#### NORWICH SPECTATOR. PARK BENJAMIN, EDITOR.

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TERMS.

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Printing-office opposite Thames Bank, Main-st.









# PUBLIC ATTENTION criber, to an INVALUABLE PREPARA-

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining npon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successful-

ly administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditaoriginate ry predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Heads, and Venereal Taint. In the last mentioned condition of the sys tem, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary

disease on his offspring. DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent erup tions after the Measles-red blotches-pimple on the face-festering eruptions on the skin-and other diseases of the external surface, an are one of the best Spring and Autumn physics known, to free the system from humors.

Striking instances of Success. Extract of a letter from a Physician of the first respectability, and extensive practice in this vicinity, member of the Massachusetts Me-

dical Society. JUNE 16th, 1829. Dear Sir.—"This child, before he was a year old, became afflicted with a laprous disease of the skin, and which gradually ined, so that when about three years old, the whole surface of the body was one con tinued sore, attended with ichorous discharge producing great soreness, and intolerable itch ing, which become almost insupportable. A great variety of the most approved external and internal remedies were used without any Much interest was excited in behalf of the child, and consequently different medical advice was solicited, but with little or no advantage; the disease progressed with unaviolence, and seemed to def ing art. At length the parent was induced by the advice of a neighbor, (who had been benefitted by the article,) to try Dr. Relfe's
BOTANICAL DROPS. Several bottles The couch that we made thee is press'd by were given according to directions, before the least abatement of the disease was observed; but by a persevering use of them, the ichorous discharges began to abate-the scabs to give way in places, and fall off. The Drops were continued until the boy became perfectly well, the skin resuming its natural and heal- Thou can'st not, pure spirit, return to the thy aspect, seeming indeed like a renovated time the boy has enjoyed perfect health, and his cure is ascribed wholly to the Drops, as no other medicine was used in

conjunction with them." The original letter, with additional particulare, may be seen by calling on the proprie-

tor.]
A gentleman of this city, who had been attended a long time by our most celebrated and experienced practitioners, and who had been reduced to almost the last stages of existence, by his complaint—had lost one eye! and dread-ful ulcers began to destroy his leg, and spread over his whole side, and to threaten a most painful and lingering death !- in communicating his case at large, to the Proprietor, makes the following closing remark :-

"My case was pronounced by my physicians to be one of inveterate Scrofula. It is not necessary to inquire whether other means would have effected the cure. I can only say, that Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops were the only means I made use of, (after the physicians had exhausted their skill,) and have no reason to doubt that, under Providence, the Drops were the means of relieving me from one of the most afflicting diseases that humanity is called

A Physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

#### Norwich, Dec. 15. NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, please call at the FASH. where may be found a beautiful assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which nay be purchased very cheap. Also one piece ndigo-blue Camlet, a superior article. Those vho are in want of any of the above articles, vill do well to examine them.

IF Clothes cut and made in the latest fash ion, by

ELIHU GALLUP. Jan. 5.

### STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber has removed to the room wheel by the dim light of her scanty fire.

"No, mother! not to night," replied Walter, gently laying the crust aside which Hyde, under the store of S. Tyler & Son, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand Grave Stones, of all sizes, Jambs, Hearths, Mantle Trees, Sinks, &c. &c. and is ready to meagrely furnished, and as occasional anxiously inquired. receive and attend to all orders. Public patrenage is respectfully solicited.

Mason work done at short notice. HENRY K. PEIRCE. POETRY.

VALEDICTORY STANZAS. The flower is faded, the sun-beam is fled, The bright eye is shaded, the loved one dead:

Like a star in the morning—when mantled in grey,

Like the primrose that bloometh, neglected to

Aurora is dawning—she vanished away-

Though its sweetness perfumeth the evining? soft sigh-Like lightning in summer, like rainbows tha

shine With a mild dreamy glimmer in colors divine

The kind, and pure-hearted, the tender, the true, From our love has departed, with scarce as

adieu! So briefly, so brightly in virtue she shone As shooting stars nightly that blaze and are

The place of her slumber is holy to me, And oft as I number the leaves of the tree Whose branches in sorrow bend over her

think of to-morrow, and silently mourn-

The farewell is spoken, the spirit sublime TION, the merits of which have been tested by time and are sustained by undoubted testi-And bright is its dwelling, its mansion of bliss-

> How far, far excelling the darkness of this !-Yet hearts still are beating, and eyes still are

True, our joys are all fleeting, but who can forget? know they must vanish, as visions depart, But oh, can this banish the thorn from my

heart? The eye of affection, its tribute of tears

Sheds, with fond recollection of life's happy vears ;-And though vain be the anguish indulged o'er

the tomb. Yet nature will languish and shrink from its

Those lips-their least motion was music to

And like light on the ocean, those eyes seem'd to be ; are they mute-and forever? the spell will

not break : Are they closed-must I never behold them awake?

When distress was around me, thy smiles were as balm,

That in misery calm-ess became dearer when thou wert with

And the clear sky grew clearer when gazed on, with thee-

Thou art gone-and though reason my grief would disarm, feel there's a season when grief has a charm; And 'tis sweeter, far sweeter, to sit by thy

Than to follow Hope's meteor down time's hasty wave-

In darkness we laid thee-the earth for thy

the dead :-In sorrow's film shrouded, our eyes could not

The Glory unclouded that opened on thee .dust,

But we may inherit-so humbly we trust-The joys without measure to which thou ar gone, The regions of pleasure where tears are un-

known.

