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. IF 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 & Benja-MIN, Proprietors.

Printing-office opposite Thames Bank, Main-st



Dec. I.

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

JAMES LANMAN.

FOR SALE. A PARLOUR GRATE, for burning the Lehigh coal. Also, a Lehigh STOVE,

(Stafford pattern,) of good size; with a few feet of Pipe. Inquire at this Office.



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.

FOR SALE,

ON the Little Plain, in the city Norwich, a new two-story Dwelltrees; a pleasant situation for a merchant or mechanic of any kind. Also, a Joiner's shop.

ABEL C. SPICER.

Notice.

THOSE persons who wish for the year 1830, will please leave their of January next.

LOOKING-GLASSES. JUST received and for sale, a splendid a

LOOKING-GLASSES

and Pates, of all sizes.

CHAIRS of all kinds, and Cabinet Furniture made at the shortest notice.

OLIVER ALLEN.

TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTU-

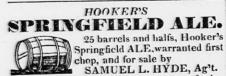
THE subscribers having been approinted agents for the same of Horey approinted SHEARING MACHINE, will furnish said machines at the manufacturer's lowest prices, and warrant them a first rate article.
SMITH & GODDARD.

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

Arv Goods,

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE, A MONG which are 40 pieces superfine, middling, and low priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres and ladies' Habit cloths; together with a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods. The object in selling at such low prices, is to discontinue the business. Those who have cash to exchange for Dry Goods,

will do well to call immediately. G. BUCKINGHAM. Norwich City, Dec. 15.



Dec. 14. GEO. O. GOODWIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS lately received, at the old stand, for-merly occupied by Washburn & Goodwin, a splendid assortment of Vestings,
which he will make to order, in the first style

of fashion, and on reasonable terms. His stock of goods is constantly replenished by fresh arrivals from New York; and the public are assured that they cannot fail to be suited, both in quality of goods and excellence of workmanship, if they will call on him.

If his personal attention is given to cutting, and great care taken that all garments be made to fit.

Punctual attention will be given to all orders, and a continuance of patronage is re-Dec. 15

NOTICE.
THE Norwich City Courts will in future be held at the Town Hall, in said city, until further notice. City of Norwich, Dec. 14, 1829.

Per order.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL.

STRAYED,

TROM the subscriber, some time since, two yearling Cattle, one a brownish steer, long legged, horns narrow; the other a red heifer—no artificial mark. Whoever will give information where said cattle (or either of them) may be found, shall be rewa JOHN RICHARDSON.

Columbia, Dec. 12. FRESH FRUIT.

RAISINS, in clusters; Figs; Currants; Citron, Almonds; &c. Just received, in fine order, and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

WAY-BILLS. A LOT of large size WAY-BILLS, nicely printed on fine paper, for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

POETRY.

THE WORM AND THE FLOWER. You're spinning for my lady, worm! Silk garments for the fair; You're spinning rainbows for a form More beautiful than air-When air is bright with sunbeams, And morning tints arise, From woody vales and mountain streams, To blue autumnal skies.

You're training for my lady, flower! You're opening for my love; The glory of her summer bower, While skylarks soar above. Go, twine her locks with rosebuds. Or breathe upon her breast, While zephyrs curl the water-floods, And rock the halcyon's nest.

But oh! there is another worm Ere long will visit her. And revel on her lovely form In the dark sepulchre; Yet from that sepulchre shall spring A flower as sweet as this: Hard by, the nightingale shall sing Soft winds its petals kiss.

Frail emblems of frail beauty, ye! In beauty who would trust? Since all that charms the eye must be Consigned to worms and dust: Yet, like the flower that decks her tomb, Her soul shall quit the clod, And shine, in amaranthine bloom, Beside the throne of God.

A BORDER TRADITION. In travelling through the western part

for a few days at one of the beautiful viling-House, with garden, and fruit lages of that region. It was situated on curiosity to visit the place, in company dexterity, drummed with his heels on the with the plain household speech in which the edge of some fine rich meadows, lying about one of the prettiest little rivers in silence along the old logs, speaking to each drumming an accompaniment to the fiddle, honesty and sincerity. James began to the world. While there, I went one other in whispers, and our hair stood on and threw the joints of his limbs into the read the New Testament along with Mamorning to the top of a little round hill. which commanded a view of the surrounding country. I saw the white houses under the shade of the old elms, the neat not be dragged out, or had perished bepainted fences before them, and the borto become subscribers to the CASKET der of bright green turf on either side of the road, which the inhabitants kept as names at this office, previous to the first clean as the grass plots of their gardens. I saw the river winding away to the south on this rock, I will tell it." between leaning trees, and thick shrubs ularly, as if placed there to heighten, by of the rock, and he went on as follows. their rugged aspect, the soft beauty of the "It is the story that I heard from my scene below them. If the view was grandmother, a good old Dutch lady, bestriking in itself, it was rendered still longing to a family of the first settlers of of verdure, in the midst of which I stood, time, and settled upon these rich meadsound of the river breaking over a milldam at some distance.

> looking old man sitting near me, on the gan to make advances towards driving a edge of a rock that projected a little way bargain, in worse Dutch. out of the ground. At the very first glance I set him down for one of the ancient yeomanry of our country; for his Dutch planters, and Jedidiah Williams, sturdy frame and large limbs had evident his neighbor, one of the first Yankees ly been rendered sturdier and larger by who sat down on the banks of this river. labour and hardship, and old age had only taken away the appearance of agility without impairing his natural air of strength. con of the church in the parish he had I am accustomed to look with a feeling of left, and who did not, as I have known gratitude, as well as respect, on these some people do, forget his religion when remnants of a hardy and useful generation. it ceased to be of any service to him in I see in them the men, who have hewed his worldly concerns. He was as grave down the forests and tamed the soil of in his demeanor, as guarded in his speech, the fair country we inhabit; who built and as constant in his devotions, as ever, the roads we travel, over mountains and notwithstanding that these qualities in his across morasses, and who planted the hill character were less prized in his new sides with orchards, of which we idly situation than they had been in Connectigather the fruit. From the attention cut. The place had as yet no minister; with which the old man was looking at but Williams contrived to collect every the surrounding prospect, I judged that Sunday a few of his neighbors at his house he was come to the hill on the same er- to perform the weekly worship. On a rand with myself, and, on entering into still summer morning you might hear him conversation with him, I found that I was doling out a portion of the Scriptures, or not mistaken. He had lived in the village reading a sermon of some godly divine of when a boy; he had been absent from it the day, in a sort of nasal recitation, nearly sixty years, and now, having occa- which could be distinguished, swelling sion to pass through it on a journey from over the noises of his pigs and poultry, at a distant part of the country, he was try-

eminence by which it was overlooked .-"I can hardly," said he, "satisfy myers have been planted; the very roads front of his house, looking out over the sung at the meetings for religious worship Rambler.

but I well remember when it was over- with negro domestics, and among the merthickets, and strange noises had been that followed it, when the snow looked which formerly wound about the base of the breaking up of the revel, the youngthis hill, and thus kept longer beside the est and most active of his guests acknowof New England, not long since, I stopped edge of the fen than it does now. I re- ledged themselves outdone. He execuabout. They were the bones of cattle, imagined. who had sunk into the mire, and could fore they were found. There is a story about that spot," continued the old man, " which it may be worth your while to hear, and if you will please to be seated

There was something in the old man's and vines, the hills, rising gently to the conversation which denoted a degree of west of the village, covered with orchards intelligence and education superior to and woods and openings of pasture ground, what I expected from his appearance, I the rich level meadows to the east, and was curious to know what sort of story beyond them, at no great distance, the would follow such an introduction; I sat craggy mountains rising almost perpendic- down, therefore, by his side, on the edge

more so by circumstances of life and the place. The Dutch from the Nacition, and the season. In a wide circle ficut, came into the valley about the same was loaded and almost crushed by one of ows. Which were the first comers, I those profuse dews, which fall in our am unable to tell; I have heard different climate of a clear summer night, and glit- accounts of the matter, but the traditions tered under a bright sun and a sky of of the Dutch families give the priority to transparent blue. The trees about me their ancestors, and I am inclined to think were noisy with birds, the bob-'lincoln them in the right; for, although it was rose singing from the grass to sink in the not uncommon, in those days, for the restgrass again when his strain was ended, less Yankee to settle in a neighborhood and the cat-bird squalled in the thicket, of Dutchmen, yet it was a rare thing for in spite of the boy who was trying to stone the quiet Hollander voluntarily to plant it out. Then there was the whistle of himself in the midst of a bustling Yankee AT LESS THAN COST, NOW OFFERED FOR SALE the quail, the resounding voice of the settlement. However this may be, it is hang-bird, the mysterious note of the certain, that, about ninety years ago, a post-driver, and the chatter of swallows little neighborhood had been formed of darting to and fro. As a sort of accom- the descendants of both the emigrants animent to this natural music, there was from Holland and those from England .heard at times the deep and tremulous At first, the different races looked sourly upon each other, but the daily sight of each other's faces, and the need of each other's kindness and assistance soon There is an end of gazing at the finest sights, and of listening to the most agree- brought them to live upon friendly terms. able sounds. I had turned to go down The Dutchman learned to salute his neighthe hill, when I observed a respectable bor in bad English, and the Yankee be-

> Jacob, or, as he was commonly called, Yok Suydan, was one of these early Williams was a man of a hard countenance and severe manners, who had been a deatoo, but he read it in Dutch, and excus-

have changed their places, and the rivu. rich meadows which he had lately cleared held at his father's. He could not make ing with his staff, "that part of the mead- of his daughters. He was also less guard- other course of life to betake himself. ow that runs up like a little creek or bay ed in his language than suited the precise between the spurs of the upland, and notions of Williams; the words "duyvel" comes close to the highway? A brook or "donner," or some such unnecessary formerly came down to that spot, and lost exclamation, would often slip out of his itself in the marshy soil, but its bed, as mouth in the haste of conversation. But you see, is now dry, and only serves as a there was another practice of Yok's which of the rains. That part of the meadow As was the case with most of the Dutch grown with bushes and water-flags, among ry, sleek-faced blacks, that jabbered served as a kind of causeys over a quag- there was one who could play tolerably passable. It was a spot of evil report in talent to lie useless. On every New been seen at night moving among the many a long and bright winter evening heard from the ground,-gurgling and whiter than ever in the moonlight, and water. It was said, also, that glimpses of mense fireplace in the long kitchen was something white had been seen gliding piled with dry hickory, the negro Orpheamong the bushes, and that often the rank us was mounted on a high bench, and the had doubtless been done there. It was a new settlement, were allowed to acquit thought by some, that a child had been themselves exceedingly well on these oc-

> Jedidiah, of course, did not suffer these irregularities of his neighbor to pass unrebulted, and Yok always took his admonitions kindly enough, although without much disposition to profit by them. He invariably apologized by saying that he was a Dutchman, that he followed the eyes of his father as the quail hides her customs of his countrymen, and the practices of his fathers before him; and that if it should be discovered, the consequenit did not become the like of him to presume to be wiser or better than his ancestors, who were honest men, and who, he believed, had gone to heaven. The appearance of respect, however, with meetings, and Williams's son was a fre-

of the hearty and hospitable Dutchman.

sisted only of himself and his two daughcompletely done away in her personal there was such a thing as treachery in the world. It was no difficult matter to move her either to smiles or to tears, and had she lived in this novel-reading age, she would have been inevitably spoiled. As it was, the poor girl had no book but the Bible, of which there were in Yok's family several copies in the old Dutch letter. and she was forced to content herself with weeping over the fortunes of Ruth and the resurrection of Lazarus. Geshie, her sister, little more than a year younger, had an appearance of firmer and more sanguine health than Mary, and all that excess of animal spirits and love of mirth, with which youth and high health are generally accompanied. She was ruddier, shorter in stature, and fuller in her proportions than the elder sister, and under the shade of her thick brown hair, her bright eye shone out with a look so arch and full of mischief, that, like the sun in June, it was not a thing to look long upon. The two sisters, though so little alike, were both as kind and good as the day is long, and were acknowledged to be the handsomest girls in the settlement. People, however, were divided in opinion as to which was the handsomer and more agreeable of the two. The greater number gave the preference to the blooming and sprightly Geshie, but James Williams, the son of Jedidiah,

thought differently. Young Williams, who had come with his father to the new settlement, was a frank, high-spirited, giddy young fellow. the distance of a quarter of a mile from He had given some proofs of forwardness ing to recollect its features from the little his dwelling. Honest Yok read his Bible in early youth, and his father had set his heart upon seeing him one of the burning ed himself from attending the meetings at and shining lights of the church, emulaself that this is the place in which I pass- Williams's house, on account of his ig- ting in the pulpit the eloquence of Soloed my boyish days. It is true, that the norance of the language in which the ex- mon Stoddard, and the sound doctrine of look to me as they did then. That small sometimes stray out into his fields, to look own prayers and to Providence for the peak lies still in the lap of the larger and at his cattle and his crops, and was known piety that was to fit him for the work of smooth meadows to the east, and the same inclosures, where the rustling of his In- man proved refractory under the discifine ascent to the west of the village. But dian corn, and the hum of the bees among pline of a college, and made so good a use and new ones built in their stead, the sleep. The rest of the day, when the less than a year he was expelled. He

lets, that turned my little machinery, are of their wood, or listening to a chapter of up his mind to go back to the labors of dried up. Do you see," said he, point- the New Testament, read to him by one husbandry, and yet was uncertain to what

