### NORWICH SPECTATOR.

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

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

All letters and communications respect ing the editorial department, must be addressed to PARK BENJAMIN, Editor; and those respecting the financial, to Young & Benja

Printing-office opposite Thames Bank, Main-st.

# FOR SALE.

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

### TO LET.

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 of Norwich, a new two-story Dwell-ing-House, with garden, and fruit trees; a pleasant situation for a

Joiner's shop. ABEL C. SPICER. Dec. I.

## LOOKING-GLASSES JUST received and for sale, a splendid as sortment of gilt and mahogany framed

LOOKING-GLASSES

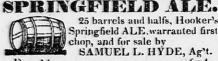
and Pates, of all sizes.

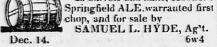
ALSO,
CHAIRS of all kinds, and Cabinet Furniture made at the shortest notice.

OLIVER ALLEN.

tf3

HOOKER'S









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

(Opposite the Thames Bank,) WHICH, for beauty of shape, and for durability, exceed any before offered; together with a full assortment of several former with a full majesty, at morning first Gleams on the sleeper's Island, and at night, when its golden robe is lifted from the sea, the sleeper's standard to the sleeper's sleeper's standard to the sl prices from 3 to 8 dollars; Youth's and chilfren'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, for and hair Seal, and Patent Lea- Unshaken by the winds-enduring yet,

#### and a prime lot of BUFFALO ROBES. which he will sell as low as can be purchased

Norwich, Nov. 24.

ÆTNA

#### INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

(Capital 200,000 dollars, with liberty to increase the same to ha!f a million of dolls.) OFFER to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Ships, and Vessels while in port or on the stocks, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Eina Insurance Company was incor porated in 1819, and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge, to entitle it to a liberal

share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to be insured, can apply to JOHN BREED, of Norwich, who is appointed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessa. rily attendant on an application to the office. Hartford, Sept. 23.

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

"NORWICH SPECTATOR." UNDER the above title, the undersigned have commenced the publication of a newspaper devoted to the interests of Laterature, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and General Intelligence. As the paper is already before the public, they can judge of its merits for themselves; and upon this test

we are content to entrust its success. The paper is printed on a handsome sheet of imperial paper, with plain type, at Two Dollars per annum to city and single subscribers by mail; and One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents to companies of six or more by mail, or delivered at the office-payable in advance. Subscribers in town will pay semi-

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

YOUNG & BENJAMIN. Editors disposed to copy the above, may at any time command a reciprocal favor. Norwich, Nov. 25, 1829.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE subscriber's Tan Yard, which he has

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8 or 10 cords of Hemlock and Oak Bark. SEABURY BREWSTER. POETRY.

J. O. Rockwell, at present, editor of the Providence Patriot, is the author of the two following pieces. We know of few living poets, whose minds glow with as rich a coloring, or whose thoughts are as fresh, bold, and original, subscribers by mail, the paper will be sent as Mr. Rockwell's. Here are beautiful specimens of his style:

NAPOLEON, The conqueror paused. Ambition's flickering light

Was darkened in the heavens, and they o'erhung

With robes of strange, deep gloom. The battle's din, The clang of cymbals, the hoarse roll o

drums. The silvery swelling trumpet, the command, The smoking thunder of the sudden gun,

A PARLOUR GRATE, for burning the Lehigh coal. Also, a Lehigh STOVE, Still shook his brain. That broad, fair brow

whose frown

Had darkened nations-blanched with agony With unfilled hope; that quivering lip was pale,

THE dwelling-house belonging Whose scorn had withered kings; that eagle eve.

Whose glance had met, unshrinking, the broad glare

Of sunlight on the Alps, was dim; -that arm, Whose iron nerve had shaken ancient thrones To their foundations, and of thick gemmed

Made scornful things, hung powerless by his side!

And he, the mightiest of earth's mighty men, merchant or mechanic of any kind. Also, a Stood there, forsaken. By the ocean's fringe Dreary and desolate, and baggard-torn By the remorseless fangs of hungry passion, Bereft of hope-from glory, pomp, and power, A wandering stranger-stood Napoleon.

> Time passed, and he was changed. The nations came.

> And bound him in their strength, and-poisoned him!

They trampled on the brave old conqueror, And left his bones upon a dreary rock In the Atlantic Ocean. The green waves Clung round, and climbed upon the winds, and reached

That they might steal his bones, to give them back.

And stir a nation up in mutiny! And thunder hymns swelled o'er the stormy

seas, To wake the sleeper. But he slumbered still-

He slumbered through the stillness of the eve ning,

And waked not at the morn.

He has his throne, Though he be dead. An adamantine throne,

Is given his spirit, and Nations do him homage; The elements pass it with a milder sween; The waves give pearls upon it-the great sun

ns, comprising gentlemen's black and It lingers there. And widowed glory comes, drah Beavers: Castors and imitation Beavers, Oft on a high, grey cloud, to weep above him. There is his throne-reared in the broad,

bright sea;

Unmocked by thunder-undestroyed by time ther CAPS. Also, 10 doz. FUR COLLARS, When earthly pomp, and grandeur, and the trappings

Of earthly thrones, are wasted, and forgotten; Lifted to mock decay-proudly alone, In the vast emblem of eternity, The dark, deep ocean-let the warrior reign

THE PARTING. Gentle in love, the last sad string

Is touched by misery in thy heart, For distance plumes her faint blue wing, And beckons me, and bids us part : On with the wind my pathway lies, Where warmer suns attend the day. Where sweeter winds sweep milder skies, And brighter beams with breezes play.

Thou of my earliest, only love, A little day I leave thee here: A little time will only prove That thou art more than ever dear; For distant suns will only burn

Thy graven image in this heart, And distant fancy only turn

To think how passing fair thou art. Why on thy eyelids stand those tears? Why from thy checks the rose-bud flown I pray thee gather back thy years, And put a cheerful firmness on!

We do but part a little time, And tears might melt our union chain; I go to seek another clime-

I go-but to return again! O choose thee out a shining star, To gaze upon at silent night, And know that I-though absent far-Am gazing on the same fair light; And count the glowing suns that rise And perish in the sea of time; And feel that longing anxious eyes

Are with thee in another clime! Farewell, my love! Thy tears forget, In hope's inspiring, kindly glow, I would not have thee weep-and yet, For that, a greater love I owe.

Cherish me in thy heart-as I Shall ever cherish thee in mine, And blessings gather in thy sky,

And blessed hours of love be thine! J. O. R. Toothache.-Put a piece of lime, about the size of a walnut, into a quart bottle of water;

with this, rinse the mouth two or three times a day, and clean the teeth, using this water every morning. If it taste strong dilute it; for it should be just strong enough to taste the lime, and no stronger. I was termented with had lost the road, and perished there in a communicated to him the adventure of the Morea was prevented reaching Con- to he was, under the Emperor, the foundational to him the adventure of the Morea was prevented reaching Con- to he was, under the Emperor, the foundational to him the adventure of the Morea was prevented reaching Con- to he was, under the Emperor, the foundational to him the adventure of the Morea was prevented reaching Con- to he was, under the Emperor, the foundational to him the adventure of the Morea was prevented reaching Con- to he was, under the Emperor to he willingly. used for 45 years. It is a convenient stand for the toothache for some weeks till I used this Morocco or Sheep Skin Business. For sale mixture, but have never had it since.

Nothing can constitute good breeding, that has not good nature for its foundation.

A BORDER TRADITION.

Mary had become acquainted with each of her own. other. The settlement was growing everemedies he could think of, called in the he swooned, and fell to the ground. doctor, notwithstanding she protested ve- The same evening, as Yok was quietly early day was fixed for the marriage. hemently against it. The doctor came moking his pipe by the fireside, and with his saddlebags on his arm,—a pale matching the changes in the embers, Ge-Connecticut to assist at the nuptials, and faced young man just settled in the place, shie entered the room, quite out of breath, the doctor, to whose sagacious prescripwho thought himself happy if his pre- with an expression of unusual agitation tion Yok attributed the rapid amendment He examined the patient, seemed to hesi- seated herself, and after a moment's si- health, was also of the party. After the tate about her complaint, but, as he was lence, 'I have been thinking,' said she, ceremony was over, and the minister had prescribe; he therefore ordered her a to Williams. little valerian, and took his leave. Geshie, who understood her sister's disorder better than the physician, and knew that it see him. I hope he has taken no offence occasion, with an associate, was mounted was not to be healed by medicine, threw at it; but, you know, he has not called on his bench with the instrument of muthe drug out of the window as soon as he at our house lately, and James, whom you sic at his shoulder. The couples were was gone, and saved her the disgust of used to be so fond of, and who diverted soon arranged; the bride and bridegroom,

swallowing it. This kind-hearted girl now undertook for many a long day.' herself to be her sister's physician. She That is true, girl; I will see Williams the floor. A November wind was howsung to her all the old songs she remem to-morrow evening." bered, both sad and merry, composed by pierce the great forest around them in va- you, the better.'

little else but forest, had put on their known nothing of the matter. to the east.

house of Mary's father with his fowlingpiece. He did not dare to raise his head return.

meadow.

infant had been found in some bushes by happy.

had formerly entertained James, were truth of his story. He then inquired of Constantinople, Smyrna, and other places one or two stories of strange sights seen him if there were any particulars of his in the Levant to an absolute dependence about this swamp, to which, I suspect, she late way of life, which might have given A year had now passed since James and maliciously added some embellishments occasion to so remarkable a visitation.

ry day more populous, and James had no al calmness as he approached the swamp. he believed he had won her affections; and ninety-nine vessels—which imported difficulty of finding companions to cheat But his timidity rose to fear, and his fear that they had talked of marriage; that he in articles to the Levant for Russia, about him of the tedious hours. There were to agony, and his whole frame shook, and had discontinued his visits; and that he 6,000,000 roubles, and about 10,000,000 also among the daughters of the new a cold sweat broke out at every pore, as had been told that she was unhappy .comers some who might be thought he saw a figure in white come out from Another series of questions ensued, and nearly as handsome and agreeable as Ma- the bushes, and move slowly towards at the end of the conference it was settled, roubles in wheat, tallow, butter, candles, ry herself. His affection for her, by a him. He stood rooted to the ground that James should immediately perform caviar (or sturgeon's roes,) and many perversity not uncommon in young men without the power to fly, but his hands in- his engagement to Mary, and that the in- other articles, which had not before been who are loved better than they deserve, sinctively fumbled with his fowling-piece, cident of the ghost should, in the mean began gradually to cool; his visits to her as though he would have used it against father's house became less and less fre- the object of his fears. The spectre minister. quent; the poor girl's English studies raised its arm with a menacing gesture, were woefully neglected, and finally dis- and the piece fell from his hands to the owed the return of her lover, for her sis- the opportunity of receiving and forwardcontinued altogether. Once she venture ground. As the apparition drew nigh, he ter told nobody of the part she took in ing goods sent there from the Levant and ed to speak to him of his altered beha- could perceive that it was wrapped in a the affair. She received him without a viour; but he gave her an indirect and linen sheet, and the white feet that show- word of reproach, but with a countenance versa. The city grew with these advantrifling answer, and, after that, she spoke ed themselves under the lower edge, left in which tears and smiles contended for of it no more. But she felt it not the him no doubt that it was the tenant of a the mastery. She spoke with sorrow they who had known it five years before, less deeply; her heart bled in silence coffin who stood before him. He essayed and concern of his altered and haggard scarcely recognized it now. If a primiand in secret; she became melancholy; to speak, but his throat seemed filled with appearance, and James wondered how he live inhabitant of Kodjabey, or a Tartar, was often found weeping by herself, and ashes; nor was it necessary, for the arm could ever have ceased to love her. The who twenty years before was wandering seemed going into a deep decline. The of the spectre was again raised; he saw parents were consulted concerning the in the deserts of Bessarabia, were introgood old Suydam, who suspected nothing its eye glistening under the folds of the match. Yok was pleased, because he duced at a festival-or at an evening asof the true cause of his daughter's mala-shroud; he saw its lips move; the words had always liked James; and Williams, sembly at Odessa, either of them would dy, after prescribing all the household came forthin clear and solemn accents; because Yok was the owner of broad imagine himself entertained by the power

scriptions did not aggravate the disorder. and anxiety on her countenance. She that was taking place in his daughter's called, he knew his duty too well not to that you are not a very good neighbor retired, the company adjourned to the

us so much, has not darkened our doors in the gayest attire of the day, were at

Why not to night; it is a beautiful and grouned, and showers of the red the mellifluous poets of Holland long ago, night; the sky is so clear, and the moon leaves were driven against the windows; and handed down in the American settle- so bright; it may be bad weather to-mor- but the bluster without was unheard ments from mother to daughter, for a row, you know; besides, if Williams has amidst the merriment within. The black hundred years at least. She drew her really taken offence at your neglect of fiddlers threw themselves into the most forth to ramble in the meadows, and to him, the sooner it is made up between violent contortions, and drew their bows

