

NORWICH SPECTATOR.

VOL. I.

NORWICH, CONN. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1829.

NO. 3.

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. **ADVERTISEMENTS** inserted on the terms customary with the other papers in the city.
All letters and communications respecting the editorial department, must be addressed to PARK BENJAMIN, Editor; and those respecting the financial, to YOUNG & BENJAMIN, Proprietors.
Printing-office opposite Thames Bank, Main-st.

Leather, &c.
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
LEATHER STORE,
400 sides hemlock and Philadelphia oak tanned Sole Leather
50 sides Upper Leather
ALSO,
Calfskin, Linings, Bindings, Buckskin, Morocco, and Shoe Thread.
S. THOMAS, Jr.,
Dec. 1.

THE inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, and non-residents, are requested to meet the subscriber at the house of Denison Waffles, in Lebanon, on Monday, the 21st day of December inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to pay their State Taxes, on list 1828.
EBENEZER 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.
THE subscriber keeps on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, for sale cheap for cash, country produce, or on short credit. Call and see.
A. S. ROBBINS,
Dec. 1.

FOR LEASE,
TWO valuable stores, with the use of an adjoining wharf; convenient for mercantile, coasting, or packet business. Enquire at the office of the Spectator.
Dec. 1.

GOSHEN BUTTER.
5 tubs superior GOSHEN BUTTER, just received per sloop Teazer, and for sale cheap, by
SAMUEL L. HYDE,
Dec. 1.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment previous to the 7th January; as all accounts remaining unpaid after said date, will be lodged with an attorney, for collection.
A. S. ROBBINS,
Dec. 1.

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

TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
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.

STONE CUTTING.
THE Subscriber has removed to the room 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, Jambes, Hearths, Mantle Trees, Sinks, &c. and is ready to receive and attend to all orders. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Mason work done at short notice.
HENRY K. PEIRCE,
Dec. 31.

FOR SALE,
A PARLOUR GRATE, for burning the Lehigh coal. Also, a Lehigh STOVE, (Staford pattern,) of good size; with a few feet of Pipe. Inquire at this Office.
Sept. 30.

CHEAP GROCERIES.
ANDREW Y. AUSTIN
HAS on hand an extensive assortment of fresh imported GROCERIES, consisting in part of
10 lbs. first quality retailing
N. Orleans Molasses
5 do. do. Eng. Island do.
5 do. do. W. India do.
4 do. do. N. Orleans Sugar
2 do. do. do. Porto Rico do
2 do. do. do. St. Croix do
6 barrels lump do
10 bags Cuba Coffee
60 boxes Cassia—10 kegs Ginger
40 boxes No. 1 Boston Chocolate
Bunch and Cask Raisins (new fruit)
5 barrels Rice
H'son, 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 lbs pure St. Croix Rum
10 lbs. Country Gin
4 do Cider Brandy
5 do Monongahela Whiskey
Lisbon and Malaga Wines
30 lbs Rochester Flour
together with many other goods not enumerated, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at low rates, on favorable terms.
Nov. 24.

Cotton.
50 bales very prime new crop COTTON, for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD
Dec. 1.

POETRY.

SILENT WORSHIP.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The morning was a summer one—the boughs
Of the green trees were lifted in the wind—
The soft south wind, that wandered over
earth,

Touching the long grass and the quiet streams
With a light wing, as fearing to disturb
The sanctity of worship.

One by one,

The multitude had gathered, in the deep
And bowing sense of man's unworthiness,
Slowly and quietly they came—the young,
And the gray man,—the modest glancing girl,
And the staid gravity of riper years,
Like noiseless shadows, stealing to their seats
As the last footsteps passed away, the breeze,
With its light tones, was audible alone,
Stirring the willows which overhung the dead,
And whispering to the grave-stones.

Motionless,

That congregation worshipped. Silence lay,
Like a strange presence, on the very heart,
Which gathering nothing from the outward
world

Of sight, or sound, or any thing which makes
Man's sacrifice a mockery, had turned
Deeply upon itself. The human heart
Hath a most complex fashioning. The ties
Which bind it to the circumstance of earth,
And its strange yearning for a happiness,
Drawn from material mockeries, are strong
As the soul's master passion. It would gain
Its elements of happiness and love
From natural creations, and contrive
To blend the heartless vanities of man
With the pure fountain of religious truth.

Human pride

And vanity are things to be cast off,
Like an unseemly garment, from the heart
That boweth unto God, and giveth up
Its stubborn will and earthward tendencies,
For the mild teachings and deep solaces
Of the all-quickening Spirit; and the light
Which cometh unto all—a living beam—
An emanation from the Eternal Mind,
Hath a more blessed influence on the heart
That turneth from the world, and gathers in
Its wandering affections, and subdues
Its vehemence of passion, and in meek
And chastened reverence, awaits the time
Of Him, who bids the worshipper be still,
And knows that He is God.

From the New England Weekly Review.

THE THUNDER STORM.

I was never a man of feeble courage.
There are few scenes of human or elemental
strife, upon which I have not
looked with a brow of daring. I have
stood in the front of battle, when swords
were gleaming and circling around me
like fiery serpents. I have stood on the
mountain-pinnacle, when the
whirlwind was rending its oaks from their
rocky clefts and scattering them peace-
fully to the clouds—I have seen these
things with a swelling soul, that knew not
that reeked not of danger—but there is
something in the thunder's voice, that
makes me tremble like a child. I have
tried to overcome this unmanly weakness—
I have called pride to my aid—I have
sought for moral courage in the lessons
of philosophy—but it avails me nothing
—at the first low moaning of the distant
cloud, my heart shrinks, quivers, gasps,
and dies, within me.

My involuntary dread of thunder, had
its origin in an incident, that occurred
when I was a child of ten years. I had a
little cousin—a girl of the same age with
myself—who had been the constant com-
panion of my childhood. Strange, that
after the lapse of almost a score of years,
that countenance should be so familiar to
me. I can see the brightest young crea-
ture—her large eye flashing like a beauti-
ful gem, her tree locks, as in joy, upon the
sunrise gale, and her cheek glowing like
a ruby through a wreath of transparent
snow. Her voice had the melody and joy-
ousness of a bird's, and when she bound-
ed over the wooded hill or the fresh green
valley, shouting a glad answer to every
voice of nature, and clapping her little
hands in the very ecstasy of young exist-
ence, she looked as if breaking away like
a freed nightingale from the Earth,
and going off where all things were beau-
tiful and happy like her.

It was a morning in the middle of August.
The little girl had been passing
some days at my father's house, and she
was now to return home. Her path lay
across the fields, and I gladly became the
companion of her walk. I never knew a
summer morning more beautiful and still.
Only one little cloud was visible, and that
seemed as pure, and white, and peaceful,
as if it had been the incense-smoke of
some burning censor of the skies. The
leaves hung silent in the woods, the wa-
ters of the bay had forgotten their undu-
lations, the flowers were bending their
heads, as if dreaming of the rainbow and
the dew, and the whole atmosphere was
of such a soft and luxurious sweetness,
that it seemed a cloud of roses scattered
down by the hands of Peri, from the far-
off garden of Paradise. The green
earth and the blue sea lay abroad in their
boundlessness, and the peaceful sky bent
over and blessed them. The little crea-
ture by my side was in a delirium of hap-
piness, and her clear sweet voice came
ringing upon the air, as often as she heard
the tones of a favorite bird, or found some
strange and lovely flower in her frolic
wanderings. The unbroken, and almost
supernatural tranquillity of the day, con-
tinued until nearly noon.—Then, for the
first time, the indications of an approach-
ing tempest were manifest. Over the
summit of a mountain, at the distance of
about a mile, the folds of a dark cloud be-
came suddenly visible, and, at the same
instant, a hollow roar came down upon
the winds, as it had been the sound of

waves in a rocky cavern. The cloud
rolled out like a banner-fold upon the air,
but still the atmosphere was as calm and
the leaves as motionless as before, and
there was not even a quiver upon the
sleeping waters to tell of the coming hur-
ricane.

To escape the tempest was impossible.
As the only resort, we fled to an oak, that
stood at the foot of a tall and ragged pre-
cipice. Here we remained, and gazed
almost breathlessly upon the clouds, mar-
shalling themselves like bloody giants, in
the sky. The thunder was not frequent,
but every burst was so fearful, that the
young creature, who stood by me, shut
her eyes convulsively, clung with desper-
ate strength to my arm, and shrieked as
if her very heart would break. A few
minutes, and the storm was upon us.—
During the height of its fury, the little
girl raised her finger towards the precipice,
that towered above us. I looked
up, and an amethystine flame was quiver-
ing upon its gray peaks, and the next mo-
ment, the clouds opened, the rocks tot-
tered to their foundations, a roar like the
groan of a universe, filled the air, and I
felt myself blinded and thrown, I knew
not whither. How long I remained insensi-
ble, I cannot tell, but when consciousness
returned, the violence of the tempest was
abating, the roar of the winds dying in the
tree-tops, and the deep tones of the cloud
coming in fainter murmurs from the east-
ern hills.

I arose, and looked tremblingly and al-
most deliciously around me. She was
there—the dear child of my infant love—
stretched out upon the wet, green earth.—
After a moment of irresolution, I went up
and looked upon her. The handkerchief
upon her neck was slightly rent, and a sin-
gle dark spot upon her bosom, told where
the pathway of death had been. At first I
clasped her to my breast with a cry of
agony, and then laid her down and gazed
into her face, almost with a feeling of
calmness. Her bright dishevelled ringlets
clustered sweetly around her brow, the
look of terror had faded from her lips,
and an infant smile was pictured beauti-
fully there; the red rose-tinge upon her
cheek was lovely as in life, and, as I
pressed it to my own, the fountain of
tears was opened, and I wept as if my
head were waters. I have but a dim re-
collection of what followed—I only know,
that I remained weeping and motionless
till the coming of twilight, and that I
was then taken tenderly by the hand, and
led away where I saw the countenance of
parents and sisters.

Many years have gone by upon their
wings of light and shadow, but the scenes
of that stormy day, and the words uttered
at that time, with terrible distinctness. The
old oak yet stands at the base of the precipice,
but its limbs are black and dead, and its
hollow trunk, looking upward to the sky
as if "calling to the clouds for drink,"
is an emblem of rapid and noiseless decay.

A year ago I visited the spot, and the
thoughts of by-gone years came mourn-
fully back to me—thoughts of the little
innocent being, who fell at my side like
some beautiful tree of spring, rent up by
the whirlwind, in the midst of its bloss-
oming. But I remembered—and oh
there was joy in the memory—that she
had gone where no lightning's slumber in
the folds of the rainbow cloud, and where
the sunlight waters are never broken by
the storm-breath of Omnipotence.

My readers will understand why I
shrink in terror from the thunder. Even
the consciousness of security is not relief
to me—my fear has assumed the nature
of an instinct, and seems indeed a part of
my existence.

LIFE BEFORE THE FLOOD.
In the shape of "Fragments of an An-
te-diluvian Diary," we have the following
sketches, by Miss Jewsbury, of Manches-
ter, whose name has lately come with
much acceptance before the public.

The ideas are striking and poetical,
and the language well suited to the occa-
sion.

"To-day I am a hun-
dred years old. How blissful are the
feelings of boyhood! My senses are acute
as the tree with a shrinking leaf. My
blood bounds through my veins as the riv-
er pours through the valley, rejoicing in
its strength. Life lies before me like
another plain of Shinar—vast, unoccupied,
inviting—I will fill it with achievements
and pleasure! In about sixty years it
will be time for me to think of marrying;
my kinswoman Zillah will, by that time,
have emerged from girlhood; she already
gives promise, I hear, of comeliness and
discretion. Twenty years hence I will
pay a visit to her father, that I may see
how she grows; meanwhile, I will build
a city, to receive her when she becomes
my wife.

