pillar constituting the core of the column. More than midnight darkness at present envelopes the ascent: but it is intended hereafter to light this stairway with gas, which would render it easier to go up. A noble view is of course presented from this lofty point, -which will become more diversified and interesting with the extension of the city, town is by no means the best; but that of

BUCKSKIN MITTENS. 10 dozen buckskin Mittens of the first quality, just received and for sale at low prices by W. D. RIPLEY. low prices by Nov. 24.



R. W. ROATH

AS just returned from New York with a general assortment of Watches, Jeweltended to be of the Greek Doric order, pieces, Pistols, and all other Goods usually kept in a jeweller's store.



STATE REGISTERS.

OR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore:

CORN, FLOUR, &c.

10 bbls. rye Flour 20 " and half-bbls. superior Buckwheat ust received from Philadelphia Corn and rye Meal For sale at small advance, by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

T is proposed to commence the publication of a semi-monthly work under the above ti tle, in the village of Rochester, N. Y. It wil be printed upon good paper, and with a fair type. Each number will contain SIXTEEN ctavo pages, and the work will be afforded at the rate of One Dollar per annum, payable in

sive iron railing, three hundred and fifty feet in circumference, opened on the a cheap and effective manner, the great priniples of philanthropy which have, during the last fifty years, made such progress in the civilized world. Its more immediate object will be the publication of documents and essays tending to clear that IMPDISON says tending to show that IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, in any shape, is arbitrary and evrannical, contrary to the spirit of our free nstitutions, and unworthy our character as an ndependent people; that CAPITAL PUN-SHMENT, except in extreme cases, where e safety of the state can alone be secured by the death of the offender, is a presumptuous the, grand base, (immediately under the usurpation by man of the prerogative of the Creator: and that, as the rich, even in the most arbitrary government, are protected in their rights of person and property, the pecu-liar beauty and benefit of our government, is the protection it affords to the poor, and that directed to secure to industry its reward, and The Spirit of the Age will consequently ad-

vocate 1. The abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.

2. The abrogation of sanguinary Capital Punishments.

3. The direct protection of government in favor of the laboring classes, by laws giving Mechanics a lien upon buildings erected by them, securing the implements of industry from sale by execution, and other provisions tending to shield the poor from the oppression of the rich, thus securing to every man the means of honest livelihood, and preserving to the state the active and useful exertions of that class of citizens whose labor forms the wealth, and upon whose virtue depends the preservation of the public. In addition to these cardinal points, its pa-

ges will be open to discussions upon PRISON DISCIPLINE, CRIMINAL LAW, TEM-PERANCE, and other subjects which come

within its range.

It is believed that the sentiments which will try; and that little else is wanted to secure them complete success, than a general dissemples of human philanthropy, which aim at se-curing the "greatest good of the greatest num-ber," must result in practical benefit. The here we are in the bloom of youth, and it is a catholic principle with every AMERICAN, to second with his best efforts, all attempts which aim at an amelioration of the condition of the this Court, six weeks successively. human family. We therefore solicit the aid, in this work, of all who believe with us in the mportance of the subjects we propose to discuss. They are not ephemeral topics, but will wear for years; and as they are founded upon the best feelings of the human heart, so nust they have the earnest "God speed" of by applying to every good man.

The first number will be issued by the 3d of

T Contributions are respectfully solicited

lief correct. AMES & BARNUM.

Rochester, Oct. 20, 1829. sertions shall be entitled to a copy of the work without exchange, and will render a favor to the publishers which will be gratefully remem-mail, or delivered at the office—payable in bered and cheerfully returned.

NEW BOOKS.

THE veracity of the Gospels, and Acts of L the Apostles, argued from the undersigned coincidences to be found in them, when The attitude given to this figure represents the great man (to whom the monument is dedicated,) in the act of re-

o guide the devotions of the young. For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

REGISTER FOR 1830. THE State Register for 1830, is received

and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore. Nov. 24.

White Lead and Linseed Oil. 5 tons White Lead 10 bbls. Linseed Oil,

Just received and for sale by Nov. 24. GILMAN & RIPLEY. CHEAP GROCERIES. ANDREW Y. AUSTIN

AS on hand an extensive assortment of HAS on hand an extensive across the fresh imported GROCERIES, consisting in part of

10 hhds, first quality retailing N. Orleans Molasses 6 do. do. do. Eng. Island do. 5 do. do. do. W. India do. do. do. N. Orleans Sugar do. do Porto Rico do do. do. do. St. Croix

6 barrels lump 10 bags Cuba Coffee 60 mats Cassia—10 kegs Ginger 40 boxes No. 1 Boston Chocolate Bunch and Cask Raisins (new fruit)