The following tale is from the pen of one of the first writers of the age, the author of "SA-ATHIEL." We are an enthusiastic admirer of his vigorous and original style. The author of the Pelham novels has been outrageously puffed in most of our literary journals; but his productions will by no means compare with those of Croly. The latter seems to have adopted the energetic and glowing style of Maturin, in his better passages, without imitating the extravagance and unintelligible com-

#### descreedly censured .- Essex Gazette. ESTHER WHARNCLIFF, A TALE OF THE REIGN OF MARY. By the Rev. George Croly.

bast, for which the Irish novelist has been so

It was a drear December evening, in the year 1555, and the thick-falling snow had for several hours announced an approaching storm, when the curfew rang the occasional pauses in his discourse. clearly through the cold air from the tow- It might be, that, as she caught the sounds er of the Crutched Friars. But though of merriment from other apartments, she the purpose of this ancient signal was not thought of the revelries she had once entirely forgotten, in London it was no shared at her father's hearth; and it longer obeyed; and instead of every light might be, she grieved that her child was of the honest citizens who dwelt in the or thought of her own deeply-repented narrow winding streets, within reach of error, by which they were thus degraded. its sound, only considered it as a notice to suspend the labors of the day, and be- starting up and dashing off the gathering take themselves to their blazing hearths, tears, " it grows late, you must go !o

and the mirth and jollity of the season. Many were the fresh logs thrown on the crackling flames, and many were the deposited the sacred volume in its ordinatales and jokes which went round the so- ry place of concealment, drew near his cial board on that stormy evening, before mother, and knelt for her blessing. the good inhabitants of the city betook "Not yet my child !" said she, raising themselves to repose. But it was not him to her bosom; "you must have food. thus in every dwelling; and, long after It is long since we made our meal; and the echo of the bell had died away, Es- though I have little for you, yet, by God's ther Wharncliff still busily plied her blessing, we shall be richer to-morrow." an extensive building, divided into many Esther offered him, and beginning to pretenements, and inhabited by poor, though pare for rest. respectable families. It was large and "Are you not hungry, my child?" she

conspicuous the poverty and wretchedness of the whole scene.

Esther might appear to be not more than seven-and-twenty years of age. Her features had doubtless once been beautiful, upon her calm and solemn smile, the tranquil, yet hopeless expression of her air, it should be thine." and her elevated and thoughtful countenance, would have neither criticised her beauty, nor remembered that the lustre of her eye, and the brightness of her cheek were gone. Intellect, that undying flame, which seems to burn the brighter as its

Her hair was drawn back from her forehead, under a plain coif of the simplest fashion and material, and her serge dress mean attire, that Esther Wharncliff was not of humble birth.

She had but one companion in her desolate chamber-but one companion, it might be said, in the wide world-and he was her child; a boy of eight years old, who, on a low stool, sat crouching before the fire, over a large and open volume, from which he read, in the tender voice of childhood, those blessed words of comfort, which Revelation has given.

He occasionally paused in his discourse. sometimes to hear his mother's comments. and ask her explanation of difficult passages, and even more frequently to listen if all was still around, and ascertain if he might proceed in his dangerous and forbidden path without fear of interruption.

The seeds of truth were at this time widely scattered through England; and, nurtured by the partiality of the Protector Somerset, during the reign of the preceding King, Edward the Sixth, the reformed religion had already taken deep root, and shadows of its branches were widely spread over the land. On the accession of Mary, in 1553, and her subsequent marriage with the tyrannical Philip the II. of Spain, the Catholic faith had been again established as the religion of the state; and prompted by her own cruel disposition and the audacious bigotry of her advisers, the queen authorized the most barbarous and unrelenting persecution of all who dared even to read the scriptures in their native tongue. But obstinacy and hypocrisy were, as usual, the chief effects of persecution; and those purer spirits to whom the sacred writings had once been unfolded, were no longer to be deprived of the was Esther Wharncliff; and misfortunes, which had fallen heavy upon her, perhaps made her more sensible of the beauties of scripture, and more tenacious of its possession.— From these she had first drank in the words of comfort; and from these, when her fellow-beings deserted her, she derived that calm humility which cheerfully submits to the decrees of Heaven. She had experienced bitter vicissitudes in a short life; but now aware that the hope is strongest whose accomplishments are placed in eternity, she early endeavored

child. As if to assist her endeavors, the boy seemed endowed by nature with humility and reverence. Debarred from all association with others of his age, his gentle and affectionate mind eagerly received his mother's lessons, and, with an understanding beyond his years, he was soon able to feel the beauties of the sacred writings. To him, only, though so young, could Esther talk of her sorrows; and it came thoughtful, without the habits and propensities of childhood, and loving rather to hearken to the discourse of the

old, than share in the sports of the young. To his mother the little Walter was inexpressibly dear; all other affections had died away, or been rudely rooted from her heart, and the tenderness of her nature child. He was her only tie to life—the you have, and hold your peace." sole object of her toil; and as with weary fingers and aching heart, she often labored far into the middle of the night, the thought of her helpless boy would inspire her my child."

with renewed energy. She was long silent on the evening we being extinguished at the warning, most deprived of all the amusements of youth; "Walter!" she at length said, suddenly

> rest; lay by your book for to night. The boy silently obeyed, and having

"No, mother ! not to-night," replied of her."

prevailed, seemed only to render more need it more than 1."

her ters, and, clasping her child in her take all I have on earth, all but my child, wholly or in part in wheat on his own acarms, wept bitterly.

and her form had possessed the bounding me; I have had enough. But you are me thus; part not from me in anger!elasticity of youth; but those who looked young. Eas, would, for thy sake, it were Rather would I go with you to the furmore !- were it the last I had on earth, thest corner of the earth, and share dis-