Nearly three centuries have passed
since my marriage. Can it be? It seems
but yesterday since I sported like a young
antelope round my father's tent, or, climb-
ing the dark dunes, nestled like a bird
among the thick boughs—and now I am a
man in authority, as well as in the prime
of life. I lead out my trained servants to
the fight, and sit head of the council, be-
neath the very tree where, as an infant,
my mother laid me to sleep. Jazad, my
youngest born, a lovely babe of thirty
summers, is dead; but I have four goodly
sons remaining. And my three daughters
are fair as their mother, when I first met
her in the Acacia grove, where now stands
one of my city watch towers. They are
the pride of the plain, no less for their
acquirements than their beauty. No dam-
sel carries the pitcher from the fountain
with the grace of Adar; none can dry the
summer fruits like Azubah—and none can
fashion a robe of skins with the skill of

Milcah. When their cousin Mahaleen
has seen another half century, he shall
take the choice of the three.

My eight hundredth birth day! And
now I feel the approach of age and infir-
mity. My beard is become white as the
blossoms of the almond tree. I am con-
strained to use a staff when I journey;—
the stars look less bright than formerly;
the flowers smell less odorous; I have
laid Zillah in the tomb in the rock, Mil-
cah is gone to the dwelling of Mahaleel;
My sons take my place at the council and
in the field;—all is changed. The long
future is become the short past. The
earth is full of violence; and the ancient
and the honorable are sinking beneath
the young and the vicious. The giants stalk
through the length and breadth of the land
where once dwelt the quiet people; all
is changed. The beasts of the field and
the monsters of the deep growl and press
on us with unthought-of terrors; traditions,
visions, and threatenings, are abroad. What
fearful doom hangs over this fair world,
I know not: it is enough that I am leav-
ing it; yet another five or eight score
years, and the tale will be complete.—
But have I, in very deed, trod this earth
nearly a thousand years? It is false; I
am yet a boy. I have had a dream—a
long, long, buoy dream, of buying and
selling; marrying and giving in marriage,
of building and planting; feasting and
warring; sorrowing and rejoicing: loving
and hating; but it is false to call it a life.
Go to—it has been a vision of the night;
and now that I am awake, I will forget it.
"Lamech, my son, how long is it since
we planted the garden of oaks beside the
river? Was it not yesterday?"—"My
father, dost thou sport? Those oaks cast
a broad shadow when my sister carried
me beneath them in her arms and wove
me chaplets of their leaves."—"Thou art
right, my son; and I am old. Lead me
to thy mother's tomb, and there leave me
to meditate. What am I the better for
my past length of being? Where will be
its records when I am gone? They are
yonder—on all sides. Will those massy
towers fall? Will those golden plains be-
come desolate? Will the children that
call me father, forget? The seers utter
dark sayings upon their harps, when they
sing of the future; they say our descen-
dents shall be men of dwindled stature;—
that the years of their lives shall be con-
tracted to the span of our boyhood;—but
what is that future to me? I have listen-
ed to the tales of Paradise—nay, in the
blue distance, I have seen the dark tops
of its cedars. I have heard the solemn
melodies of Jubal when he sat on the sea-
shore, and his voice and the harp were
heard from Dan to Beersheba. The culler is still at
his sport;—the sun has arisen, and the
sun has set upon his contest,—a contest
in which the prowess of two rival parish-
es is to be tried and determined,—and
still you may hear the stone booming
along the rink—the rap and the rattle of
collision by the tee—and the sudden and
frequent breakings forth of irrepressible
delight—of exulting triumph. Around
that dark and dense knot—twisted and
twined about the tee—the skater moves
in graceful circles—smooth, sliding with-
out step,—whilst the gingerbread basket
still lingers with its necessary and deli-
cious supplies. The boy is abroad, in
all his school-boy glee; he is all eye and
ear,—eye to watch the movements of the
hare, as she comes—downward and down-
ward—with frequently arrested advance
—from the mountain to the rail-yard;—
ear to hear, and voice to chide the bay of
the house dog—which ever and anon de-
lays or retrogrades her movements.

The lover, too, is visible in the moon-
shine of winter. His, however, is no
obtrusive and ostentatious pathway—he
walks alone beneath precipices, and un-
der the dark shadowings of woods and
mountains. She, the beloved of his heart,
to whose habitation he is hastening—
whilst the crisp and solid snow bears him
safely over the bog and fen—awaits him
beneath that evergreen holly—all covered
and laboring as it now is with the in-
cumbent load. There she has listened,
and from thence she has looked out, for
forty minutes, and is prepared to aver
that she has been detained as many hours.
There is a snug warm spot beneath that
close thick-leaved holly, where cold can-
not penetrate—or, if it could, there are
some there, proof against its influence—
"The cock may crow, the day may daw,"
and still that holly shade, which has now
shifted from the west to the eastern side,
continues true to its trust. The lovers
are only thinking of parting.

All those things are true—and a thou-
sand more that might be sung or said, on
tuneful influence—on the delights, with
which such lucubrations cannot fail to in-
spire every observer of nature.

AFFECTIONATE CAT.

We hear much of the want of affection
in cats. The following anecdote is known
in Italy under the name of "The Cat of
the Cemetery."—A beautiful peasant
girl of Monte Orsano (a village in the
south of Italy,) suffered an epileptic af-
fection, which frequently struck her to
the earth in the midst of the village festi-
val or church ceremony. Vows of offer-
ings were made in vain for the cure of
this incurable disease. If the saints,
however, were negligent, Clementina had
one friend, whose vigilance never slum-
bered. It was her cat; who not only
shared her walks and her *potenta*, but fol-
lowed her in her walks and devotion,
from the vineyard to the altar. The first
time that Mina saw her young mistress
fall in a fit, and wound herself against a
tomb in the village cemetery, she exhib-
ited the most extraordinary emotion. She
soon acquired, from the frequent recur-
rence of the infirmity, the habit of watch-

ing its approach; and at last seemed to
have obtained such a knowledge of the
change of countenance and color which
usually preceded the attack, that she was
wont, on the first symptoms, to run to the
parents of Clementina, and, by dragging
at their clothes, scratching at their per-
sons, or mewing in the most melancholy
manner she succeeded in awakening their
attention, and trotted out before them to
the spot where her young mistress lay
lifeless. Mina at last obtained such con-
fidence for her warnings, that on the first
cry of the faithful cat, the friends of Cle-
mentina flew to her assistance before she
incurred any injury from the sudden fall.
Her cat walked after the bier on which
the body of her mistress was exposed (as
is the custom of Italy,) and covered with
flowers. During the funeral service
she sat at the head of the bier, gazing
with an intent look on the dead features
of her young mistress. When the grave
was filling, she made a vain endeavor to
jump in, but was withheld by the bystand-
ers, who carried home the affectionate
animal after the melancholy ceremony.—
Mina was, however, seen the next morn-
ing stretched upon the new made grave
which she continued to visit daily; but
gradually pining with sorrow, she visited
it for the last time a few months after her
beloved mistress's death, when she was
found dead upon the green mound that
covered the dear remains.—London paper.

ANECDOTE OF MRS. BURNS.

It is generally known that Mrs. Burns
has, ever since her husband's death, occu-
pied exactly the same house in Dumfries
which she inhabited before that event,
and it is customary for strangers, who
happen to pass through, or visit that town
to pay their respects to her, with or with-
out letters of introduction, precisely as
they do to church-yard, the bridge, the
harbor, or any other public object of curi-
osity about the place. A gay young
English gentleman one day visited Mrs.
Burns, and after he had seen all she had
to show—the bed-room in which the poet
died, original portrait by Nasmyth, his
family bible, with the names and birth-
days of himself, his wife, and children,
written on a blank leaf by his own hand,
and some other little trifles of the same
nature—he proceeded to entreat that she
would have the kindness to present him
with some relic of the poet, which he
might carry away with him, as a wonder
to show in his own country. "Indeed
sir," said Mrs. Burns, "I have given away
so many relics of Mr. Burns, that, to tell
surely must be out of one's left hand." "Oh, you
persevering Saxon; any thing will do—
any little scrap of his hand writing—the
least thing you please. All I want is just
a relic of the poet; and any thing, you
know, will do for a relic." Some further
altercation took place—the lady re-assert-
ing that she had no relic to give, and he
as repeatedly renewing his request. At
length, fairly tired out with the man's im-
portunities, Mrs. Burns said to him, with
a smile, "Deed, sir, unless you tak mysel,
then, I dinna see how you are to get
what you want; for, really, I'm the only
relict o' him that I ken o'." The peti-
tioner at once withdrew his request.

CHILDHOOD.

There is no stage of human existence
so interesting to the heart as the period of
childhood. It is the season of hope and
promise. Like a cherished plant we
watch with delight the expanding bud,
and look forward with hope to the rich
maturity of its bloom. The progressive
labors of Nature in perfecting the human
form, are scarcely more perceptible, than
the rapid development of the mind and
character. That very curiosity, which
if not properly directed, may become a
source of annoyance, is in truth one of the
most favorable traits in the disposition of
a child. By awakening this passion in
the pursuit of knowledge, the labor of
study becomes comparatively light, from
the hope of gratification. The morning
of life is indeed the spring-tide of our ex-
istence, every breath we inhale, and every
scene that meets our view, is a source
of pleasure. The pure current, thrilling
warm from the central fount of life, im-
parts a glow to the cheek, a sparkle to
the eye, and a smile to the lips—for
which we look in vain in after years. In
childhood, the sincere and ardent feelings
of the heart speak forth in every look,
in every gesture, with all the artless elo-
quence of nature. They are expressed
by the ready tear, the free and joyous
laugh, the elastic bound of gaiety, in short,
all those traits of passion and sentiment,
those virtuous or evil inclinations, by
which the character even in childhood,
receives its stamp. Candor, generosity,
and humanity seem naturally inherent in
almost every bosom, and it is not till after
the feelings have been schooled by the
cold and selfish world, that these virtues
cease to impart that charm to the char-
acter which is so fascinating in childhood.

HAGAR'S WELL.

The water of the well Zeuzen in Ara-
bia, which is supposed to be the spring
found by Hagar in the wilderness, and of
which she gave to her famishing son, is
by many of the superstitious Mahometans,
regarded as an infallible cure for all dis-
eases. It matters not what may be the
nature of the bodily malady, it will yield
to the miraculous efficacy of those healing
waters, if the afflicted are but able to quaff
a sufficient quantity.

When I was going down hill, I was sup- plied with kicks from the liberal and up- right, without asking for them. I am now going up hill—won't they lend me a few now?—Henry Shultz.

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

NO. XIII.

There is but a single treaty more in this long chain of negotiations. It was executed on the 29th of February, 1819, by John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, for the United States, and by twelve Cherokee Commissioners. It may be called *The fourth treaty of Washington*; or the *sixteenth and last National Compact between the United States and the Cherokees*.

The preamble states, that "the greater part of the Cherokee nation have expressed an earnest desire to remain on this side of the Mississippi," and that they are desirous "to commence those measures which they deem necessary to the civilization and preservation of their nation;" they therefore offer to cede to the United States a tract of country at least as extensive as the United States will be entitled to, according to the provisions of the preceding treaty.

ART. 1. The Cherokee nation cedes to the United States all its lands, lying North and East of the following line: [By this boundary considerable tracts of land were ceded, which fell under the jurisdiction of Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia.—There was a reservation of about 100,000 acres lying within the new boundary, for a school-fund for the Cherokees.] The cession in this article to be in full satisfaction for the lands on the Arkansas, given by the United States, in the next preceding treaty.

ART. 2. The United States to pay for improvements on the ceded territory; and to allow a reservation of 640 acres to each head of a family, who wishes to remain, and become a citizen of the United States.

ART. 3. A reservation of 610 acres to each of 31 persons mentioned by name, "all of whom are believed to be persons of industry, and capable of managing their property with discretion."

There are also eight other reservations of 640 acres to each of 8 other persons designated.

ART. 4. The land reserved for a school fund to be sold, in the same manner as the public lands of the United States, and the proceeds vested by the President of the United States, the annual income to be applied "to diffuse the benefits of education among the Cherokee nation on this side of the Mississippi."

ART. 5. Boundaries to be run as prescribed in former treaties. Intruders from the white settlements to be removed by the United States, and proceeded against according to a law of Congress, which was enacted March 30, 1802.