5 tierces Rice Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas of the latest importations
Colgate's Soap and Starch
2 pipes French Brandy
2 do Holland Gin

2 hhds pure St. Croix Rum 10 bbls. Country Gin
4 do Cider Brandy
5 do Monongahela Whiskey
Lisbon and Malaga Wines
30 bbls Rochester Flour

together with many other goods not enumerated, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, a low rates, on favorable terms.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

25 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins 25 half and quarter boxes do. do. 10 kegs Malaga Currants Citron Almonds Ground Mustard Cayenne Pepper Olives Pepper-sauce Mace
Nutmegs Cloves Cassia Allspice
Pepper, &c. For sale cheap by SAMUEL L. HYDE. Nov. 24.

NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to the sucscribers are respectfully requested to make pay-

BACKUS & NORTON. Nov. 24

Wine, Tea, &c.



20 qr. and half qr. casks su perior Lisbon Wine 15 casks Malaga Wine 5 " old Madeira do. 20 chests and half chests Y. H. Tea

" Hyson Skin Tea 20 half-chests Souchong do. 20 bags Pepper 15 " Pimento 4 kegs Ginger

" Cloves Just received, and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

ANNUALSFOR 1830.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE. Winter's Wreath Ackerman's Forget-Me-Not The Talisman

The Atlantic Souvenir The Token The Youth's Keepsake

Most of these Annuals are done up in great variety of binding T. R. will have all the other English Annuals as they shall be received in this country.

SUGAR & MOLASSES. 10 barrels superior St. Croix

Sugar 10 bbls. N. O. and Havana do. 10 bots. 11. 0. 1 lump New Orleans Molasses

ougar-house do. (a prime article for home-made gingerbread, and for temperate lrink. For sale by drink. SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Nov. 24. ALL persons (all, I wish to be understood,) who are in debted to me, are requested to

make immediate payment.
L. HUNTINGTON YOUNG.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. ior Court, Nov. Adj'd term, A. D. 1829. UPON the petition of MARY LOOMIS, of Colchester, in New London county, hewing to this Court that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1811, she was lawfully marbe inculcated upon the above subjects, are common to every philanthropist in our counsaid county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 27th day of March, A. D. 1811, when ination of them among the people. It is in this country, if upon earth, that the great princisert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this Court to grant her a di-vorce, as by petition on file. This Court orinstitutions of the old world are clogged with the dust of ages: they are too old to be renovated, and too strong to be overthrown: but here we are in the bloom of worth and too. day of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers

> Nov. 24. Silk Fringe Trimming, OF any color and width, can be had at the New York prices, at very short notice, by applying to W. D. RIPLEY.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

"NORWICH SPECTATOR." UNDER the above title, the undersigned have commenced the publication of a from gentlemen who have bestowed reflection upon the topics we have pointed out, and the newspaper devoted to the interests of Literaactive co-operation of every philanthropist is ture, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, urged. We firmly believe that we have more and General Intelligence. As the paper is than one HOWARD in this country, and we trust that the course of time will prove our be-

we are content to entrust its success.

The paper is printed on a handsome sheet of imperial paper, with plain type, at Two Editors who will give the above a few in- Dollars per annum to city and single subadvance. Subscribers in town will pay semi-

annually.

The "Spectator" is conducted by PARK BENJAMIN, as Editor, and Young & BENJA-MIN, Proprietors. All communications relating to the editorial department, must be directed to PARK BENJAMIN, and those respecting the mechanical and financial, to YOUNG & BENJAMIN.

Editors disposed to copy the above, may at any time command a reciprocal favor.



The latest Fall fashions are just received at A. WICKHAM'S HAT WARE-HOUSE,

(Opposite the Thames Bank,) WHICH, for beauty of shape, and for du-Y rability, exceed any before offered; to-gether with a full assortment of several former fashions, comprising gentlemen's black and drab Beavers: Castors and imitation Beavers, prices from 3 to 8 dollars; Youth's and children's black and drab imitation do,—from \$1,50, to \$3: Men's and boy's black and drab wool hats, from 50 cents, to \$1,00; together with the best assortment of men's and boy's Sea-Otter, fur and hair Seal, and Patent Leather CAPS. Also, 10 doz. FUR COLLARS, and a prime lot of

BUFFALO ROBES, which he will sell as low as can be purchased

in New-York. Norwich, Nov. 24.

NOTICE. LL persons indebted to the subscriber ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for newspapers, are requested to be prepared to settle with him by the last week in December, as he intends to give up carrying the mail at that time, and of course will also discontinue leaving the papers.

MATTHEW POTTER.