Water unwillingly obeyed: and having in ignorance."

offered up his innocent prayers, lay "Noble minded creature!" exclaimed down on his pallet, and soon sunk into the sweet leep of childhood. The unfortunate woman, relieved from his presence, head, for I deserve thy wrath, but torand overpowered by the sad consciousness ture me not with words like these." shrine decays, cast its indescribable light of the ctual want which threatened herover her whole form; and care, not self, and him who was more dear to her, was for a while, too deep for utterance. time, had engraven its stamp upon her buried her face in her lap, and wept bit. He pressed his hand on his brow, and terly. - But this will little avail," she at stood silent and motionless. It seemed as length exclaimed, suddenly starting up: if the long obstructed tide of feeling burst "toil only can save us from perishing; wildly on his soul. The remembrances toil only can earn the pittance for to-mor- of his youth, of times of innocence and of sober hue was that of the lowest class; row's rapport!" And again seating her- tranquillity, rushed with stupefying effect yet it was easy to discover, even in this self at her wheel, whilst her tears yet tell around him, and even his selfish breast thick and fast, she sternly re-commenced experienced for a moment the horrors of her motorous labor.

She lad sat several hours thus occupied, and every sound had ceased in the city. save the howling of the winter's blast, and the toll of the passing hours, when a heavy tread was suddenly heard on the common stair-case of the building, as of one approaching her chamber .- " Can it be my husband?" she exclaimed, checkhour ! I trust he comes for no evil !"

sound of his steps made her heart leap affable and polite, and upon his visits to his appearance with dread and sorrow.

Herdoor was, ere long, slowly and cautiously inclosed and she beheld a man Constantinople will not long detain the enveloped in a dark mantle. His fea- traveller if pleasure be his object, for tures were invisible in the faint light of it is not an agreeable residence, and to the expering fire; and, impressed with a the man of business it does not at present new terror, as he advanced towards the offer many attractions, but should the Abed of her child, she sprang suddenly mericans acquire the habit of going there, forward from the recess where she had their ingenuity will doubtless elicit new hitherto sat concealed in shade, and sei- articles of commerce, and new sources of zing the arm of the intruder, said, in a profit. hurried voice, " Walter, is it you ? What would you with the boy? Speak, for mer- the Customs] sent for the writer and a cy's sake !- is it you ?"

sternly towards her, "why art thou awake at such an hour ?"

"I have been long used to watching," replied his wife, meekly, "and have little time to sleep." "Waich the devil !" replied her hus-

band, "Get thee to bed; it is no hour for honest women to be astir." "Not now," she replied; " it is many

fresh tog on the fire, for the night is chill; and though I have no food for thee-" "No need of it to-night, wench!" answered Wharncliff, " it may chance that can vessels at Constantinople, whose

which I came hither." "In pity, Walter! what mean you?" inquired the wretched woman, grasping would frequent that Sea, and ultimately her husband's hand, in the faint hope of penetrate to Odessa, and thus possibly

speak fearfully !" sarcastic smile. "Then I speak from in the harbor of Constantinople would to awaken holiness in the mind of her my heart; for a man had need be some- have made splendid voyages, the imporwhat fearful when the gallows-cord is tance of the trade to the Black Sea would

> gold ?" he added, in a stern voice. nized wife, "what has befallen you? - row policy may be the guide of his suc-Your looks are wild and haggard. You cessor, and precautions may be necessary

!remble, Walter !"

husband, impatiently. wretched woman, sinking at his feet, "will agency of Russia, whose interest would be was little to be wondered at, that taught by you not trust me? Dangers, tremendous promoted by the establishment of an Amer dangers, I fear hang over thee, but if ican minister at Constantinople. Should tears—the passage to eternity,—he bedid; if fortune has deserted you, I at previous arrangement, the frigate conductlove.

Wharncliff, tearing his cloak from Esther's now centred with redoubled force in her grasp. "Again I say, give me what gold

" Alas, Walter," she replied wildly, and eagerly, " I have none, I have not a farthing in the wide world to buy a meal for

"The devil!" muttered her husband sternly between his teeth, and turning have described her, and seldom noticed away, he walked twice or thrice across the chamber, with hurried strides. At length stopping before Esther, who stood fearfully watching his motions, he added, but you have trinkets?"

" Alas, they are all sold long ago," replied the wretched woman.

"Some poor remains of plate?" " Not an alom."

" Fool that I was, to encumber myself with a beggar and her brat!" he exclaimed, even fiercer than before; Esther reolied only by her tears. "But you have books-clothes ?" he continued. "Nothing but my mother's bible," an-

wered his trembling wife, " and that-' "Give it to me instantly," he impatiently exclaimed, "the book is embossed with silver, and will sell for a broad piece or two."

"Oh, rob me not of that, my last consolation," said she, wildly, " it was her dying gift, and is the only token I have left "Keep it then, minion," replied Wharnchiff, "and when you see your hus-

band borne to the gallows, as the consequence of your folly, seek that comfort in its pages your own conscience will fail to

ever be your apprehensions, whatever be or upon his arrival at Odessa exhibit a ted States and Georgia, it was settled by

The unfortunate woman, at these your crime, am I not worthy of your trust? | credit on England or France for a few words was unable any longer to restrain Take it, -- take even this precious book; thousand dollars, he can invest them and if these can save you from danger, I count, or he can receive it on account of "Dear boy!" she said, "think not of am content to perish! But do not leave others. The activity and enterprize of grace by your side, than be left here to die

The agitation of the agonized criminal,

Concluded in our next. From the Boston Courier.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA. NO. V.