Young men, who have nothing else to do, are apt to amuse themselves with making love. Time hung heavy on the hands of James Williams in the new and thinly inhabited settlement. He wandered the old woods, that stretched away on channel to carry off the superabundance was still less to the taste of his neighbor. all sides, till he was weary; he found them altogether too gloomy and too silent is now covered with thick and tall grass, planters at that time, his house swarmed for his taste, and when their echoes were awakened by the report of his own fowling-piece, by the cawing of the which many old decaying trunks of trees Dutch and ate sour crout in his kitchen, crow, or the skriek of the hawk, he could not help thinking that these sounds would mire, that otherwise would have been im- on the fiddle. Yok did not suffer this interest him more, if they conveyed a human meaning. He grew tired of read the village, for it was said that lights had Year's eve, and not on that alone, but on ing Horace in a place where nobody cared for Latin. At length he would shut his book, and lay his gun on the two wooden hooks in his father's kitchen, and walk half-smothered sounds, as of a living you could see the little wedges of frost down to the house of honest Yok Suydam, creature strangled in the midst of sods and floating and glistening in the air, the im- where the good Dutchman greeted him with a cordial grasp of the hand, and his daughters with smiles. James was soon vegetation had been observed to be fear- brawny youths and ruddy girls of the of his college pranks, which usually called fully agitated, as if the earth shuddered place danced to the music till the cocks a hearty laugh from the old gentleman, a at the spot where innocent blood had crew. Yok's own daughters, the pretti- sentence or two of kind expostulation from been shed. Some fearful deed, it was said, est maidens that ever ran in the woods of the eldest daughter, and a torrent of good humored raillery from the youngest. In return for the proficiency which the sostrangled and thrown into the quagmire casions; but the performances of Yok ciety of the family enabled him to make by its unnatural mother; and by others, himself extorted universal admiration.— in their language, James offered to teach that a traveller had been murdered there, Old as he was, and he did not lack many the young ladies English, and the elder for the sake of his money. Nobody winters of sixty, whenever he came on readily undertook to be his pupil. As cared, after dark, to travel the road, the floor, which was generally just before for Geshie, she had no ambition that way; it was, she said, a silken, glozing tongue, -the tongue of pedlars and sharpers, fit only for those who wished to defraud and member being drawn once or twice by ted the double shuffle with incredible deceive; she was contented, for her part, with another lad of my age. We stole in floor till you would have thought the she had been brought up, the language of end at the sight of the white bones lying most gracefully acute angles that can be ry, it being the only book with which she was familiar. After getting through with a few chapters, it was exchanged for a volume of Richardson's "Pamela," which had then just made its appearance. James had contrived to possess himself of a copy of this work while at New Haven, and concealed it as carefully from the of his father towards so graceless a son, and that the offending book would be burnt with fire.

> far to reconcile Jedidiah to his practical her proficiency in English. She had at length grew up between the two settlers ous, nor a pupil so teachable. It was not, girl in the settlement, nor was it more so Yok's family, with the exception of the each other, and Geshie also, although not enough of the matter to anticipate a mermusical than the Latin, and the whispers had read Mather's " Magnalia," a copy of treaty of February 24, 1784, to enter the which by some accident belonged to his Black Sea, and the trade gave employment father, and had imbibed a deep respect to more than two hundred Russian and for spirits and goblins. Geshie was not Imperial vessels, which traded with Gaslow in discovering this weakness in his laez by the Danube, with Cherson by character, nor making it contribute to her the Dnieper and with Caffa. This last amusement. She had an abundance of port had been ceded to the Empress with stories of supernatural terrors, and always all the Crimea, by the Khan Chahim took care to relate them to James in the Gueray, ni 1783, with the consent of the evening. On a moonlight night she would Ottoman Porte. tell him of an apparition seen by moonlight, and on a cloudy evening of a ghost hand. She would then enjoy his evident jured this commerce. It was partially alarm, as it grew late, and as he looked renewed in 1790, by a peace between alternately at his hat and the window. In her pretended contempt for the English tongue, was making a progress in learning truth, she was sufficiently indifferent as present flourishing condition. By this long as Mary was occupied with the English Testament; but when the first volume of " Pamela" was brought to the house, her curiosity to know its contents prevailed over every other consideration. After that she lost nothing of the lessons James gave her sister; she treasured up in her memory every stealth; and her talent for mimicry soon gave her a tolerable command of the English accent.

Geshie soon had occasion to pay her

[To be continued.]

PERSEVERANCE. which we look with praise or wonder, plishment of these objects. This bay is are the results of perseverance. It is by river is still yonder, and this is the hill ercises were held. Instead, however, Jonathan Edwards. He had sent him to this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, leagues West of the mouth of the Dniewhere I played when a child, and those of confining himself to the house, during Yale College to furnish his mind with the and that distant countries are united by per, and twelve East from that of the mountains, with their rocks and woods, the whole Sunday like Williams, he would necessary worldly learning, trusting to his canals; it is therefore of the utmost imtion of deviating from the beaten track of ing of a few hots; but mariners had aland lottier ridge that stretches like a semicircle around it. There are the same under a tree, in the corner of one of his wretchedly disappointed, for the young to names hourly swept away by time there in adverse winds or storms. This their reason and their spirit, the power of press, and she gave it, in 1796, its ancient the old dwellings have been pulled dows, the pumpkin blossoms, would put him to of his opportunities of rebellion, that in trees under which I sat in my childhood weather was fine, he passed in smoking came home to read Horace and shoot the habit of vanquishing obstructe resishave decayed or been cut down, and oth- his pipe under a rude kind of piazza in squirrels, and bear a part in the psalms tance by obstinate attacks.—Johnson— death in 1796 to the accession of Alexan-

From the Boston Courier. ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA.

NO. II. Rise and progress of the Russian Power. When Peter the Great ascended the throne, he found his Empire in a commercial view, separated from the rest of Europe. He had only Archangel, whose Northern situation prevented its having any intercourse excepting with the neighboring provinces. He built St. Petersburgh between the year 1703 and 1712, and having captured Azof in 1696, he turned his attention to that part of his Empire. He made frequent journies to Azof, and constructed ships of war upon the Woronesch and the Don. In 1705, an eighty gun ship was launched in his presence, and in 1709, three more of eighty, seventy, and fifty guns were finished. The unfavorable peace, which succeeded the campaign of Pruth in 1711, paralyzed these exertions by the loss of Azof. From that time Peter paid more attention to the Baltic than to the Black Sea. Azof was retaken in 1733 by the master of Dutch enough to tell the story tablished, but the peace of Belgrade in 1739, insured to the Turks the exclusive navigation of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. The fortifications of Azof, and all Peter's establishments were destroyed. Twenty years after the Empress Elizabeth endeavored to establish a commerce with the Black Sea at Temernikow, at the confluence of the Temernik and Don, and the Russians were invited by an Ukase to take that route to the Black Sea and Constantinople. Companies were formed in her reign and that of Catharine, for the purpose of carrying on a trade, but the commerce did not progress. The possession of Azof in 1769 by the Russians, reanimated their hopes, and the peace of Kainardi in 1774, secured to them great commercial advantages. By this treaty, the Turks allowed to the Russians a free navigation for their mercantile vessels from the Black Sea to the White Sea, and the reverse; and they also ceded to the latter, Kertsch, Yenikale and Kinburn, the two first at the entrance of the Sea of Azof, and the last at the mouth of the Dnieper. The Empress Catharine, desirous to form a commercial and marine establishment, commenced the construction of Cherson in 1778, on the right bank of the Dnieper, and about seventeen leagues from its mouth. She granted many privileges to this new city, which attracted mercantile adventurers, and a trade was soon commenced with Constantinople and the Archipelago, which was which he received these reproofs, went sister a multitude of sly compliments on extended to Marseilles, Leghorn and Trieste. The merchandize from the inneglect of them, and a kind of friendship never known, she said, a tutor so assidu- terior was sent down by the Dniepier, and vessels of a light draught of water ascendquent and welcome visiter at the house that she should be seriously in love with transportation of goods descending the him. The young couple soon understood river, for it was necessary to carry the articles by land forty-six miles round the negro domestics I have mentioned, conoccasioned delays, expense and damage-Vessels drawing more than six feet of ters. Mary, the elder, was somewhat tall with a delicate shape, and a peaceful.

The language of Holland has been called water could not proceed to Cherson, but innocent look. The climate and three barbarous and harsh; in the month of were obliged to be discharged and loaded generations of American descent, had Mary, James thought it infinitely more at Gluboka, a village seven leagues distant from that city. appearance all traces of her Dutch ex- of affection in her imperfect English, or encumbered with ice, generally from traction, except the fair hair and the seemed to give new graces to his native October to March, when a thaw is very light blue eye. She was a sincere, singlehearted creature, whom the experience often interrupted by the frolics of Ge-son could be carried on in safety only six of eighteen years had not taught that shie. Sometimes the volume of "Pame-months in the year. To these disadvanla" was missing for several days, and tages the sickliness of the city was added, James was obliged to defer his lessons but no other port could then be made as till it could be found; sometimes the a substitute for Cherson. The commerce master and scholar, on attempting to rise, however, daily increased, and a treaty tound themselves fastened to their chairs, between the Russians and Turks of June and their chairs fastened together. James 10, 1783, contributed to its extension. was somewhat of a superstitions turn ; he Austrian vessels were permitted by a

> The war of 1787 between the Turks and the two Imperial Courts, severely inthe mean time, Geshie, notwithstanding Russia in 1792, that it resumed its former vigor, and that it was directed into the channels, which have conducted it to its ried to the Dniester, and in 1793, by the last partition of Poland, the provinces of that country nearest the Euxine, became the property of Russia. This change of circumstances rendered the commercial inconveniences of Cherson more irksome, because they might be remedied by a removal of the establishment It was also important to offer to the accuired provinces of Poland, a mores suitable place of exportation than Cher-The bay of the Tartar village of son. All the performances of human art, at Kodjabey was selected for the accomin 56 35 North and 31 16 E. lon.; nine

der I, circumstances or the views of the

The treaty of Luneville had restored peace to the continent, when Alexander ascended the throne. The differences between England and Russia were adjusted, and the commercial relations between the latter and France had been restored by the treaty of October 8th, 1801. A treaty between Turkey and France succeeded that of Amiens, by which French vessels obtained the right freely to navigate the Black Sea, and the same privi lege was granted in 1802 to the English, Prussians, Neapolitans, the inhabitants of Ragusa, the Dutch, and the Republic of the Seven Islands. The Russian governernment encouraged the commerce, by continuing the deduction of twenty five per cent from the amount of duties on imports and exports which Catharine had made in favor of the ports of the Black Sea. In 1803, the Emperor appointed as Governor of Odessa the Duke de Richelieu, and by the selection of a man of such talents, enterprise and method, he determined the prosperity of his Southern provinces. The Euxine became common property, and the scene of great commercial speculations. In 1803, nine hundred vessels entered the Black Sea, of which more than five hundred went to Odessa Of these eight hundred and fifteen departed that year loaded with wheat, and from the following places:

Destination. Ports of loading. Flags. Destinate Odessa 552 Austrian 421 Trieste Taganroc 210 Russian 329 Messma 19 Ionian 16 Genoa Kosolow 7 French 4 English 15 Leghorn 7 Corfu 6 Barcelona Idriots 815 Spanish 3 Marseilles Naples 815 Malta Chesine Zante Destination

815

productions of Spain, France, Italy and Indiantitle. Every cession was subject the Levant, but it may be affirmed with to this title. In other words, every party rafety, that one half of the amount of the was considered as bound to deal justly cargoes of wheat procured at Odessa, with the Indians, and to recognize their were paid for in Dutch ducats, Turkish territorial rights. piastres, or Spanish dollars, which were On the supposition that Georgia had, sent by the way of Brodi or carried in at the conclusion of the American war, the vessels. It was calculated that 4,995,- an unquestionable right, on every ground 000 roubles remained to the country from of law and honor, to all the land within population of the city in this year exceed- only to the Indian title, it would remain to very inconvenient; there were very few fairly and properly extended over the stores, no public buildings, a poor quar- original inhabitants, or their country. To antine establishment, and only a single me it seems perfectly clear, that Georgia pier projecting into the bay, which afford- could have clauned no jurisdiction at all cattle which carried wheat to Odessa.