ART. 6. Two thirds of the annuities to the Cherokees on the East, and one third to those on the West of the Mississippi.

ART. 7. The citizens of the United States not to enter upon the ceded lands, before January 1, 1820.

ART. 8. This treaty to be binding when ratified.

The treaty was ratified by President Monroe and the Senate.

The preamble of this last treaty admits that the Cherokees, as a body, wished to remain upon their ancient territory, with a view to their national preservation.—The treaty was therefore avowedly made with the same view. This is perfectly manifest from the words of the document; and I feel warranted in saying, that the Cherokee chiefs (who consented to the cessions of the first article with great reluctance,) were positively and solemnly assured, that the Government of the United States did not intend to ask them to sell any more land. This is implied, indeed, in the preamble, which, after recognizing the desire of the Cherokees to remain and become civilized, adds, in effect, that the cession now made was so extensive, as not to require any future cession.

About forty individuals specific reservations are made by the third article, on the alleged ground, that they were "persons of industry, capable of managing their property with discretion."

A very small portion of the Cherokees' population resided upon the land ceded; yet from this small portion, (excluding, also, those who wished to emigrate from the ceded district to the Arkansas,) about forty heads of families were selected, ten years ago, as possessing the character above described. It is incontrovertible that the Cherokee nation has been improving to the present day.

The number of industrious persons has been greatly increased, as could easily be shown by an introduction of particulars, if my limits would allow. The words of the treaty are not more plain, therefore, nor are its principles more just, than its spirit is humane and benevolent.

The fourth article looks directly at the permanent residence of the Cherokees on the territory of their fathers. The lands reserved for a school fund have not yet been sold; but, when the treaty was signed, it was supposed they would sell for a great sum of money. Similar lands, not far distant, had been sold by the United States at auction, a year or two before, at very great prices. The principal tract reserved lies on the Tennessee, and, as was thought, would produce so large a capital, that the interest would afford the means of education to all the Cherokees.

What is to be done with this sum? The treaty says, the President of the United States shall vest it as a permanent fund, and that the annual income is to be applied "to diffuse the benefits of education among the Cherokees on this side of the Mississippi." Here is a permanent fund for a specific object; and that object implies the permanent existence of the Cherokee nation Eastward of the Mississippi.

But the provision of the fifth article is more remarkable still. It would seem as if every contrivance was used, which ingenuity could devise, for the purpose of binding the faith and constancy of the United States to a just and honorable course with the Cherokees. The integrity of their territory had been guaran-

teed by treaty. Rigorous laws had been enacted for the punishment of intruders. These laws had been executed. But the time might come when these laws should be repealed; and when Congress should, by a feeble system of legislation, leave the Cherokees defenceless. In order to guard against this species of bad faith, a stipulation is here inserted, by which a certain law of the United States, so far as it relates to the intrusion of whites upon Indian lands, is made part of the treaty.—This law, therefore, as it respects the Cherokees, cannot be repealed by Congress. It is to be considered in just the same light, as if all those parts of it, which relate to intruders, had been literally copied into the treaty. Let us then look at some of its provisions.

By the law of March 30, 1802, it is enacted, (section 2,) that if "any Citizen of the United States shall cross over, or go within the boundary line, between the United States and the Indians, to hunt, or in any wise destroy the game, or shall drive horses, or cattle, to range on any lands allotted or secured, by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribes, he shall forfeit a sum, not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months."

By section 5th, it is enacted, "that if any citizen shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, or secured, or granted, by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or attempt to survey, such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$1,000, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months."—In the same section, the President is armed with full power to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he shall judge necessary to remove from Indian lands any person who should "attempt to make a settlement thereon."

There are other provisions in the act, all tending to the protection of the Indians, and to the preservation of their territory inviolate. This general law is now in force, in regard to all the Indians, whose lands are secured to them by treaty; and in regard to the Cherokees, let me say again, Congress cannot repeal it; for it is incorporated into a solemn national compact, which cannot be altered or annulled, without the consent of both parties.

Within a few months past, a train of surveyors, professing to act under the authority of Georgia, have made an irruption into the Cherokee nation, to the great annoyance and alarm of the peaceable inhabitants. These agents of Georgia have not only attempted to survey, but have actually surveyed, what they call an old Creek boundary, which they have doubtless designated by marking trees and otherwise. Thus they have done the very thing which is forbidden by the 5th section above quoted, under a penalty of \$1,000 and twelve months' imprisonment. Even if the people of Georgia were right, as to the Creek boundary, they are not the proper persons to ascertain the first several treaties between the United States and the Cherokees, provide, that boundaries shall be ascertained by Commissioners appointed by the United States, accompanied by Commissioners appointed by the Cherokee nation. Can any good reason be assigned, then, why the President should not direct a prosecution to be commenced against these offenders, who have trampled on a law, which is of vital importance to sustain the plighted faith of the nation?

It is said that the United States can make no treaty with the Indians living within the limits of a State; that is, within the limits of what appears, by the map, to be one of the United States. I beg leave to make a distinction between a State and a map of a State; not having yet seen it proved that the engraver of a map has the power of disinheritment a whole people, and delivering their property into the hands of others. What did the men, who formed the Federal Constitution think of the extent of the treaty making power? This is, I think, a pertinent question, and admits of a decisive answer. In the first law of Congress, on the subject of intercourse with the Indians, which was enacted under our present form of government, the fourth section reads as follows:

"That no sale of lands made by any Indians, or any nation or tribe of Indians within the United States, shall be valid to any person, or persons, or to any State, whether having the right of pre-emption to such lands or not, unless the same shall be made and duly executed at some public treaty, held under the authority of the United States."—[Judge Story's edition of the United States Laws, p. 109.]

This act was approved, July 22, 1790; only sixteen days before the execution of the Creek treaty, in the City of New-York, which was described in my fourth number. The leading members of Congress had been leading members of the Convention, that formed the Federal Constitution. Their exposition of that instrument will not be controverted by any considerate writer, or speaker; and their decision, in the section just quoted, is positive and peremptory, as can well be imagined. The same provision was continued in subsequent laws, and is found, in the law of March 30, 1802, in these words:

And be it further enacted, That no purchase, grants, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian, or nation, or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention, entered into pursuant to the constitution; and it shall be a misdemeanor in any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such Indian nation, or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, punishable by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months."

Then follows a proviso, that an agent from a State may be present, and propose terms, when commissioners of the United States are treating with the Indians.

In accordance with the constitution, and with the express provisions of these national laws, it has been the universal practice to obtain cessions of Indian lands through the medium of treaties, made under the authority of the United States.—No fewer than nine of these treaties have been duly formed and ratified, in regard to small reservations of Indian territory, in the single State of New York. That great and powerful State has never yet complained that its rights, "as a sovereign and independent State," are in any way endangered or abridged, by a faithful adherence to the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution.

Thus, Messrs. Editors, I have gone through the long list of treaties which our country has made with Cherokees and which have received the highest sanction of the Legislature and Executive Branches of our Government; and which no doubt, will receive the sanction of the Judiciary, whenever regularly brought before it.—The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States long since declared, incidentally, that the U. S. are bound by treaties to the Indians. Mr. Justice Johnson said, nineteen years ago, (6 Cranch, p. 147.) "innumerable treaties formed with them, [the Indians] acknowledge them to be an independent people; and the uniform practice of acknowledging their right of soil, and restraining all persons from encroaching on their territory, makes it unnecessary to insist upon their right of soil." Chief Justice Marshall said, that the Indian title "is certainly to be respected by all courts, until it be legitimately extinguished." This is enough for the perfect defence of the Cherokees, till they voluntarily surrender their country; this being the only way in which their title can be legitimately extinguished, so long as treaties are the supreme law of the land. WILLIAM PENN.

The following extract, illustrative of the relations of parents to the teachers of public schools, is from President Quincy's Address at the opening of the Hancock School.

There are two mistakes, into which parents are chiefly apt to fall, in this connection. First, they are too ready to imagine that school education and discipline can supply the want of discipline and instruction at home; and they often throw blame upon the master, which, in justice, belongs to themselves. If, therefore, the child of any parent, returns from school, shamed, or corrected; if he make little or no improvement; or if the tendency of his temper be wayward or vicious; before blaming the master or finding fault with the discipline of the school, let such discontented parent set himself seriously to inquire into the manner, in which he himself has, in past life, performed, or how he is, at the present time, performing his duties to his child; what principles he has inculcated; what habits he has permitted; what example he has set? School discipline and example. The father, the mother, and domestics, influence more than any masters, the characters of children. Let no parent, then, listen hastily to complaints, unless he is himself conscious of being guilty of having given any countenance, or encouragement, to that conduct, which he condemns; and which masters, in their fidelity, must punish.

A second mistake of parents, affecting these institutions, is, that they are apt to imagine, because schools are provided by and of themselves, as well as others, to use, or neglect them, at pleasure, according as any whim, caprice, temporary interest, or convenience, may dictate. The consequence is, that they send children to school, only occasionally; when they please, without any regard to the order and regulations of the school, or the interest of their child.

Now the usefulness of all schools, in a great degree, depends upon strict habits of punctuality and order; and on regularity in the master's performance of his established routine of duties. Now no master can thus perform his duties, if children are permitted by parents to loiter on their way, or delay, or neglect, going to school, or if they are kept after school hours, engaged in work, or on errands, and thus, by coming late, break in upon the regularity of the school.

The rights of parents, are, in this respect, precisely like, and parallel with, all the other rights of civil life. So use your own rights as not to injure the rights of others; above all, so use them as not to injure the general interest. It is the duty of masters to exact punctuality of attendance from their scholars; and for this purpose, as a chief means, to be most minute and critical in their own punctuality. And as to those parents, who will not submit to a principle so essential to the success of this great interest of the republic, they must not complain should those, who have the care of that interest, exclude from the enjoyment of these privileges, those delinquents, who by such injurious neglect, show they are unworthy to possess them.

CHILDREN.

The first occupations of the day, for children, should be abroad, for the benefit of inhaling the morning air: Every person who notices the fact will be struck with the difference in the health and freshness of complexion and cheerfulness of feature exhibited by the child who has spent some time in outdoor exercise, before its morning meal and task, and the one who passes immediately from its couch to the breakfast table, and thence to study. Children are fond of early rising, when their natural activity of disposition, and disinclination to remain long in a state of quiet have not been counteracted by habits of indulgence.

Journal of Health.

Magistrate and subject, are alike unfortunate when men of merit are neglected, and fools occupy high stations.

NORWICH SPECTATOR.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, 1829.

CONGRESS.

Various conjectures among journalists, are abroad, respecting the business of Congress, the next session. They must necessarily be unsatisfactory. Scarcely any thing, (the Tariff excepted,) was done last winter; and although the circumstances, connected as they were with the change of hands into which the executive government was passing, were extraordinary, we can hardly believe much more will now be done, although much will be debated and considered. Indeed, the debates themselves, upon whatever subject, can hardly be charged with inutility, unless forsooth they are too long.

The American people are a reading and a thinking public. They understand the theory of their own government pretty well, and by the discussions which occur on the various topics presented to Congress, as published through the press, they are, every year, advised of the political state of the nation. They are proud to feel that their concerns are theirs; and that the tools of their agents are unremotely exerted to promote their rising greatness; and that whoever may be their Chief Magistrate, her march will still be onward.

The present Congress will contain many new members. The character of political parties, has changed also. The popular relation, in which the President is to stand towards the two branches of the National Legislature, is to be settled during the long session. The Court, it is said, will be one of uncommon splendor, and it will not be strange, if many a change should be wrought in preconceived opinions of men and measures, and many an attempt made on every side to obliterate prejudice, and cherish good feeling. Provision for the support of Government, and the National Census for the year 1830, are indispensable, and the business unfinished at the last session of Congress, is of course in order.