All her efforts were ineffectual to restore James lying in the road apparently life- ed that it was only a wedding, and at mid health and spirits to her sister, and she less and a man who was passing about the saw, with a sorrow almost increased to same time, assisted in bearing him to his despair, that this was only to be hoped father's house, where, by proper applifor from the return of her lover's affect cation, he was soon brought to himself .-On his return, Yok related these circum- and soon after his marriage, he went to It was now October. The forests stance, to Geshie, who appeared as much settle in one of the villages on the banks 1779 90,645 161,690

and looked yet brighter in the golden sun- respecting the condition in which he was my grandmother by the mother's side, shine of the season that lay upon them. found, James returned no direct answer, and from her lips I had the tate I have 1783 The ripe apples were dropping from the but desired to be left to repose. Sleep related. It is not known to many, for young apple-trees by the cottages of the did not visit his eyes that night; the settlers; the chestnut, the oak, and the event of the evening, which he had re-extreme old age, when there were few in butternut were beginning to cast their membered but faintly on first coming out these parts who remembered either fruit; squirrels were chirping and bark- of the swoon, returned to him in all its James Williams or her sister. As for the 1785 448,970 735,117 the first time trade in ing on the branches of the walnut; rab- circumstances, with an impression that doctor who had prescribed for Mary, he bits were scudding over the bright leaves grew stronger every moment. Again rose almost immediately into great reputhat lay scattered below; and the heavy they seemed present to him; the haunt-tation and extensive practice, from being whirr of the partridge, as he rose from ed spot, the spectre, the shroud, the supposed to have cured a patient in the the ground, told how well he had been white feet and hand, the gleam of its eye, last stage of a consumption. pampered by the abundance of the season. the perceptible motion of its lips, and the James Williams could not resist the temp- piercing and solemn tones of its voice .tation of such fine weather, and so much
Then, also, the fearful words it uttered,
AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE AND
COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA. depths of the woods; in the morning you and, as they returned, engraved themmight hear the report of his fowling-piece selves there, as the diamond ploughs its in the edge of the forest, in the neighbor- characters on the rock; again he heard came unfavourable to neutrals, and affect. 1797 778,759, 1,929,198 hood of his father's; at noon its echoes himself denounced as treacherous, faith- ed the commercial relations of Odessa would be sent faintly from the cliffs of that less and cruel, and warned to escape an with Europe. Two hundred and seventy long rocky ridge which bounds the valley untimely end by a speedy repentance.-The morning found him haggard and exwith the Levant was, however, pursued 1802 2,054,789 2,986,096 One morning James passed by the hausted, in a state of melancholy, border- with advantage, and the productions of ing on despair.

as he went, nor to cast a look at the win- lister of the parish in which Williams had greatly increased, and by the inhabitants dows of the house, lest he should see the formerly lived, was on a visit to his old of the interior who resorted there for face of her, with whose affections he had neighbor. Williams, who had been one of supplies. Towards the end of that year so unfeelingly trifled. He pretended to the pillars of his church, had implored him the expectation of a war between Turbe very busy about the lock of his gun, so pathetically to come and dispense key and Russia, produced an unfavorable until he had fairly passed the dwelling, the word for a season in that destitute effect upon commerce; this event soon when he quickened his pace, and was place, that he could not find it in his heart followed its prediction, and suspended all tom-House, with the revenue of 1808. soon out of sight. Geshie observed him to deny him. He was one of that race of foreign intercourse. The Russian troopas he went, and determined to watch his excellent old clergymen, of which some however occupied Moldavia and Walla specimens yet remain, I am told, in chia, and this circumstance opened a field 1809 .... 231.424 .. 63 He did not return until after sunset .- New England, renowned equally for good speculations with the inhabitants 1810 " " 445.216 " 41 " moon was shining brightly, and Geshie face was set off by a short fox-colored foreign goods which had been recently discerned at some distance the well wig, and the severity of his brow tem-imported or kept on hand, and by the de moment for the execution of a plan, which those times the nobility of the country; opportunity to export them. she had formed in the hope that it might their opinions were oracles, and their ad-

shosts and hobgoblins, with which Geshie cumstances, and satisfied himself of the archy. These powerful causes reduced courteous in his deportment, he was imi-

Mary did not know to what event she

long kitchen. A great hickory fire was 1756 Why so, my daughter?' blazing in the chimney, and the negro fiddler who had been provided for the the head; and old Yok himself was on ling in the woods, the old trees creaked from the head to the heel at every note. rious directions along dark and cool paths, 'Why that is true, again; and I will The sound of the instruments, the clatter leading to the sunny, cultivated openings even go to night; '—and Geshie, with a lately made in its bosom. She collected pleasure she could hardly conceal, reachfor her entertainment all the gossip of her neighborhood, mimicked the accent of the Yankees, danced, capered, and played a thousand monkey tricks to divert her.

The sum of the sum of

James did not like the neighborhood of the place where he had seen the spectre; around this valley, where there was then surprised and interested, as if she had of the Hudson, where he long lived quietly and respectably, and where his decolors of yellow, orange, and crimson; To the numerous questions put to him scendants reside to this day. Geshie was she never told it until she had arrived at

NO. 111.

In 1806, political circumstances be nine vessels arrived that year. The trade that country were eagerly sought by the It happened at this time, that the min- citizens of Odessa, whose number had

be of some advantage to her sister, but vice law. Those were good days, when tice between Russia and Turkey, and advanced with equal progress, and conwhich she had communicated to no one. the farmer sent the best of every thing in September 1807, several vessels were tains one thousand stone houses, besides A few minutes afterwards a figure in white he had to the minister; when every hat despatched to Constantinople with wheat, dwellings of other materials. The popuwas seen stealing down from the house was doffed as he passed, and when, in and many foreign articles were received lation exceeds forty thousand, and consists between some high banks so as not to be every house he entered, the great easy in return. The season was so favorable of Russians and emigrants from different observed by James, towards the swamp chair was instantly wheeled for him to that vessels sailed even in winter with the nations in Europe, who have been attracof which I have already spoken, and the front of the fireplace, the housewife same security as in summer. The value ted to Odessa by its favorable commercial which is now changed into that beautiful ran to comb her children, and the husband of the exports and imports may be esti situation. They rank in their numbers to broach the best barrel of cider in his mated at about three millions of roubles. many merchants of the greatest respecta-

upon the Russian coasts of the Black Sea, and produced the brilliant year of 1808 James hesitated for a while, and at last for the commerce of Odessa. Odessa James's heart did not beat with its usu- confessed that he had loved Mary; that received and despatched three hundred in goods to be forwarded to other places. They carried back about six millions of shipped from Odessa. During that year, time, be kept secret between him and the the same causes which destroyed the commerce of other places, gave great activity to Odessa, by affording that city from there to Brodi, Vienna, &c. and vice tages, and so rapid was its progress, that woodlands and goodly meadows. An of enchantment, if he could be induced to believe he were in the place with which he was so recently familiar.

NO. 7.

The following table exhibits an historical and commercial view of the Russian trade from the Black Sea, and the Sea of

VRS. IMP'TS. EXP'TS. REMARKS. Roubles. Roubles. A trading company formed this year at Temernikow. This is the first year 1758 52,077 34,914 of their trade from that place. 1759 61,603 37,848 1760 85,085 1761 116,069 52,651 Trading company at 1762 128,906 41,315 Temernikow dissolved this year. 1763 59,652 43,369 The exports exceed 1764 44,020 59,097 the imports.

The war broke out hetween Russia and Turkey, which totally interrupted the trade.
This year the peace was concluded, by which Russia obtained a complete navigation of the Black Sea, and by the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, and had the Sea of Azof ceded to her. Beginning of the trade of Taganroc. A suspension to the trade, in consequence of a dispute between Russia and the Porte, relative to the independence of the Crimea, but which was settled 21st of March, 1779, Five Russian built 1780 105,471 130,187 vessels, manned Russians, passed the Dardanelless. The conquest Crimœa made by Ruscluded between Russia and the Porte.

War broke out between Russia and Tur-Peace concluded between them, by which Russia secured her present possessions. 1793 665,711 1,295,563 1794 977,513 1,265,682 1795 544,498 930,434

1786 517,238 519,811

War between Turkey, France, and the latter and Russia, and

the Black Sea.

An account has been given of the imports and exports at Odessa, from 1803 to 1808 inclusive, in the preceding remarks. Those of 1809 and 1810 are not given in any books or letters, which have been consulted or received, but an idea may be formed of their amount, by comparing the sums received in those years at the cus-In 1808 the Custom-House received-

Roubles 256,706 and 55 Copecks. It was a clear night, except some scatter- sermons in the pulpit, and good stories of those provinces. The commerce of and as Odessa has become the grand emed banks of mist from the river; the out of it. His round and somewhat florid Odessa revived also from the advance of porium of commerce from 1803, the accounts of the imports and exports at other ports on the Black Sea are not given .known gait of James, and the glitter of his pered by the jollity of his cheeks and cline in price of domestic articles, which From 1810 until the present time, the fowling piece. She saw that this was the chin. The clergy, you know, were in were purchased in the hope of an early trade of Odessa has been rapidly increasing, and the exports of 1816 amounted to The treaty of Til-it led to an armis- sixty millions of roubles. The city has It was necessary for James, after pas- cellar. Williams's minister was not a The recent war had created great re- bility, for wealth and integrity. The insing Suydam's house, to follow the road man to abuse the reverence in which he ciprocal wants between Turkey and Rus- habitants are polite and friendly to stranfor some distance along the edge of that was held; the penitent are always ready sia. Russia required the produce of the gers, and a traveller, who is the bearer of swa np. The spot had already begun to a clergyman, but this good man was belowered the provinces languished for a creditable introduction, becomes at once have a bad name; the body of an Indian also the friend of the unfortunate and un- the want of commerce. Turkey was the object of the most cheerful and gratideprived of tallow, butter and wheat, lying hospitality. The late governor, the the edge, and a drunken German carpen- In the morning, as soon as the clergy, which had been formerly furnished by Duke de Richelieu, afforded a most unter, who had straggled into the settlement, man was up, James sent for him, and Mollavia and Wallachia; the wheat of common model of kindness and affability. flood, which covered the meadows, the the night. A long conversation ensued. stantinople by the blockade of the Dar-der of Odessa, he naturally and willingly, swamp, and the road itself, with the wa- The clergymen examined James with danelles. Egypt had very little connec united in himself the characters of father ters of the river. Among the tales of great minuteness concerning all the cir- tion with that city. Anatolia was in an and ruler of his people. Accessible and

tated in his manners by the circle, of which } he was the centre, and probably no city in Europe presents a more agreeable society than Odessa. The Count de Langer- During the contest, many cruelties were on has succeeded to the Duke de Richelieu, recently prime minister of France, and faithfully pursues the plans and policy of his predecessor.

The air of Odessa is brisk and healthy. the streets are wide and regular; the houses are generally two stories high; the stores will contain 600,000 chetvertof grain. Churches, hospitals, schools, and theatres, have been completed and increased, and a public garden and other pleasant places of resort, have been estab- having been much acquainted with the lished.

In the space of twenty leagues from Odessa, there are many villages, contain- all the territory south of Virginia. He ing, in all, a population equal to that of the convened a general congress of Indians at city, and the country furnishes it, not on- Mobile, where he made a long speech to ly with fruits, vegetables, &c., but with them, addressing the different tribes in many articles of export, as butter, tallow, succession. At the close of his speech he wool, beans, peas, potatoes, &c., and a said: great quantity of hard wheat, denominated arnaout. The cultivation of the mul- King's order to all his governors and subberry tree has given a profit to the own- jects, to treat Indians with justice and ers. and the progress of the two establish- humanity, and to forbear all encroachments ments for sheep, has been so great, that a on the territories allotted for them. Accorcontract was made with government to dingly, all individuals are prohibited from fornish three thousand Merinoes to be purchasing any of your lands; but as you distributed through other portions of the know that your white brethren cannot empire.

ships of war.

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

NO. XVII. As Georgia is so strenuous an advocate for state rights, and protests so strongly against any interference on the part of the General Government, the inquiry how far she has herself acknowledged the national character of the Creeks and Cherokees becomes peculiarly interesting.

In 1783, Oglethorn renewed the treaty of friendship and alliance, of which an abstract was given in my last number .-The next year he took a jonrney into the wilderness, four hundred miles, as the distance was then computed, having been previously invited thither by the Creeks of the Coweta towns; where he was received with the greatest kindness, and had the opportunity of conferring with depu ties of the Creeks, Chickasaws and Cherokees. On the 7th of August, another treaty was made between him and "the assembled estates of all the lower Creek nation." This may be called

THE SECOND TREATY OF GEORGIA WITH THE INDIANS.