receipts at the Custom-house had been assegned to Odessa for a revenue, and the people of Georgia would be to have other funds were granted to defray inily would all their territorial and national creasing expenses. Considerable sums were placed at the disposal of the city rights be acknowledged. administration to loan to the inhabitants, who were desirous to erect habitations forth as being supported by the law of and stores. This facility and the benefits nations and the king's charter, have been of commerce induced many individuals to examined; and, unless I am mistaken, construct dwellings and warehouses. A have been shown to be altogether ground a better quarantine establishment was strong title of immemorial possession .made, the foundations were laid of a Rus- But there is no need of resting the case sian and a Catholic Cathedral, of a Gym. here, however safe it would be here to ing to English law. nasium, an Hospital, Theatre, &c. which rest it. now assimilate Odessa to other European I therefore proceed to show, that Georcities. Several colonies of Bulgarians, gia has, during her whole history, till the English trade. Hungarians, and Sclavonians and Germans were settled in the environs. The agri- tional character and territorial rights of the English have come, and add these culturalists were distributed amongst the the Creeks and Cherokees; and that she villages in national bands, and the mechan- is bound by numerous public acts performics were placed in the city. These strangers were generally destitute of resources upon their arrival, and the government advanced to them cattle and implements of husbandry, or houses in Odessa, and payment was to be made for these articles in twenty years. In 1804 the wars in Italy, the troubles in Egypt and on the coasts of Barbary, had exhausted or closed the granaries of Europe, which could only be supplied by Odessa, and four hundred and forty-nine vessels arrived Indian nation, the only one within fifty and loaded there with wheat. It is calculated that they averaged 1200 chetverts, and that 538,800 chetverts of wheat were exported, which at 61-4 roubles, would breed their children at our schools. Their ed according to English law. amount to 3,367,500 roubles, half of which was paid for with foreign merchan- second man in the nation, desire to be indize, and the other with specie. The streted in the Christian religion." It apinhabitants of Odessa soon experienced the benefits of the fostering care of the government. The city was furnished with mechanics, the lands in the vicinity little tribe of Indians, which is now exwere cultivated, commerce was sedulously encouraged, and the relations with the interior were extended. Agriculture was successful, the mulberry tree was introduced and cultivated, and those vastly extended plains which once presented to the wearied sight neither field nor habitation, were now comparatively covered with flocks and villages. Two establishments were formed, and money advanced from the Imperial Treasury for the purchase and support of Merino sheep. In November the population of Odessa was fifteen thousand souls, and there were two thousand houses. In 1805, the Duke de Richelieu was appointed Governor General of Catharineoslaw, the Crimæa and Cherson.

The voyages in 1804 from Odessa had produced a profit of eighty per cent, and this circumstance gave vigor to the mercantile speculations of the next year, when six hundred and forty-three vessels arrived. This number occasioned the rise in the price of wheat above eighty roubles on board, so that the exportation far exceeded that of any other year, and amounted to 6,772,800 roubles. Payments were pean settlers, might be thus expressed by made in Dutch ducats at three roubles, the Indians; "These lands are ours. We the right of the English king, here was estimated balance on the 1st January next.

half at least was in specie.

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

NO. XVI. At the close of the revolutionary war, great controversies arose, in regard to the disposal which should be made of the unappropriated lands lying with a the limits of the United States, as defined by had a rightful possession. The lawfulness the treaty of 1783. Lands were considered as unappropriated, if they had not was founded altogether upon their conbeen parcelled out to the whites. If Indians were in possession, and living on amicable terms with their white neigh- king's charter. bors, it was taken for granted that the Indian title must be lawfully extinguished, before the whites could be justified in expedient to have the other tribes also, taking possession; and such an extinguishment of Indian title could be obtained by seems, that Oglethorpe supposed the Inthe consent of the original owners, but in no other way.

Some of the States contended that the vast tracts lying to the west and northwest of the portion inhabited by whites, should be made a common fund, and held for the common benefit; as the whole had been secured by the common privations and sacrifices. Other States were determined to retain all the territory, which tell within the limits described in acting under the king of Great Britain, their original charters. It is not my in- was the owner of all the lands from Satention to enter at all into a dispute which was put at rest, as a practical matter, by various conventional arrangements, made 23 Ragusan 18 Cephalonia 103 between particular States and the United States, from 1781 to 1802. My object in adverting to the subject here is, that the reader may be aware of the existence of such a controversy. Virginia set an example of public spirit, by relinquishing to the United States her claim to the vast tract northwest of the river Ohio; and it was contended that Georgia ought to reconcealed 155 linquish all claim to the lands on her western waters. These relinquishments, actual or contemplated, were not consid-A few of these vessels carried up the ered as affecting, or as likely to affect the

that year's commerce at Odessa. The the limits of the king's charter, subject ed 8000, but the houses were mean and inquire whether her jurisdiction could be ed little protection from S. E. winds to over the Creeks or Cherokees, or over vessels which were loading. The countheir territory. They were respectively, try for twenty leagues around Odessa was a separate people, living upon their own without inhabitants or cultivation, and the soil. No argument, but that of force, city, although abounding in bread, was could have been adduced, in favor of destitute of fruits and vegetables, and taking away their possessions; and, if even good water was sometimes difficult they had been able to defend themselves, to be procured, for the great number of no argument would have been thought of. Could the Cherokees now bring into the The covernment perceiving the incon-ine cuty on brandy and one-tenth of the other lumber of the schools. The more savage the Indians were, the less inclined a quarrel with them; and the more read-

> The claims of Georgia, which are set ous harbor was formed, less; especially when compared with the

within a very tew years, admitted the naed by her, in the very capacity of which she is most proud and jealous, (that of a (the English,) do consent and agree, that sovereign and independent State,) for ever to admit and respect the rights of the those lands which our nation hath not oc-Cherokees, unless these rights shall

hereafter be voluntarily surrendered. to the corporation, whose agent he was, and the head men of our nation; and that total debt, on the first day dated February 10th, he says : "A little these lands shall remain to us forever." miles, is not only in amity, but desirous to be subjects to his majesty king George, to dians should transgress this article, the have lands given them among us, and to chief and his beloved man, who is the pears from McCall's History of Georgia, (on which I shall rely as authority for pean nations. several succeeding statements,) that this tinct, must have received a splendid account of the power and benevolence of the British king. How much they understood of what was implied in becoming his subjects, cannot be known. They action. The Indians confided in all his were doubtless informed, that the settlers statements, and both parties doubtless were intending to live in a compact man-supposed that the colony would conduce live in the same manner. They might ing to the import of the preceding artinaturally, therefore, have been pleased cles. The corporation, in ratifying the year. vation, side by side, with the new settlers. sirous to maintain an inviolable peace to This must have been the meaning of their the world's end.' having lands given them among the set-

Government were unfavorable to the seventy-five copecks, in other coins in had them from our fathers. They are the time and place to have asserted it, proportion, and in merchandize, and one not yours. Neither you, nor your fathers, and to have obtained, if possible, the acnor your king ever had them. When we knowledgment from the Indians. consent to your taking them, they will be yours. Till then they belong to us."

the possession of the lands at the mouth in the spring of 1733, this chief was inof Savannah River, consented to the set- duced to accompany him. On being intlement of Oglethorpe, and if their con- troduced to king George, he made a flour-(which I am not inclined to question.) then the founder of the State of Georgia of his possession, as against the Indians,

"But as this tribe was inconsiderable," says the historian, "Oglethorpe judged it to join with them in the treaty." So it dians to be capable of making a treaty, as all the early settlers had done, from the discovery of America to that day, and as all his successors continued to do, till this same Georgia controversy has, within two years past, led to the discovery, that Indians are not capable of being treated with. It is morally certain, that the colony of Oglethorpe would have been of short duration, if he had told the Indians, that he, vannah to the Altamaha, and thence westward to the other side of the world; and that he could not form any compact with them, because they were incapable of making a bargain. Had the whites distinctly avowed such principles of morality and law, they would never have established themselves on this continent beyond the reach of their guns. No other refutation of so monstrous a system seems necessary, than its utter impracticability, at the commencement of the settlements. In other words, the emigrants from Europe could never have become strong enough to throw off all the restraints of justice, and disavow the most obvious principles of moral honesty, unless they had been, or at least had pretended to be, hundred years.

Oglethorpe, having found an interpret r, summoned a meeting of the chiefs to hold a congress with him at Savannah, in order to obtain "their consent to the Treasury Report. peaceable settlement of the colony."-About fifty chiefs assembled. Oglethorpe wisdom, and wealth of the English nation, and the many advantages that would accrue to the Indians in general, from a connexion and friendship with them; and, Public Debt, were as they had plenty of lands, he hoped they would freely resign a share of them to his people, who were come to settle among them for their benefit and instruction."

This is the first overture of the colonists to the assembled Indians; and it certainly does not look much like demanding the whole country, in the name of the king of England. It seems more like a humble intreaty for permission to remain, which permission was solicited for the obtained, and a treaty was made, of which the following is an abstract:

Treaty of Savannah. The preamble recites the authority of Oglethorpe, and says that certain "articles of friendship and commerce" were made between him "and the chief men of the nation of the Lower Creeks," viz : 1. The colony engages to let traders

carry goods into the 'Creek nation' for sale. 2. The colony engages to make restitution to the Creeks for any injury have amounted, by esti-which shall be done them by white trad-mate to 18,919,114 05 ers, and to punish the offenders accord-

3. If the Creeks should not treat the \$3,689,542 93 on account traders well, the colony will withdraw of public debt, are estima-

4. The Creeks say, that they are glad memorable words: "Though this land belongs to us, (the Lower Creeks,) yet we, that we may be instructed by them, they shall make use of, and possess, all casion to use : Provided always, that they, upon settling every new town, shall set In the year 1733, James Oglethorpe out for the use of ourselves, and the people commenced a settlement on the site where of our nation, such lands as shall be Savannah now stands. In his first letter agreed upon between their beloved men, pal of the debt, leaving the

> 5. The Creeks agree not to do any injury to any of the traders; but if any Innation will deliver them up, to be punish-

> 6. The Creeks agree to apprehend and restore runaway negroes.

> 7. The Creeks will give no encourage ment to white settlers from other Euro-

A schedule of prices of articles, ex-This treaty was ratified by the corpo-

ation, in the city of London, Oct. 18,1733. So far as appears, Oglethorpe was enirely fair and honest in this whole transner, and to have schools and preaching; to the permanent advantage of the Inand that the Indians would act wisely, if dians, and that they and the settlers they would be friends to the English, and would live together in friendship, accordwith the notion of taking farms for culti- treaty, declare that they are 'greatly de-

It is to be remembered, that all treatlers, for the old English doctrine of seisin ties with the Indians were written by the in fee, and of the fee being in the King, English, and that there is no probability was too metaphysical an idea to have that they made the expressions stronger found a lodgment in their unsophisticated against themselves, than they actually heads. Indeed, it is quite ridiculous to were. Yet here is a firm and decided embarrass this question with the abstract protestation of the Creeks, that the grants cluding 11,500,000 appliterms, and nice distinctions, which had which they made out of friendship, should cable to the Public Debt, their origin in the feudal tenures of Eu- never be construed as an admission that are estimated at rope. The whole philosophy, and the they had no original title. They also whole morality of the Indian title, as opposed to the encroachments of the Euro ment should be made without their continuated at 4,494,545 02, an amount, it

The principal speaker in this council was a Creek chief, called Tomochichi .-If the little tribe of Indians, who had When Oglethorpe returned to England, sent was obtained fairly and honorably, ishing speech, in which however, he does not admit that the king of England is his liege lord and sovereign. He gave the king some eagles' feathers, "as a token of everlasting peace;" and concluded by saying, "Whatever words you shall say South Carolina, he might justly plead the the kings of the Creek nation." This is all the allegiance he promised. King George expressed his kind regards, gave thanks for the eagles' feathers, and concluded by saying, "I shall always be ready to cultivate a good correspondence between the Creeks and my subjects, and shall be glad on any occasion to show you

marks of my particular friendship." Here is no arrogant claim of sovereignty, on the ground of the divine right of kings, or any other factitious title. Indeed, the king of England implicitly says, that the Creeks are not his subjects.

When the old chief Tomochichi died, in 1739, he charged his people to remember the kindness of the king of England, and hoped they would always be friendly to his subjects; thus making the very distinctions which the king himself had

In the year 1736, Oglethorpe made a treaty with the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine, in which the second article reads as follows: " In respect to the nations of free Indians, called Creeks, I will use my utmost amicable endeavors, upon any reasonable satisfaction given them, to prevail with them to abstain from any hostilities whatsoever, with the subjects of his Catholic majesty."

Here it is evident that Oglethorpe saw, as no man in his circumstances could help seeing, that the Creeks were an independent people; and that they must decide for themselves, whether they would go to war with the king of Spain, honest and just during a period of two or not. He would advise them, however, to accept of reasonable satisfaction.