Our commerce with the British colonies in the West Indies; the modification of the Tariff system; Auction Sales; Settlement of the Oregon river, on the Pacific ocean; the removal of Indian tribes, towards the western frontiers; the retrenchment of public expenditures; claims on France; hapless defaulters to the Government; further security against disburser agents; the Cumberland road; reduction of the public debt; district of Columbia; Revolutionary officers—services and claims; navigation of the river St. Lawrence; introduction of new States; purchase of Texas; acknowledgement of Don Miguel; abolition of Slavery within the ten miles square at the seat of Government,—are topics, with others more or less hackneyed, which will present themselves, to view, and be ably considered, no doubt, during the repose of a winter session. But whether or not, these, or any of them, or the reduction of the wages of members of Congress, or the salary to office clerks, or that of the President, the increase of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, a monument to Washington, or what not—or when or how, (if at all) they will come up—is still in the womb of time.

Of the things we do know, and that usually, the subjects developed by the President's Message, will be committed, reported on, and considered. These may be sufficiently numerous, and weighty, to engross the entire attention of Congress, during the whole session. We wait with solicitude the arrival of the interesting document.

TO ANTIMASONS.

When the Canal of Intelligence was discontinued, it was not supposed to be necessary to give any further explanation of the motives which influenced the proprietor, than was stated in the last number of that paper. But circumstances of subsequent transpiration, seem to demand a full avowal of the reasons which induced the discontinuance. The most weighty of these circumstances, it is proper to name. A report has been extensively circulated, that the proprietor was bribed by Freemasons, and paid one thousand dollars as a compensation for throwing up the concern. To those who are acquainted with us, it is needless to deny this paltry fabrication. We may reasonably presume that this class of our friends will discredit the slander, on a moment's reflection. The course which we pursued in relation to the cause of Antimasonry, was such as must have convinced the most skeptical of the purity of our motives, and the honesty of our sentiments. But to the great majority of our numerous patrons, with whom we have no personal acquaintance, it is our duty to state, that every report which they may have heard, or shall hereafter hear, tending to impugn our integrity in this transaction, is an infamous falsehood. All the facts which it is necessary for the public to know, are here stated; and they are sufficient, in our estimation, to justify the course we have taken.

The Canal of Intelligence, at the time its columns were opened for the dissemination of light on Masonry, was circulated among above 500 subscribers. This number, in the course of the last fifteen months, has been augmented to nearly 1100. This fact is very generally known; and it has been hailed by Antimasons as a circumstance furnishing indisputable evidence that the establishment was in a flourishing condition. But the fact is otherwise.—Our subscription-list, alone, was by no means adequate to the support of the paper. Most of the papers were furnished to post-riders, at the usual price, which is scarcely enough to cover the cost of printing; and the profit on them was the post-riders', and not ours. Those subscribers who withdrew their names, were mostly among that class from whom we reaped a profit; and of course those who discontinued (although not one-sixth in proportion) were a greater loss than all our new friends could overbalance. Again: our advertising patronage was ruined; masons and their friends would not give us their advertisements; and (with shame we confess it) even some antimasons withheld theirs, through fear of losing the patronage of some of the fraternity, whose favor it was their interest to seek. We finally became convinced that must be the result of our warfare. It was like Don Quixotte fighting the windmill; and the result was inevitable—we must have failed. Therefore, after making all the personal sacrifices which even the most unreasonable could expect or desire—we threw up the publication of the paper, and withdrew from the unequal contest.

Since this, we have been alternately censured and commended. Some friends complain, because we did not state the case before, and call on our patrons to pay a greater price for the paper. To this we reply—it would not only have been ineffectual, but would have greatly injured the cause; inasmuch as it would have indicated the incompetency of the party to support a paper by ordinary measures. We now, however, state the fact, believing that it cannot injure the cause, as the stopping of the paper intimated the same thing. Here, then, is our exculpation; and we think all will agree, that if an Antimasonic paper is to be printed, the party, and not the printer, should support it.

L. HUNTINGTON YOUNG,
Late Editor Canal of Intelligence.

The diamond that glitters below, is from one of the richest mines of genius.

For the Norwich Spectator.

TO ———
Oh lady—when the first bright dream
Of love was to my slumbers given,
And fancy, like the waveless stream,
Revealed the crystal throng of heaven,
Amid the pictured forms of love
And light, that o'er my visions wove
The tissue of their bliss with mine,
My heart was bound to one—'twas thine.

That laughing eye—my spirit knelt
To worship its blue heaven, and bow
Before the purity, that dwelt
Enshrined upon that angel brow—
Those parted lips—that dear slight form—
That cheek with Eden's promise warm—
The bright fields of that autumn hair—
All bound my heart in rapture there.

But, when the dawning morn'g breathed
Light, love, and joy o'er earth and sea,
The spell, that round my slumbers wreathed
Its coronal of bliss and thee,
Was gone—forever, I had deemed,
Till this blest eve upon me beamed,
And gladdened again in memory's tears
The Eden tents of earlier years.

For the Norwich Spectator.

THANKSGIVING.

This is undoubtedly a season of happiness and festivity to most of my readers, but to me it is a sad and sorrowful season. I cannot look upon the approach of Thanksgiving without feelings of a most melancholy nature. 'Tis true, puddings are smoking upon the table, and hued, frosted cakes, gemmed with raisins, are lifting up their broad faces from the corners of every cupboard. The sirloin, flanked by a host of viands, is reeking in a dish of gravy, and sending up its savory fumes to the nostrils of many an anxious mortal. But my temperament is such, that my most joyous sensations are easily damped by sorrow, and my most deplorable thoughts quickly dispelled by the appearance of the spirit of joy. So in looking upon this annual festival, it is with mingled emotions of grief and sorrow.

The pride of our barn-yards—Hens, Ducks, and Turkeys, which for the last six months we have watched over with tender solicitude—have passed away from the earth, to be seen no more forever. The well known Gobbler with whom every child in the village was acquainted,—(the cock of the walk)—he, who, whilom bid defiance to every red-gill of the village, and who, in the days of his youth, was a puissant chauticleer who had heralded in the morn for years, now floats, like "Death in the pot." The joyous cackling of numberless Partlets, who erst led their broods over meadow and cornfield, is heard no more in the land. The fox ranges the formerly well stored barriards, and returns to his home and hungry cubs, disconsolate, downspirited, and suppleless. The well fatted hogs meet their doom from the remorseless hand of man, who, with a heart harder than adamant, thrusts the cold steel into their throats, and without a thought of mercy hears their groans of anguish, and sees their life's blood ebb away. Old Tom, the household mastiff, is sleek and lazy, for there are none of his long eared enemies left to intrude upon his dominions. He is like to die of laziness and a surfeit. Not so with the feline race. Cats are in abundant demand, as the well filled cellars, and laundries, and pantries call forth multitudes of rats to do homage to the good cheer, prepared—not for them or their children—but for animals one grade higher in the scale of being.—So the rats must die, as well as the poultry. Pumpkins that have slept cheek-by-jowl in the barn, undisturbed and undisturbed, are now brought forth from their lurking places to be served up to a host of greedy children in the shape of *vaases piees*. The harmless rabbits that burrow in the swamps—the squirrels that are so busily engaged in providing for winter quarters—and the few birds that are trying to brave out the Winter in safety, are all shy, restless and uneasy. And why? Because there is a week of freedom, and every youngster is abroad with his gun, and under the excitement of a full determination to destroy every such animal that shall fall in his way.— Woods are ringing with the reports of fire arms, and Death rides upon every echo. The fields are shorn of their verdure, and the green leaves are no longer dancing upon the branches of the forest. Their beauty has disappeared within the dark shadow of the past. The spirit of destruction has been abroad upon the earth, his wings have swept every corner of our land, and every animal but man is unhappy.

As I sit down in the chimney corner, of an evening, and think of the vast destruction of life that has been going on, my soul is sad, and my heart sickens within me. I have at such times, thought that if I should ever be so extremely unfortunate as to be placed in the gubernatorial chair of a New England State, I would cause these things to be conducted differently. I would reverse the order of things by placing "Thanksgiving day" in the Spring, and "Fast" in the Autumn. 'T would be such a glorious time for rejoicing when every thing around was beautiful, and the whole earth blooming beneath the auspicious smiles of heaven. When hope unfurled her radiant wings, and "rich delight breathed in the golden air!" I think I could participate in the festivities of Thanksgiving at such a time, with as merry a heart as the best of them.— The only objection to this plan which strikes my mind, is the thought that if the time of "Fasting, humiliation," &c. should happen in the cheerless month of November, the lugubrious train of thought which would naturally beset us at such a season, would be doubly gloomy, and that mortals might give way to

melancholy, so far as never to recover. This consideration is a weighty one, and hangs about the neck of my project, like the chain to a galley slave, and incapacitates me from pursuing my embryonic plan of "Reform." I have some thoughts of obfiscating this thing to government—possibly some plan may be devised that shall do away the most prominent difficulties. Only think, reader, how 'shock' it would be to have Thanksgiving come in the merry month of May!

THE PARTERRE.

We referred to this work in our first paper. The fourth number has just appeared, and it well sustains its pleasant character for humor and beautiful thought. The editor is a young man, possessing a native genius, which, if well nurtured, will yield rich fruit in maturity. It is much to be regretted, however, that overweening praise, as well as caustic censure, will scatter and destroy blossoms full of promise; and that youthful aspirants too often rely on those powers which they have been told are extraordinary, and neglect that application which alone can improve and perfect them. The most homely precepts are the most important, and the least weighty; but those who despise them, may surely expect an hour of bitter repentance.

From the earnest already given by the editor of this work, we may hope for a continued improvement. The fourth number is far better than the first. We know few authors whose minds are blooming with sweeter flowers than those which we can call from the Parterre. Take the following, from the piece entitled "A Reverie."

"I was in one of the 'unknown isles' of the Southern Ocean—and, oh! what a fairy land was that. The sun had just risen, and a broad sheet of gold was spread out upon the ocean, reaching from the utmost verge of the horizon even to the very shore where I was. I stood upon an eminence that looked down upon the emerald sea, and the pleasant music of the waves rose upon the air as if they were welcoming the arrival of a mortal to their haunts of unspeakable happiness. The wings of a thousand sea-birds were flashing in the morning sun, and the mists that had erst been sleeping upon the waters, were now floating away to heaven, like incense from the altar of an adoring world."

A prospectus is appended to the present number, which says that "the Parterre" will become hereafter "a semi-monthly publication." We must, however, enter our protest against one remark:—"There is not a paper in the State, but what is devoted almost exclusively either to politics, religion, advertisements, or antimasonry." If this was intended for irony, it is quite funny; if otherwise, we can assure Mr. Editor that there is a certain paper in his vicinity which possesses more literary worth and has displayed a greater share of talent than can be shown by any periodical in the country, which is based upon literature, exclusively. There are also one or two others which modestly claim some reputation in that way—and mayhap our friend of "The Parterre" has not seen the jokes which the New Haven Editors are constantly playing off upon a newspaper in that city, which avers itself "decidedly literary."

We wish "The Parterre" all manner of success, and most cordially recommend it to those of our readers who are fond of the glow of fancy, and sparkle of wit.

For the Norwich Spectator.

STANZAS.

WRITTEN IN A SUMMER TWILIGHT.

Oh there are hours when the cares of life
Are lost in the spirit's wayward dreams,
When the future glows in as mellowed a light
As a shower of gold on sunset streams.
The heart will worship at Nature's shrine,
Till the world is drowned in scenes like this,
When the incense of love from the heart goes up

On a plume of light to realms of bliss.
The earth is in bloom like fairy lands—
The air is lighted with joy and love—
And the music from flowers goes off unheard,
Like an offering sent in joy above—
Each tree seems sending its thankful prayer—
The streams are singing their vesper hymn—

And banners of eve are unfurled in the sky—
And the stronger light of day grows dim.
The twilight comes with a stealthy pace,
Her rosy hues on the earth to fling,
And awaking from sleep behind the far hills,
The evening breezes are heard to sing;
And Day is winging his upward flight
To sleep in the skies while light is gone,
And clouds are retiring far off to the west,
To hide till another day shall dawn.