The instrument begins by enumerating the towns and tribes of the Creeks, which were represented in the council. The Indians then declared, without a dissenting voice, that they adhered to their ancient love to the King of Great Britain .-They next declared, that all the territory, from the Savannah to the St John's, with the intermediate Islands, and from the St. John's to the bay of Appallache, and thence to the mountains, "doth, by ancient right, belong to the Creek nation, who have maintained possession of said from the aborigines by conquest; and right against all opposers, h by war, and can show the heaps of bones of their enemies slain by them in defence of said lands."-They further declared, that they were under the protection of the King of England, and would not suffer the Spaniards, or any other nation but the English, to settle upon the territory. They acknowledged that they had granted to the corporation for which Oglethorpe acted, 'the lands from the Savannah to the St. John's, and as far back from the coast as the tide flows." But they reserved to themselves three islands, and a small district adjoining Savannah.

Oglethorpe engaged, on his part, that the English should "not take any other except those granted by the Cherokee nation to the trustees," and that he would punish any person who should intrude beyond the limits. He issued a proclamation immediately afterwards, in which he says: "Know ye, that you are not to take up or settle any lands beyond the above limits settled by me with the Cherokee na-

About the year 1747, a man by the name of Bosomworth, having married a half Indian woman, claimed, in her right, all the lands in the possession of the colony, and artfully induced the Creeks to support his claim. He greatly endangered the safety of Savannah, and put all the settlements into the greatest alarm. It is not a little curious, that he instigated the Indians to assert that Oglethorpe and his followers had been merely tenants at will of the Creeks from the beginning: applying the same phraseology to the whites as the Legislature of Georgia has recently applied to the Cherokees, and with much greater plausibility. Although Mr. Stephens, then Governor of Georgia, did not admit the claim of Bosomworth and his wife, yet the whole affair evinced that it would have been idle and dangerous for the settlers to have pretended any other right to the country than that which they had acquired with the consent of the natives.

\* It is a remarkable fact, that Bosomworth induced the Creek Chiefs, or rather a few of them, to appoint a general agent to transact their business for them, and then inveigled this agent to make a deed to him [Bosomworth] of the three reserved islands, and the small tract near Savannah. After he had occasioned much trouble to the colonial government, the strength of this Indian grant. The litigation to the General Government. tion continued twelve years, when one of the islands was adjudged to him. From the acthe English tribunals not only admitted the validity of Indian title, but of Indian grants to individuals. Sometime afterwards the King of England prohibited his subjects from making purchases of land from the natives.

Before 1760, a destructive war existed between the Cherokees and the Colonists ot Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.perpetrated on both sides. The Southern States were unable to defend them selves, and applied for aid to General Amherst, commander of the British forces in which I do not find.

Soon after the close of this war, Capt. Stenart, a sagacious and intelligent man, Indian character, was appointed, by the King, Superintendant of Indian affairs, for

"Lastly I inform you, that it is the feed you when you visit them, unless you The bay of Olessa is secure and con- give them ground to plant, it expected that venient; it has a great depth of water, you will cede lands to the King for that and is seldom closed by frost. The port purpose; but whenever you shall be comprises an area of 60,000 square fath- pleased to surrender any of your territories oms, and its entrance is one hundred and to his Majesty, it must be done, for the fu fifty fathoms wide, so that ships may en- ture, at a public meeting of your nation, ter with the wind at Northeast. The port when the governors of the provinces, or has good anchorage, and the bottom is of a the superintendant, shall be present, and fine sand and gravel; the depth of water obtain the consent of all your people. The within the port is sufficient for the largest boundaries of your hunting grounds will in Pendleton District. be accurately fixed, and no settlement per mitted to be made on them. As you may be assured that all treaties made with you will be faithfully kept, so it is expected that you also will be careful strictly to observe

It is not necessary to detain the reader with any comments on these declarations of the authorized representative of the British Crown: only let them be compared with the present claims of Georgia. Treaty of Augusta; or fourth treaty with the Indians, in which Georgia was a

Party.

A great meeting of the Chiefs of the Catawba, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek nations, was convened at Augusta, by request of the Colonists, at which were present Governor Wright, of Georgia, Governor Boone, of South Carolina, Governor Dobbs, of North Carolina, Lieut. Governor Faquier, of Virginia, and Capt. Steuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the southern department. A treaty was concluded, Nov. 10, 1763, by which a session of lands was made in satisfactions of debts which the Indians had contracted with the English. The Cherokees and Creeks united in this grant, which, with what had been previously granted, embraced all the sea coast of Georgia, and so far back as to make about one eighth part of the State as it now ap pears on the map, or one-twentieth part of the limits, which were fixed by the King of England, for his colony of Georgia, after the peace with Spain of the same year, and which include Alabama and Mis-

sissippi. Having given an account of this treaty the historian adds, "I believe it may be said of Georgia that there has been no instance in which lands have been forced that, in all cases, the Indians have expres sed their entire satisfaction at the compensations which have been given them for acquisitions of territory. The history was published in 1811.

I most sincerely desire that the historian who shall write a hundred years hence may be enabled to say the same thing. It can never be truly said, however, that Georgia has not repeatedly within a few years past, threatened to take the lands of able with oppressing them, by creating the recent serious alarm among them.

The Creek Indians, not being very skilful casualists in distinguishing between rights to real and personal property, interpreted the treaty in such a sense as to give them a right to cattle and horses, which they found straggling in the woods on their lands. They fairly remonstrated with Gov. Wright however, against the whites permitting their stock to stray over the boundaries. Having occasion to use some horses, which were found there, the Indians took several. A party of the whites, irritated by the loss of their horses, made an irruption into the Creek country, re took the property, remunerated themselves to their own satisfaction for other losses, and burned all the houses in the towns. The Chiefs came to Savaneah and complained of this harsh treatment: the Governor made them compensation, and peace was restored. Let the reader decide, which party gave the most evidence of savage manners in this trans-

In 1773, a convention of Creeks and Cherokees was held at Augusta, when onists, in payment of debts.

When the revolutionary war broke out the Indians took the side of the mother na, May 20, 1777.

Hostilities were afterwards renewed .men were appointed by Georgia to negociate with them. A treaty was concluded on the 5th of that month, establishing

This treaty was declared to be made the said nation."

The two objects of the treaty were peace and a definite boundary, both of which were obtained on the undisputed basis of the Cherokees being a "natiou" and having territorial rights. Why is not Georgia bound by this treaty, made by herself, in the plenitude of her independence, signed by her Governor, and by the late Col. Few, who was one of her dele tance was twice received. A treaty of gates to form the federal constitution, and and brighten again those scenes which have okees and the Colonists, the terms of zens? There is no encroachment of the the horizon which lies in the retrospect glows

her benefit. principles as the preceding ones, is an have fallen in darkness. We will not recal all, and should secure to the Cherokees sent hour of enjoyment, but what speaks of the peaceable possession of their country, happiness. There is no breathing creature, till they voluntary surrender it.

WILLIAM PENN.

How far Georgia is bound by the acts of the General Government in pursuance of the treaty making power?
How far the Cherokees are implicated in the

nited States? How far Georgia has assented to treaties actually made between the United States and

the Cherokees?

on the Kcowee, where the treaty was made, is A Happy New Year.

Breach of the Marriage Contract .- The pay a total disregard to foot mats and spitting boxes, eat tobacco and deposit the juice on the fire irons or parlor stove, ular opinion is lifted against this barbarous them to terms.

years, in Massaahusetts, and now with a loudly to the soul. hop, skip, and jump, the custom has come into Rhode Island; and a jury at Providence have said that a man shall not look at a woman without paying for it-and two men on that jury from the town of Johnston! Had "much learning" made them mad, or what was the matter? They talk of broken hearts, and blighted hopes. Broken fiddlesticks-it is all nonsense, without the shade of a shadow of foundation-a contrivance-an indirect method clergy, and their aiders and abettors to be stung to death by drone bees.

Pawtucket Chronicle.

Happy close of 1829 .- If war is the irony attempted to prove, the present is a doubtless intelligent private individuals in most un-natural condition of society,-for the world over, there exists not a contest which deserves the name of war .-Russia and Turkey, Colombia and Peru, the Indians by force, and thus been charge- Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe, the U. States and the Sac Indians, have each buried the tomahawk, and concluded to live in peace with their neighbors. His Celestial Majesty has torn the rebel Changikur into quarters, and written a poem in commemoration of the deed, besides offering sacrifices to the circular heavens and the square earth, holy ancestors and divine they trod, the five great mountains and Confucius, at his native place in Shantung Cherokee language, (for which a written cha-Province. Thus the whole world is at racter was invented by some individual,) and peace. And what is more, there is no subjoined is an English translation. We give immediate prospect of war.

" Tiger Dunlop."-Dr. Dunlop, whilst in the East Indies, obtained this title in Indians on the first day of the new Year: consequence of having vanquished a royal tiger with a bladder of Scotch snuff .without firearms, he ordered his men to use their oars as weapons of defence.-They formed into close column with their emptied the contents of the bladder into a piece of canvass, and danced upon it until it became as fine as dust. The tiger concountry. A peace was concluded with tinued winding and occasionally couching, the Cherokees by the commissioners of When he approached within twenty yards of the Indians prevail, and the hearts of the Georgia, at Duet's Corner, South Caroli- of the party, the Doctor discharged about rulers are softened, or whether compelled to found in Mexico, and one sixth of all which is of which was carried by the strong wind from every endearment to which they cling,-In May, 1783, the Cherokee Chiefs were into the face of Royalty. The tiger their cause will, under God, be supported.

This bill, with an amendment has just pa retreated. In a few minutes he returned to the charge, approached the party cautiously, and rubbing his eyes occasionally with his fore legs. When within about Georgia and the Cherokees till long after and as he was preparing to make his mur-

JORWICH SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1829.

THE HAPPY NEW YEAR. At this time, " it is a custom more honored n the breach than in the observance," to look through the long vista of the departed year, by four others of her most valuable citi- long since faded from memory. For many, United States. The act is her own, per- with a rich and golden coloring; but for oth formed by her agents exclusively, and for ers, it is hung over with cloud and storm. For many, life's vales are blushing in the sunlight This treaty, being made on the same of joy; and for others, the shadows of sorrow implicit attestation to the validity of them the past. We will tell of nothing, in this pre-

who sees not some bright spots in the future. Hope, the beautifying angel, as she points to P. S. It will be some weeks before I shall the coming time, tells of the desert that may offer another communication to your columns. blossom as the rose, and scatters her Eden With your permission, I propose, then to ex-amine the following questions:

We hail thee, bright New Year, as the anxious mariner the long expected strand: and, compact of 1302 between Georgia and the U- like him, we would pour forth a grateful oblation upon the welcome shore! We bless thee, bright New Year, and we would place a heartfelt offering at thy threshold! We would And, in conclusion, having considered the kneel at thy altar, and pray the Giver to send demands of justice, I shall briefly inquire, whether a benevolent and upright man, with a full knowledge of the case, would advise the Cherokees to sell their country, and remove friends who are near and dear to us, and to all beyond the Mississippi?

Permit me to correct a small error. In one of my early numbers, it was stated, that the treaty of Hopewell was made in York District, S. C. I have since learned that the Hopewell, the season, and wish them with deep sincerity, the cordial greetings of the season, and wish them with deep sincerity, the cordial greetings of the season, and wish them with deep sincerity, the cordial greetings of the season, and wish them with deep sincerity, the cordial greetings of the season, and wish them with deep sincerity, the season are the treaty was made in the season are the season.