> The National Intelligencer of Wednesday, gives the following abstract of the

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. The Receipts into the Treasury from represented to them "the great power, all sources during the year 1827 were 22,966,363 96

The expenditures for the same year, including the 22,656,764 04

The Balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 6,668,286 10 1828. was In 1828, the Receipts 24,789,463 01

were Making an aggregate of 31,457,749,71 The Expenditures for 25,485,313 90 the year 1828, were

The receipts during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated

19,437,230 98 The receipts for the fourth quarter are estima-

5,165,000,00

Making the aggregate of 30,574,666 79 The Expenditures for the three first quarters The Expenditures for the

fourth quarter, including 7,245,481 05 ted at -26,164,595 10

Leaving in the Treasury on the first of January next an estimated balance of 4,410,071 69

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The payments made and to be made on good as such concerns usually are. account of the Public Debt, for the year 1829, amount to Of which 9,841,011 55 is on account of the princi-

of January, 1830, This debt is redeemable as follows: In 1830 --

8,017,695 51 1831 1832 1833 1834

As there will, during the above years. be more money applicable to the rethanged for peltry, was also agreed upon. have contracted to pay, the Secretary the close of 1790, only seventy-five postoffices. This treaty was ratified by the corposuggests the redemption of the 5 per in the United States; and the extent of postcent Stock subscribed to the Bank of the roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted United States, and authorising the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase of the three per cents when it can amount to one hundred and fifteen thousand be done on favorable terms:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS. The value of Domestic articles exported for the year ending 30th September, last, is estimated at \$55,800,000, being

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR. The estimate of receipts for 1830, is s follows : From Customs 22,000,000

Lands 1,200,000 Bank Dividends 490,000 150,000 Incidental -\$23,840,000

The expenditures, in-

23,655,526 67 The balance which will be in the

NORWICH SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC . 29, 1829.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

NO. II. We were two prolific in our exposition of the Secretary of War's Report last week, but really we delighted so much to dwell on the beauty of its arrangement and the splendor of its diction, that we could not dismiss it in fewer words. New reports are constantly pouring in upon us, and as we are a little behind hand, we shall endeavor to compress our view of the Secretary of the Navy's and Post Master General's reports. These are more on a level with the comprehensions of ordinary people; and they doubtless contain a fair exposition of each department; though the writers seem somewhat disposed to throw light on their own deeds by darkening those of their predecessors. One would suppose that the country had been in a sad condition till the present administration "reformed" it.

After reverting to the various naval stations on the Mediterranean, at the West Indies, on the coast of Mexico, Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and on the Pacific, Mr. Secretary Branch has, with much wisdom, recommended a new arrangement with regard to ships of war in ordinary. These are said to lie in the Navy Yards exposed to sun, rain, and wind, so that they rapidly and prematurely decay. The timber of which they are built is wasted, and if required to be sent to sea, they are unsafe, and in war, very dangerous. It is proposed by the Commissioners that Government discontinue building ships of war except for immediate emergencies, that provision should be made for the thorough repair of those built, for erecting sheds, and for the establishment of a vigilant police to protect them. It is thought that the Navy yards now established are two numerous and too expensive, and that a reduction of their number would cause less expenditure, and answer all the ends of public safety. The Agents appointed to protect the live oak growing on our southern coast have been unable to prevent depredations. Since this oak is highly valuable, it is suggested that a marine cordage made of cotton are now in trial, and the American water-rotted hemp, is said to be as good for these as that which is imported .-If the experiment is successful, the expense and necessity of importation will be avoided.

We are very glad to see the warmth and earnestness with which the Secretary recommends an increase in the pay of officers of higher grades in the Navy. He asks these pertinent questions :-

" Is not the same eminent talent required for he command of a squadron as for the conduct of an army? An equal share of professional skill? Is the Naval officer less exposed to personal danger? Is his responsibility lighter; or are his labors less arduous? Does he contribute less to guard the interest, or sustain the rights and honor of his country?"

We consider the Navy generally of much higher value to our country than the army; as a consciousness of security upon the water. is vitally important to commerce; and a nation's character in the world depends greatly upon the front which her ships present upon the ocean, the grand and free rendezvous of all mankind.

Congress. No provision hás ever yet been made by law, and it is deemed highly essential that there should be: because much inconvenience has been experienced from the want of necessary knowledge. If the officers possessed competent skill in foreign tongues, the facility of intercourse would be greater: and they would be able to understand papers and documents found on board of suspicious vessels.

The report is concluded by a quotation of the words of a distinguished naval officer, which imply that the "searching operation" should be extended to the Navy; that all useless members and excrescences should be lopped off; that the sick and disabled should be sent to hospitals, the refractory punished, and the whole number lessened.

There are one or two sentences in this report which stagger the understanding a little, but as Mr. Secretary Branch has probably become somewhat mystified by his intercourse with Mr. Secretary Eaton, he is quite excusable; and the report is undoubtedly as

The first part of the Post Master General's 12,405,005 80 report, in which he gives a history of the department, its disbursements and receipts, is the most interesting and important, and we conclude this article with the extract :-

"The General Postoffice was established 48,565,406 50 July 26, 1775. There was then but one line of posts, extending from Falmouth, in New England, to Savannah, in Georgia; and the Postmaster General was authorised to estab-6,018,900 72 lish cross-posts as he should think proper.
7,227,363 97 "In October, 1782, the Postmaster General

2,227,363 98 was required by act of Congress to cause the 4,735,296 30 mail to be carried once a week to all the At pleasure of Gov't 4,735,296 30 postoffices; and by the same act he was authorised to make provision for the transmission of newspapers by mail.
"When the Federal Government was or-

ganised under the present constitution, in 1789, the Postoffice establishment was revived demption of debt, than the United States and perpetuated. There were then, and to to one thousand eight hundred and seventyfive miles. Now, the number of postoffices is eight hundred and four, and the postroads miles. "The first line of mailcoaches in the Uni-

ted States was established in pursuance of an act of Congress passed Sept. 7, 1785, extending from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia. The transportation of 5,130,331 more than in the preceding the mail in coaches amounts, at this time, to 6,507,818 miles in one year, and from the first day of January next it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles. "The whole amount of postages (the only source of revenue to the Department) from

1789 to July 1, 1829, was
"The whole expenses of the
Department, during the same \$26,441,466

"Leaving an aggregate am't of revenue, of \$1,662,091
"The revenue of the Department is accounted for as follows: " Amount of the several pay-

ments into the treasury from 1789 to 1828. "Amount of the losses in the transmission of moneys during

"Balance. as exhibited on the books of the Department, on the lst of July, 1829,

\$1,662,091 "From this statement it appears that the Department has always been sustained by its own resources, and that no money has, at any time, been drawn from the Treasury for the transportation of the mails; but that it has

541,680

contributed to the revenue of the Govern-"The sums paid into the Treasury by the ment. different Postmaster Generals, from December, 1793, to December, 1828, make, together,

the foregoing sum of \$1,103,063 "The balance of \$541,680, exhibited by the books of this Department on the 1st of July, 1829, covers all the balances due from postmasters and others, of every description, which have been accumulating for forty years, including those of the most doubtful, and many of a desperate character. The Report of the late Postmaster General exhibited a balance of \$332,105.10, as the amount of available funds at the disposition of the Department on the 1st of July, 1828. The amount exhibited by the books of the Department on that day, is \$616.394; from which it appears that the sum of \$284,289, of old balances, was estimated to be either desperate, or of so uncertain a character as that no reliance could be upon any part of it: and it is believed, from examination, that this estimate did not essentially vary from what will prove to have been the actual amount of losses from 1780 to 1828.

"To the above amount of \$284,289, must be added this sum, due for postages prior to July 1, 1828, which is since found to be desperate. \$22,235; counterfeit money found on hand. \$2,634; notes of broken banks, \$1,672; making, together, the total amount of losses, by bad debts and bad money. \$310,830; which sum, deducted from the abovementioned basum, deducted from the abovementioned balance of \$541,680, leaves the actual balance on the 1st of July, 1829, \$230,850; the fractions in this statement being omitted.

"The amount of moneys on hand, and due from postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, was reported by the late Postmaster General to be, on the 1st day of July, 1827, \$370,033.37. He also reported an excess of expenditures beyond the amount of receipts for the year ending the 1st of July, 1828, of \$37,928.27; leaving a balance of moneys on hand and due from postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, on the 1st of July, 1828, of \$338,105.10. The amount of postages from July 1, 1828, to July 1, 1829, in found to be 31,707,414.42. ly 1, 1829, is found to be \$1.707,414,42. The expenditures of the Department for the same period, are \$1,792,132.57; shewing, in the nount of expenditures from July 1, 1828, to force be employed to guard it. — Canvass and July 1, 1929, an excess beyond the amount of revenue, (admitting that every cent of postage of the last year shall be collected.) of \$74,714.

15. Add amount of bad debts as before mentioned, of \$22,235.50, and amount of bad money, \$4,306.33; leaving the true balance of available funds at the disposal of the Department, on the 1st of July, 1829, provided no further losses shall be sustained in the collection, viz.:-cash in deposite, \$136,448.86; balances due from postmasters and other, \$94, For the Norwich Spectator.

A DREAM OF THE SEA. I dream'd-methought I stood alone, Beside the ever-troubled sea, Where its deep, solemn anthem tone, Went sounding over rock and tree. The voice of perish'd nations seemed To rise upon its sullen roar, That, underneath its depths, I deem'd Wouldsleep, till Time should be no more. The never-ending, restless waves,

That from creation's dawn had swept Above the vast untrodden graves Where many an empire's grandenr slept, Were parted by a mighty hand, And there, along the dead-piled strand, I gazed upon Destruction's track.

Above a desert waste of wealth. And through the coral grottos there, The serpent wound his way of stealth; The monsters of the briny deep Trode not upon the jewell'd floor. Nor, to disturb that realm of sleep. Arose the Sea-Lion's startling roar.

The tall sea-flowers waved in the air,

But there beneath the coral domes. Where myriad gems their listre shed, The fair-hair'd mermaids' trellised homes Were cover'd with the wasting dead; There corpses that were hardly cold, And bones that whiten'd on the sands, Were clasping heaps of pearl and gold,-The riches of a thousand lands!

No ocean breeze play'd o'er the scene, To fan the dead ones with its breath; Nor stirr'd the sea-weed long and green-Amid that lonely realm of death; The only sound that, drear and slow, Swell'd in the deep, unfathom'd tomb, Was the sea's sullen voice of woe .-The sounding ocean's long, deep boom

I shuddered as the creeping throng Of slimy serpents made their bed, And wound their lengthen'd forms along, Where slept the unburied heaps of dead. And reptiles coil'd them up to die, Within a bleaching human skull, And cradled on the sightless eye, In sunken socket, cold and dull.

With sicken'd sense I turned away-And as I turned, the foaming waves Rush'd onward in their maddening play, And buried in their depths those caves Where dwelt the dim, unearthly shade Of Death-the dark relentless one! Whose dwelling-place was all arrayed With trophied deeds his power had done.

And then I started from my sleep-My vision faded into air, At the lone hour of midnight deep, When all around was silence there: Yet the low night-wind's spirit-tone, The leatless branches swept among, And like the distant ocean's moan, Still on my ear its murmurs rung.

American Almanac for 1830 .- We have seen no late publication of greater utility than that which bears the above title. In its style of typography and neatness, it is equal to English works of the same kind, and reflects much credit upon the publishers. Much valuable information is contained in its pages for the agriculturalist, and man of business; and it is not only a most valuable work to keep in 24,779,405 one's family, but highly useful as a book of reference. Instead of buying foolish two-penny almanacs which prognosticate weather and are full ofsilly nonsense; every one, who can afford it, will find their reward, in expending a little more money to purchase this work \$1,103,063 from year to year; as it contains much sensible instruction for present good, and may be 17,348 advantageously retained for past information.

For the Norwich Spectator. MEXICO.

No. II. Considering the mutual interest which the Mexican Provinces and the United States have towards each other, I shall not hesitate to draw frequent comparisons between them. And before speaking of their individual powers, resources, and reciprocal relations, I cannot fail noticing the widely different inducements which led their early settlers to establish a residence upon this continent.

this section of the country, the Chesapeake The motives which guided the Pilgrims to and Delaware canal holds a conspicuous place. This work has been in progress for New England were of a pure and holy nature. Deprived of a free enjoyment of their religious principles in the land of their fathers, and drison. It is fourteen miles in length, sixty feet ven by the arm of persecution, they fled to a in width, and of sufficient depth to accommowilderness. Here were no rich mines to tempt date vessels drawing seven feet of water.the cupidity of a miser; no beautiful villages There are two locks, each one hundred feet in and cultivated grounds, to excite a spirit of length, by twenty-two in breadth. By means conquest. The eye, while it vainly sought for of this canal, the water-communication bethese, beheld nothing but interminable forests, from five hundred, to one hundred and thirty disrobed of their foliage, waving under the desolate winds of winter, filled with sheets of miles. The canal barges, for passengers, are snow, and echoing only with the howling of drawn by six horses, which are driven at the savages and ravenous beasts. They came, not rate of seven or eight miles an hour. The indeed by any encouragement of their monbetween the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. arch, but as fugitives from the most bigoted

But the Spanish colonies acted under direct inducement from their government. The expense attending the discovery and conquest of unknown countries was to be borne by the adventurer, whose compensation was to be the vassalage of the conquered. They, however, were bound to instruct the natives in the Christian religion, while the dominion was to be perpetually invested in the crown of Spain.

Under these inducements, Spanish adventurers flocked to the new continent, stimulated only by the love of conquest and an eager desire of gain. Educated under the most debased and superstitious religion, those who claimed to possess piety were degraded bigots, while the great majority of them were utterly destitute of those principles, even in all their corruption. Among the vilest of these was Cortez, the infamous conqueror of Mexico.