TO LET,

Nov. 24.

THE dwelling-house belonging to the Estate of Capt. William Williams, deceased, now occupied by Dewy Brumley. Possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Administrator.

Music and Musical Instruments. THE subscriber has just returned from New York, with a large and complete assortment of Music and Musical Instruments; consisting of songs; duetts; waltzes; marches: rondcaus, arranged for the piano-forte; music for the flute, violin, flageolet, clarionet and fife; trombones; bugles; concert-horns; trumpets; clarionets; hautboys; flutes; pick aloes; flageolets; fifes; violins; guitars; bass and snare drums; English and Italian bass and violin strings; clarionet and hautboy reeds; music-boxes; music-paper; tuningforks ; &c.

A first rate toned Piana-Forte, just received from New York; likewise, ladies' Musical Work Cases-a new and splendid article. R. W. ROATH. Nov. 24.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date, the subscribers will sell no more goods, except for Approved Endorsed Notes, Cash, or Country Produce.

Necessity has compelled us to come to this resolution in our business; and to those of our customers who calculate to pay what is due us, and those who have paid, we return our grateful acknowledgments for their past favors; and we trust the resolution we have come to, (which will be strictly adhered to,) will meet with their approbation.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Nov. 24.



SALT, FISH, &c. 500 bushels T. I. Salt
50 quintals shoal and Green Island

20 half-barrels Mackerel Neats' Tongues, and salt Pork Just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oil, Candles, &c.

10 bbls. superior Winter Oil (for glass lamps)
10 boxes sperm Candles
15 "tallow do. 20 boxes brown Soap

50 " shaving do. With many other articles, too numerous mention; for sale to suit purchasers, by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

CASH STORE. BACKUS & NORTON OFFER to the public an extensive as sortment of Goods, at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Flour, Oils, Grain, Cotton, and Groceries of every description,-for Cash only.

JED. HUNTINGTON OFFERS FOR SALE, 150,000 feet merchantable Boards 120,000 feet clear do.

50,000 " Clapboards 200,000 pine and cedar No. 1 and 2 Shingles Cherry, whitewood, and maple Lumber Georgia Pine Spruce and hard pine Flooring 100 casks Providence Lime

30 tons Schuylkill Coal 3 hhds. sugar-house Molasses

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. ? Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd Term, A.D. 1829. Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd Term, A.D. 1829. Superior Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1815, she was lawfully married to Jonathan Cole, then of Lebanon, in said county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 10th day of November, A. D. 1824, when the said Jonathau wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this Court to grant her a di-vorce, as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Su-perior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

EVER-POINTED PENCIL MANUFACTORY. B. T. ROATH
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has opened an establishment

directly under the office of the Norwich Spectator, where he intends manufacturing GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, Public patronage is respectfully solicited. I All kinds of Gold and Silver work exe-

DRY GOODS STORE. A LARGE assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS is kept constantly for sale

cuted with neatness and despatch.

low, by MARVIN WAIT. Aug. 12. tf12 TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTU-

RERS.
THE subscribers having been appointed agents for the sale of Hovey's Patent SHEARING MACHINE, will furnish said machines at the manufacturer's lowest prices and warrant them a first rate article SMITH & GODDARD. Sept. 23.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE subscriber's Tan Yard, which he has used for 45 years. It is a convenient stand for Morocco or Sheep Skin Business. For sale 3 or 10 cords of Hemlock and Oak Bark. SEABURY BREWSTER.

TO MANUFACTURERS. HAVING become sensible of thenumerous advantages which the Taunton Speeder possesses over all other machines used by cotton manufacturers for making Roven, we have, for their accommodation, appointed EDMUND SMITH agent

for the sale of the aforesaid machines. N. B. The price is invariable. CROCKER, RICHMOND, & CO. Taunton, April 23.

SAM⁹L. TYLER & SON K EEP constantly on hand a complete assortment of selected Drugs and Medicines.

Their personal attention is given in selecting the best of articles for preparing and compounding medicines. Physicians, and the public generally, may rely that medicines will be put up agreeably to prescriptions, with accuracy and despatch.

FOR SALE. A PARLOUR GRATE, for burning the Lehigh coal. Also, a Lehigh STOVE, (Stafford pattern,) of good size; with a few fect of Pipe. Inquire at this Office.