The deportment of the lower order of Purks towards the Christians is not cordial unless they are personally acquainted ing her wheel, -- " and at this unseasonable with them, when they are very kind and There had been a time when the very the writer had any intercourse, were very with delight; and she now only awaited the Admiral at the arsenal and the Grand Customer at the custom-house, he experienced a most courteous reception .-

In 1810, the Grand Customer [head of friend, to whom he expressed the wish " Esther," exclaimed the man, turning that a treaty existed between the two nations. The expense of establishing a mission at Constantinople cannot be great, since the minor powers of Europe support ministers at that court, and it is believed that from 3 to 5000 dollars once expended in judicious presents, would effectually secure an Ambassador in the favor of the government. The English minister at that city might perhaps endeavor to pre-our government should make to the Otto-

man Porte. His predecessor in 1310, used every exertion to injure the Ameri-I may never need it more. - Get thee to agents were anxiously striving to make bed, I say; I can do that best alone for arrangements for the admission of their cargoes into the Black Sea. He openly expressed his fears that the Americans softening his rugged nature; - "you prejudice the commercial interest of England. If he had not descended to paltry swinging above his head !- Have you any have been long since published in America, and our citizens would now be parti-"Merciful heaven!" exclaimed his ago- cipating its advantages. The same narto counteract the attempts such a commer "Have you any gold?" repeated her cial jealousy might occasion. The easiest mode of negociating a treaty with the "Oh, Wharncliff," continued the Turks would probably be through the least have been true; and though we ing him, would, by Turkish etiquette, be have been long estranged, would as wil- stopped at the Dardanelles, until permis- guaranty of the United States, in which lingly resign up my life to rescue you sion to proceed should be obtained from guaranty the faith of Georgia is pledged from peril, as in the earliest days of our the government. The influence of some with that of every other State in the Foreign Ambassador might be exerted to Union; but they can plead, also, the re-" Is the woman deaf or mad ?" returned prevent the favorable reception of the peated and solemn acts of Georgia herself, American Legation, and from what has already been stated, it is probable no means would be left untried by a rival mini-ter the national character of the Indians was to induce a rejection of the proposals from acknowledged by that State, and their America. The Russian Plenipotentiary rights of territory regarded an indisputaat Constantinople would doubtless be in- ble. structed by his court to conduct the negociation, and in such a manner that no in- ted States are bound to extinguish the Interference would be apprehended. If we dian title to all lands, which are now consider Odessa as a substitute for St. Pe claimed as belonging to Georgia. This importing goods from the latter place; as the compact of 1802. a market for adventurers, or as a resort In one of my previous numbers it was for vessels seeking treights, it offers great mentioned, that a controversy existed, at advantages to our countrymen The car- the close of the revolutionary war, in regoes now sent to the north of Russia, con- gard to the question, whether the United sist of coffee, sugar, rum, gin, dye woods, States, in their federative capacity, or the indigo, drugs, cotton twi-t, pepper, pimen- several States, in their independent charto, nankeens, cider, &c. If their destina- acter, had the most equitable claim to tion be altered for Odessa, the shippers lands, which had never been settled by would be enabled to offer them at a great whites, and which lay within the charvariety of ports in the Mediterranean, at tered limits of the States respectively .-Smyrna or Constantinople, and when any This claim, as preferred by either party. sales are made, the articles thus disposed was merely the right of purchasing land of may be replaced by rai-ins, figs, oil, of the Indians, to the exclusion of all othwine, and other productions adapted to er purchasers except the claimants, with the use of Odessa. Investments may the right of jurisdiction over the territory, there be made in Russia goods at a cheaper after it should have been thus purchased.—
er rate than at St. Petersburg, or in wheat which may be sold in Mediterranean had never come into the actual possession

our commanders, and the good order in which their ships are preserved and their cargoes delivered, would soon secure to them a decided preference over every other nation. If upon an average one thousand vessels now annually enter the Black Sea, and a great proportion of them be freighted, it is very ceriain that 2000 American ships would soon obtain profitable employment. Occasional orders are forwarded from England, &c. to Odessa for extensive purchases of wheat and for its shipment to particular ports. As the completion of these orders is uncertain, no vessels are sent, and if they can be fulfilled, the quantity must be forwarded by the ships which are to be freighted .-The Americans would, after a few trials, be selected on such occasions, for the despatch for which they are celebrated would often ensure the success of the speculations. Insurance, it has been already shown, may be effected upon vessels at Odessa, and voyages may be constantly continued, until the accumulation of freight money will allow the purchase of a cargo of Russian manufactures for America. Objections have been made to the nature of the trade to Odessa, and it has been stated that a war between Rus-

friendly. The men in power, with whom sia and Turkey or the latter and England. would shut the entrance to the Black Sea, or occasion the blockade of the Dardanelles. Another rupture between Russia and Turkey unassisted by others, would doubtless be fatal to the latter .-The Russians would blockade the Dardanelles, close the Black Sea, and reduce Constantinople immediately by famine.— When a war exists between England and Turkey the Dardanelles would be closed. but the American vessels in the Black Sea would carry on a commerce between Constantinople and Odessa. An union between Great Britain and the Porte, against Russia, may occur, but it is believed the Turks will not voluntarily resign a commercial intercourse with Odessa, because their only real dependence for bread is upon the fields of Russia .-Should such a confederacy take place, and the Americans be excluded from the Black Sea, they will be as well situated as other nations, and before the arrival of such a crisis, they may perform many advantageous voyages to Odessa. The delay occasioned at the Dardanelles or delay occasioned at the prevalence of the Constantinople by the prevalence of the