THE INDIAN QUESTION. This question, which has sent such a thrill ladies are absolutely getting an advantage through community, has not appeared before over the other sex, which threatens to be Congress. It will probably be presented to serious in its consequences. If we look the House as soon as the Georgians attempt at them, we are considered partial-if we to extend their State jurisdiction, in accordnod to them, we are worshipping at the ance with the unwarrantable act of their Leshrine of beauty—if we venture a solitary gislature, over the Cherokee tribes within the compliment, we are wooing them-if we chartered limits of Georgia. This bill, besides walk with them to church, we have offer- being unjust and unconstitutional, is in a high ed them marriage-and if we venture to degree, inhuman; providing "to protect remonstrate we are mulct in damages! such Indians as may wish to emigrate, sell, or Such is actually the state of things, and treat, and to punish those exercising arbitrafor our part we are in favor of taking south ry power; and that any person or persons ern measures for relief; let us "stand by preventing Indians from exercising their right our arms," dissolve the union, tweak the of selling, emigrating, or treating for cession of nose of every solitary Indian which we lands, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdecan find, and kick him for living on his meanor, and punished in the penitentiary .own land; refuse to wear cotton cloth. Those Indians punishing Indians by death for

any of these acts, to suffer death." Is it strange that the trumpet-voice of popthrow our hats on the floor and give no legislation? Do we wonder that humanity custom to the scraper at the front door shudders at such oppression? No: the scornwipe our fingers on the damask table cloth or may sneer, and the cold philosopher deliband make our boots and the Grecian sofa erately reason against the sympathies which more intimately acquainted, tread on the have been excited by this act; but the cat, or do some other awful thing to bring words of the people will be spoken, and even the feeble utterings of woman and child be This has been the state of things for heard, like that still small voice which speaks

And, we would ask, what is this State-this Legislature-which has raised so mighty a tumult? One which, ever since it has been admitted as a State, has been at constant what is more remarkable still, there were warfare with the General Government-contentious, rebellious, and threatening, time and again, to declare itself independent, and separate from the compact of Union. We believe there has been no Legislature in the United States, since we were ranked among nations, which has exhibited measures so unwise and unconstitutional, as that of Georgia;

the Rocky Mountains, than the rights of single Cherokee invaded. Who are these civilized and enlightened people, who would extend their authority over the savages, as they term them? There are are painted and disfigured in the soul, by the hand of prejudice and ignorance. A correspondent, a resident in Georgia, writes, that many go from church to the gambling-table, and that the general state of morals is exceedingly low. Such a people are as much below the Indians in intellect as they are in high-souled feeling. The Indians are as much brighter in heart as they are darker in hue .-They have schools established among them, some knowledge of the sciences and arts; reforefathers, to the bridges which afforded ligion is respected; and, in the true sense of passage for his troops, the hill on which the word, they are Christianized. To illustrate this, we cite the newspaper which is edfour great rivers of China, the tombs of ited by one of their number, under the name the Emperors of all generations, and to of "Cherokee Phenix." It is printed in the

all Christians are entreated to pray for the "The peculiar situation of the nation renders the observance of such a day necessary The Doctor having crossed the Ganges and important. The opportunity, no doubt, with his quarterly allowance, (7 lbs.) observed a tiger at some distance. Being this interesting crisis must come from above. We have before taken occasion to lay the subject before our reader, and we would now, at this time, ask,—Will not our Christian friends abroad meet at the appointed time another tract of land was ceded to the col- backs to windward, whilst the Doctor and pray for the Cherokees? We hope they

an extract from an address of one of the prin-

cipal chiefs, which is there published, in which

That day has past; but whether the prayers half a pound of the amount on him, par! leave their homes, and to rend their affections

This bill, with an amendment has just pass

We may therefore expect that the question remained the line of demarcation between 15 yards of the party, he again couched; adumb man eloquent, and as the Cherokees will sterling, and not less than 1800 workmen are doubtless engage able counsel to plead in their the treaty making power had been given derous spring, the Doctor and five of his behalf, we may justly expect a splendid disparty let fly at him about two pounds of play of sound argument and powerful thought. £2500. The modern improvements in mining snuff, which told well; for the royal ti Till that period arrives, the deep and peculiar between the State of Georgia (then, as ger commenced roaring, and sprang into interest which this question has excited will History of Georgia, it would seem as though averred by that instrument, in the seventh the Ganges, and fled to the opposite shore continue to augment, and on its decision deyear of its independence) and "the head For this achievement the Doctor received pends whether the tide of popular opinion on N. Y. Observer. the wrath of the tempest.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Farewell to the departed year-Its sunlight and its cloud, Its love and joy, its hope and fear,

Its scenes and visions proud; Farewell to all the treasured dreams, That shed their sweet and beauteous beam Along our pathway. They are gone! And wild winds bear their echoes on, To where earth's brightest flowers are cast-The tideless ocean of the past.

The stream that bears all fading things, Down its returnless tide,

Pale blossoms-beauty-sceptred kings-The loved ones and the bride; Strewed with the trophies of renown, And triumph's wreaths,-is sweeping down With sullen murmur, to the deep, Cold chambers of unbroken sleep, Where lie our earliest hopes and fears, Buried amid the wrecks of years.

And from the past's unbreathing tomb, There comes a solemn tone, Bearing along, like ocean's boom,

The sighs of millions gone; It tells of summer's fragile flower. That drank the gale but one brief hour; Of childhood, parted in its play--Of manhood, quickly passed away-Of empires, resting in its tomb, Beneath a pall of gathering gloom.

It tells of all the loved of earth,-The beauteous and fair,-Called from their joyous scenes of mirth,

To its cold chambers there; Its voice steals in upon the heart, And bids our dreams of joy depart; Its binds the spirit in its spell, As o'er the soul its echoes swell; And tells of scenes on Memory's leaf, That cause the heart to swell with grief.

And as we muse upon the hours That never may return, Where lies, wreathed with wild Passion's flowers

Affection's broken urn; Feeling's deep fountain once again Is broken up—and tears like rain Bedew the turf that blooms above The grave of all our early love; While the lone spectre of Despair Sits brooding o'er the relics there.

But Hope, sweet Hope, points to the years That spread before us now, And as pale Memory disappears, Unveils her angel-brow; And shows the way to scenes that lie In sunlight on our visioned sky; And whispers to our burdened souls, That, as existence onward rolls, Those clouds shall fade that dim her bowers, And those fair visions all be ours.

And, even should we fail to climb Where shines our guiding star, And coldly down the stream of time, Our hopes be swept afar; E'en then a holy star of love, Will shine upon the sky above; A star that points the soul to where The spirits of the sainted are, And tells us, when our hopes are riven, That we are so much nearer heaven! FERAMORZ.

> For the Norwich Spectator. MEXICO.

Mexico extends from the sixteenth to the thirtyeighth degree of north latitude, being miles at its greatest breadth. One half its This object, though of vast importance, is serve to be hanged without benefit of the clergy, and their aiders and abettors to be surface is in the torrid zone. But, owing to wisdom and happiness ourselves, before we its great elevation, its climate is singularly salubrious. The province which has the city of Mexico for its capital, is elevated from 6500 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea. In general, even the equinoctial regions of New Spain resemble the temperate zones in climate and productions; while the most elevated mass of people, though white in complexion, portions are covered with perpetual snows.— With the exception of a few seaports and deep vallies, the climate is wonderfully healthy.

On each coast, the low grounds are inter sected with inconsiderable hills. The central parts are covered with mountains, lofty as any in America. Mexico has five burning volcanoes; but earthquakes are rare. And they never produce such appalling desolation as in

the other portions of the western continent. In Mexico, there is a want of water, and it s intersected by few navigable rivers. The Bravo del Norte and the Rio Colorado are the only streams remarkable for size or volume of water. The first runs 1500 miles, from the mountains of Sierra Verde, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. The latter is 800 miless in length, rising forty miles west of the Del Norte, and discharging its waters into the continent in the southern part of Mexico, prevents a large accumulation of water; though there are a number of small streams in some degree adapted to navigation, and which might be easily improved.

The lakes of Mexico are considered merely the remains of immense bodies of water .-There is one in New Gallicia, about 450 miles quare. About one fourth part of the valley of Mexico is covered by them, and they are scattered over a large portion of the empire. The mines of the country form one of the greatest sources of their wealth. They are indeed proverbial for the quantity of the precious metal obtained from them. They are found throughout the whole range of the Cordilleras. The district of Guanaxuato is the most abundant. It yields one fourth of all

These mines are considered in eight groups. that of all the European mines; and the gold result from their establishment. of the former is fully equal to that of the latter. The mining operations are carried on at will shortly come under the consideration of great expense; in one of the richest of them, Congress. As this is a cause which might make the salary of the administrator only is £2500 steel in it have often amounted in one year, to have not been introduced.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the quantity of gold and silver annually did not amount to more than five or six millions. this subject will sink to its ordinary and even But in less than thirty years, it amounted to flow, or rush furiously onward, as if stirred by more than thirty millions. Though other metals in Mexico are neglected, they are by no place this Norwich is!

means destitute of them. Copper is found in its native state, and is supposed to be plentiful. Large quantities were exported in 1802. Tin, abundance of iron and lead, and valuable mines of mercury, are scattered over the country. Mexico produces also, rock salt, coal. &c.

All these metallic mines are under the control of individuals; the government is the proprietor of no one. The amount of duties which they pay averages about 13 per cent .-The number of persons employed exceeds 30,000. No individual is compelled to labor in them. They are well paid, and enjoy in security the reward of their toil. Their occupation is not very destructive to health; although they experience great changes of temperature in passing in the mines.

I cannot forbear observing, with regard to the fatal effects which this immense flow of wealth has produced upon the national character of Spain. Previous to, and immediately after the discovery of the new world, Spain seemed to hold in her hand the destinies of Europe. Her sons had not become enervated since the expulsion of the Moors from her territories. Enjoying a most salubrious climate, and an exceedingly fortile soil, she possessed every natural advantage which could conduce to happiness, wealth, and power. But when these incalculable floods of treasure poured into her territories, existing, as she did, under the most debased system of religious superstition, her hardy sons instantaneously became enervated. She sunk into feebleness, industry was neglected, her fertile soil was covered with thorns, and she exhibited the strange national paradox of the richest of nations being in reality the poorest. So true it is, that idleness will ever produce poverty, and relax the nerves of independence. Her vast treasures were not the immediate cause of her degradation. For what people ever controlled more inexhaustible pecuniary resources than Great Britain? Yet what people ever rose over her gigantic height of greatness? Her wealth is all obtained by industry. Thus, while she sways empires by her gold, her active subjects still retain unimpaired the muscles of hardihood, and the nerves of independence. It may, then, be laid down as an axiom, that uncounted gold, if obtained by industry, will never enervate a people with luxury. This is a most felicitous circumstance with regard to our own future destiny. For though our extensive and innumerable resources bid fair to draw around us the specie of the globe, yet it can be obtained only by persevering industry, rigid economy, and skilful enterprize. This source of power, added to our happy climate, our broadly extended territories, and rapidly increasing population, will undoubtedly render us hereafter the most powerful empire upon the face of the globe.

CATO.

LYCEUMS. NO. I.

Next to our duty towards God, comes our duty to ourselves and our fellow-men. Man should first purpose to himself this geat question,-how shall I render myself wiser and happier? If every person were to give his whole soul to this object, if we were to employ all our intellectual energies, and faculties of mind to the consummation of this noble design: would not the standard of moral excellence be speedily exalted? Most undeniably it would; because the means, necessarily called into action, would be those of intellect and virtue; and while thus elevating our own condition, we should most effectually serve the bountiful Dispenser of all good. The next grand question, which arises, is,-how

shall I render my neighbor wiser and happier?

If all mankindwere equally gifted with powers of mind, ability to exercise those powers, and opportunities of improvement, there would be little need of extending the sphere of benevolence beyond self. But talents and capacities are bestowed in very different proportions upon their possessors; those who are favored with high endowments are often unable to employ them; and many are totally deprived of these means, from which all wisdom and happiness must spring. To point out the ways in which ability, however small, may be usefully exert ed; to dissipate the clouds which obscure the effulgence of mind; and to scatter the rays of virtue and science,—are the imperative duties of every one who lives in the world, covered over and hung round with the richest blessings of his creator. The power of large organized masses to bring about the mightiest effects, is daily witnessed; and that is a true analogy which teaches that smaller combinations may produce proportionate degrees of good. It is the duty of the individual to render himself wiser and happier; and when he has exhaust-Gulf of California. The narrowness of the ed all the efforts that he is able to exert singly, he should join with those around him to strengthen the power of doing good, tenfold, by the organization of numbers. There is no institution, which, with such small means, can confer so much benefit on community, as that of Lyceums. These are established for the purposes of disseminating knowledge among all classes of community, and of bringing together minds, in the discussion of those useful, interesting, and instructive topics, which may call forth much learning and investigation. -Those who are actively engaged in the objects which such associations wish to promote, effect at the same time the two grand ends of which we have treated; they benefit themselves, and they call forth the abilities and improve the understandings of others. We have thus attempted to lay down a general theory, which should conduct to a conclusion of the excellency of such institutions as Lyceums; and it shall be our endeavor hereafter to ex-Their annual produce is ten times more than press some of the particular benefits which

> Fire at Cincinnati. - The papers contain an account of a destructive fire which recently took place in Cincinnati. About 30 buildings were destroyed, in the vicinity of the United States Bank, which, fortunately, was safe .-The water-works were stopped at the timedepriving the inhabitants of the means of immediately extintinguishing the fire.