Oh this is an hour for hearts to muse,
And dream of the Future's misty days,
And a time for the soul to join in the lay,
And the chorus of Nature's songs of praise;
This is an hour when cares are down,—
And thoughts will rise on a stainless wing,
Like a gift thrown in joy upon Nature's shrine;
To join with its untaught worshipping.
S. M. C.

Hartford, Conn.

For the Norwich Spectator.

AGRICULTURE.

This great art of rendering mankind happy, wealthy, and powerful, it gratifies me to observe, you have promised, shall occupy part of that devoted attention, with which your paper will be conducted. Surely it is no less worthy of the best efforts of the human mind, than any other which you have promised shall occupy your labors. In this respect in England, in particular, the Royal Society, the Bath Society, and the Society of Arts have been signally useful. The essential and most valuable parts of an immense mass of knowledge in rural affairs, after having passed the test of practical experiment, have been given to the world by Sir Arthur Young, Kames, Hunter, and others; but it is a subject of a nature inexhaustible.

Among the Chinese, agriculture is distinguished and encouraged by the Court, beyond all other sciences. Yearly, the Emperor of China goes to plough, in person, at the beginning of Spring, attended, with great solemnity, by all the princes and grandees of the empire. Let not husbandry descend into the hands of the careless and inexperienced. It needs encouragement, and while we encourage your paper, we hope you will encourage us.

CULTOR.

For the Norwich Spectator.
"I have seen more than one or two asses go to governments; therefore, it will be no new practice, if I take Dapple to mine."
Sancho Panza.

MA. EDITOR:
I have often amused myself, when reading volumes written centuries since, with observing the exact resemblance existing between the sentiments and practices of those periods, with what they are at the present time; which seems, by the way, dreadfully to sap the visionary theory of progressive improvement of inanimate matter, till some portions of it have reached the elevated scale of existence now occupied by the proud lords of creation. To observe the resemblance we have mentioned, we have only to compare present customs with the practices of past ages. And what do we find the prevailing passion of our biped race? Love of power and supremacy: appearing, indeed, under various modifications, yet still based upon the same grand principle. Since there are various sources of influence, different individuals pursue different measures to obtain it. One has for his object the acquisition of gold. It becomes his exclusive idol. His morning and evening orisons are offered at its shrine. His visions are filled with golden seas and sparkling gems. He accumulates immense sums of money, acquires estate after estate, neglects his relative duties to his God and his fellow-men—and all, for what? That he may out-dazzle his fellow-citizens and command the homage of the public. Some, it is true, are gratified with the mere semblance of power; and, provided they can wear its appearance, are content to resign the substance to another. One is satisfied with a brilliant display of wealth, while, perhaps, he possesses none. Another acquires power by his intellectual energies; while he is not a little the less an untiring aspirant, and devoted slave, for the attainment of influence over others. Another wins the prize by popular manners and a judicious tact in management; while he equally abandons that glorious independence of manners and opinions, which scorns the commission of a base or contemptible action. These, and a thousand other procedures, are so universal, that an upright course of moral rectitude scarcely exists, except in fable or visionary theory.

But of all methods of acquiring power and distinction, none is so contemptible, while none is more common, than by patronage. To these our quotation alludes. Patronage should be extended to merit, and to merit only. But the idea, that because some ignorant boor has aided one in his efforts to acquire office, he is himself entitled to a similar reward, is perfectly ludicrous. It verily appears, that in the days of the inimitable Sancho Panza, the rage for office was somewhat similar to it in the present age. And the keen satire expressed in the sentence, would not be *mal-apropos*, if applied to a portion of our official department. More than one or two asses, says Sancho, I have seen go to governments. Here, *precedent* was the plea. Others have done so, and therefore our sage governor concluded that it was proper for him to follow the example.—Foolish enough, doubtless; but more excusable than if there had been not even a precedent to plead.

Doubtless, Mr. Editor, you have seen the fact stated, that some boys humorously recommended an individual to a government office, who, unfortunately, was not only unable to write, but could not even read, the superscription of a letter. Nevertheless, he was appointed. Much virtue in patronage! Verily Sancho's Dapple was not the last ass that has gone to a government.

Another quotation from our friend will illustrate farther the evil of sending asses to governments. "I shall in a few days set out for my government; whether I go with a most outrageous desire of getting money. This, I am told, is the case with all new governors."
Now, we trust the case is not quite so desperate as Panza had understood, and that some new governors have a decent regard to public interest and their own reputation.—But certain it is, that few of them have the simple honesty of the said gentleman; and much less the discretion of his ass, who practised a decent obedience to orders, accepting contentedly whatever was given him, and meddling with nothing else. Few of them can say, "Hitherto, I have neither touched fee, nor fingered bribe." Nay, some of them cannot escape the charge of *theft*; as witness the late trial of a gentleman who borrowed a sum of money as it passed by mail.

Another characteristic of the ass, is, that he is somewhat *set in his opinion*; and when he has once adopted a notion, right or wrong, there is no pummeling it out of him. Argument has not the weight of a straw; and if you apply it forcibly and with a master-hand, he flourishes his hoof with most magisterial scorn. Your ass is somewhat fickle withal; for at times he will bear his burden in sullen silence, and again he will kick and spurn with the most ineffable disdain. In fine, he is a bad servant and a pitiful master. Nevertheless, there are men who, when they acquire influence, conduct their asses to governments. So it was in the days of Governor Sancho; and so, we apprehend, it ever will be. It is important, then, that we have men of judgment for governors; so that, if they must take their asses with them, we may have respectable and genteel asses as may be. This should be carefully attended to, until some legislative act has passed, prohibiting the admission of any ass to office, under whatsoever patronage he may present himself.

CATO.

Wonderful Discovery.—John Neal found out sometime since that Mrs. Royal was no other than a double-fisted fellow going about in woman's clothes. But a western paper contains a more wonderful discovery. Speaking of the death of that notorious madman, Sam Patch, the editor says—"he was indisputably the most distinguished man of his day, with the exception of Miss Fanny Wright!" Truly females have reason to congratulate themselves that Fanny and her coadjutor, Robert Owen, are of the same sex. The above would have been a bull, in Ireland.

New Conundrum.—Why should't a man put listing on his doors in cold weather? Because the wind bloweth where it listeth.

A Gordian Knot.—The hymeneal knot was lately tied in Boston, between Mr. James Knot, and Miss Martha Knot.—A southern paper calls this a *double-knot*; and thinks it may prove a *knotty* affair. We hope not.

For the Norwich Spectator.

FRANCES WRIGHT.
The woman, successor to about ten thousand and one teachers of infidelity, who have gone down to the tomb of oblivion, will soon, like these, her prototypes, be despised and forgotten. A writer in one of the New York papers has expressed a hasty opinion that "this female with her adherents and band of disciples, have done more mischief, in scattering the seeds of infidelity throughout the land, than all the great engines of moral power under the control of public societies, have accomplished for good."

I presume that the author of this remark must have written either on the eve of an electioneering campaign, or after having been an eyewitness to the crowds flocking to the theatre, when this modern "Nymph of Anathus," this disciple of the Goddess of Discord, opened her vials of nostrums before the gaping cits of Gotham. I too have heard the preachers of infidelity; and was once greatly amused on a certain occasion during the progress of events in revolutionary France. When one of those violent and ferocious savages of the school of Robespierre, Marat, and Danton, was giving a lecture on morals, government, and the age of reason, I observed a blind man listening for sometime with much attention. All of a sudden, supposing that the speaker was reading, he loudly exclaimed,—"Burn that bad book! burn that bad book!"

The page of modern history is replete with evidence that the *Eutopian* philosophers, who ruled France during the reign of Miss Fanny Wright's creed, were martyrs to their own speculation, and that it cost an ocean of blood, and a temporary iron age to restore order out of chaos. As an individual, I confess, more especially, my astonishment, when I look over the chart of proscriptions in France, from 1793 to the assumption of the government by Napoleon, that there can be found in the great emporium of our country, a sufficient number of listeners even to the siren voice of a handsome female, to entitle her to the passing notice of a written paragraph. Then again I look back on the period to which I have alluded, and also to some of my wanderings about Tower Hill in London, where the quack doctors make quack speeches to sell off drugs; and recollecting that not one in a thousand of the hearers called for the medicines, I ought not to wonder that the female, whose name heads this article, commands an audience.—But to speak of her influence, as has been repeatedly done by New York editors, is giving her a consideration totally out of keeping with common sense.

Yale College Catalogue.—We have been favored by a friend with the Catalogue of this institution. The following is a summary of the number of students in its various departments and classes:—Theological students—49; Law students—21; Medical students—61; Resident; Graduates—6; Seniors—71; Juniors—87; Sophomores—95; Freshmen—106; making the number of undergraduates 359; and total—496. It must be truly gratifying to the friends of this ancient college, to witness its undiminished prosperity.

Errata.—In our last, in the article "A word on the Treaty," for one hundred and six years, read one hundred and sixteen. In "November Sunset" for "in beautiful distinctness, the delicate tints and beautiful tracery of the sea-shell," read *exquisite* tracery, &c. We hate repetition as we do—like to have said a naughty word. We do not intend to notice slight errors of typography, except when we prefer our own expressions to those of our compositors.

Loss of the Governor Gristold.—Capt. Walter Lester.—We are informed by a letter received in this place, dated New Orleans, Nov. 17th, that the brig Governor Gristold Capt. Walter Lester, was wrecked in a gale on her passage from Martinique to Turks' Island.—Fortunately the whole crew were taken off the wreck by a packet bound to New Orleans, and carried into that city, where they all were in safety at the date of the above mentioned letter from Capt. Lester.

Ignorance or contempt of city ordinances.—We have heard complaints that horses are every day let out loose on our streets. The owners of such horses must be either ignorant of, or despise our city regulations. When we consider how many small children pass to and fro, exposed to imminent danger from accidents of carriages guided by careful drivers, we have much reason to fear for their safety when exposed to a spirited animal without bit or bridle. If such disorders are not discontinued, some dire calamity will anticipate the enforcement of city authority.

Brother Prentice of the New England Weekly Review, says, that we insinuated in our first paper that Norwich ladies are lovelier than those of Hartford. You mistake us, friend. We were not enticed from Hartford to Norwich. Your good city was not our abiding place. We were a bird of passage: winging on our free path wherever we listed; and chancing to poise on our wearied pinions, we looked down upon our present home; and here have we alighted. Prithce, mistrel, let our notes mingle in harmony.

But we believe the editor of the Review has whilom spoken of a certain set of
"radiant girls,
With eyes of love and clustering curls"
and in a well-remembered "ride to Wadsworth's tower," we would ask whether among the Hartford beauties, or those of Norwich, was "the beautiful thief," who stole away your heart—eh! brother? We have found it and told "the beautiful thief to be kind to it." Shall we make a consignment of it to Hartford, or will you come after it? Look-ee, friend of ours, you promised to make us a visit—come—and we warrant you that you don't remain much longer shut up in that bachelor's cage of yours, at the sign of Franklin's head.

Death of Mrs. Washington.—We mentioned, last week, the death of Mr. Justice Washington. His lady, who had been for a long time in a state of ill health, died soon after her husband.

The Worcester, Mass. Mutual Insurance Company has been in operation five years, and during this time, it has insured the amount of 970,000 dollars, and all the losses they have met with amount only to 1,350.

A toast was given at a late celebration in New-York, in which the honor of the first establishing of free schools was awarded to Scotland. Upon this toast, the able and vigilant editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, has commented in a pertinent manner; and though Mr. Dwight holds the Scottish people in high estimation, and numbers, as we are informed, several valuable friends among them, still he has not hesitated to assert, with his usual ability, the rights of his own country. "The land of cakes" is a goodly land, and no nation stands higher in the literary world, yet the credit of projecting the plan of free schools is due to New-England. The following ancient document corroborates this assertion:—

SEPT. 9th, 1644.

To the honored Commissioners,
Those whom God hath called to attend the welfare of Religious Common Weales, have been prompt to extend their care for the good of publike Schooles, by means of which, the Common Wealth may be furnished with knowing and understanding men, in all callings,—the Churches with an able ministry, in all places; and without which it is easy to see how both these estates may decline and degenerate into gross ignorance, and consequently into great and universal prophanes.