bjection advanced against this trade.-This inconvenience is often experienced by vessels whose forms render it impossile to tack with any benefit, or whose sailors are too indolent to impel them by warping. The skill and perseverance of American seamen, and the construction of their ships, will, in a great degree, obviate the difficulty, and it cannot be of serious importance, because vessels continue in the trade, and profit by their voyages. The Black Sea may be navigated at "Say you so?" said Wharncliff, with a means of injuring them, the vessels then all seasons of the year, and charts and pilots may be procured at Constantinople. and it Europeans pursue this commerce with advantage, our own countrymen may undertake it with a prospect of equally fortunate results. The Americans will soon learn to despise the magnified dangers of the Euxine, and obtain the ascendancy over every rival nation.

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

NO. XIX. From the preceding investigation it is nanifest, that the Cherokees can plead against the claims of Georgia, not only that best of all titles, immemorial occupancy, fortified as it is by the solemn as an independent State, -acts, which stand forth as most convincing proof, that

It is contended, however, that the Unitersburg, to those who are in the babit of obligation is supposed to be derived from

ports, or at Cadiz or Lisbon. The form- of whites, and which did not belong to any er would probably meet with purchasers nation of Indians, such lands would be, in in adventurers from America who would the strictest sense, unappropriated, and be seeking returns in Spain, Gibraltar, the possession of them and inrisdiction &c. and the vessels might thus pursue over them might properly be assumed profitable voyages between the Mediter- without delay, by the United States, or ranean and the Black Sea. The ship the several States, accordingly as the owner who has a confidential captain, will claim should be settled between these par-

easily find a lucrative employment for his ties. uasnes from the nearth momentarity dustriance its rugged walls, the extreme cleanliness and order which every where noon, though you have worked hard, and no noon, though you have no noon, the noon of the describe.

James Madison, Albert Gallatin, and Levi Lincola, commissioners of the Uni-ly unjust. Secondly, it would be in op ted States, and James Jackson, Abraham Baldwin, and John Milledge, commission ers of Georgia, executed "a deed of arti-cles and mutual cession," April 24, 1802. of which the following provisions are all that are material to the present inqui-

The State of Georgia cedes to the Uniwhich the said State has to the jurisdiction and soil of the lands," which now appear on the map as the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

The United States engage to pay Georgia \$1,250,000, from the first net procreds of said lands, " as a consideration for the expenses incurred by the said State, in relation to the said territory."

"The United States shall at their own expense, extinguish, for the use of Georgia, as early as the same can be peaceably obtained, on reasonable terms, the Indian title to the county of Tailahassee," &c. " and the United States shall, in the same manner, also extinguish the Indian title to

Georgia.' whatever claim, right, or title, they tion of Indian lands. This course was may have to the jurisdiction or soil of perfectly well known to both parties. It tered limits of Georgia, and east of the present line between Alabama and Geor-

The great outlines of this compact

1. The parties agree upon a division of claims, which they had both made to the

same lands. 2. The United States give Georgia a sum of money, not as the price of isads, nor as the price of claims to land, but " as a consideration for expenses incurred" by Georgia, "in relation to said territoгу."

3. The United States engage to extinguish the Indian title to lands within cer- have been thought morally impossible for tain limits, " as early as the same can be our general government to break plain, peaceably obtained, on reasonable terms."

States have failed to fulfil this compact .-The money has been paid. The Indian scribed; and Georgia is now in actual possession. The remaining quarter has States have always stood ready to purchase gia, as upon the United States. it of the rightful owners, "on reasonable public functionaries of the United States. But if Georgia can convict our national respect, let her claim a fair indemnity .-In order to a conviction, however, something more than mere assertion will be be produced. It seems to be morally took effect. certain, whether the United States shall be able to vindicate themselves or not, that the remaining lands of the Cherokees words, which ought to be very diligently cannot be "peaceably obtained" of the considered by the leading men of that rightful owners; and if any indemnity State: viz. is really due to Georgia, let her receive

The reader will not fail to see, that the they never consented, and in the formation of which they had no agency. If A. covenants with B., for a valuable consideration, that he will purchase the farm of C., as soon as he can obtain it lawfully, and at a reasonable price, this is a good sell his farm on any terms; or he may ask an unreasonable price for it. In either case, so long as A. stands ready to purchase, at a reasonable price, he can-If he has been culpably negligent, by not taking suitable pains, or making reasonable offers, B. can doubtless claim an in demnity. It would be rather a hard perhaps in the court of Ahab and Jeze-

Nor would it alter the case, if A. and B., at the time of making the contract, expect | citizens, forever." ed that C. would sell his farm, at the fir-t reasonable offer. There might be strong temperate man, a spendthrift, a sot, a vagrant, and that his farm would speedily pass into other hands; and yet these indications might prove fallacious. C. might become a thrifty husbandman, keep his farm clear of debt, and leave it unincumbered to his heirs. And is he to be blamed, because he turned out to be an inunfavorable prognostications of B., who

Georgia says, that she expected the United States would have long since extin- ed and sanctioned. guished the title to all the Indian lands, which she claims. Very well. What if lation to the Indians, have all, till recentshe did? The history of every man, and ly, been conformed to the principles of of every community, is full of disappointed this compact of 1802. It is not quite five expectations. In the spring of 1818, the years since the spurious treaty of the In planters of Georgia expected to get thirty dian Spring was made ;- a treaty, which cents a pound for cotton, in many subse- the highest authorities of our nation set quent years; and they made their purcha- aside for manifest fraud. The proclabut they are now glad to get ten cents a This disappointment is a hundred times more felt by each man individually, than the failure to get lawful posremotest corner of the State.

the Indian country, and to put Georgia in aforesaid, according to the stipulations of amid the refinements and luxury of a city. lectures in Boston.

the compact of 1802, which I will now | possession, such an agreement would be | the treaty and of the articles of agreement absolutely void, for several reasons .-First, it would be palpably and monstrousposition to treaties between Georgia and the Indians,-treaties never abrogated nor annulled, and therefore Georgia could not insist upon its execution.