Mexico is represented to have been inhabited, at that time, by a people advanced in civilization equally with the present inhabitants of China. They were not ignorant of the use of metals, as the tribes of Indians were, who inhabited the lands now occupied by the people of the United States. Their edifices were many of them quite elegant, and richly ornamented. Their population was a number of millions. Cortez, with a small band of greedy adventurers, penetrated the country, and entered the capital. The emperor, Montezuma, lavished upon him every mark of hospitality. But his kindness was repaid only by the most savage cunning and treachery .-The emperor was seized and imprisoned; and afterward, when his indignant subjects thronged around the walls of the city, to inflict vengeance upon their treacherous guests, as Montezuma, through fear for his life, attempted to persuade them to depart peacefully, he fell under a cloud of arrows, which even their adoration of their monarch could not withhold .-Their nobles were immediately massacred .-Cortez could not maintain his position in the city, when assailed by an innumerable host of indignant people. He immediately retreated to Tlascala, whose inhabitants were his allies. Being reinforced by a few regiments of Spaniards, and nearly 100,000 Tlascalans, and 18 pieces of artillery, he returned to besiege Mexico. Notwithstanding the determined valor and warlike character of the Mexicans, yet the appalling effects of firearms, aided by an army now increased to 200,000, they were, after a siege of seventyfive days, obliged to submit. Nearly the whole of this beautiful city was destroyed. Cortez consummated his cruel treacheries, by dipping the feet of the a hill, one hundred feet high, the structure newly crowned monarch in oil, and burning rises two hundred and seventy-six feet above them over a slow fire; for the purpose of ex- tide water. The ascent to the summit of the where his treasures were concealed. The hundred and twenty eight marble steps, windobject of this infernal fiend was, however, en- ing round a solid pillar, which constitutes the tirely baffled by the constancy of his unfortu- cone of the column. A noble view is presentnate victim. Notwithstanding the continued ed from this lofty point, though few who are resistance of the natives, they were, ultimate- unaccustomed to such situations, can enjoy it ly, entirely subdued; and were mercilessly slaughtered throughout the whole extent of this populous empire. And it is remarkable, that but two names are left upon the pages of history, to redeem the Spanish nation from the most horrible cruelty.

Las Casas manfully and determinately withstood this savage barbarity. Owing to his repeated remonstrances, Charles V. was at length induced to interpose his sovereign power, and meliorate the sufferings of the Mexicans. For this purpose, he established the "Tribunal of the Indies." Had his injunctions been obeyed, and the officers whom he appointed performed the duties assigned them, the natives would have been relieved from their cruel oppression. But the judges themselves becoming corrupt, rendered the humanity of the emperor entirely nugatory. By his institutions, none but those born in Mexico could superintend the government of the colonies. And the natives were to be considered free men and vassals of the crown of Spain .-Every law promulgated in Spain, with reference to these provinces, was to receive the sanction of their representative government, before it was rendered obligatory on the natives.

The successors of Charles V. reversed this liberal and humane system of policy, and seemed inclined to rival each other in the cruelties they should sanction towards New Spain. Hence the inhabitants have ever been crushed under the most dreadful tyranny; until, finally, they have succeeded in bursting the fetters which bound them, and numbering themselves among the nations of the earth.

A hint for Tailors .- We cut an advertise. ment from a newspaper of as late a date as Jan. 8, 1793-for the gratification of our friends, the tailors. How will the dandies, who have to search in their clean pockets for How deeply must Gen. Jackson feel the truth 200 shillings to pay for a comme il faut coat, stare, and pull their whiskers, at this evidence of the wonderful march of improvement!

The subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he carries on the Taylor's trade in all its various branches; -and will make a good coat for six shillings, and jacket and breeches for three shillings each, cash in hand; or it booked they will be at his usual price.
He returns his bearty thanks to all those

who have favored him with their custom for will continue to employ him, they may depend upon having their work done with fidelity and despatch, by

SAMUEL JAMES.

The Hon. Wm. Sullivan delivered the favorable to the cause of literature.

asso great doings at Plymouth as usual on that actly similar shall be built and receive the same name, and when this second is worn out, a third, and so on forever.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

The following epistle will be read with peculiar pleasure, by those, who, like ourselves, esteem the writer, and regret his absence .-We can assure him that his Norwich friends join us, in the expression of our hopes, that communications from the same pen will often grace the columns of the Spectator.

Dear Sir,-Among the objects which strike

the eye of a traveller from New-England to

several years, and was completed the last sea-

tween Philadelphia and Baltimore is shortened

"deep cut," as it is called, is about midway

It is four miles in length, and the earth, for a

considerable portion of the distance, is exca-

vated, to the depth of seventy-one feet. These

lofty banks have an imposing appearance as

the boat glides along between them; though

ning, unusually vivid, illumined, for a moment,

der instantly succeeded, which, echoing along

the banks of the canal, produced an effect ab-

ling fury. The rush of the passengers from

the upper deck to the cabin, the roaring and

Lowling of a brace of hounds belonging to

a sportsman on board, joined to the wild up-

roar of the elements, made out, on the whole,

a scene in which the terrible and laughable

The scenery along the margin of Chresa-

peake Bay, is by no means of a varied char-

acter. The evergreens, which grow in abun-

dance around the shores, give a very peaceful

and pleasing aspect to the face of the country.

The land is generally low and level, forming

quite a contrast to the bold, rocky, and roman-

Baltimore has now increased claims to the

epithet which has formerly been bestowed on

t, of the "monumental city." The new colos-

sal statue of Washington was raised to its

place on the 25th ult., and it is truly an honor

to the city and to the nation. The pillar and

statue, form, together, probably the largest

structure, of the kind, in the world. The pil-

lar is of the Doric order, standing on a grand

base, and is surmounted by a circular pedes-

dal on which stands the status. The bearing fifty feet square, and twenty-five feet high;

the column is twenty feet in diameter, and

with its base, one hundred and thirty feet high;

the capital is twenty feet square. The statue

itself is fifteen feet high, and the whole height

of the monument, from the pavement, is one

hundred and seventy-six feet. As it stands on

monument, or rather to the capital, is by two

without feeling some little whirling of the

" How fearful 'lis to cast one's eyes so low."

months, and received for it \$10,000.

offices. Could one see the swarms, that daily

and nightly, collect around our Chief Magis-

trate, seeking places, offices, and emoluments;

crying out, like the horse leech, "give, give,"

his own comfort, to make it a part of his daily

" Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Proceedings of Congress .- It is our inten-

tion to present our : eaders, hereafter, with a

regular summary of Congress news. Nothing

of particular importance has yet transpired,

and seldom does till after the Christmas holi-

A resolution is before the House to lower the

of Shakspeare's observation,-

brain.

tains.

tic shores of New-England.

were mingled in about equal proportions.

MARYLAND, Dec. 1829.

Are bending now before the light, That circles thy eternal throne. The patriarchs of olden time, Armies of saints and martyrs blest, Are lifting up their songs sublime,

Church on Christmas day,

To praise this holy day of rest. They too are there-who saw the gem,

The following original hymn was sung in

HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS.

How shall we praise thy wondrous love,

Dear Lord, on this thy natal day,

Are pouring forth Devotion's lay!

The glorious throng that came by night,

And with such gleaming lustre shone,

When myriad angel hosts above,

That heralded thy lowly birth; And they, who first in Bethlehem, Proclaimed redeeming love to Earth.

The universal chorus swells, Through Heaven's unfading, blissful bower; And every saint in rapture tells

Of God, the Saviour's natal hour.

Oh, then let mortals upward send, While worlds on worlds in brightness roll, With Heaven's angelic notes to blend, The incense-music of the soul.

AFFECTING TRIAL. An interesting report of a most affecting trial, which lately took place in Boston, is going the newspaper rounds. It states that a the reflection that they may cave in, and bury young lady who had for some time been resione, some fifty feet within the bosom of our ding in Boston, and was about to return to mother earth, is far from pleasing. A fine her friends, who lived at a distance, went inbridge, two hundred and fifty feet in length, to a dry-goods store, to try to make an exand seventy-five feet from the surface of the change of a pair of mits for a pair of gloves .water, is thrown over the "deep cut." 1 The gloves were the most valuable by three passed through here on the afternoon of the and a half cents. While the clerk, a Mr. 12th inst. The weather during the day had Emery, was bargaining with her, he saw, as ding to the old saying, when the head goes been thick and hazy, and the clouds had a sulhe stated, the young lady put a pair of gloves down, the hind feet go up. len, tempestuous aspect. While we were in her bundle, as with an intention to steal passing through the dreariest part of the them. When he demanded them, she denied on a scale large enough to permit the passage "deep cut," all gazing with admiration at the that they were in her possession. He searchstupendous work around us, a flash of lighted her bundle, and found them, and had her immediately arrested, and committed to prison, to the surrounding gloom; a loud crash of thunabide her trial. It appears she left her mits and took the gloves. She was therefore guilty of General Washington, will not pass into strange solutely terrific. The lightning seemed to value of three and a half cents! Her imprisonment continued for some time, as, owing Washington, of Jefferson County, Virginia, a rend asunder every cloud in the heavens, and the rain immediately dashed down with startto repeated fits of hysterics, and convulsions of sorrow, the defendant's form was so a skilful and zealous agriculturist. weakened as to render it impossible for her to attend her trial. When, at last, it could pro- the American side of the Niagara river, four ceed, the jury, after listening to the pathetic plea of the counsel for the defendant, pro- acre of land, one hundred and twenty-five and nounced her not guilty. It was stated, during and dry. the trial, by the persons with whom this young girl had resided while in Boston, that her character was perfectly unexceptionable, and that they would have trusted her "with untold gold;" but that frequently she was subject to mental aberrations, and made numerous mistakes-and that on the afternoon when this circumstance transpired, she appeared unusually gay and absent, doubtless at mony of gratitude and respect to the the joy of returning home. It is very probable, that the detendant put the gloves in her bundle unconsciously; such things are done a hundred times a day. We have as yet seen no contrary statement; at any rate, we cannot but vastly admire the patriotism, philanthropy and extensive benevolence of the Mr. Clerk, who, to prevent the further commission of crime in the world, procured the arrest of roung girl, for the supposed demoralizing, stupendous and ruinous crime of being strong-

> An Extinguisher .- A Newfoundfand paper But only imagine the billing and cooing which his industry and enterprise. must have attended the courtship. O Miss your heart have been melted by the gentle flame of love! Wonder if you can spell " baker."

ly suspected of stealing three and a half cents!

What humanity! what disinterested zeal!

Foreign.-The four most celebrated chemists of Europe have died within the present The coating thus formed is whiter, harder vear-Dr. Wollaston, Sir H. Davy, M. Pro-The attitude given to the figure represents vost and M. Vauquelin .- It is stated that the immortal man, to whom the statue is dedi- the Emperor of Russia offered the command be the case, having been reduced to the test cated, with his right hand extended, in the act of his whole Naval force to the English Ad- of experiment this summer in Quebec, has of resigning his commission. The marble of miral, Sir Edward Codrington. - Several which it is formed is of a very pure kind, free shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Granada from veins, and is a fair specimen of the na- on the 19th Nov. --- Mr. O'Connell is labortive white formation, which abounds in the ing with unabated diligence and zeal, to foneighborhood of the city. The block, al- ment fresh agitations among his countrymen. though it was divided into three parts for the The repeal of the "Act of Union," and the convenience of transportation and the ac- re-establishment of the Irish Parliament, is the commodation of the artist, was originally in a next measure in view. - The new Empress, single piece, and weighed, in its rough state, of Brazil, Donna Maria, and many noblemen thirty tons. The weight of the finished figure had arrived in the Imperatrice and Isabel friis sixteen and a half tons. Mr. Causici, the gates, which had caused an almost entire susartist, was employed on the statue sixteen pension of business, the public being occupied with the rejoicings which took place on the oc-The cathedral at Baltimore is a noble pile casion .- It appears, notwithstanding the of building. It is still in an unfinished state, peace between Russia and Turkey, that the though \$200,000 have been expended in its war continues between the Greeks and the erection. The interior of the edifice is array- Turks .- In the year 1798, France made a ed in a style of gorgeous magnificence. Ma- discrimination between the tax on bachelors ny of the paintings are among the finest efforts and married men, of 50 per cent. against the of genius; one, in particular, " The taking of former. This law has been lately declared to Christ from the cross," by Guerin, a present be still in force. — It is stated that 4500 troops Marlboro' Hotel for Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, from Louis XVIII. of France, is pronounced, are about to leave Spain for Cuba. - Letters by many amateurs, to be the noblest specimen from India represent the state of trade in that of the art of painting which this country con- part of the world to be quite depressed .--The Emperor of Russia has addressed a re-Great numbers are daily passing through this city on their way to Washington. Among his gratitude for the exertions they made in this session, for the surviving soldiers of the Revolution. As Mr. Adams said of the significant the prophetic them are many little men, sighing after great furnishing provisions for the troops, and hospitals for the sick and wounded, during the late war with Turkey .- The London Times states that the English Government are seriously thinking of throwing open the West Inhe could scarcely fail, if he had any regard for dia trade to the United States, that there is no doubt that such is the fact-and that the negopetition, "That Heaven, in its wrath would ciations have been going on sub rosa for some not make him President of the United States."