LEATHER. HE Subscriber at all times keeps a good stock of Leather, of every description, on

Sept. 30.

hand. ALSO Travelling Trunks, and Neat's Foot Oil: at

NORWICH

LEATHER STORE. SIMEON THOMAS Jr. Norwich, Oct. 7, 1929.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss ? Superior Court, October term, A. D. 1829. UPON the petition of MEHITABLE PHILIPS, of Lyme, in New London county, irs, of Lyme, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1822, she was lawfully married to Frederick F. Philips, then of Norwich in said county, with whom she lived in the performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 15th day of April, A. D. 1826, when the said Frederick wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part : praying this Court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file:—this Court orders, that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State. immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.



NORWICH AND NEW YORK STEAMBOAT LINE,

Esser Ferry. STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 10, A.M. and arrive at Essex Ferry in time to take the boat for New York same day.

Returning—Leave Essex for Norwich eve-

y morning, on the arrival of the boats from

Fare from Norwich to New York, \$3. For seats, apply to
J. HYDE, or
D. RAYMOND.

Norwich, Nov. 18.

STONE CUTTING. HE Subscriber has removed to the room L lately improved by Messrs. Roath & Hyde, under the store of S. Tyler & Son, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand Grave Stones, of all sizes, Jambs, Hearths, Mantle Trees, Sinks, &c. &c. and is ready to receive and attend to all orders. Public patonage is respectfully solicited.

Mason work done at short notice.

HENRY K. PEIRCE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE, 15 boxes brimstone 2 hhds. flos, sulph: 350 lbs. gum aloes 300 4 Arabic 150 lbs. sal Rochelle 300 6 100 ' tart. acid 300 6 150 ' sup. carb. soda campho 100 ' sacc. saturni. (refined) 100 lbs. gum assafæt. 40 oz. sulph. quinine 600 ' liq. paste 150 'sal soda

800

100 lbs. calc.

15 bbls 6

Bateman's drops

Balsam honey

Cephalic snuff

Godfrey's cordial

Goulard's ext. lead

British oil

Bears' oil

Dean's pills

Hooper's pills

Haerlem's oil

James's pills

Jesuit's drops

Lee's pills

Oct. 28.

150 lbs. arrow root 400 lbs. cort. aurant cort. winter cort. angus. 600 'crm. tartar 2 cases carb. mag. 60 calomel 400 ' ref. borax 300 flos. cham. 4 casks sal Epsom bac. juniper rad. valerian

100 gr. phials, ass. castile soap 150 sponge emp.diac.C.G.

150 lbs. rad. rhei.puly jalap, ' simp.
' Dr.Oliyer 300 ' gentian colombo 50 epispastic oil pepp. ' cor.Peru,pulv. 50 4

Patent Medicines. Anderson's cough dps. Whitwell's liquid do. Rogers's pulmonic detergents Rochelle powders Italian lotion Indian specific Newton's bitters

Russell's do. Clay's 1tch ointment Relfe's botanical drops asthmatic pills anti-bilious do. vegetable spec. Albion corn plaster

Mead's do. Dumfries's eve-water Tyler's do. Cam. tooth-ache pills Steers's opodeldoc Jebb's liniments Specie and tinc. bottles | Spatulas Graduated glasses Glass funnels

Surgeons' instruments Hull's trusses Scales and weights | Rupture plaisters, &c.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Shovels, &c. 20,000 lbs. P. S. I. old sable Iron 10,000 lbs. new do. do. 30,000 Swedes' flat Iron, from 11-4 to 6 inches 12,000 " square do. 3.9 to 2 in the 30,000 Swedes hat from from 1 1-4 to 3 inches 30,000 English flat do. 1 1-4 to 3 " 20,000 " round do. 1-4 to 2 3-4 " 10,000 " do. ref. 1-2 to 2 "

" sheet do. 5,000 2,000 " hoop do. 4,000 Band 4,000 horse nail Rods 4,000 Shoe-shapes 3,000 Naylor & Sanderson cast Steel 2,000 English blistered Steel

2,000 American do. do. 1,000 tub Steel 150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d. 20 dozen Shovels (Eng.) ,000 M. Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14 oz.

500 M. cut Brads, from 1-4 to 2 oz. An assortment of Plough Moulds, Crowbar, and Axletree Moulds.
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

(Capital 200,000 dollars, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dolls.)

OFFER to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Ships, and Vessels while in port or on the stocks, Goods, and every other species of insurable passent presents against Loss or surable personal property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, at as low rates of premium

as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819, and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires not additional pledge, to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to be insured, can apply to JOHN BREED, of Norwich, who is appoint-

ed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to the office. Hartford, Sept. 23.

commission store

THE subscriber having opened a Leather and Commission Store opposite B. R. Vaughan's, has on hand and will keep a supply of Leather Frunks, Oil, &c. will sell Leather on commission, and pay cash for Hides, Calfskins, and Sheepskins.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jun. Norwich, April 22.

LEATHER