Remarkable fact. Gooseberry bushes in the garden of a gentleman in this cily, are covered with green buds, which have put forth during the recent mild weather. What a flourishing

Latest from Europe .- This morning's mail | brings news of the arrival of London papers of the 29th Nov. by the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Rogers. The French ministry was in great agitation. They threatened to appeal to the Allied Powers, for which the liberal papers accuse them of cowardice, meanness, and treachery. We shall soon hear of a material change in this ministry, without doubt .-News of the exchange of the ratifications of peace was not received in Constantinople.-The Albanians continue rebellious, and refuse to disband. Letters from St. Petersburgh say, that the Emperor is inclined to give up a part of the contribution to be paid by Turkey, if the Porte consents to cede to him in perpetuity, the fortress of Cars, in Asia, with its districts. In this case, the occupation of the Principalities would cease then, or would contique only two years. This arrangement would suit the Porte, which would gain by it the annual tribute of the two Principalities and get rid of a great part of the Armenians who at this time are most discontented subjects. -It is said that Prince Metternich is on the point of changing his political system, having become sensible that the important circum stances induced by the Treaty of Adrianople require very different measures from those which were employed at the time when the Emperor Alexander was at the head of the Holy Alliance.-Letters from Brussels say " The Court goes into mourning for a week for the Prince of Oldenburgh."-The Tur key mail brings letters which state that, with respect to Greece, in as far as she has been liberated, trade was rapidly increasing amongs the Islands and in the Peloponnesus. In th island of Syra, the improvement was particu larly conspicuous. That island is a kind of mart which supplies the wants of its neighbor hood, and is resorted to by the merchants o all the liberated parts of Greece, for a suppl of the necessaries and luxuries of life. A new era to commerce is opening in the Levan -Letters from Madrid state the death of the Captain General of Galicia (the perso lately wounded on opening a letter, in which was a detonating ball.) - The state of trad in Manchester, (Eng.) was very fluctuatingthe demand being chiefly for middle qualit cloths: the rise in the price of raw material not being attended with a rise of price. Trad was expected to revive after Christmas.

Sunday Mails .- Petitions against Sunda Mails are beginning to swarm in upon Cor gress. We are glad to see one from Connect- AUGUST. icut among the first presented. A meeting has been held in New York, and a memorial drawn up and signed, entreating Congress not to interfere with the mails. This memorial is full of lachrymose fears concerning the dreadful consequences that would ensue, were Congress to repeal the act in relation to Sunday mails; and a hue and cry is raised against all denominations of Christians-saying that they OCTOBER. are endeavoring to subvert the interests of the country, and to mingle Church and State; and that the various societies under their influence,-such as Sunday Schools and Tract Societies,- are dangerous enemies to the public safety. Now, it surpasses the utmost reach of credulity, to suppose that men, living in the light of religion, can publish opinions so egregiously silly, and so obnoxious to every principle of truth and justice. But such is the fact. When these men view the streets of New York thronged with a multitude of wellclad and healthy children, mostly taken from abodes of poverty, and moving in procession to the Sabbath School,-do they behold in them the germs of factious and noisy demagogues and unprincipled politicians? When they see the darkness of ignorance and superstition dispelled by the light of the little publications which Christians, and Christians only, disseminate; do they behold the polluting vices which will ruin our country? Away with ome by-words for laughter and der

The editor of the New York Daily Advertiser has commented upon this memorial, with his usual discrimination and good sense; and, after severely criticising the opinions to which we have alluded, as well as others contained in the petition, he concludes his excellent remarks by saving :- "If those men give way to such fearful apprehensions, in regard to their own and the public safety, in looking for danger from this source, (namely, Christianity,) it is fortunate for them that their lot was not cast in the expected period of the Millenium, when the whole world will be Christian; as they would then form a very small minority."

Colombia. From a letter received by the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, we learn that the state of the Colombian Republic is by no means prosperous. Bolivar seems determined to pursue, though covertly, plans for his own aggrandizement. "Since I last wrote you," says the letter, "our political horizon has not by any means been brightened. People do not seem to think that the constituent Congress will be productive of the result desired, and we seriously apprehend that the troubles of Colombia are not yet at an end."

It was reported that the Secretary of War had submitted a project of "crowning Bolivar, and marrying him to the daughter of the Duke of Orleans; the crown to be hereditary; but in case of Bolivar's death without issue, to descend to the Duke." By order of the government, the citizens were called upon freely to express their opinions with regard to the most suitable form of government; at which, a printed manifesto appeared in Maracaibo, signed by about forty-three persons, the most important articles of which are, 'that the government should be established on a popular, elective, and representative basis; that Simon Bolivar be President for life.' The letter concludes by saying :-

"Whatever may be the form of government resolved upon, no doubt Bolivar will be placed of it, and most probably for life. If, in spite of all his protestations, he aims at more, then it is to be presumed that Venezue-la will separate.

"Although Maracaibo was connected with

Venezuela under the Spanish regime, she is really disconnected, both geographically and politically. She has no commerce with her neighbors on that side, while her very existence depends upon her relations with the south, and her navigable waters are all in that direction. In case of a separation, it is to be presumed that she would unite herself (as her situation obviously dictates) with Bogota and the interior towards the south, rather than with the country on the other side, with which she has scarcely a common interest."

To Correspondents. Will not our friend | Where the rocks were riven from sky to earth, Looker-on" excuse us for not inserting his article? We have an utter horror of newspaper controversy; it is amusing only to those interested, and leads to any thing but charity and kind feeling-and after all, who ever found any profit in saying " booh ! to a goose?" Our poetical correspondent, "The Wanderr," is no favorite with the Muse. He had better cut her acquaintance. She is an unvielding jade, and is marvellously fond of playing the coquette.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics Institute, to-morrow evening, at half past 6 o'clock .-Lecture, the continuation of the subject of the last Lecture, "The Voice."

ALMANAC1830.		And he tripped him to his grave.
MONTHS.	SATURDAY. FRIDAY, THURSDAY. WEDNESDAY. TUSDAY. MONDAY. SUNDAY.	Down—down through the deep and the dark- en'd cave, He fell, as his last hour died; And screams of agony rose on the air, As he hit its cragged side. Down—down he still fell—and I heard no
JANUARY	- 1 2	sound,
	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	To tell that he struck the earth;
	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	The pass was deep, and the noise of his fall
	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Was drowned by a shout of mirth.
	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	T W W then some per ourses:
PPDPILADY	31	For, gaily the Young Year then sprang across;
FEBRUARY	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	And when on the other side,
	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	The bounded on with a long, merry magni,
	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	And shook his bright plumes in pride.
	28	And as he went, the light was fading,
MARCII	1 2 3 4 5 6	And darkness rose from the plain—
	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Then I knew that the Old Year was lost for aye,
	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	
	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	
	28 29 30 31	I have told my dream—and I pray that those
APRIL	1 2 3	Who mourn for the year departed,
	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	May be, like youth, in the coming year-
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	As free and jovial-hearted.
	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	And that your life's stream may glide on free,
MAY	25 20 21 20 25 50	Is the prayer I breathe in waking,
MAY	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	And each be blest when the unchained soul
	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Its leave of the world is taking.
	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	its leave of the world is taking.
	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH
	30 31	TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
JUNE	1 2 3 4 5	
	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Monday, Dec. 21.
	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	In Senate-Mr. Woodbury offered the fol-
	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	lowing resolution:
	27 28 29 30	Resolved. That the Committee on Com-
JULY	1 2 3	merce be instructed to inquire into the expe-
	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	diency of extending the right of debenture to
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	merchandize, imported into Key West, from
	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	
ATTOTION		importation, to debenture.  Mr. Noble gave notice that he would to-
AUGUST	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	mi. House gave notice that he would to

26 27 28 29 30 31 THE CARRIER OF THE SPECTATOR, TO HIS PATRONS

DECEMBER.

28 29 30

1 2 3

I DREAMED I was up on a sky-kissed hill, Where the rocks were torn and steep,-Where the sounds from earth never wandered Where the tempest-demons sleep.

The robe of Midnight was wrapped round Day. But the darkness reached not me; such false pretenders. Their names will be- For up where I stood was as clear and bright, As the moonbeams on a sea

> For the peaks rose up to a cloudless sky; And though the heaviest night Should brood o'er the earth like a silent spell On the rocks 'tis clear and bright. Twas the place where the Old Year falls in death.

And the New one springs to life: And I thought I was up on its lofty height, To witness the two years' strife.

And off in the air a great light burst, As if the sky had parted: And from its far depth, two forms, with the

light, Out on the bright air started. They came on the rocks with those gleaming

And with hand in hand they came :-The one was wrapped up in a misty cloud-The other was clothed with flame.

The one in the cloud was the dying year,-The other, the year to come; And the one went carefully over the rocks, While the other urged him on.

And the Young Year's step was joyous and brisk. And he seemed to journey gladly, As over the rocks he was bounding free;-

But the Old Year blundered sadly. And as they approached the broken rocks, The Young to the Old was talking; While he was speaking, the Old Year sighed

And stumbled in his walking. Now out on thee, Dad, for a lazy churl, Why should you seek to cower From the blow that we all must surely feel, When Time rings out the hour?"

True, 'tis a short time since lightly I trod, With footsteps as glad as thine; But since, I've travelled but cheerless paths, And a weary way was mine.

I've seen fair Virtue fall deep in the shade, Where Vice had spread out her night; And I've seen young Hope's bright blooming

Bowed down by the Passions' blight.

I've seen the Christian fall with the weight

Of the Turk's unsparing blow, And I've heard their cries from the battle-field Heaping curses on the foe;

I've seen Ambition's red wand in the air, Setting half the world on fire; And I've seen foul Tyranny drown the song That burst from Liberty's lyre.

And I've seen"-but the Young Year cut him short,

For he saw the horrid cave,

And vawned like a nation's grave.

Now, Dad," said the Young Year, with a loud laugh,

This place is well known to you: Far down its dark depths, but twelve months

The year Twentyeight you threw. And now 'tis your turn-come, try, sir, to

jump From one rook on the other. You know 'tis a way which we all must go, And one must follow another."

And the Old Year sighed; but he knew 'twas so And he sprung-to pass the cave-But the New Year's hand was laid on his breast.

And he tripped him to his grave.

### TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

nportation, to debenture.

Mr. Noble gave notice that he would to-15 16 17 18 19 20 21 revive and continue in force the several acts with a cover to it." 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 making provision for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States, by purchase of Public Lands.

Mr. Sanford presented the memorial of Ja cob B. Clarke, asking for the grant of a track 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30

1 2 3 3 4 25 25 25 27 28 29 30

1 2 3 3 4 25 25 27 28 29 30 ber for public use .- Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Dudley presented the memorial of sun-

dry Merchants of New-York, asking for a drawback of ten per cent. on the exportation of Domestic Spirits, distilled from imported molasses. Referred to the Committee of Finance. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

House of Representatives-The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, originally offered by Mr. Desha, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 the expediency of establishing an Armory at a 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 suitable site on the Western waters. After a good deal of debate, and many pro

positions as to the best place of location, &c. The question was taken on the original proposition, to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs "to enquire into the expediency of establishing an Armory at some suitable point on the Western waters, and decided in the affirmative, nem. con.

The resolution of Mr. Storrs, of New York, calling on the Treasury Department for the monthly statements of the concerns of the Bank of the United States after the 1st day of July next, came up for consideration, and was agreed to, nem. con.—And then the House ad-

been accepted by the House, Mr. Crane, of Ohio, was appointed in his place. By this arrangement, Mr. Whittlesey becomes the Chairman of the Committee of Claims.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Senate-A resolution was passed directing the Secretary of War to report in relation to the delay in completing the pier at Kennebec Port. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. petitioned Congress to subscribe to their stock. A bill to revive the acts to extinguish the debt due the U. States, by purchasers of public lands, was twice read.—A resolution of Mr. Smith of S. C. was agreed to, to adjourn

prepare their reports. Mr. Livingston presented a petition from Frances Glavry, for claims on France, which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Livingston, Holmes, Silsbee, Chambers, and Sanford.—Mr. Livingston gave notice that he would introduce a bill for a penal code. Mr. Ellis' resolution for the committee on Commerce to enquire into the expediency of making a port of entry at Pascagoula Bay, was agreed to.—After a little Executive business,

Senate adjourned. House of Representatives—Mr. M'Dussie from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for re-pairing and fitting out the frigate Brandywine, which was read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

A reported bill, allowing forage to officers of the army, was read twice and committed .-A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of a survey of coast below Virginia, for a National Armory.—The Commit-tee on Foreign Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of compensating citizens for illegal seizures, confiscations and condemnations of their property by France, before 30th Sept. 1800.

The Committee on Commerce was instructimprovements can be made.