There is not a more established maxim of English law than this; viz. that unlawful contracts are not binding. If, for instance, A. covenants with B. in consider ted States "all the right, title, and claim, eration of a thousand dollars, that he will compel C., by threats, duress, or false imprisonment, to sign a deed of land; and B. should undertake to enforce the covenant in a court of justice, it is probable that both the parties would find themselves in a penitentiary, much sooner than in possession of C.'s land.

It is clear, then, that the United States could not be bound, by the compact of 1802, however that instrument might be understood or construed, to do more than within the prescribed limits, whenever sell.

But this is not all. A fair interpreta all the other lands within the State of tion of the compact binds Georgia to the same course of proceeding, which had The United States cede to Georgia previously been pursued, for the acquisiany lands," which are within the char- was always through the medium of the or others, against trespassing, or intrudtreaty-making power.

The compact says, that the United States hall extinguish the Indian title. The In dians had a title, it would seem; and a title of such a kind, as would require the march of civilization; but the immense power of the general government must be brought to bear upon it. Even this pow er might fail; and hence the provision, that the United States should not be bound to do what was impossible, or unreasonable. At that time, it would doubtless positive treaties; or to take forcible pos-Georgia now complains, that the United session of lands in the peaceable occupancy of Indians, even though these lands But in what does the failure consist ?- were not protected by treaty. The title was to be extinguished peaceably and on title to three quarters of the lands, which reasonable terms. The law of the strongbelonged to the Indians in 1802, within est was not to be relied on. All the par the intended limits, has been extinguished ties were to sustain the character of reasby the United States, in the manner pre- onable beings. There was to be a consent of terms, a union of minds, and not an appeal to the sword. This part of the been repeatedly applied for; and the U. compact is as truly obligatory upon Geor-

It was stipulated by the commissioners. terms." At least this has been repeated- that the compact should be binding, if the ly and officially declared to be the fact, by assent of the legislature of Georgia should be given within six months from the date; provided, that congress should not, withauthorities of culpable negligence in this in the same period, repeal the act, by virtue of which the agreement had been made. The legislature of Georgia assent- proclamation, "citizens of Georgia, or ed to the compact, and congress did not

" Be it enacted in the house of representatives of the State of Georgia, in general thorities of the United States for punishassembly met, and by the authority thereof, Creeks and Cherokees could not be in any That the said deed, or articles of agreemanner affected, as to their rights of soil ment and cession be, and the same hereand jurisdiction, by a compact, to which by is and are fully, substantially, and amply ratified and confirmed in all its parts; binding and conclusive on the said State, and all officers, civil and military, are her government and citizens, forever."

State of Georgia, fully aware that the trea- [punishing offenders." contract, and will remain binding on A., ty-making power was vested exclusively till he discharges himself from it. But it in the general government : knowing in forced I heartily concur. The Governor would be absurd to say that C. is bound what manner that power had been exerby such a contract. He may refuse to cised for thirteen years; that no less than member of the Senate of the United States, eight treaties had previously been made limits of Georgia; that most of these treanot be charged with a breach of contract. ties contained cessions of land, and established boundaries of territory, with solemn guaranties; that there was no way should be thus engage, he may be encourof extinguishing the Indian title, except by treaty; -the legislature of Georgia, measure upon C., however, to turn him knowing all these things, solemnly ratified out of his house, and drive him from his the compact, in accordance with which farm, merely because he refused to sell the United States only could extinguish the his possessions. Such an administration Indian title, and this could be done only of law would not be much admired, except in a peaceable manner. The compact containing these provisions was ratified, ' in all its parts," and declared to be binding on the " State, her government and

With what shadow of reason then, can it be pretended, that Georgia has a right indications, that C. would become an in- to extinguish the Indian title herself, with- human life. Whence is it, but from this out waiting for the interposition of the general government; or that the Chero- large cities, particularly those of Europe kees have no title to be extinguished, being merely tenants at will, or tenants by Georgia stretch out their grasping hands Cherokees, let this word forever, the clodustrious man, and thus disappointed the sing word of a solemn act of legislation, ring in their ears, till they shrink back stood looking upon the farm with covetous from oppression, and betake themselves to that course of equity, which is prescri- these latter times arrive at the period bed in the compact, thus solemnly ratifi-

The public measures of Georgia, in reses of land and slaves in that expectation; mations and reasonings of the Governor of Georgia, in regard to the effect of this treaty, (on the assumption that it was valid,) are, in the main, correct and proper.