Consecration .- The splendid new Gothic church at Hartford was consecrated on Wednesday last. Bishop Hobart of New York officiated, as Bishop Brownell was not present. Professors Humphreys and Potter of Washington College, the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, and the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, Rector of the Parish, as-

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Andrew Wyley, D. D., late president of Washington College, Pa., has been inaugurated president of Indiana College.

Mr. William Allison, of Barnet, Vt. last eason raised one bushel of potatoes, of the ladies' finger" kind, from one potatoe .-From his carrot bed, he selected four of the smallest, which weighed over 10 lbs.

It appears by a late French paper that it has been discovered in Germany, that Indian corn is a most capital food for fattening hogs! Is it possible:

According to a calculation recently made, there are 103 canals in Great Britain, extending 2682 miles, formed at an expense of thirty millions sterling.

It is said Bolivar, President of Colombia, intends to visit Europe.

Lead .- It is stated in a western paper, that the amount of lead manufactured in and about Galena, Illinois, in July, August and September, last, was between four and five millions of pounds, and in the quarter which ended on the 21st inst. it is anticipated that at least an equal amount will be produced.

Marriage.-In examining the lives of those who have reached a hundred years and upwards, we generally find that they were married three, four, and sometimes five times, and had numerous children. This shows that marina." Mr. Woodbury introduced "a bill to had numerous children. This shows that marriage is conducive to our health.

A physician in a country town in Maine, who has been in practice 14 years, says that more than one half of the men who have died during that period, within the circle of his practice, have come to their death by intemperance.

A writer in the New-England Farmer says that the best, and indeed an effectual way to prevent cows from kicking when they are milked, is to tie a sope round their horns, and fasten it sufficiently high to prevent the animal from getting her head down. For accor-

The plan of forming a canal through France, of vessels of 100 or 150 tons, from the Ocean to the Mediterranean, is now a subject of considerable attention in that country.

Mount Vernon, so interesting to every American, as the residence and burial place of the enormous crime of attempting to steal the hands in consequence of the death of its late gentleman of large estate and distinguished as

> A western Story .- Mr. Tompkins, living or miles from the falls, has this year raised on one a half bushels of shelled Indian corn, all sound

Essays of " William Penn." - The National Council of the Cherokees have passed a resolve that the " Essays on the present crisis in the condition of the Indians," originally published in the National Intelligencer, with the into the Cherokee language, and published in a pamphlet form. This is done to insure them a more extensive circulation, and as a testiauthor.

Mr. King one of the American Missionaries. was lately married to Miss Aspasia Mengus a Greek lady of Smyrna. There is something so classical in this marriage, that we could not help noticing it. Empire has been for a long time "travelling westward," but we think it has reached its extreme occidental point. A Yankee has married a descendant of Sappho, and Western supremacy may be considered as established.—Camden St.r.

Rochester. - It is estimated, says the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, that one hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels of Flour, have been manufactured in this village since the last harvest. This, allowing five bushels to the barrel, consumed six hundred and twenty-five tates the marriage of "the Rev. Mr. Wil- thousand bushels of wheat. It is understood, liams, aged 76, to Miss Polly Candle, aged 14. we believe, that more than one half of the Majority of the Rev. gentleman over the fair We are happy to add, that the farmer has reluminary 62 years!" The old fellow probably thinks his spouse "a light to his eyes."— we are nappy to aud, that the larmer has received a fair price for his product, and the manufacturer has been liberally rewarded for

Fine White Wash .- The Baltimore Patriot Polly Candle! Miss Polly Candle! how must gives the following directions for making liquid Plaster of Paris -- Into a common barrel half full of white wash put one ounce of sulphuric acid largely diluted with water, stir them together, then apply them to any wood work as common white wash is applied. This coating is an artificial gypsum of Plaster of Paris. more adhesive, and very little more expensive than common white wash. The conjecture which occurred to the writer that such would completely succeeded.

Erastus Mason, a native of Milford, Connecticut, was drowned by jumping from the ship Mary Lord into the Savannah river, on the 26th ult.

Whiskers .- All hands are diligently employed in cultivating whiskers. The domesic manufacture not being able to supply the market in Boston, crops of them ready made have been imported from Paris. Our exquisites, when the soil is not fertile, will do well to try the imported.

Miss Emeline Kellogg has recovered \$1000 of David Wallace, in Livingston county, New-Tork, for a breach of promise of marriage.-With this sum she may buy a decent sort of a

Ohio coal is used in considerable quantities by the inhabitants of Rochester. It is found to be of good quality.

The Thief Caught .- We learn that Thomas Butler, who carried off about \$5000, left at the was taken yesterday morning in Brattlebor-ough, Vt. and all the money, excepting about \$150, recovered .- Boston paper.

It is to be hoped that something will be done this session, for the surviving soldiers of the books of the Sybil, they increase in value as they diminish in number, and we shall soon have no more, on whom to bestow the grati tude of generous freemen."

Thanksgiving Dinner .- A New Hampshire aper thought it worthy of record that by trav elling 40 miles on thanksgiving day, a man might dine in three states. A Worcester print then undertakes to go "the whole hog," and dine his neighbor in three states without travelling more than three miles. But the Williamstown Advocate has fairly beaten them all in this business. Hear him—"There is a family living in this town, and only about three miles from our office, that can dine in three states without travelling three rods to accomplish it. And a common three foot table set in their front yard, might have two of its cor ners in Massachusetts, one in New York, and one in Vermont .- Traveller.

To commemorate the gallant conduct of the Landing of the Pilgrims.—The sons of New England, in New York, celebrated the day of two Turkish ships of the line, the Emperor the Pilgrims with much honor. There were has published a Ukase, ordering that when the Mercury ceases to be seaworthy, a vessel exactly similar shall be built and receive the

Piracy.-The ship Candace, Lindsey, arrived at Marblehead on Saturday, having been plundered by a pirate on her voyage from this port for Sumatra, and returned in consequence. The C. left Boston Oct. 20, and or the 13th ult. in lat. 9 N. lon. 24 W. was overhauled by an hermaphrodite brig, after being chased nearly all day, and fired at-20 armed men, in two boats boarded the ship, drove the officers and crew below, and robbed the ship of nearly 20,000 dollars in specie, 7 bales of dry goods, a quantity of provisions, clothing, and every article of value upon which they could hands. They offered no personal violence to the officers and seamen of the C., nor attempted to injure the vessel. The pirate is described as a rakish looking vessel, black sides, green boot-top, or copper painted green. 170 or 180 tons burthen; mounted one large gun on a pivot, and had several smaller can non-supposed to have a crew of about 40, principally Spaniards and Portuguese. They detained the ship about four hours, and on leaving her, went in pursuit of a brig standing S. E .- The pirate is thought to have sailed out of Havana. Our government will undoubtedly take prompt measures to rid the ocean of these marauders under the bloody flag.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

In the Senate, Mr. Marks introduced " repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and ves sels of the United States, and upon certain fo reign vessels." The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the Finances, was received, referred, and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the Annual Report of the state of the Finances was received from the Secretary of the Treasury and 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed A number of petitions were presented, and various resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate Committees. Among the petitions were three from individuals, claiming the seats now held in the House by Messrs. Newton, Ripley, and Pryor Lea, which were severally referred to the Committee on Elections. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Richardson, adding to the ordinary Standing Committees a Committee on Education. Mr. Conner of North Carolina, offered a resolution referring to the Committee of Ways and Means in inquiry into the expediency o reducing the duty on salt, but the question of consideration being demanded by Mr. Earll of New York, and the aves and noes being ordered, the resolution was rejected, the House refusing to consider it by a vote of 92 to 76.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

In the Senate, Mr. Livingston submitted a esolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals " to inquire into the expeliency of providing for the locating and contructing a direct road from the City of New Orleans." A short time was spent in the conideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the reso lution offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Richardson, on the subject of a Standing Committee, on Education, was laid on the ta ble on motion of Mr. Archer, the vote being for the motion to lay the resolution on the tasignature of William Penn, shall be translated ble, ayes 127, noes 53, the ayes and noes having been called on the demand of Mr. Richardson, supported by one fifth of the members present. A message from the President of the United States was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. A letter from Lewis Williams, a member of the House, was read, praying to be excused from service on the Committee of Claims, in consequence of ill health. He was then excused from serving on the Committee. Mr. Baringer announced the death of Gabriel Holmes, of North Carolina, a member of the 20th, and a member elect of the 21st Congress, and then the House adjourned.

> Thursday, Dec. 17. The Senate, after the reference of various subjects to Committees, spent some time in the consideration of Executive business: and

then adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Sanford presented the petition of Benamin Pendleton, of New York, asking for inlemnity for his losses sustained by reason of the non-performance on the part of the Government of its engagaments with him, in relation to the recently contemplated exploring Naval expedition to the South Seas. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sanford presented the petition of Fred-erick Gebhard, of New York, asking a remission of certain duties. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Livingston presented the petition of the merchants of New Orleans, who had ordered goods from Europe before the passage of the present tariff law, asking a remission of the additional duties. Referred to the Committee

Mr. Livingston presented the memorial of the merchants, traders, and others, of the city of New Orleans, requesting that a duty of ten per cent. be laid on sales at auction. Referred to the Committee on Finance. In the House of Representatives about twen-

ty-nine resolutions were submitted, nearly the whole of which were referred to the various Committees to which they were addressed .-Several of these resolutions referred to the relinquishment of portions of public lands. Stanbury offered one on the subject of "relinguishing" to the State of Ohio the public lands in that State, which, on motion of Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, was amended by substituting the words "selling" in the room of the word "relinquishing." One was offered by Mr. Overton, on the subject of giving to the State of Louisiana all the lands which were overflowed or sterile, which was rejected. A resolution offered by Mr. Hunt, Vermont, referring it to the Committee of Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of distributing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the several States, for the purposes of education and Internal Improvement, according to the ratio of representation, led to a very brief but animated debate, and was finally disposed of by a successful motion to lay it on the table. An interesting resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. White of Florida, on | quently accompary that disorder, and increase the subject of the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, and the fabrication of Sugar.

MARRIED. In Groton, on the 24th inst. by the Rev.

Asher Miner, Mr. Lyman Bailey, of Griswold, to Wiss Belsey E. Irish, of the former

DIED. In this town, on the 20th instant, Mr. Asa Backus, aged 67.

PERKINS'S MARINE LIST.

Dec. 24-Steamboat Fanny, Davison, New 28-Sloop Diamond, Rogers, New York.

SAILED,

Dec. 25-Sloop Albion, Barker, Providence; sloop Splendel, Williams, New York.

NOTICE.

A LI, persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th January, 1830. Il Continue to keep all kinds of Gennine

Groceries, at the usual low prices, at the old stand, No. 3, Liberty-street, Norwich.
ASA WITTER.

DRAWING.

THE drawing of the Connecticut State Lettery, extra class No. 16, which took place t Hariford last Saturday :

4 32 26 29 35 9 57 17 37 As usual, many of the handsome prizes in he above Lottery were sold at

RAMSDELL'S. The drawing of the Connecticut Lottery, class No. 1, for 1830, will take place at Hartford TNEXT FRIDAY. Capital prizes, \$3000, 3000, 2000, 1600, 1400, 1200, 1092, 1000, 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 10 of

300, 10 of 200, 51 of 100, &c. &c. Tickets \$4 only. Qrs. \$1. For tickets and shares in all authorised Lotteries, apply at Fortune's Head Quarters, RAMSDELL'S Office, No. 3, Main-street, Norwich City.

THE PEWS N the Episcopal Church will be sold on Thursday evening next, at half past 6-in the church.



Watches, Jewellery. &c. &c.

HE Subscriber has just received from New York, and offers for sale elegant gold, and silver Patent Lever Watches; adies' gold do.; English and French plain silver Watches; fine gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings; Pins; gold Beads and Neck Chains; silver Spoons of all sizes; Spectacles of all ages; Finger Rings; Rifles; Fowling Guns with Flint and Percussion EDWARD COIT. Locks, &c. &c. Dec. 29.

THE PEWS N the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Meeting-House will be sold to-morrow (Wednesday) even-

ing, at 6 o'clock, in said church. Dec. 29. THE steamboat FANNY will commence

running to New York on Wednesday, 30th instant-Leaving New London Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock; Leaving New York Mondays and Thurs

JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent N. S. Boat Co.

TO RESUMATO INVALIDS!

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT! will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours,

even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &C.

Among a mass of testimony in favor of the success of the Luniment, as a thorough remedy for Rheumatism, the proprietor selects-the following as presenting genuine instances

of its efficacy.

New and surprising cases.

A gentleman, Mr. R. of Charlestown, (whocan be referred to) had been confined to his bed most of the time for a week, suffering most excruciating pain from Rheumatism; after having had recourse to the round of antidotes usually resorted to in this complaint, but without benefit; and while in this state of suffering, and no prospect of relief, Mr. Ca-leb Symmes, who was his neighbor, and who. lowing to the extraordinary benefit he had himself experienced from its use,) recommended the article with such confidence as induced Mr. R. to make use of it, which he did, with the usual success attending its administration, viz. immediate mitigation of pain,

relief, and cure! Mr. T. of this city, was attacked with a ry violent Rheumatism in his back, which an application of this Liniment (on going to bed). instantly relieved, and cured by morn serves he never used any thing which gave him so much and so great relief.