May it please you, therefore, among other things of common concerns, and publike benefit, to take into your consideration, some way of comfortable maintenance for that School of the Prophets, that now is: For although hitherto God hath carried on that work by a spiritual hand, and that not without some evident fruit and successes; yet it is found by too sad experience that for want of some external supply, many are discouraged from sending their children, (though pregnant and fit to take the best impression) thereunto. Others, that are sent, their parents are enforced to take them away too soone, or to their own house too oft, as not able to minister any comfortable and seasonable maintenance to them therein. And those who are continued, not without much pressure generally to the feeble abilities of their parents or other private friends, who bear the burthen therein, alone. If, therefore, it were commended by you, at least to the freedom of every family, (which is able and willing to give) throughout the plantations, to give yearly but the fourth part of a bushel of corne, or something equivalent thereunto.

And for this end, if every minister were desired to stir up the hearts of the people once, in the fittest season of the year, to be freely enlarged therein, and one or two faithful and fit men appointed in each town, to receive and seasonably to send in, what should be thus given by them; it is conceived that, as no man would feele any grievance hereby, so it would be a blessed means of comfortable provision for the dyett of divers such students, as may stand in need of some support, and be thought meete and worthy to be continued a fit season therein. And because it may seeme an unmeet thing for this one to suck and draw away all that nourishment which the schooles may neede in after times, in other colonies; your wisdoms, therefore, may set downe what limitations you please, or choose any other way you shall thinke more meete for this desired present supply. Your religious care hereof, as it cannot but be pleasing to Him, whose you are, and whom you now serve, so the fruit hereof may hereafter abundantly testifie that your labour herein, hath not been in vayne.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Governor of New Jersey has appointed the 10th day of December to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving in that State.

All Nodding.—The members of the Virginia Convention have a practice of expressing their admiration of a speaker by nodding at him when he utters a good sentence, or makes a hit in his argument. It is said that while Mr. Randolph was speaking, the heads of the whole convention were in motion, and a writer in the *Whig* expresses apprehension that the nodders would get a crick in the neck.

Phi Beta Kappa.—The following appointments have been made, for the next anniversary of this Society at Cambridge, viz. Rev. Orville Dewey, of New Bedford, (Mass.) as Orator; Grenville Mellen, Esq. of North Yarmouth, (Me.) as Poet; Rev. E. S. Gannett, of Boston, as Chaplain.

Some individuals in Massachusetts have sent to the address of the Public Treasury of North Carolina, a box containing two hundred and fifty Family Prayer Books, with a request that they may be distributed "among all the Members of Government and Courts of Justice."

Enormous Church.—A church is now building in Montreal of the following dimensions: Length, 500 feet; breadth 150; height to the eaves, 100; surrounded by 25 towers, the two front ones being 240 feet high; the pulpit window is 60 feet by 34. The probable expense of this immense structure is estimated at \$500,000.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, has been very ill in consequence of a fright occasioned by the sudden appearance of a chimney sweeper in her bed room. She probably thought she was "come for."

The President of the United States has recognized John James Boyd, Esq. Vice Consul of His Swedish and Norwegian Majesty, for the port and Consular District of New-York.

Temperance influence in the election of Mayor.—Considerable excitement had prevailed in Liverpool respecting an election for Mayor, which terminated in the choice of Mr. Drinkwater, who had 208 votes—majority over his rival, Mr. Currie, 21.

Rapid Travelling.—We learn that the New Despatch Line of Stages came through from Washington to this city yesterday, in three hours and thirty-five minutes.—*Baltimore American.*

Sweetening.—Miss Honey, a delicate, rosy Venus, of 45, has received \$500 dollars, in Virginia, from John Saunders, for refusing to marry her. *Conundrum.*—Why are the young ladies of the present day like the lilies in the Scriptures?—because "they toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

Our markets yesterday exhibited a gratifying display of the abundant produce which the New England farms can be made to yield.—The delicacies of the season were disposed of in great quantities, and at moderate prices.—We heard of a train of wagons that entered the city, ninety-six of which were crammed with turkeys packed in very close layers. They were sold low. We are glad of this, as the London editors say when they hear that mackerel is in great plenty, for they are "exceedingly good and wholesome food."

Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Russians are said to have already made many curious and valuable literary discoveries, in the various libraries of Adrianople.

A young lady, with a fortune of 50,000 francs, offers her hand by advertisement to any young gentleman who sings well, takes no snuff, is addicted to the domestic virtues, and has a fortune equal her own! All the desiderata being present, she is not particular as to his personal beauty.—*Paris paper.*

It is calculated 15 millions of people in England wear as much cotton goods, as 52 millions in France. This comes, probably, of the difference of climates.

Great Fire at Buffalo.—On the 13th ult. a most destructive fire took place in Buffalo. It commenced at 5 o'clock, A. M. and continued to rage for two hours, destroying fourteen or sixteen stores on Main-street. The loss is said to be from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, part of which was insured. The office of the Buffalo Journal was consumed, in consequence of which the publication of that paper will be suspended for two or three weeks.

Seduction.—The Jury on the suit of Samuel de Mott, vs. Oliver S. Denton, for the seduction of Mr. Mott's daughter, have returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, seven thousand five hundred dollars! It appeared that young Denton and Miss Mott had been acquainted from infancy that he had addressed her in the character of a suitor, until he accomplished her ruin, when he deserted her. The defendant was proved to be worth 40,000 dollars.—*Providence Patriot.*

New York, Dec. 5.
Latest from England.—The packet ship Brighton, arrived yesterday morning from London, having sailed from Portsmouth, on the 1st of November. Captain Sebor has favored us with London papers to the evening of the 31st of October.

The Sultan ratified, on the 20th September, the Russian Treaty, and retired to the Seraglio with the Standard of the Prophet. The Russian General will appoint Governors for the Principalities, which are, in future, to be independent of the Porte. Turkish Commissioners have arrived in Servia to execute the Treaty of Akermann, which was the ostensible cause of the late war.

The last intelligence from Constantinople, states that the Sultan had appointed Halil Pacha, on an extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of soliciting of the Emperor of Russia some alleviation in the rigor of the conditions imposed upon Turkey by the treaty. The Ambassador was invested with his badge on the 22d September. He was to be accompanied by a number of distinguished Turks, and to carry other presents from the Sultan to a clerk of the Emperor, and agraife of diamonds for the Emperor, and two shawls adorned with pearls and brilliants for the Empress. This it is said, is the first time the Sultan has submitted to the humiliation of sending an Ambassador to a Christian Prince.

New York, Dec. 7.
Latest from Liverpool.—By the packet ship Manchester, Captain Skelchey, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London papers of November 1st, Liverpool of November 2d, Shipping and Lloyd's Lists to October 31st, and a Liverpool Price Current of the 2d of November. The Manchester sailed one day later than we were received by the Brighton.—*Daily Advertiser.*

Portugal.—It is very currently stated, that in consequence of information conveyed to the British Government respecting the prevalence of discontent at St. Michael's, and the other Portuguese islands, at their subjection to Miguel, inquiries are making in order to establish that fact, with the view, as is conjectured, of determining what conduct ought to be pursued in regard to the future political relations of England with Portugal. This information, whether correct or not, we cannot pretend to say, to the extent of affirming that, without including Terceira, there is no island in all the islands normally attached to Portugal, nine persons out of ten who would willingly throw off the yoke of the despot Miguel, whose violence is gradually destroying the slight hold he once had on them, and that the population would now be induced, with very slender encouragement, to declare themselves on behalf of the young Queen.—Few persons are aware, we believe, that a Regency, sanctioned by Don Pedro, is at present acting on behalf of Donna Maria, not in an open and ostensible manner, which the present situation of her cause does not permit, but so as to keep together, till more favorable times arrive, all those elements by which her rights are possibly hereafter to be established. This Regency, too, is in possession of extensive pecuniary resources, as its remittances, negotiated on our Exchange to the various parts of Europe, abundantly testify.

The circumstances above referred to have undoubtedly awakened a degree of hope among the Portuguese residents in London, who are almost to a man constitutionalists, and which they have long been strangers to, from observations on what is passing at Lisbon, where the Government of the despot seems to hang by a thread, which every moment may break asunder.

New York, Dec. 7, 1829.
From Mexico.—By the steam Splendid, we received, on Saturday, Vera Cruz papers, from our correspondent, to the 14th of November.

We find no confirmation of the reported interference of General Santa Anna in the affairs of the national cabinet; on the contrary, the general quietness and calm which pervade the country, are happy auguries of its future undisturbed repose; while the letters of compliments and thanks from the government to that Gen. and his associate, Teran, shew them to be on good terms.

Gen. Bravo, it will be recollected, left this country soon after the news was received of the landing of the Spanish expedition, to aid in the defence, although he was under a sentence of banishment, and the penalty of death had been pronounced against him, in case of returning to Mexico. The President, in the exercise of his extraordinary powers, had pronounced his pardon before his arrival; and the papers mention that he was welcomed at Vera Cruz, and that a splendid ball was made for him at that city.

Gen. Bravo has taken several important steps, particularly in relation to the revenue, which, it is thought, will excite considerable discussion, if they come before the Congress.

The papers are loudly demanding of the President the resignation of the extraordinary powers conferred upon him by the Congress, on the appearance of the Spanish expedition. It is probable that he is waiting for the next session to resign them.

Abolition of slavery in Mexico.—The following decree has been published.
"The President of the Mexican Republic Greeting,
Desiring to signalize in the year 1829, the Anniversary of our Independence by an act of national justice and beneficence that may turn to the benefit and support of such a valuable good, that may consolidate more and more public tranquility; that may co-operate to the arrangement of the Republic, and return to an unfortunate portion of its inhabitants those rights which they hold from nature and that the people protect by wise and equitable laws, in conformity with the 30th Art. of the Constitution Act.

"Making use of the extraordinary facilities which have been granted to the executive, I thus decree:
"1st. Slavery is forever abolished in the Republic.
"Consequently all those individuals who until this day looked upon themselves as slaves are free.

"3d. When the financial situation of the Republic admit, the proprietors of slaves shall be indemnified, and the indemnification regulated by law.

"And in order that the present decree may have its full and entire execution: I order it to be printed, published, and circulated to all those whose obligation it is to have it fulfilled.

"Given in the Federal Palace of Mexico on the 13th of September, 1829.
"VICENTE GUERRERO,
"LAURENCE DE ZAVOLA."

MORGAN TRIAL.—CONCLUDED.

Orleans County.—The Circuit Court adjourned on Saturday night, after a most arduous session of two weeks, the Hon. Addison Gardner presiding. The case of Elihu Mather for an alleged participation in the Morgan affair occupied the whole of the last ten days, from 9 in the morning until 10 at night. The first six days were occupied in trying the competency of jurors and empanelling the jury. There was, we are told, one mason on the jury, although Mr. Spencer, the special counsel, contended strongly against making any of the fraternity jurors in a case like this, involving the interests of a brother. The two masons who were rejected as jurors, were, we learn, rejected, not so much on account of their masonry, as for having formed, as was supposed, an opinion on the subject. Many others, not masons, were also rejected. The defence was conducted by Gen. Vincent Matthews, the Hon. Daniel D. Bernard, and William H. Adams, Esq. The speech of Mr. Gardner, spoken of as an eloquent and forcible effort. Mr. Mather resided in Vermont for two years past, and has returned for several times to this part of the country, for the trial which has now resulted in his favor. It was the most arduous of all the Morgan trials.—The jury deliberated about half an hour, and returned the verdict about 12 o'clock on Saturday night.—*Rochester D. Adv.*

King Rothschild.—The following curious extract is from a private letter from Smyrna:—We give it without note or comment:—The confidence of the children of Israel in the words of the Prophet has not been in vain: the temple of Solomon will be restored in all its splendor. Baron Rothschild, who was accused of having gone to Rome to abjure the faith of his fathers, has merely passed through that city on his way to Constantinople, where he is about to negotiate a loan with the Porte. It is stated, on good authority, that Baron Rothschild has engaged to furnish to the Sultan the enormous sum of 350,000 piastres, at three instalments, without interest, on condition of the Sultan's engaging, for himself and his successors, to yield to Baron Rothschild forever, the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes. The baron's intention is, to grant to the rich Israelites who are scattered about in different parts of the world, portions of that fine country, where he proposes to establish seigniories, and to give them as far as possible, their ancient and sacred laws.