The treaty was made Feb. 12, 1825. session of a tract of indifferent land, in the On the 22d of March following, Gov. Troup issued a proclamation, which com-The terms of the compact between the mences thus: "Whereas, by a treaty cated by nature, selecting the examples United States and Georgia save the rights concluded with the Creeks, &c. their even from the longest livers upon the list, of the Indians, and were manifestly inten- claims to the whole territory within the would afford a very striking contrast, and ded to save them. But if the United States limits of Georgia were ceded to the Uni present one of the strongest reasons why had agreed to take forcible psssession of ted States, &c. by which act the territory instances of longevity are so very rare,

and cession of 1802, will, on or before the first day of September 1826, pass into the actual possession of the State of Geor-

gia :" &c. In this preamble, some of the principal loctrines, for which I have been contending, are plainly acknowledged or implied. The lands are here admitted to have been ceded to the United States by a treaty; and it is declared that they will pass into the actual possession of Georgia, eighteen months after the date of the proclamation; not because Georgia, as a sovereign and independent State, had a paramount title to them, nor because it was found written in the laws of nations that these lands belonged to Georgia; but because the stipulations of the treaty and the compact of 1802, so required.

This is the honest and accurate account of the matter. The United States had purchased lands of the Indians. These lands, when purchased, and after the time purchase the lands of the Cherokees, for the Creeks to remove from them should have arrived, would "pass into very good reason; viz. the United States had covenanted, that as soon as lands, within certain limits, could be peaceably obtained, they should be thus obtained, for the use of Georgia."

In the same proclamation, Gov. Troup warns "all persons, citizens of Georgia ing upon, lands occupied by the Indians, within the limits of this State, [that is, the lands described in the treaty. either for every such act will be in direct violation agency of the United States before it could of the provisions of the treaty aforesaid, and be extinguished. It would not expire of will expose the aggressors to the most ceritself; it would not vanish before the tain and summary punishment by the authorities of the State and of the United States.

The treaty prescribed, that the Creeks should remove before September of the next year, till which time they were to retain unmolested possession of their country. But some of the citizens of Georgia might feel inclined to take possession earlier. Such a measure the Governor warns them against; assuring them, that it would be a direct violation of the treaty, and would bring upon the trespassers and intruders certain summa ry punishment; and this punishment would fall upon citizens of Georgia, as well as others, if they should expose themselves to it. Now, as the treaty of the Indian Spring was justly considered by Gov. Troup as a sufficient barrier to protect the Creeks in the possession of their country, till the time fixed in the treaty for their removal, why are not the treaty of Holston, with its solemn guaranty, (1791,) and the first treaty of Tellico, with its repeated guaranty, (1798.) and the treaty of General Jackson, with its recognition of previous treaties, (1817,) -why are not all these compacts a sufficient protection of the Cherokees "against all persons," to use the language of the others, trespassing or intruding upon the

We may safely gather from the passa The enacting clause, by which Georgia ges here quoted, and the one which is to ratified the compact, is in the following follow, that Gov. Troup found no difficulty in understanding the treaty; that its provisions were, in his opinion, to be rigidly observed; and that ample powers were in the possession of the public auing " aggressors."

The proclamation continues thus :-All good citizens, therefore, pursuing the dictates of good faith, will unite in en forcing the obligations of the treaty as the and hereby is and are declared to be supreme law, aiding and assisting. &c. &c. commanded to be vigilant in preventing Now let it be remembered, that the offences under it, and in detecting and

In the principles here assumed and en who issued this proclamation, is now a where he will have the best opportunity by the general government with Indian to pursue the dictates of good faith, and nations, residing within the chartered to assert the obligations of treaties as the supreme law. Most gladly shall I see him engage in a work, which so well becomes a Senator of our great republic; and, aged with the thought, that his efforts will not be unsuccessful.

### WILLIAM PENN.

Longevity .- From the facts furnished us by history, as well as daily observation. there are strong reasons for believing, that longevity is, in a great measure, beredita ry; and that healthy long-lived parents would very generally transmit the same to their offspring, were it not for the common neglect of the rules of health, which so evidently tends to the abbreviation of cause, that, of all the children born in nearly one half die in early infancy ? what else can we attribute this extraordisufference? When the politicians of nary mortality? So astonishing a proportion of premature deaths is a circumstance to seize the property of unoffending unbeard of among savage nations or among the young of other animals.

In the earliest ages, we are informed. hat human life was protracted to a very extraordinary length; but how few in which nature appears evidently to have marked, as the limits of man's earthly ex-

Man seems designed to rise with the un, and to spend a large portion of his time in the open air; to incre his body to robust exercises, and the inclemency of he seasons; and to support himself upon plain and simple food, taken at such intervals as the calls of appetite indicate. But how completely has art defeated the kind intentions of the Great Creator; and by enslaving man to all the blandishments of folly and caprice.

To compare the results presented by our artificial modes of life with those indiNORWICH SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1830. THE TARIFF. Ever since the battle of Waterloo, the naions of Europe have been turning their attention, each one for itself, to their own immediate home interests; some, from necessity, and others, from policy. In some shape, the United States have connexion with all the trading, To meet the sun, and drink the dew,or commercial world; and during the long wars which convulsed Europe, from the year 1790 to 1815, we were the greatest carrying nation in the world, and at certain periods, the capital derived from commercial speculations was most extensive, and oftentimes highly advantageous to the country. Excessive importations, in 1816, ruined many merchants very extensively engaged in business, and produced such a shock in the community, as to occasion the withdrawal of a large amount of capital from foreign trade, which amount was invested in building and establishing various manufacturing concerns-creating, as the rightful owners should be willing to the actual possession of Georgia," for this it were, a new interest in the land, which received the notice and immediate protection of the General Government. As the United States had been, not only one of England's most valuable customers, from long intercourse with her, from speaking the same language, and having great facility of means in obtaining from her all the knowledge of the arts which she herself possessed; but also stimulated by a new source of wealth, making improvements in machinery, and inventing for herself -- she soon became, in some degree, the purpose of settlement, or otherwise, as the object of jealousy on the part of England. This induced the British minister to advance a new and totally adverse theory, in relation to the principles of political economy, from that which had heretofore governed Great Britain, -a theory which the minister must have been sensible could not have been adopted by that country, without first wiping off the national debt, and assuming also some new modus operandi for the support of the poor in the realm. This new doctrine, thrown out for effect, has had its influence here, and has produced an array of sectional feeling in our southern hemisphere, which seems at this moment to threaten most unpleasant results, if not arrested by a return to that state of feeling which arises materially from the reflection, that the interests of the North and East cannot be separate from the South and West, and that our whole country is now deeply interested in sustaining Its progress was vastly checked by the smallher manufactories. One of the objections pox, which formerly committed terrible ravwhich the people of the south have to the tariff, arises from their fears that Great Britain will pursue a policy calculated to exclude from the British market the great southern staple, cotton. These fears are, in our esti- and whenever the situation of the country may mation, wholly groundless. No people in the world can raise cotton to compete with our southern planters. But suppose other nations