An old Revolutionary Officer near Boston, was sorely afflicted for years with rheumatic complaints, especially in his joints and limbs, which were frequently much swollen,-could cotain only temporary relief from medical advice, or the use of various remedies, and had dispaired of help; when a friend who had witnessed the wonderful effects of this Liniment, advised him to make use of it, which he did, with the most happy effect; it reduced the swelling in one night

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes : " Please send me a further suppy of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity-I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cents a bottle.

The Painful and Debilitating Complaint of THE PILES
receives immediate rehef, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the

administration of DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES. This approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frethe danger of the patient, viz.: pains in Loins — Headache—loss of the appetite—Indigestion,

and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance,

"It is out justice to you to inform you, that I have used your Dumfries' remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

An Officer in the Army observes—

"I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. It gave me al-most immediate relief."

A Physician and Druggist writes,
"I have sold all the medicine you sent me,
which is so highly recommended for the Piles. I wish you to send me one dozen more by the nearer."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be dministered to all ages and both sexes.-Plain and ample directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary .- Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one s wanted.

* * None genuine unless signed on the out-side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER. immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; -and also by his

Special appointment, by GILMAN & RIPLEY. Norwich City, Dec. 29,

From the Journal of Health. WET FEET.

What a crowd of painful recollection are conjured up in the mind of a physician, of any age and experience, by the words wet feet. The child which had been playing about in the morning in all its infantile loveliness and vivacity, is seized at night with cronp from wet feet, and in a day or two is a corpse. The youthful form of female beauty, which a few months before gladdened the eyes of every beholder, is now wasting in slow, remediless decay. What was the origin of her malady? Wet feet. Let us hope that the exposure was incurred in a visit of mercy to a helpless widow or distressed orphan. Whence comes the lingering disease, the pain and suffering of that fond mother? Still the same response: get ting her feet wet, while providing suitable winter's clothing for her children-as if tenderness for her offspring justified her dispensing with all the rules of prudence for herself. Thus we might continue the melancholy list of diseases, at best harrassing and alarming, often fatal, to which the heedlessness of youth, the pride of manhood, or the avarice of old age, are voluntarily and causelessly exposed by a neglect of one lesson of every day experience.

It needs no medical lore or labored reasoning to show the great influence which impressions on the feet exert over the rest of the body at large. The real martyrdom produced by tickling them. and the cruel punishment of the bastinado, are sensible evidences of their exquisite delicacy of feeling. Of this fact we have more pleasurable experience in the glow diffused through the whole system, when, chilled and shivering, we hold them for a while to the fire; or when, during the prevalence of the dog star we immerse them in cold water to allay the heat which is then coursing through our veins. Are the internal organs of the body a prey to wasting inflammation, as in the hectic fever of consumption, there is a sensation of burning heat in the feet .-Is the body feeble and the stomach unable to perform its digestive functions, these parts are habitually cold. In both health and disease there is a constant sympathy between the feet and the different organs of the body. Whatever be the weak part it suffers with unfailing certainty from the impressions of cold and moisture on the feet. No matter whether the tendency be to sick-headache or sore throat, hoarseness and cough-pain of the stomach, or rheumatism, or gout,-severally and all they will be brought on by getting the feet wet, or at times even by these parts being long chilled, from standing on cold ground or pavement. And who, it might be asked, are the chief victims to such exposures? Not the traveller caught in the storm, or the man of business, or even the day-laborer who cannot always watch the appearance of the clouds and pick their steps with an especial avoidance of a muddy soil, or wet streets-O, no !-we must look for the largest number of sufferers among the rich, the fair, and the lovely of the land-those who need only walk abroad when invited by the fair blue sky and shining sun-or who, if pleasure calls at other seasons, have all the means of protection against the elemental changes, which wealth can command of ingenuity and labor. They it is who neglect suitable protection for their feet, and brave the snow and rain with such a frail covering as would make the strong man tremble for his own health, were he to be equally daring.

At a season like the present it would seem to be a matter of gratulation, that shoes and boots can every where he obtained of such materials as to preserve the feet dry and warm. Leather of various kinds, firm, or pliable and soft, is at the shortest warning made to assume every variety of shape and figure, called for by convenience or fashion. But we mistake,-fashion,-that despote destroyer of comfort, and too often a sworn foe to health, will not allow the feet of a lady fair to be incased in leather. She must wear, forsooth, cloth shoes with a thin leather sole, and even this latter is barely conceded. A covering for the feet never originally intended to be seen beyond the chamber or the parlor, is that now adopted to street parade and travel; and they whose cheeks we would not that the winds of heaven should visit too roughly, brave in prunella the extremes of cold and moisture, and offer themselves as willing victims to all the sufferings of the shivering ague, catarrh, and pains rheumatic. Tell them of a wiser course; argue with some on their duties, as mothers and as wives, to preserve their healthwith others, as daughters of beauty who are risking by approaching disease the loss of their loveliness, and they will reply, that they cannot wear those horrid large shoes-that leather does not fit so nicely on the feet, and that India rubber shoes are frightful. They do not reflect that beauty consists in the fitness and harmony of things, and that we cannot associate it with the ideas of suffering and disease .-The light drapery so graceful and elegantly arranged as to exhibit without obtruding her figure, is worthy of all adoration in a Grecian nymph, under a Grecian sky, and when its wearer is warmed by a southern sun: The muslin robe of one of our beauties of the ball-room is tasteful and they are the same as when we hailed appropriate when lights and music are them welcome in the days of our boyadditions to the scene-but could we pre- hood. Aye, Winter was Winter thenserve our admiration for the Grecian nymph or the modern belle, if in these carried joy to every heart. costumes they were seen walking the streets mid sleet and wind? Pity they old neighbor-that thine eyes overflow would assuredly command-but will a with rheum, and that thy hand is freezing female be content with the offering any cold. Shame on them! Those are beggar is sure of receiving? We gaze on tears of joy; and, if thy hand smacks the finest productions of the chisel and pen- somewhat of the icicle, let thine enemies cil-we have studied beauty with the ad- shake it till their blood tingles again in miration of a lover, and the purposes of their veins. Melancholy!-thou art the an artist, and we do assure our female veriest wag of the whole family-the readers that however much we may ad- grand marshal of fun and frolic-the apmire a small and finely turned foot when pointed prince of light hearts and heels. seen tripping through the mazes of the Melancholy! Bacchus were a Dutchman dance, we cannot look upon it with a to thee. Cold! Let them build a fire for pleased eye, unprotected by suitable cov- thee-thou art not such a fool as to laugh

tirically called everlasting.

But how, conceding all the beauty claimthis as a substitute for clear complexion, pepsia and sick-headache, the consequences of wet and cold feet.

Custom, it is alleged by some, renders very different thing from the habit of conduced as an argument against increased and warm as thine. the streets during the day, when for the to hear thy hoarse voice in the sky .greatest pains to have them dry and warm, the valleys! The merry bells are imby toasting them, perhaps for hours, be- patient to ring forth the joys of thy ap fore a large fire.

The spider has many enemies, and hence its web is always in danger of be ing deranged and damaged. To meet this inconvenience, Nature has furnished occasional repairs, and which, although frequently exhausted, still continues to be replenished; this reservoir, however, is trained in time. When spiders grow old, their supply of gum is dried up; but even when this calamity happens, the cunning creature is not destitute of resources which avail it for some time longer. A crafty old spider, having no longer the means of subsi-tence, seeks out a young one, to which it communicates its wants and necessities; on which the other, either out of respect for old age, or from a fear of old pincers, resigns its place, and spins a new web in another situation. But if the old spider can find none of its species which will, either from love or fear, resign its net, it must then perish for want of subsistence. The water spider spins no web to catch its prey; but, nevertheless, offers one of the most singular objects of contemplation. If we possessed no other evidence that the world had been planned and created by an Intelligent Being, the habits, proceedings, and instincts of this little creature, would alone be sufficient to prove the fact. As soon as it has caught its prey on the shore, it dives to the bottom of the waters, and there devours its boo-

ty. It is, therefore, an amphibious animal; although it appears more fitted to live in contact with the atmosphere than with the water. The diving-bell is a modern invention; and few facts excite our wonder more than the possibility of a man's being enabled to live and move at the bottom of the ocean. This triumph of reason over the unfriendly element, however, was anticipated by an insect,the spider in question. This creature spins some loose threads, which it attaches to the leaves of aquatic plants; it then varnishes them with a glutinous secretion, which resembles liquid glass, and so elastic as to admit of considerable distension and contraction; it next lays a coating of this same substance over its own body, and underneath this coating introduces a bubble of air. Naturalists conjecture that it has the power of drawing in this air, at the anus, from the atmosphere at the surface of the pool; but the precise mode in which it is separated from the body of the atmosphere and introduced under the pellicle covering of the insect's body, has not been clearly ascertained. Thus clothed, and shining like a ball of quicksilver, it darts through the waters to the spot in which it fixed its habitation, and, disengaging the bubble from under the pellicle, it dexterously introduces it into a web formed at the bottom. After repeatedly moving from the top to the bottom of the water, and at each journey filling its habitation with a fresh bubble of air, at length the lighter completely expels the heavier fluid, and

the female exhibits the same instinct .- and much more he was rich enough .-Early in the spring the former seeks the it by the introduction of a little more air, takes up its abode with its mate. About the middle of April the eggs are laid, and packed up in a silken cocoon in a corner of their house, and are watched with incessant care by the female .-- Family Library.

From the New-England Weekly Review,

WINTER. Hast thou come again-our old-our good, old, kind-hearted friend of lang syne? Well-old gentleman, here is a hand for thee to shake, and we greet thee lovingly with right good will. Blessings on that frosty head and blue nose of thine! and the light of thy venerable countenance

They say thou art growing melancholy. ering in a winter's day. This covering is without a fire. Let them welcome thee

not prunella or that most flimsy stuff sa- | -- an old-fashioned wit-in the old-fash- | ioned way -- and, our word for it, the very ASTHMA! AND CATARRH! roof tree will shake with thy good-naed by its admirers to an exhibition of small tured mirth. Cold! Pile on the woodfeet, in neat tight shoes, can we receive bring forth the ruddy tankard of October -the fragment basket of Greenings-the brilliant lustre of the eye, and the mild broad bowl of shagbarks-and see if Sumsmile of content, all lost by repeated at- mer in all her glory, can dispense life and arrives at the terrific maturity which so often tacks of a cold, or the coming on of dys- heat like thee. See if even the miser's baffles the sagacity of professional science. flinty heart does not begin to warm at thy approach. Draw out the fiddle! Marshal your ranks—young and old—fathers, mo- simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be persons thus exposed less liable to suffer. thers, aunts and cousins-the whole of reproved by a dreadful succession of consump But the custom of occasionally walking out in thin cloth shoes, which are inis it a cold, melancholy, rheumatic old cyis it a cold, melancholy, rheumatic old cyand hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and adequate covering for the feet, is a nic, that sets such lively spirits in motion? -No, our old friend !--It is too common stant exposure of these parts to cold and that benefactors are belied-and they bemoisture. If the sandals were habitually lie thee most foully-they do indeed .worn, and the foot in a great measure ex | Would that the detractors could boast of posed to the air, custom might then be ad- garments as spotless, and hearts as free precautions. It is idle to talk of females | Come, thou dweller in the stormy

accustoming themselves to have their feet caves of the North! Come from thy chilled, damp, or wet an hour or two in mountain-home! Glad hearts are waiting remainder of this period they take the Touch the hills !-- Spread thy mantle in pearing. The virgin has prepared the best room-and her heart sits lightly on its throne-for thou hadst promised her a lover at thy coming. Speak to the waters !-- The Skater's shout shall answer the insect with a magazine of materials for glittering crystal. Breathe on the fochantment so beautiful as thine. The architect gazes with awe upon the temples thou hast built in the Northern Seas-and the lover of beauty stops to admire thy cunning work where thou art busy with the snow-wreath. Come, thou harbinger of the dance and song-we love thy hoary locks, for they remind us of youth, and in the lungs, oppressive flatulences, wheezing, love, and joy. It is meet they should be coughing, hoarseness, costiveness, and many reverenced, for thou bearest age without its austerity, and art venerable without being unsocial or unhappy.