Thursday, Dec. 24. In the Senate-Several memorials and petitions, and resolutions were presented. The bill for extending the time for locating cer-tain grants of land in Arkansas; the bill for the relief of John Culbertson, &c; a bill for the payment of debts due to Pennsylvania; and a bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for fitting out the frigate wine, were all read a third time, and

passed. There being no further business be-

fore the Senate, it adjourned, at an early hour, ill Monday. In the House-A more than ordinary number of memorials, petitions, and resolutions were presented. Mr. Carson offered a propo-sition for the establishment of a branch of the Mint of the United States in that part of the state of North Carolina, denominated the Gold Region, from its abounding in that precions metal. Some private hills were subsequently passed; after which, the House ad-

### SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Eyes. Scudder, of New York, has made class eyes, which contract and dilate, he says, like real eyes. We do not know whether they can see through a mill-stone, as

Hen Hawk's Bill. Henry Hawk was committed to Dedham jail last Tuesday, for eloping from his boarding house in the village, without enquiring for his little bill.

Boston Galaxy. Paper hangings .- A negro named Thomas

Paper, and his son Ezra, were hung at Mountsville. Alabama, on the 2d ult, for beating to death the eldest child of a grocer in that

The Legislature of Tennessee persevere in going forward with the new law for punishing with great severity every person concerned in a duel.

An Infunt School has been formed at St. Johnsbury, Vt., with good prospects.

On a late visit to the Island of Manuea, only six adults were to be found, all the others having been killed in their civil wars! Petitions to Congress are preparing in several places for the abolition of slavery in the

District of Columbia. Endeavors are made to remove Mr. Crowell

as Indian Agent, and get Col. Triplett or Maj. Armstrong appointed. Alabama to inquire into the expediency of ment will halt in a country like this, -wher abolishing imprisonment for debt, unless the debtor is sworn to have fraudulently trans-

ferred his property. Common salt, applied as a manure in gardens, will quickly destroy snails.

Apples may be kept the whole year round by being immersed in corn, which receives no injury from their contact. If it were universally practised, we should hear no complaint of decaying and rotten apples.

The Acorn Squash. Two specimens of this egetable were exhibited at Brighton, at the last Fair. It is stated that it is a great bearer. The meat is finer, sweeter, and makes a nicer pie than any other pumpkin, and keeps good much longer.

A Lady Office Holder .- In the Charleston Patriot we find an extract of a letter from Columbia, of 12th December, with this information :- " Mrs. Hardwicke was elected Register of Mesne Conveyances for Georgetown; an office to which that lady was elected four vears ago, and which she has filled with great credit to herself."

In Vermont a man detected in carrying diency of extending the right of debenture to a jug of rum with him to the field when going merchandize, imported into Key West, from to work, promised reformation—and the jug to work, promised reformation—and the jug was no longer seen. Sometime afterwards, at school, his son not being able to say what Mr. Noble gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to bring in a bill further to ried rum in, when he replied, "a tin kettle

The President's Message was carried to Charleston in three days and three nights, a distance of 550 miles from Washington

It is said that within ten months, the population of Oporto has decreased more than 11,000 souls This year's returns of Militia in the United

States, not yet rendered to Congress, gives a total of 1,211,817. Chief Justice Marshall wears coarse, dark

mixt varn stockings, and a suit of homely black, far from superfine; he is frequently seen carrying home a turkey or fish from market. New Cure for Love .- A romantic incident

ccurred in one of the Islands of Scotland, which became the subject of Judicial investi gation. A ploughman became deeply enamoured with the charms of a milk maid, of course rosy and fair, of a wealthy farmer.— His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and vengeance, procured a strong cord, went out to he barn, and tied all the cows' tails together.

An Irishman declared that he had known cart horses in Ireland to run a mile in a minute. On being told that it was utterly false, he stuck to his story, but added, " may be the vatches did'nt run quite right."

Great Fire in Cincinnati .- On the 11th inst. a fire broke out in this city, which destroyed about thirty buildings. It appears the fire took in the store of J. & O. V. Harris; that a brisk breeze springing up from the south, drove the flames across Third-street to the The resignation of Mr. Williams having building occupied by Mr. Dawson as a printing office, and by Mr. Graham as a All the buildings on the east side of Main-street, thence to the U. S. Bank, were abanloned, and efforts only made to save the property destroyed. At the Bank the fire was arrested. Most of the buildings destroyed vere occupied as stores or dwelling houses.

VIENNA, October 13. This morning we have received here the nelancholy news that the city of Trieste wa inundated on the 8th inst. after a very dreadful storm. The waters penetrated into the ighest parts of the city, and destroyed a great number of magazines, especially those in the till Monday, to give time to the committees to port. Happily the catastrophe occured during the day, otherwise a great number of the inhabitants would have perished.

"Talking of storms," said an honest Irishman the other day to a friend, "at Wilmington last summer, we had the heaviest I ever saw in my life, considering the size of the

Extremely Polite.- A young widow of very polite address, whose husband had lately died, was visited soon after by the minister of the parish, who inquired, as usual, about her husband's health, when she replied, with a peculiar smile, "he is dead, I thank you.

Argumentative.-While an old farmer in Connectiout was flogging one of his graceless sons, a pumpkin headed fellew about eighteen, an idea of a sudden entered the cranium of young Jonathan, and he sung out, "Stop dad -less argur."

India .- The progress of the spirit of meekness and Christian forbearance, introduced by the British into India, is still marked by the destruction of villages, and the terror and flight of the inhabitants. The writhing of the worm is made the pretext for its destruction. British Government in India is disgraceful to the age, and in repugnance to humanity.

Niles' Register. The Grand Jury of Washington County, lately adjourned without finding a single indictment. This creditable fact is attributed to ed to enquire into the expediency of surveying dictment. This creditable fact is attributed to a portion of the Cumberland River, to see what

> Very Polite, - A lady of Cambridge, Mass. that ancient seat of literature, commending the manners of a gentleman of her acquaint ance, said, "he is a paragram of politeness." "Parallellogram, madam, you mean," said a wag sitting next her. "Ah yes, parallellogram I should have said," replied the lady.

New University.—A visionary scheme is broached in some of the New York papers, to establish a University in that city so large and unwieldly, that it would inevitably fall to the ground, and be crushed by its own weight. The basis is to be so broad as to interest the whole community; and the plan is so comprehensive, as to embrace the whole circle literature and the sciences, and the education of youth, who are intended for the more active duties of life. The proposition is to have three branches or colleges, to be conducted upon the system so long employed in the German Universities in which the Professors are, for the most part, dependent upon their own offorts for support.

was held in New York on Monday evening, on the subject of petitioning Congress in be alf of the Cherokees. The American says i was attended by persons who are rarely seen departing from their private duties and avocations, to mingle in scenes of political excitement. The meeting was organized by the choice of Col. John Trambull as Chairmanone of the race of other days—and of Peter Sharpe and T. Torrey, as Secretaries.

Mr. Ketchum, severally addressed the audience; a memorial, drawn with ability, was hen read by Mr. Blunt, and unanimously adopted by the meeting-with directions that copies of it be transmitted to both Houses of Congress. The following resolution was also " Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens in different parts of the country, to retition Congress on behalf of the Cher

H. Maxwell, Mr. M. Patterson, and

okee and other southern tribes of Indians, that hey may be sustained in the undisturbed enoyment of their natural and social rights, and that the honor and good faith of this nation may be preserved."

Enterprise of the West.—When we read the Western papers, we are absolutely astonished t the progress of improvement in that country "Westward, not only the star of empire," but of almost every thing else, "holds its way,"—Mr. Jefferson paid a high compliment (if we may use the expression) to the times, when he said he was a century behind the spirit of the age in his calculations. No man, indeed, A resolution has passed the Logislature of ought to calculate the limit at which improvegovernment is free, where land is abundant and productive; where the earth teems with minerals, and where the population is active and enterprising. We see cities, towns and villages, springing up every where. After as sociating together but a short time, we find the people introducing all the elegancies and luxuries of life. A Bazaar has been crected in Cincinnati, vieing in splendour with similar establishments in Europe. Forty years since, the site of this building was occupied by a miserable fort, built to prevent the hostile incursions of the Indians, This is only a solitary instance among thousands, showing the wonderful progress that we have made in peopling, civilizing and beautifying our happy land.—What Mr. Randolph savs of Virginia, may well be said of the whole country-" Oh! fortunate, if we knew our own blessedness."-God has never showered upon a people more fevours than he has bestowed upon us. May the recollection serve to unite every heart and hand in striving to perpetuate those blessings to the latest posterity!

Alexandria Gazette.

An excuse.—A country pedagogue caught a little chap whistling.—"Was that you whistling, boy?" said the master with a scowl "I didnt whistle sir," said the boy. 'Yes, you did-what makes you lie, you little rascal!" "I did'nt whistle, sir,-it whistled itself!"

#### MARRIED,

In the city of New York, on Friday the 25th alt. in Zion's Church by the Rev. Thomas Brintnall, Mr. Joseph I. Brewer. to Miss Sarah Ann Potter, daughter of Capt. Hum-phrey Potter, dec'd, late of this city.

# PERKINS'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED. Dec. 30 Sloop Exchange, Geer, N. York, sloop Commerce, Frisby, N. York. 31 Sloop Jupiter, Tyler, N. York. Jan. 2. Schooner Clyde, Mastin, Boston; schooner Venus, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

3 Sloop Leader, Williams, N. York. Steamboat Fanny, Davison, N. York.

SAILED, Jan. 2 Schooner Clyde, Mastin, Barnstable; sloop Commerce, Frisby, N. York; sloop Diamond, Rogers, New York; Steamboat Fanny, Davison, New York.

# Notice.

THE subscribers to the stock of the Shetucket Turnpike Company are requested o meet at the inn of Eleazer B. Downing, in Preston City, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of organizing said Company agreeably to the act of Assembly.

A. H. HUBBARD,

JONAH WITTER.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1830.

# JUST RECEIVED.

R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE, THE Early Instructor, or a new method o teaching Sacred Harmony. Revised and enlarged edition. By William Little and Wil-

Jan. 5.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber is about to leave the United States, and requests all indebted to him He can assure this proportion of the public, to make payment immediately, as all accounts that when not settled on the 15th inst. will be found with Esquire Rockwell, without discrimination; and all having demands against me can have the same by calling once.

ROBERT JOHNSON.



Just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE, John Summerfield, A. M., late a preach er in connexion with the Methodist Episcopa Church, in America. By John Holland.
The Christian Hearer: designed to shew the importance of hearing the word, and to as

aust Christians in hearing with profit. By the Rev. Edw. Bickersteth. The Christian Philosopher, or the connection of Science and Philosophy with Religion.

Illustrated with engravings. By Thomas Dick. The Philosophy of Religion, or an illustra tion of the moral laws of the Universe. By

Thomas Dick. The Philosophy of a future state. By Thomas Dick. Memoirs of Capt. James Wilson, with ar Appendix, exhibiting the glorious results of he South Sca Mission.

Erskine on the freeness of the Gospel. Memoir of Barbara Ewing, by her husband. Greville Ewing.
Conversation on the Sandwich Island Mission, designed for Sabbath School Libraries

The Awakened Teacher. Hall's Lectures on School-Keeping. William Penn, on the present crisis in the

condition of the American Indians.

A general view of the contents of the Old and New Tostament. By Adam Clarke. Fire-Side Conversations on some of the principal destrines of the Bible.

Youthful Memoirs, compiled by the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, M. A. Family Conversation on the evidences of Revelation. History of the Sandwich Islands, with a

account of the American Mission, established there in 1820. The Young Freethinker Reclaimed. the Rev. Elisha W. Baldwin.

Jan. 5.

The Indians .- A most respectable meeting



NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, who neglect to settle with THEM this week,

must settle with an Attorney BOWEN & BACKUS.

# LUCK! GREAT LUCK!

AT RAMSDELL'S. COMBINATION 12 35 41, a capital prize of \$5000, was actually sold at his office within the past week. Also 17 67 60, another capital prize; both sold within ten days, besides many other smaller prizes. A few Lucky Numbers in the Lottery which draws on the 7th, remain unsold. Call with-

O. P. RAMSDELL.

### NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, please call at the FASH-IONABLE CLOTHING STORE, where may be found a beautiful assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which may be purchased very cheap. Also one piece indigo-blue Camlet, a superior article. Those who are in want of any of the above articles, will do well to examine them. IF Clothes cut and made in the latest fash-

ion, by ELIHU GALLUP.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY Tested by experience, and sustained by testimonials!

OST people have a remedy for CORNS as well as other complaints;—but the proprietor of the long known and justly cele-

#### Albion Corn plaster!

(as prepared by the late Dr. Conway.) has been made acquainted with no instance of its proper application, in which it has not been preferred to all other REMEDIES for CORNS, hose painful disfigurers of the feet, and enemies to locomotion.

The Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leave to submit the

following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially in the south end, and at South Boston, as a very worthy and respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir.—I do not hesitate to give my most un-

qualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which has been exceeding-ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who, owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plas-ter, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success. A man advanced in years, had become so crippled with corns, as to be obliged to cut holes in his shoes to ease his feet; he had long suffered great torture and inconvenience has lately been entirely cured by the use of your Corn Plaster, so that he can now walk with comfort, and in whole shoes.-Another Case.—A young woman living near me, had become so lame in consequence of corns, as not to be able to go up and down stairs without great trouble, is now using the Plaster with the most happy success, and prospect of speedy cure.

I could refer to several other cases, were it necessary, but I have seen enough of the Plaster to satisfy me it is the best preparation in the country, or perhaps in any other, for the cure of Corns; and were its virtues generally known, I doubt whether you could prepare the article fast enough to meet the public demand. (Signed) SETH STOWELL.

Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.
Mr. T. Kidder.

Proprietor of the Conway Medicines. Boston. June 17th, 1829. \* Price 50 cents. DEBILITATED FEMALES. THE complaints peculiar to the female part

of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aramatic Pills, originally prescribed and com-pounded by Dr. Relfe. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female con-stitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sarguiferons system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients -

AROMATIC PILLS FOR FEMALES, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

The Pills are an approved general remedy

in cases of Obstructions; Debility; Hypo-chondria: Green Sickness; Giddiness; Pal-pitation of the Heart; bad digestion; Loathing of Food; Pain in the Stomach; Shortness of Breath upon every little motion; Siorness of the Spirits, and its consequences, a deject-ed countenance, and dislike for exercise and

conversation.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be aken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric, or Vapourish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

\* \* None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. Kinder, 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 spe-Concert Han, Do.
cial appointment, by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
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Norwich, Jan. 5, 1830.

Fire Insurance. the city of Hartford, have appointed the ubscriber their agent, on application to whom

nsurance may be effected, upon the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL.

### Norwich, Dec. 15, 1829. HYDE'S

# CAST STEEL AXES.

THE subscriber has just received a few dogen Stephen Hyde's cast steel AXES, which are warranted in every respect equal f not superior) to any now in use,

Persons wanting a good Axe, are informed hat the subscriber disposed of 60 the last winer, which were all warranted; and had none

returned. Price, 9s. 6d. SAMUEL L. HYDE. Dec. 14.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The importance of a strict attention to the physical education of children, is beginning to be properly estimated by the more intelligent and practical portion of the community, in various parts of the United States: In an excellent oration recently delivered before the college of Middlebu ry, in the state of Vermont, by Rev. John Frost, this subject is very ably enforced.

" The Greeks and Romans," observethe author, "were not insensible of the importance of physical education. Gymnastic sports of various kinds were connected with their schools, for the purpose of imparting the utmost strength, hardihood and activity to the bodies of their youth. Of late years, gymnastic and military exercises have been introduced into seminaries of learning, in Europe and in this country. These facts show that serious evils exist, and that the public mind is waking up to this subject : but it is not yethalf awak to its unspeakable import tince. As God designed man for great mental as well as bodily efforts, it would be a reflection on his wisdom to suppose. that, properly regulated, these efforts are injurious to health. There is a fault somewhere; who dare charge it upon our Maker? It must be sought for in ourselves; a proper attention to facts will teach us in what it con-ists, and suggest the remedy. The time will come, when the most cultivated and vigorous minds will be found connected with the most energetic bodies.

"The languid eye; the check Deserted of its bloom; the flaccid, shrunk, And withere! muscle; and the vapid soul." ought as rarely to be found in our academic halls, as in the habitations of our hardy yeomanry. Sana mens, in corpore sano is, with proper management, emphatical ly the privilege of students. These may enjoy even better health than the most la borious. Alternation of bodily and mental effort will be found more favorable to health, than the long continued muscolar action of the farmer and the mechan c .-Studious men-have more knowledge of the regimen essential to health, than others : Watchman. and their situation for following it is gen erally more favorable. That temperance in all things, which God has enjoined, es-

To illustrate the beneficial effects pro duced on muscular strength, on health, and on the animal spirits, by temperance and exercise. reference is made to the system of training, which is practiced in Europe, to prepare men for boxing. The results attributed to this system are almost incredible.

pecially in eating and drinking, united

with that exercise of the mental and phy-

sical powers for which he made us, will be

found to insure the most perfect health."

"The period of daily exercise abroad is at least four hours, and within doors at least two hours. A prominent object is to keep the body and mind constantly occupied through the day. No ardent spi rits are allowed. The food is small in quantity, and of easy digestion. Eight hours of sleep are allowed; and temperance in all things strictly enjoined. By these means, it is said, the appetite and digestion become uniformly good, the declined to go, so I went alone. mind cheerful, the strength astonishingly increased, and the sleep sound and refreshing. The lungs become strong, the skin smooth and elastic, and the spirits and life itself much prolonged."

However exaggerated the effects which tectly convinced that were the same plan which is pursued with a view of fitting inbrute force, to be generally adopted as a introduce myself to a plain Republican your afflicted friend. The solemn still-gentleman; neither is it very easy to find means of improving the health and vigor solos; but when I thus found myself, in ness which surrounds me is well adapted ode. The real gentleman is he who purof the constitution, man would be in a the presence of others, with the great to the disclosure of an affair so shocking, sues some honest employment, keeps his great measure emancipated from physical author of "Common Sense," I was at a It is now midnight—not a sound inter- expenditures within his income, never suffering, and his existence, with the full loss for a moment; at last I recovered rupts the progress of my pen. It is far injures the feelings of any one unnecespossession of his active powers, prolong my self-possession, and said, ed far beyond what is now esteemed the

LYCEUM APPARATUS.

rising generation, or the prosperity of our out, shut the door behind me. acknowledge to be possible, though no considered, have made a good retreat. one can expect it, the intellectual, moral, The gentlemen called the waiter, and

zens and teachers. To elevate the char rascal, and had it not been for his books our country, is not a small thing, but if try. Are not people, who invent addiwe add to this consideration, the fact that tions to truth, hars? more than three millions of children would immediately feel the influence of Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedarthis elevation, the thought is truly anima-street, of which the famous Dr. John Mating and sublime.

science which the apparatus was designed to illustrate, and learn the productions of When Paine had afterwards fallen into the best mood imaginable. I was proceeding

rational improvement.

4. They would furnish young people Paine. One evening he related the fol- refused to sustain their weight, and I with a highly interesting amusement. — lowing anecdote. Wherever they have been encouraged in During the slaughtery of Robespierre, the moon at that moment been obscured by

5. They would place large and small was customary for the clerk of the tribu- at length made its appearance, and again | Never trust your money in the hands | DRUGS AND MEDICINES. intellectual and moral improvement. It would give to every town the advantages of an Academy, by giving to the older children in every part of it, an opportumity to receive instruction, and to witness illustrations upon those subjects, at present contined to our higher institutions .-Wherever the elde-t pupils of all the -chools in the town have been members of Lyceums, it has produced the happiest results, not only upon children, but upon

6. Such deposits would be a great saving to our country. The expense of a collection which would answer for a year, would be less than is frequently incurred for one evening's entertainment in a ballroom, and much less than the usual expense of a dancing-school for a quarter .-And Lyceum exercises have been known crossed the inside of his cell door. in several cases to be preferred by young people to those of the ball-room or dancing school, where the choice was left to hemselves.

kingdoms would lead to an examination requisite number. and consequent knowledge of our reources, and add to the treasures of sciing country has been thoroughly and mi- the best of his way to New York. nutely explored, and in numerous instances mineral productions discovered, which almost miraculous escape. He said the ire now extensively used in the arts.

try. A little eucouragement of this kind ten and spoken much against what we call would readily enlist the voluntary, cheer- the religion of the Bible; you have highful, and efficient services of large numbers by extolled the perfectibility of human of people in every town, not only to ex- reason when left to its own guidance, unamine, but to represent to the public, through the medium of reports, maps, Sc. the mineral productions their Creator have your being, has spared your life that and given them for their use.

We are happy to learn that this subject has been duly appreciated in some towns in most of the States, and hope that numerous towns in every State, before fied with brandy ;-you, who were once the opening of another Spring .- Christian the companion of Washington, Jay, and

From Blackwood's Magazine for November.

TOM PAINE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTES OF AN OBSERVER. When Tom Paine escaped from the lungeons of the Committee of Public man being that could any where be met Safety in Paris, he came to this city with. Intemperance had bloated his (New York.) and put up at the City Hotel. One morning, about nine o'clock, a person came into my store, and said that Paine was standing on the steps at the entrance to the hotel. As I lived next had him conveyed to New Rochelle street, and being curious to see him, I, with two gentlemen who happened to be in the store at the time, went round the corner to have a look at him; but before we got there he had stepped in. At that moment I happened to observe S-

-n, the painter, enter the hotel. As I knew Sam and he were compatriots through the whole of the American Revolution, I presumed he was going to see his old friend, and proposed to my companions to go in likewise, saying, that as I was acquainted with Mr. L-n, he would introduce us. They, however,

"Is Mr. Paine at home?" said I to the waiter. "Yes."-"In his own room?" -" Yes."-" Can I see him ?"-" Follow me;" and I was ushered into a spalively. The bones become hard like cious room, where the table was set for ivory, and not easily broken. The form breakfast. One gentleman was writing is improved, the movements are graceful. at the table, another reading the newspapers at the farther end of the room, and a lengthy, lank, coarse-looking figure are thus ascribed to the system of train- was standing with his back to the fire .-

was Paine.

and political results, would not be easy to enquired who I was; and he told them. calculate. But a few of the benefits They reported the matter in the coffeewhich might be expected to arise from house, and among their acquaintances, and tals, by the consciousness of the rectitude such a measure, are the following, viz :- as the story travelled, it was enriched with of my intention, I proceed with my ardu-1. It would enable teachers to improve all manner of garnishing. One of them ous task. themselves and each other, both as citi- was, that I had told Paine he was a d-d acter of 50 or a 100 thousand citizens of I would never have left my native coun-

son was then minister. The Kirk Sestones of the whippoorwill, or the more 2. They would furnish occasions for sion caught the alarm, an extra meeting ominous notes of the screech-owl. It interesting social meetings for all classes was called, and I was suspended from ofand ages of society, to witness the laws of fice for some months on account of hav-

nature, which the specimens were intendrespectable of his friends on account of of nature, when by the faint glimmering 3. They would furnish most interest- his drunken habits, he boarded in the of the moon, I beheld an object which at ing and profitable topics of conversation, house of one William C\*\*\*\*, a farrier.—
and render every family circle, table and
This C\*\*\*\* and I being acquainted, I
me with fear and astonishment. Slowly it fire-side, a school for the most useful and had free access to his house, and fre- approached the spot where I stood. quently called to converse with Tom Without the power of motion, my limbs

amusements of this kind, they have uni- when every republican that the monster a cloud, and shut out from my sight the formly preferred them to the frivolous, could get in his power was beheaded, dreaded object, and left me in total darksilly recreations so frequently resorted to Paine was cast into prison, and his name ness. My faculties were so entirely beby the young, because they are the only was on the lists with nineteen who were numbed, that I had not power to leave pair whatever wants mending; post your ordered for execution next morning, It the place, or even to move. The moon books.

towns more nearly upon an equality, for nal to go round the cells at night, and put a cross, with chalk, on the back of the door of such of the prisoners as were or dered for the scaffold in the morning .-When the executioner came with his a chalking was found, the inmate of the cell was taken forth and executed.

In these horrible shambles there was a long gallery, having a row of cells on each side. The passage was secured at each end, but the doors of the cells were left open, and sometimes the prisoners stepped into the rooms of one another for company. It happened, on the night preceding the day appointed for the doom of Paine, that he had gone into his neighbor's cell, leaving his door open with its back to the wall. Just then the chalker came past, and being probably drunk,

Next morning, when the guard came with an order to bring out the twenty vic tims, and finding only nineteen chalks Pame being in bed and his door shut, 7. Deposits of specimens of the pro- they took a prisoner from the farther duction in the mineral and vegetable end of the gallery, and thus made up the

About forty-eight hours after this atrocious deed, Robespierre was over ence and wealth. Wherever deposits of thrown, and his own head chopped off, so his kind have been made, the surround- that Paine was set at liberty, and made

I asked him what he thought of his FATES had ordained he was not then to 8. They might lead to extensive and die. Says I, "Mr Paine, I'll tell you accurate geological surveys of our coun- what ;-I think you know you have writshackled by priestcraft and superstition. The God in whom you live, move, and you might give to the world a living comment on your doctrines. You now show what buman nature is when left to itself. Here you sit, in an obscure and comfortso worthy an example will be followed by less dwelling, stifled with snuff and stupi-Hamilton. Every good man has deserted you; and even Deists, that have any regard for decency, cross the streets to avoid you."