A little army being judged necessary for the restored kingdom, measures have been taken for recruiting it out of the wrecks of the Jewish battalion raised in Holland, by Louis Bonaparte. All the Israelites who were employed in the various departments of the Dutch Administration, are to obtain superior posts under the Government of Jerusalem, and the expenses of their journey are to be paid them in advance.

JACKSON, (Lon.) Oct. 17.
Dangerous Strangers.—Some time last week while some negroes were engaged in picking out cotton in a field near Thompson's creek, about 6 or 7 miles below this place, they were suddenly surprised by a *Tigress* leaping into the field, and seizing a dog. The negroes not aware of their own danger, repaired to the assistance of their dog, when a terrible battle ensued—more dogs were brought into action; notwithstanding the *Tigress* would have made dreadful havoc among them, if a Spaniard, living near the scene of battle, had not interposed—with knife in hand, he boldly engaged the ferocious animal; he received several severe wounds and the *Tigress* had him down, and would have conquered him, had not the negroes succeeded in thrusting a large stick in the mouth of the *Tigress*, and held her until a gun was brought, when she was shot.—She measured 7 1-2 feet from the nose to the end of the tail. The male was seen afterwards near the neighboring woods; he appeared much larger than the *Tigress*. It is strange, indeed, that these animals should be found in this section of the country. It is probable that they have emigrated from South America by the way of Mexico, Texas, Opelousas, and crossed the Mississippi near the mouth of False river. Some 2 or 3 years ago, a *Tiger* was killed on the hills near Russellville, in the interior of Kentucky.

Launch of an Iron Vessel.—On Tuesday, a somewhat novel sight was witnessed in Wallace's Pool. An iron vessel had been constructed by Messrs. Laird & Co. at their extensive steam-boat establishment, on the southern side of the Pool, and betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon all was ready for launching. She started down the ways about ten yards when she checked in her descent by the shrinking of the cradle within a few yards of the water's edge, where she stuck for a short time, until she received assistance from a steam-boat, which had brought a number of gentlemen from Liverpool to witness the ceremony. Thus aided by a line from the steamer, she descended into the water amidst the acclamations of the workmen and bystanders. Some anxiety had been manifested to ascertain the quantity of water she would draw upon being committed to the watery element.—This was soon made apparent by the register on her bottom only drawing 14 inches, being a less draught than that of a vessel of equal tonnage built of timber. She is of a beautiful mould, and looked exceedingly well and buoyant upon the water; she measured 60 feet long, 12 feet beam, 7 1-2 feet deep, measures 54 tons, carpenters' measurement, and will carry about 90 tons dead weight. Previously to being launched she had received a coating of chemical cement, inside and out, to prevent the oxidation of the iron. She is intended for the inland Irish Steam Navigation Company, recently established by and under the management of C. W. Williams, Esq. and will cost considerably less than a flat of equal size built of timber; and, in many respects is likely to possess advantages over flats built in the ordinary manner. This is the first vessel constructed in Cheshire of this material, but it will doubtless be followed by others of a superior class, when their advantages shall be more fully appreciated.—*English Paper.*

MARRIED.
In this city, on the 25th ult., by Rev. William Palmer, Mr. Sheldon Eaton, of Tolland, to Miss Phebe Collins, of this city.
On the 26th ult. Mr. Barzillai W. Young, to Miss Mary Ann Holmes, both of this city.
On the 30th ult. Mr. Joseph Adams, Jr. to Miss Martha A. Stetson, both of this city.

DIED.
In Plainfield, on Sunday, 29th ult. Mrs. Jennina Arnold, wife of Mr. Benjamin Arnold, aged 60.

PERKINS'S MARINE LIST.
ARRIVED.
Dec. 2.—Sloop Maria, Coit, New York.
3.—Sloop Liberty, Guer, Hartford.
5.—Sloop Juliet, Hildreth, Southampton.
6.—Sloop Diamond, Rogers, N. York; sloop Splendid, Williams, N. York.

SAILED.
Dec. 3.—Sloop Albion, Barker, Providence.
6.—Sloop Jasper, Scudder, Boston.
8.—Sloop Maria, Coit, N. York; sloop Liberty, Hildreth, Southampton.

Whole Tickets, \$1.
NEXT Friday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the drawing of the Connecticut Lottery, extra class No. 17, will take place
IN THIS CITY.
Prizes of \$3000, \$1000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, &c. &c.
May be had for One Dollar only—halves, Fifty Cents—for sale at
RAMSDALL'S,
Three doors west Norwich Bank.
N. B. All orders from the country will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to
O. P. RAMSDALL,
Dec. 8.

DEC. 8, 1829.
A NEW supply of Fresh DRY GOODS will be received the latter part of this week, and the first of next week, by
W. M. A. BUCKINGHAM.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are due, are hereby notified, that unless they settle the same on or before the 25th inst. their accounts will be left in the hands of an attorney, for immediate collection.
BOWEN & BACKUS,
Dec. 8.

SLOOP SPLENDID,
FOR NEW YORK,
WILL sail on Thursday, the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.—For freight or passage, apply to Capt. Williams, on board; to Jed. Huntington, or BACKUS & NORTON,
Dec. 8.

FOR SALE,
A SMALL PLACE, consisting of a house and out-buildings, with about one acre of land, on which they stand; lying in Preston, on the old Poquetanog road, about 1 mile from the toll-bridge. Likewise, a wood-lot of heavy timber, containing 16 acres, lying about half a mile east, on the Pollard farm.—Also, another lot, containing 50 acres, lying near the above, fitted for pasturing, and having a good share of young wood growing thereon. Inquire of
WM. E. MOORE,
Preston, Dec. 7.

GREEN'S REGISTER.
THE Connecticut Annual Register for 1830, just published, and for sale per dozen or single, at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Dec. 8.

The subscriber would inform his customers that six months payment falls due on the 16th instant. All who have taken the papers three months and more, are requested to make prompt payment.
OLIVER CLARK,
Dec. 8.

THOMAS S. LEWIS,
POSTRIDER,
REQUESTS all persons indebted to him for newspapers, to be ready to settle his bills by the last week in this month.
Dec. 8.

LOOKING-GLASSES.
JUST received and for sale, a splendid assortment of gilt and mahogany framed
LOOKING-GLASSES
and Plates, of all sizes.
ALSO,
CHAIRS of all kinds, and Cabinet Furniture made at the shortest notice.
OLIVER ALLEN,
Dec. 8.

Encyclopaedia Americana
A POPULAR Dictionary of Arts, Science, Literature, History, Politics, and Biography, brought down to the present time—on the basis of the seventh edition Conversations Lexicon—to be published in 12 vols. at \$250 each. The first volume is for sale at
T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,
where may be had the American and English Annuals for 1830.
Dec. 8.

T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE,
SOME account of the Life of Reginald Heber, D. D. Bishop of Calcutta
A Universal Prayer; Death;
A Vision of Heaven; and
A Vision of Hell. By James Montgomery.
Dec. 8.

FOUND, a WATCH; which the owner may have by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement.
Dec. 8.

For Sale,
ONE handsome PARLOR GRATE, by
J. J. & BREED,
Dec. 8.

CHURCH MUSIC.
THE Boston Handel and Haydn Society's Collection of Church Music
Songs of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.
The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony, by Little & Smith.
For sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Dec. 8.

FOR SALE,
ON the Little Plains, in the city of Norwich, a new two-story Dwelling-House, with garden, and fruit trees; a pleasant situation for a mechanic or mechanic of any kind. Also, a Joiner's shop.
ABEL C. SPICER,
Dec. 1.

SHORT NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, that wish to avoid a call from the sheriff, must pay before the 10th of this month.
JOHN KINNEY,
Dec. 1.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

LESSON FOR PRESERVING THE SIGHT.
The preservation of the sight is an object of so much importance to every individual, whatever may be his profession or rank in society, that we have thought it best to devote a few lines to this subject which will be productive of beneficial effects.

It is well known to the physician that nothing more certainly impairs the sense of vision than debauchery and excess of every kind. The individual, therefore, who would preserve his sight unimpaired, must avoid carefully every species of intemperance. This is an all-important rule, a neglect of which will render every other of but little avail.

A long continuance in absolute darkness, or frequent and protracted exposure to a blaze of light, equally injures the sense of vision.

Persons who live almost constantly in dark caverns or chambers, workers in mines, and prisoners who have been long confined in gloomy dungeons, become incapable of seeing objects distinctly excepting in a deep shade, or in the dusk of the evening. While on the other hand, in various parts of the world, in which the light constantly reflected from a soil of dazzling whiteness, or from mountains and plains covered with almost perpetual snow, the sight of the inhabitants is perfect only in broad day light, or at noon.

Those also, who are much exposed to bright fires, as black-smiths, glassmen, forgers, and others engaged in similar employment, are considered, by the best authorities, as most subject to loss of sight from cataract.

All brilliantly illuminated apartments have a similar prejudicial effect upon the eyes, though, undoubtedly, not to the same extent. As a general rule, therefore, the eye should never be permitted to dwell on brilliant or glaring objects for any length of time. Hence in our apartments only a moderate degree of light should be admitted; and it would be of considerable advantage, particularly to those whose eyes are already weak, if in place of a pure white or deep red color for the rooms, some shade of green were to be adopted.

Reading or writing in the dusk of the evening, or by candle-light, is highly prejudicial. The frivolous attention to a quarter of an hour at the decline of day, has deprived numbers of the perfect and comfortable use of their eyes for many years: the mischief is effected imperceptibly, the consequences are often irreparable.

There is nothing which preserves the sight longer, than always using, in reading, writing, sewing, and every other occupation in which the eyes are constantly exercised, that moderate degree of light which is best suited to them; too little strains them. The eyes are less affected however, by a deficiency of light than by the excess of it. The former seldom does much if any harm, unless the eyes are strained by efforts to view objects to which the degree of light is inadequate—but too great a quantity has, by its own power, destroyed the sight.

The long-sighted should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and with the book somewhat nearer to the eye than they ordinarily desire; while those that are short-sighted should, on the contrary, use themselves to read with the book as far off as possible. By these means both may improve and strengthen their vision, whereas a contrary course will increase its natural imperfections.

Bathing the eyes daily in cold or tepid water tends to preserve the integrity of their functions; provided, however, the individual does not immediately after such bathing enter a warm room, or unnecessarily exert his sight.

A NEW BAROMETER.
Observations on a Leech, made by a gentleman in England, who kept one several years, for the purpose of a weather-glass:

A phial of water, containing a leech, was kept in the lower frame of a chamber window sash, so that, when I looked in the morning, I could know what would be the weather on the following day.

If the weather prove serene and beautiful, the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass, and rolled together in a spiral form.

If it rain before or after noon, it is found crept up to the top of its lodging, and there remains till the weather is settled.

If we are to have wind, the poor prisoner gallops through its limpid habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard.

If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days before, it lodges almost continually without the water, and discovers uneasiness in violent throes and convulsive motions.

In the frost, as in clear weather, it lies at the bottom. And in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial.

The leech was kept in an eight oz. phial, about three fourths filled with water. In the summer, the water was changed once a week, and in the winter once a fortnight.—*Casket.*

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an external fence. But if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be a hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plough runs clear in a long furrow.—His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless headland; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden; and begets in the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.

Sometimes fortune seconds a bold design, and when folly has brought us into a trap, impudence brings us out 'on't.

CROMWELL'S SPEECH.

The following are the very words spoken by Oliver the Long Parliament.—The document was found among some old papers which had belonged to the Cromwell family:

Spoken by Oliver Cromwell, when he put an end to the Long Parliament in 1653.—It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which ye have dishonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. You are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice ye do not possess?—Ye have no more religion than my horse—Gold is your God—Which of you have not bartered away your consciences for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that hath the least care for the Commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes! have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles, and wicked practices, ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation. You, who were deputed here by the people to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance.

Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean Stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house; and which, by God's help, and the strength he has given me, I am now come to do. I command ye, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! get you out! make haste! ye venal slaves begone! Poh! Take away that shining bauble there, and lock the doors.

SISTERS AND MOTHERS.

These are ties, which, like the invisible strings of conscience, bind man to the world of kindly affection, and are the last things forgotten, when one leaves life.—The married situation may be one of pure and uninterrupted felicity; there may be no cloud in its whole happy horizon; it may be ever sunny, and flowers spring in at every season of the age. But even these happy ones, who are in this clime of bliss, remember long and late the claims of a sister or a mother to their affections. In the life of the solitary and single, those who are said to be doomed to an *ennui* of loneliness, the claims of a sister and a mother should hold strongly, not only upon their feelings but duties.—Those kindnesses which men bestow upon their offspring and their wives, and who possess each, and in whom their best views are concentrated, in the bachelor, are given to the (almost) sacred names which constitute this heading. In loving a sister, there is none of that earthliness of passion which degrades the heart—in the devotion due to a mother, comes none of the selfishness of men. The feelings inspired by both sister and mother, all are deprived from sources as pure as the divinity that inspired them.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, three or four weeks since, two yearling HEIFERS. The owner is requested to pay the charges, and take them away.
JOSEPH P. BUSHNELL.
Norwich, Dec. 1.

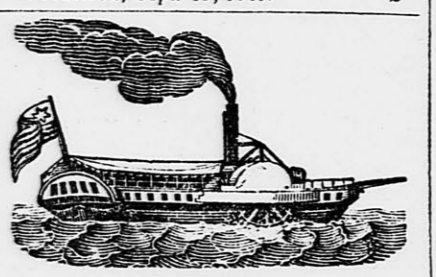
WANTED,
A FAMILY, consisting of 4 or 5 children, of suitable ages to work at carding and spinning. Also, 3 or 4 first-rate power-loom weavers. Apply immediately, at the Uncasville Manufactory.
Dec. 1.

TO LET,
THREE tenements on the wharf bridge, very advantageously situated for the use of mechanics. Enquire at this office.
Dec. 1.

ANTI-MASONIC NOTICE.

The Anti Masonic Electors of the several towns composing the 14th Senatorial District, viz: Ashford, Woodstock, Pomfret, Thompson, and Killington 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 10 o'clock A. M. to nominate a person for Senator within and for said District, to attend the next General Assembly, to be held at New Haven, in May 1830.

SMITH WILKINSON,
WILLIAM READ,
S. F. PALMER,
HENRY SWEETING,
ASA LYMAN.
Woodstock, Sept. 11, 1829.



NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the Norwich Steamboat Company, are particularly requested to present them without delay, to
JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Dec. 1.

Wanted,
AN active LAD, from 15 to 16 years of age, (from the country,) as an apprentice to the tin and sheet iron manufacturing business.
ISAAC DOBSON.
Dec. 1.

ORGAN FOR SALE.
AN elegant ORGAN, suitable for a house or small church, is offered for sale. It can be seen in the chamber over Mr. Colton's ware-room. The subscriber will attend to any application which may be made to him.
R. W. ROATH.
Dec. 1.

Notice.
THOSE persons who wish to become subscribers to the CASKET for the year 1830, will please leave their names at this office, previous to the first of January next.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

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

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are respectfully requested to make payment.
BACKUS & NORTON.
Nov. 24.

Wine, Tea, &c.

20 qr. and half qr. casks superior Lisbon Wine
15 casks Malaga Wine
5 " old Madeira do.
20 chests and half chests Y. H. Tea
30 " Hyson Skin Tea
20 half-chests Soulangin do.
20 bags Pepper
15 " Pimento
40 kegs Ginger
1 box Nutmegs
1 " Cloves
Just received, and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Nov. 24.

ANNUALS FOR 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
The Pearl
Most of these Annuals are done up in a great variety of binding. T. R. will have all the other English Annuals as they shall be received in this country.
Nov. 24.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

10 barrels superior St. Croix Sugar
10 bbls. N. O. and Havana do.
500 lbs. loaf and lump
New Orleans Molasses
Sugar-house do. (a prime article for home-made gingerbread, and for temperate drink.)
For sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Nov. 24.

ALL persons (all I wish to be understood,) who are indebted to me, are requested to make immediate payment.
L. HUNTINGTON YOUNG.
Nov. 24.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss.

Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd Term, A. D. 1829. }
UPON the petition of MARY LOOMIS, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1811, she was lawfully married to Chauncey Loomis, 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 27th day of March, A. D. 1811, when the said Chauncey willfully 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.
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,
Nov. 24.

"NORWICH SPECTATOR."

UNDER the above title, the undersigned have commenced the publication of a newspaper devoted to the interests of Literature, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and General Intelligence. As the paper is already before the public, they can judge of its merits for themselves; and upon this test we are content to entrust its success. The paper is printed on a handsome sheet of imperial paper, with plain type, at Two Dollars per annum to city and single subscribers by mail; and One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents to companies of six or more by mail, or delivered at the office—payable in advance. Subscribers in town will pay semi-annually.
The "Spectator" is conducted by PARK BENJAMIN, as Editor, and YOUNG & BENJAMIN, 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.
Norwich, Nov. 25, 1829.



HATS.

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 durability, exceed any before offered; together 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.
Nov. 24.

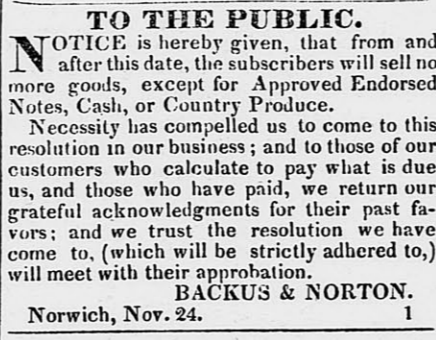
NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for newspapers, are requested to be prepared to settle with him by the last week in December, as he intends to give up carrying the mail at that time, and of course will also discontinue leaving the papers.
MATTHEW POTTER.
Nov. 24.

TO LET,
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.
Nov. 24.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NOTE subscriber has just returned from New York, with a large and complete assortment of Musical and Musical Instruments; consisting of songs; duets; waltzes; marches; rondeaus, arranged for the piano-forte; music for the flute, violin, flageolet, clarinet, and fife; trombones; bugles; concert-horns; trumpets; clarionets; hautboys; flutes; piccolos; flageolets; fifes; violins; guitars; bass and violin strings; English and Italian bass and violin strings; clarinet and hautboy reeds; music-boxes; music-paper; tuning-forks; &c.
Also,
A first-rate toned Piano-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.



Mackerel

SALT, FISH, &c.
500 bushels T. I. Salt
50 quintals shoal and Green Island Codfish
20 half-barrels Mackerel
Neats' Tongues, and salt Pork
Just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Nov. 24.

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 to mention; for sale to suit purchasers, by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Nov. 24.

CASH STORE.

BACKUS & NORTON
OFFER to the public an extensive assortment of Goods, at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL;
consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Flour, Oils, Grain, Cotton, and Groceries of every description,—for Cash only.
Nov. 24.

JED. HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
150,000 feet merchantable Boards,
120,000 feet clear do. do. 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 Schuyllkill Coal
3 hds. sugar-house Molasses
Nov. 24.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss.

Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd Term, A. D. 1829. }
UPON the petition of SARAH COLE, of 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 Jonathan willfully 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.
Nov. 24.

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,
of every description.
Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
All kinds of Gold and Silver work executed with neatness and despatch.
Nov. 24.

BUCKSKIN MITTENS.

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

R. W. ROATH

HAS just returned from New York with a general assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Muskets, Rifles, Fowling-pieces, Pistols, and all other Goods usually kept in a Jeweller's store.
Nov. 24.



STATE REGISTERS.
FOR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore: Huntington's, (formerly Russell's,) State Register for 1830. Also, the Christian, Churchman's, Farmer's, Middlebrook's, Daboll's, and Pocket Almanacs.
Nov. 24.

CORN, FLOUR, &c.

500 bushels yellow Corn
50 bbls. Rochester Flour
10 bbls. rye Flour
20 " and half-bbls. superior Buckwheat, just received from Philadelphia
Corn and rye Meal
For sale at small advance, by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Nov. 24.

DRY GOODS STORE.

A LARGE assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS is kept constantly for sale low, by
MARVIN WAIT.
Aug. 12.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

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

It will be what its title imports, the SPIRIT OF THE AGE—not in the discussion of hackneyed political topics, but in developing, and spreading before the people, in a cheap and effective manner, the great principles 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 show that IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, in any shape, is arbitrary and irrational, contrary to the spirit of our free institutions, and unworthy our character as an independent people; that CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, except in extreme cases, where the safety of the state can alone be secured by the death of the offender, is a presumptuous 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 peculiar beauty and benefit of our government, is the protection it affords to the poor, and that therefore, its energies should be particularly directed to secure to industry its reward, and give protection to the weak.

The Spirit of the Age will consequently advocate
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 pages will be open to discussions upon PRISON DISCIPLINE, CRIMINAL LAW, TEMPERANCE, and other subjects which come within its range.
It is believed that the sentiments which will be inculcated upon the above subjects, are common to every philanthropist in our country; and that little else is wanted to secure their complete success, than a general dissemination of them among the people. It is in this country, if upon earth, that the great principles of human philanthropy, which aim at securing the "greatest good of the greatest number," must result in practical benefit. The institutions 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 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 human family. We therefore solicit the aid, in this work, of all who believe with us in the importance 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 must they have the earnest "God speed" of every good man.
The first number will be issued by the 3d of December.

Contributions are respectfully solicited from gentlemen who have bestowed reflection upon the topics we have pointed out, and the active co-operation of every philanthropist is urged. We firmly believe that we have more than one HOWARD in this country, and we trust that the course of time will prove our belief correct.
AMES & BARNUM.

Rochester, Oct. 20, 1829.
Editors who will give the above a few insertions shall be entitled to a copy of the work without exchange, and will render a favor to the publishers which will be gratefully remembered and cheerfully returned.

NEW BOOKS.

THE veracity of the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, argued from the undersigned coincidences to be found in them, when compared—1st, with each other, and 2d, with Josephus, by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, (Eng.)
The Sabbath School Prayer Book, designed to guide the devotions of the young.
For sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
Nov. 24.

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
50 bbls. Linseed Oil,
Just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Nov. 24.

Connecticut State Lottery,
Number Twelve,
Will be drawn at Hartford the 14th Decr.
Highest prize \$10,000. Tickets \$4.

IN THIS CITY, Connecticut Lottery,

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

1 prize 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
1683 of . . .	2
11475 of . . .	1

RAMSDELL'S.

Three doors west Norwich Bank.
Drawn Numbers in the Connecticut State Lottery, No. 11, for the benefit of Insane Retreat.
25 39 21 43 45 38 22 15
Nov. 24.

SAMPLE TYLER & SON

KEEP 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.
May 27.

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 or 10 cords of Hemlock and Oak Bark.
SEABURY BREWSTER.
Dec. 24.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss.

Superior 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 said county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 10th day of May, A. D. 1821, when the said William willfully 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.
Nov. 11.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss.

Superior Court, October term, A. D. 1829. }
UPON the petition of PHEBE DINGLEY, of Lebanon, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully married 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 willfully 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.
Nov. 18.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

HAVING become sensible of the numerous advantages which the Taunton Speeder possesses over all other machines used by cotton manufacturers for making Roven, we have, for their accommodation, appointed EDWARD SMITH agent for the sale of the aforesaid machines.
N. B. The price is invariable.
CROCKER, RICHMOND, & CO.
Taunton, April 23. 1849



PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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 personal property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing. The *Etna Insurance Company* was incorporated in 1819, and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no 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 appointed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to the office.
Hartford, Sept. 23. 1y18