> SUM OF RELIGION. 5 BY THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HALE. He that fears the Lord of heaven and earth, and walks humbly before him,to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of obedience,-that is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his all his soul when he comes short of his duty,—that walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and does not yield to any lust cently writes: "The Asthmatic Pills (Relfe's) least measure, is restless till he has use them." made his peace by true repentance,in his devotions-that will not deliberate. ly dishonor God although with perfect sejustly, although ever so much to his ad vantage; and this because he firmly befor his goodness as for his greatness; Pils, was restored to perfect health. in him; and that life acts in him, and will fore. conform his soul to the image of his Sa-God, commits sin with presumption, can Dr. Relse's Asthmatic Pills. falsely, loosely break his promises, such a man, although he cry down the Bishops, or cry down Presbytery; although he be superstition,-yet, notwithstanding these, and a thousand more external comornia cial appointment, by ties, or zealous oppositions of them, he cial appointment, by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

From Lectures on School-keeping. "I have solicited a parent to furnish his son with nothing more than a necessathe insect takes possession of an ærial ry book, and was repulsed with a sigh habitation, commodious and dry, finished and the plea of poverty; and the next in the very midst of the waters. It is hour I heard the poor man giving orders about the size and shape of half a pigeon's to go to a store and get a quantity of rum egg. From this curious chamber the for family use, which would cost three spider hunts, searching sometimes the times the amount of the book. The next waters, and sometimes the land for its hour, he was rich enough to furnish moprey, which, when obtained, is transport- ney to this very son to attend a party of ed to this sub-aquatic mansion, and de- pleasure, to double the amount I had askvoured at leisure. The male as well as ed him to pay for the book, and for all this " Will you take this little paper for your mansion of the latter, and, having enlarged children ?" I said to another, "it will cost but one dollar." " No I am not able." "But I am persuaded you will find it a very great benefit to your family, and you may contrive to save the amount in some way, ned upon establishing an Antimasonic Paper by curtailing expenses less necessary."
I should be glad to take it, but I am in public, the following
TERMS: by curtailing expenses less necessary.' debt, and I cannot." The next day the same parent was able to pay two dollars 1000 subscribers are obtained, and the paydebt, and I cannot." The next day the for his children, and himself to see the off, besides the loss of a day, from their accustomed labor."

Of the Connecticut Lottery No. 13.
60 37 32 33 48 54 57 26 21

DRAWING Of the Groton Monument Lottery No 5, extra 30 7 28 33 48 3 44 60 29 PAINE & BURGESS, Managers.
The Connecticut Lottery No. 1, for 1830, will be drawn in the city of Hartford on Friday January 1st. Highest prize, \$8000. Tickthy January 1st. Highest prize, \$3000. Tickets \$4. On the 10th of January, the Connectibut Lottery No. 21, will draw in Hartford. Highest prize \$3000. Tickets \$4. Shares in proportion.

RAMSDELLI'S,

Three doors west Norwich Bank.

Fire Insurance. THE Protection Insurance Company, of the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent, on application to whom insurance may be effected, upon the most

reasonable terms. JOHN A. ROCKWELL. Norwich, Dec. 15. 1829.

CONSUMPTION!

N that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its releutless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Improper neglect in the timely administration of general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale-cold extremities, and premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

> DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a con firmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal

ermination of the disorder.

DR. RELFE'S PILLS have also obtained the highest character as a Pectoral Medicine, affording the most unexpected relief to those laboring under the common Cough, occasionthee, as his iron heels thrill along the ed by acrid humors irritating the throat, or by glittering crystal. Breathe on the forest-boughs!—The twigs become net-troduce the long train of Pulmonary affections. work of burnished silver sprinkled with The Pills appease the cough, promote easy diamonds. Spring has wrought no en- expectoration, very essentially relieve, and often entirely cure the most obstinate and distressing cases. Common colds are usually re-moved by the Pills in a few hours.

In the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA, the Pills give immediate relief. They mitigate the complaint, and generally effect a radical cure, in those Asthmatic at tacks characterized by difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast and other asthmatic symptoms.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of and thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by Jesus Christ, and strives accustomed health and activity.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS Resulting from the administration of Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic and Consumptive Pills

or known sin; he that, if he fails in the are invariably well spoken of by those who

IJ Mrs: - of this city, was three years seriously afflicted with consumptive symptoms. that is true in his promises, just in his as pain in the side, almost perpetual cough dealings, charitable to the poor, sincere spitting of blood, general debility, &c.; in this distressing state, unable to sit up, and no' expecting to live many days, she was advised to take Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills, and also curity from temporal punishment,—that Dr. Jebb's Liniment to be applied to her side, has his hopes, and his conversation in which she did, and to the astonishment of heaven,-that dares not do any thing un- every one, in short time she was perfectly restored to health.

I A Lady of Framingham was severely vantage; and this because he firmly be-lieves Him that is invisible, and fears him because he loves him;—fears him as well Pills, and one box of Dr. Relfe's Anti-Bilious

IF An elderly person in this vicinity, who such a man, whether he be an Episcopa-nan or a Presbyterian, an independent or distressing asthma, had tried almost every Anabaptist; whether he wears a surplice thing recommended, which only at times gave or wears none; whether he kneels at the temporary relief, and usually a more violent communion, or for conscience's sake return of her complaint, has recently made stands or sits; he hath the life of religion use of the above Pills with more beneficial effects than any thing she has ever used be-

I A Young Lady at Mviour, and go along with him to eternity, notwithstanding his practice or non-active of things indifferent. On the practice of things indifferent. On the died of that complaint)—she was immediately her side, if a man fears not the eternal relieved, and subsequently entirely cured by

re-baptized every day, or declaim against it as heresy; although he fast all the Lent, or fast out of pretence of avoiding No 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near and a thousand more external conformi- Concert Hall, Boston; - and also, by his spe-

Norwich, Dec. 22.

THE COPARTNERSHIP PREVIOUSLY existing between the sub-scribers, under the firm of

Scholfield & Branch.

by mutual consent dissolved.
All those indebted to the late firm, are respectfully solicited to call and settle their accounts, if convenient.

NATHAN SCOLFIELD, MOSES BRANCH, JR.

Montville, Dec. 10, 1829. Manufacturing will be conducted as usual, by NATHAN SCHOLFIELD, who continues to take wool, to manufacture into cloths, cassimeres, and flannels, on shares or contract.

NATHAN SCOLFIELD.

Montville, Dec. 10, 1829.

PROSPECTUS.
A NUMBER of gentlemen of New London and Windham counties, having determined

ment made for one year, in advance. Subscri-'shows" which were exhibited ten miles bers in town, and single subscribers who re- Ships, and Vessels while in port or on the bers in town, and single subscribers who receive their papers by mail, will pay Two Dollars. Companies of not less than six, may receive the paper by mail, or at the printing
Damage by Fire, at as low rates of premium process of premium process. office, in bundles, at One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents. Persons, less than six, (receiving their papers at the office,) at One Dollar Fifty Cents.
Postriders, at One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents. These terms, the committee are convinced must be rigidly adhered to, in order to sustain the paper. This effort will decide the ques-tion, whether Antimasons will unite in sup-porting their cause, or whether it shall be left to subside entirely.

Copies of this prospectus will be circulated generally through the different towns in this

H. PERKINS, Chairman.

HYDE'S CAST STEEL AXES. THE subscriber has just received a few doz-en Stephen Hyde's cast steel AXES, which are warranted in every respect equal

if not superior) to any now in use. Persons wanting a good Axe, are informed that the subscriber disposed of 60 the last winter, which were all warranted; and had none returned. Price, 9s. 6d.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC.

HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE, THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1830; containing Calendar and Natural Phenomena for the year; information connected with 300 the Calendar, and explanations of Celestial Changes and Astronomical Phenomena; mis-cellaneous directions, hints, and remarks; statistical and general information concerning foreign countries; Statistical and other intelligence respecting the United States.

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

B or 10 cords of Hemlock and Oak Bark

SEABURY BREWSTER.

Try Goods. WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

S this day opening a general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting of rich Fancy Prints; blue Camblets; Merino Circassians; Bombazines: Cloths; Cassimeres; black and colored Silks; printed floor Baize; printed Table Cloths; Damask do; silk and cotton Flagg Handkerchiefs; Worsted Barrage do. &c. &c. &c. Dec. 15.

100,000 feet merch. pine Boards 100,000 ft. clear and merchantable pine Boards and Plank 25,000 feet Clapboards 75,000 " Timber and Joist

75,000 Albany Shingles (pine and cedar) 150,000 Eastern do. 10,000 feet whitewood Boards do.

5,000 " cherry 20 barrels Flour 10 chests H. S. Teas

For sale by JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

SAM⁹L. 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.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. ? perior Court, Nov. Adj'd Term, A.D. 1829. PON 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 Jonathau wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this Court to grant her a di-vorce, as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Su-perior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pendency hereof be published in two of the newspaper n this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. 7 Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd term, A. D. 1829. Columns In Item Loudis, of shewing to this Court that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1811, she was lawfully mar-ried 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 bout the 27th day of March, A. D. 1811, when the said Chauncey wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this Court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the country of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspaper. in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. 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 sub-scribers 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 & BENJA-min, Proprietors. All communications rela-ting to the editorial department, must be directed to PARK BENJAMIN, and those respect ng 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.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN. (Capital 200,000 dollars, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dolls.) OFFER to insure Dwelling houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, as any similar institution in good standing. The Ætna Insurance Company was incor-

justment 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.

TO MANUFACTURERS. HAVING become sensible of

then amerous advantages which the Taunton Speeder possesses over all other machines used by cotton manufacturers for making Roven, we have, for their accommodation, appointed EDMUND SMITH agent for the sale of the aforesaid machines.

N. B. The price is invariable. CROCKER, RICHMOND, & CO. Taunton, April 23.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. GILMAN & RIPLEY

100

300

800 6

100 6

Bears' oil

Dean's pills

Frink's pills

James's pills

Lee's pills

Mead's do.

Tyler's do.

Jesuit's drops

Steers's opodeldoc

250

150

' sal soda

600 'crm. tartar

400 ' ref. borax

100 gr. phials, ass. 250 ' phial corks

100 ' colombo.

ialap.

gentian

100 lbs. calc.

OFFER FOR SALE, 15 boxes brimstone 350 lbs. gum aloes 2 hhds. flos, sulph: ' Arabic 150 lbs. sal Rochelle myrrh 100 ' tart. acid opium camphor 150 ' sup. carb. soda 100 ' sacc. saturni, (refined) 100 lbs. gum assafæt. 150 lbs. arrow root 600 ' liq. paste root

40 oz. sulph. quinine 400, lbs. cort. aurant 50 ' cort. winter cort. angus. cantharides 2 cases carb. mag. 100 calomel 300 flos. cham.

4 casks sal Epsorn bac. juniper 15 bbls ' glaub. 200 ' rad. valerian castile soap emp.diac.C.G 150 lbs. rad. rhei.pulv. 50 75 50 ' Dr.Oliver

epispastic ' cor.Peru,pulv. 50 ' oil pepp. Patent Medicines.

Anderson's cough dps., Whitwell's liquid do Rogers's pulmonic de-Bateman's drops tergents Balsam honey Rochelle powders Soda Cephalic snuff Cream of amber Godfrey's cordial Goulard's ext. lead Hooper's pills Haerlem's oil

do. Italian lotion Indian specific Newton's bitters Russell's do. Clay's 1tch ointment Relfe's botanical drops asthmatic pills aromat. fen. do.

do. syrup

anti-bilious do. ' vegetable spec. Albion corn plaster Dumfries's eye-water Cam. tooth-ache pills Jehh's liniments

Specie and tinc. bottles | Spatulas Surgeons' instruments Graduated glasses Glass funnels Hull's trusses Scales and weights Rupture plaisters, &c.

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

STONE CUTTING.

onage is respectfully solicited. Mason work done at short notice HENRY K. PEIRCE.



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

WHICH, for beauty of shape, and for du-(Opposite the Thames Bank,) rability, 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 chil-dren'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 Lea-ther CAPS. Also, 10 doz. FUR COLLARS, **BUFFALO ROBES,** which he will sell as low as can be purchased

Norwich, Nov. 24. IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Shovels, &c. 20,000 lbs. P. S. I. old sable Iron 10.000 lbs. new do. do.

" sheet do. 2,000 hoop do.

4,000 Band 4,000 horse nail Rods 4,000 Shoe-shapes 3,000 Naylor & Sanderson cast Steel 2,000 English blistered Steel 2,000 American do. do. 1,000 tub Steel

150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d. 20 dozen Shovels (Eng.) 1,000 M. Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14 oz. 500 M. cut Brads, from 1-4 to 2 oz. ALSO.

An assortment of Plough Moulds, Crowbar, and Axletree Moulds. For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.



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

A first-rate toned Piano-Forte, just receivd from New York; likewise, ladies' Musical Work Cases-a new and splendid article. Dec. 15.

CHRISTMAS AND NEWYEAR PRESENTS.

THE following list of books, many of which are known to be truly valuable, are particularly recommended as presents for

the ensuing holidays, viz:

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity; Erskine on Internal Evidence; Bickersteth on Prayer; Bickersteth's Scripture Help; Bickersteth's Treatise on the Lord's Supper; James's Family Monitor; James's Christian Charity explained; James's Church Member's Guide; Coggswell's Assistant to Family Religion; Wilks's Christian Essays; Hawes's Lectures to young men; Lindsey's Lectures to the middle aged; Spring's Essays; Pollock's Course of Time; Memoir of Mrs. Judson; Memoirs of Rev. Pliny Fisk; Memoir of Rev. Levi Parsons; Memoir of Samuel J. Mills; Jenk's Devotion; Cecil's Remains; Faber's difficulties of Infidelity; Lady of the Manor; The Decision; Profession is not

Likewise, The Atlantic Souvenir; The Talisman; The Pearl. For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

Dec. 15.

Principle: Father Clement, &c.