He was then the most disgu-ting hu countenance beyond description. A few of his disciples, who stuck to him through good report and through bad report to hide him from the abhorrence of mankind, where they supplied him with brandy till it burned up his liver. But this man, beastly as he was in appearance, and dreadful in principle, still retained something of humanity within the depravity of his heart, like the gem in the head of the odious toad. The man who suffered death in his stead left a widow, with two pose those who would become gentlemen, young children, in poor circomstances .-Paine brought them all with him to New York, supplied them while he lived, and left them the most of his property when he died. The widow and children lived things to get at, in these days of unparal in apartments in the city by themselves. lelled invention. Yes, by mere dint of insaw them often, but never saw Paine in their company; and I am well assured. and believe, that his conduct towards them was disinterested and honorable.

G. T. From the American (Boston) Traveller.

LETTER TO A FRIEND. MADAM, - My hand trembles like an aspen leaf, and my pen almost refuses to do its office, while I endeavor to trace on paper, a few lines relating to one of the most new beaver and \$10 broadcloth, go to ing may appear, to those who have paid I saw a resemblance to a portrait I had deplorable calamities, that ever affected a work; it would soon sink the best fortune no attention to the subject, we are per- seen in "The Rights of Man." I knew human being. Madam, if you have any in the country. There is, therefore, no sympathy for a distressed mortal; it such thing as a working gentleman. But While following the waiter, presuming there is one spark of genuine compassion is there not a capital error in all this ?dividuals for a demoralizing exhibition of Paine was alone, I prepared a speech to in your nature, prepare to shed tears for It is not so easy a thing to make a real from my wish, my dear madam, to pain sarily, uses no deceptioo, always tells the "Gentlemen, is Mr. Paine in this your too tender and susceptible heart, by truth, and minds his own business. C. utmost bounds of human life. - Journal of room?" He stepped towards me, and a prematere disclosure of the affecting answered, "My name is Paine." I held circumstances, but thinking you would out my hand, and when I had hold of his, doubtless hear of the awful tragedy, says 1, "Mr. Paine, and you gentlemen, through some other channel, and perhaps Central deposits of apparatus for illus. will excuse my abrupt entry. I came in a way more painful in its effects, than trating the sciences, specimens in Natural out of mere curiosity to see the man from one of your most intimate ac-History, and of artificial productions, especially of juvenile skill, in all our towns in the world." Paine answered, "I am mentous task. But how shall I begin? and villages, is a subject worthy the consideration of all who wish for the general fied." Then, without a word more, I which, causes my eyes to fill with tears, diffusion of knowledge, the good of the rejoined, "Good morning;" and, walking and they to trickle down my cheeks like rain. Knowing you, my dear Madam, to country. If such a collection should be I heard them all burst out into a loud be a woman, possessing the most refined commenced in every town in the United States the present season, which all will win—I have seen Paine, and all things possible, prepare your mind, in some measure, for the shock you will doubtless receive by the disclosures of so dreadful a calamity. Buoyed above the reach of criticism, and the cruel reproach of mor-

It was one of the most beautiful and serene evenings in the month of June, that I was returning from a short excursion. -My path lay through some of the most romantic scenery in Massachusetts. Nothing served to interrupt the harmony of nature; a solemn stillness prevailed, now and then interrupted by the plaintive nings, so peculiarly delightful to a contemplative mind. My mind was in the

should have fallen to the ground, had not

Mechanics' Magazine. HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS. dram-shop, as many do, to their ruin, re-

I could discern the hideous monster .- of that man who will put his own to ha-It had now approached within a few feet | zard. of the spot where I stood, but the moon and its size most gigantic and appalling .-It now stood still, and appeared as if deliberating which way to proceed; at length it again advanced towards me; but I had no longer the use of my senses. I fell to the ground in a state of complete stupefaction. How long I remained in this situation, I knew not; but when I re- life. vived, I beneld-but O Heavens! how shall I express my horror, consternation, and despair, when, not ten feet in advance, I beheld-a large White Horse!

READING MECHANICS.

Why are our mechanics in general, so fraid of a book? Why is it that those, who can scarcely make a movement in heir respective arts, but they put in practice some of the fundamental princioles of mechanical philosophy, should be so stubborn in keeping themselves ignorant of these principles; and not only themselves, but others ? Why should not carpenter be a philosopher, and learned man ?-Would it injure him in the least, if he should become an adept in any of the natural sciences? Would it render him the less skilful in shingling a hovel, or planning a church?

The principal objection that has been arged against giving mechanics, &c. an insight into the sciences, and one that has been brought forward, even in the councils of the State, is ' that it will make gentlemen of them.'-Now there is no term in the English language more absurd, or more vaguely used than this same word script biped, which we sometimes see on the end of a cigar, wagging his tea-colored beaver, cracking his whip, and abusing Locks, &c. &c. the wait-a r of a country tavern, heaven forbid all learning. But if by a gentle-man is meant that of a well-informed and noble mind, who understands his business, and minds it; who is aware that he has a country, and honors it; who pays to others, and himself, that respect which he ought, and 'who does as he would be done by,'-then by all means give him

learning .- Mechanics Journal. What makes the gentleman? The shape of the bat, the cut of the coat, and the quality of the cloth he wears. Oh! how easy then to make a gentleman! Yes: ye can make a gentleman of the veriest blackguard that walks the street. The knave, the toper, the gambler, the de banchee, and even the robber, can be made into a gentleman, by the combined skill and effort of a hatter and tailor. And it does not require half the time to do this, that it is necessary for the honest laborer to earn his plain Sunday suit. But suphave no money; how can they obtain the materials and pay for the work ? Oh !-But you may rest easy about that. The ways and means are the least difficult vention. The men who till the ground, who erect our dwellings, who sail our ships, who make our clothes and saw our wood, can never be gentlemen, till they forsake these low employments. If they should become gentlemen, which their

means will seldom allow, how long could they remain so? Not long; for the very nature of their pursuits would ruin them in an hour. What! a gentleman with his

MUSCULAR STRENGTH. Burelius was the first who demonstrated that the force exerted within the body, greatly exceeds the weight to be moved without, and that nature, in fact, employs an immense (we had al- Music and Musical Instruments. most said superfluous) power to move a small weight. It has been calculated that the deltoid muscle alone, when empinges against any obstacle in running.-The strongest bones are occasionally forks; &c. fractured by the action of the muscles .-The muscular power of the human body s indeed wonderful. A Turkish porter will run along, carrying a weight of six hundred lbs.—and Milo of Crotona, is s id to have lifted an ox, weighing upwards of CHRISTMAS AND HEWYEAR 1000 lbs. Haller mentions that he saw an instance of a man whose finger being THE following list of books, many of caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the weight of his whole body, Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; that means the weight of his whole body, at the same rate, round the world in little more than a fortnight; and a sword fish Principle; Father Clement, &c. has been known to strike his weapon quite through the oak plank of a ship.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the

When a debt becomes due, pay it at gave so faint a light, that I was unable to the time, whether your creditor wants it 100 . see it distinctly; so far as I was enabled or not. Never ask him to " wait till next 300 guard to remove the victims, wherever to judge, however, its color was white, week," but pay it. Never insult him by saying, "You do not want it." Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual, moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer, and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add at least ten years to your

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance; but if important business call your attention, politely excuse yourself, and he will ex-100 ' jalap, 300 ' gentia cuse you.

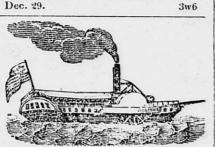
Keep a memorandum book, and enter all notes, whether received or given; all moneys received or paid out; all expenses, and all circumstances of impor-Bateman's drops

If your domestic animals are not clean. they will not be comfortable; and if they are not comfortable, they will not thrive. New England Farmer.



Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

Steers's opodeldoc THE Subscriber has just received from New York, and offers for sale elegant gold and silver Patent Lever Watches; ladies' gold do.; English and French plain gold do.; English and French plain gentleman.—If by it is meant the nonde-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. 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 Thursdays, at 3 o'clock.

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

NOTICE.

LL persons having unsettled accounts A LL persons having unsettled to with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th January, 1830. II I continue to keep all kinds of Genuine

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

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Shovels, &c. 20,000 lbs. P. S. I. old sable Iron 10,000 lbs. new do. do.

30,000 Swedes' flat Iron, from 1 1-4 to 6 inches square do. 3.8 to 3 inches flat do. 11-4 to 3 " 30.000 English flat " round do. 1-4 to 3 " " do. ref. 1-2 to 2 " 10,000

sheet do. 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.

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; ployed in supporting a weight of 50 lbs., consisting of songs; duetts; waltzes; march; es: rondeaus, arranged for the piano-forte; exerts a force equal to 2568 pounds.—
Some notion of the force exerted by the human body in progressive motion may be trumpets; clarionets; hautboys; flutes; pickformed from the voilence of the shock received when the foot unexpectedly im
ceived when the foot unexpectedly im
and violin strings; clarionets; hautboys; flutes; pickthe danger of the patient, viz.: pains in Loins

— Headache—loss of the appetite—Indigestion,
and violin strings; clarionets and heather

and other marks of debility. and violin strings; clarionet and hautboy reeds; music-boxes; music-paper; tuning-

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

PRESENTS.

which are known to be truly valuable,

(150 lbs.) till he was drawn up to the sur-face, a height of 600 feet. Augustus II., Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; Wil-berforce's Practical View of Christianity; Erskine on Internal Evidence; Bickersteth King of Poland, could, with his fingers, roll up a silver dish, like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse-shoe asunder; and a lion is said (Phil. Trans. N. Palis and the control of the contr 310.) to have left the impression of his Religion; Wilks's Christian Essays; Hawes's teeth upon a piece of solid iron. The most prodigious power of the muscle is most prodigious power of the muscle is lock's Course of Time; Memoir of Mrs. Judexhibited by fish. A whale moves with son; Memoirs of Rev. Pliny Fisk; Memoir a velocity through the dense medium of of Rev. Levi Parsons; Memoir of Samuel J. water that would carry him, it continued Mills; Jenk's Devotion; Cecil's Remains;

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

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

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

# GILMAN & RIPLEY

300

300

150 'sal soda

100 lbs. calc.

15 bbls

British oil

Bears' oil

Dean's pills

Lee's pills

Tyler's do.

300

600 'crm. tartar

400 ' ref. borax

100 gr. phials, ass.

2 cases carb. mag.

4 casks sal Epsom

phial corks

150 lbs. rad. rhei.pulv.

gentian

15 boxes brimstone 350 lbs. gum aloes 2 hhds. flos, sulph: 150 lbs. sal Rochelle Arabic myrrh 100 ' tart. acid 150 ' sup. carb. soda opium campho (refined) 100 lbs. gum assafæt. 600 ' liq. paste

sacc. saturni. 40 oz. sulph. quinine 150 lbs. arrow root 400-lbs. cort. anrant 50 ' cort. winter 75 ' cort. angus cort. angus. cantharides 100 calomel 300 4 flos, cham 200 150

bac. juniper castile soap 200 sponge emp.diac.C.G 75 . br.Oliver epispastic 250 ' cor.Peru,pulv. 50 ' oil pepp.

Rogers's pulmonic de-

Datent Medicines. Anderson's cough dps., Whitwell's liqui! do. pills

tergents Balsam honey Rochelle powders Soda Italian lotion Cephalic snuff Indian specific Newton's bitters Cream of amber Frink's pills Russell's do. Godfrey's cordial Goulard's ext. lead Clay's itch ointment Relfe's botanical drops Hooper's pills asthmatic pills Haerlem's oil aromat. fen. do. James's pills anti-bilious do. Jesuit's drops vegetable spec. Albion corn plaster

Specie and tinc. hottles | Spatulas Graduated glasses Glass funnels Scales and weights Oct. 28.

Surgeons' instruments Hull's trusses Rupture plaisters, &c. NOTICE

Dumfries's eve-water

Cam. tooth ache pills

Jebb's liniments

TO RHEUMATC INVALIDS! DERSONS suffering under Rheumatic

Affection are respectfully assured, that 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. DR. JEBB'S 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 recom-

mended 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 Liniment. 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, (who 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, (owing 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 ad-

ministration, viz. immediate mitigation of pain, relief, and cure!
Mr. T. of this city, was attacked with a very violent Rheumatism in his back, which an application of this Liniment (on going to bed) instantly relieved, and cured by morningserves 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 obtain only temporary relief from medical advice, or the use of various remedies, and had 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 some of our physicians very highly.

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 receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES. This approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompar y that disorder, and increase

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but 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, wish you to send me one dozen more by the

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample directions, with a descriptions of the complaint, accompany each packages 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

\*\* None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. Kidden. 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 the

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

# Notice.

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