> take, -of which we are the control of the control o shall be for many years yet to come, and intoyshops of the world. England may always set us down among their most valuable customers; as we pay them better than any other people in Christendom, with whom they the cotton would be taxed with what would slaves. All their pursuits-even their amuseamount to a double freight. Besides, the cotton in Egypt is under the sole control of tion. They were entirely separate from the the Bey, and his Beyship might take it into whites, and prohibited from intermarrying cotton should go to France or Germany .-(one of the largest merchants at Marseilles,) was considered null. that one year the Bey gave orders to his factor, at Marseilles, not to sell his cotton under was held for a year in that market. The danis not a small consideration with a ship-owner, out and home from Liverpool to New York. The government of Great Britain has always in 1665, more than sixty-eight thousand of the to his master. citizens of London fell a sacrifice to the plague which was introduced there from Turkey, in that year. It is well known, that, at and the cotton taken out, whipped, and aired, among the nobility. before it is exposed for use in the market.

could raise it for home use, on as low terms;

it could not be shipped to London, Liverpool,

or Glasgow, as cheaply as from the United

States-for the following reasons:-The first

we shall offer, is this. We in the United

salt, in much greater quantities than any cot-

The government of England always listens o those who take the lead in the great manfind them the cheapest; and since the United States have become rivals in many of the coarse goods, it believes them now, more than it ever has done before, to adhere to that sound principle. Should they fail to do so, we in the United States shall exclude them from every market that they cannot control by the power of their arms or the corruption of

wealth. The late Right Hon. George Canning died, as have many of the British ministers, very poor. He left, however, a legacy to our southern politicians, which has been a source of many heart-burnings, and which seems likely so to remain, while Doctor Cooper continues in agency in that warm temperature, to "fan the embers" of discontent, and while, also, sense, left him an easy victim to his own that certain member of the Richmond Convention who blows things sky high, shall continue to look upon Henry Clay as the leading advocate of the highest interest of his country, and, of course, the warm supporter of the Protecting System.

> Robert Dale Owen, the coadjutor of Fanny Wright, of infidel notoriety, is about to deliver

in the following beautiful lines. The writer vernment. In the thirteenth century, the is a lady no less beloved and respected wherever she is known in private life, than celebrated in the world of literature as one of the first American poets.

For the Norwich Spectator. MY NATIVE PLACE. Blest Land !-where first without a thorn, The germs of early Hope were born, Where buds of joy sprang fair and new, Though scenes more wonderful and wild Have oft my wandering eye beguil'd, Yet none have with such graphic art, Impressed their picture on my heart, And none can boast thy magic power To gild the musing twilight hour .-

-Come! in thy garb of rock and stream With wind-swept harp and sunset gleam,-And foot o'er dizzy heights ascending, And voice with falling waters blending ;-Come !- for my filial feelings greet Thy image and communion sweet .-

-Nurse of my infant dreams,-how dear Stole thy soft music on my ear,-The warbling nest, the summer shower, The swollen brook's resounding power, The liquid flute, whose murmuring died Upon thy river's moon-lit tide,-Oft has my heart 'mid hours of pain Recall'd those buried tones again, And bade them rise with echong swell From miser Memory's treasure-cella--Friend of my youth! what clime hath

spread In shelter'd nook, or vernal bed, Violets so sweet, so deeply blue,-And snow-drops of such pearly hue, As thou didst give with aspect bland To my glad childhood's searching hand? -Winter, indeed, like hoary Time, Hath snatched the blossoms of thy prime, And rudely hush'd thy tuneful lay, And dash'd thy dazzling locks with grey,-But thoughts that glow with love for thee, Are still from Winter's torpor free, And hearts, that drew from thee their breath Shall know no ice, save that of death.

#### For the Norwich Spectator. MEXICO.

The population of Mexico is of a mixed nature. It is supposed to have been not far from 6,000,000, when conquered by Cortez. ages; and a kind of centennial plague deso-lated the colder regions, though it has never affected the Europeans or their descendants. But these evils are very nearly terminated; be settled, population will rapidly increase. It is composed of four casts: Whites, Indians, Negroes, and people of mingled extraction. The first class is divided into individuals born in Europe, and Creoles, or whites born in America. The latter is subdivided into Mertizoes, or descendants of whites and Indians; Mulattoes, and Zemboes, or the off-States take from England, coal, crockery, and spring of Indians and Negroes. The Indians constitute about two fifths of the population. They are remarkably free from deformity, ed to intemperance; but whatever period o deed, as long as Birmingham and Sheffield life they may attain, they never become grey shall remain what they now are,—the great or wrinkled. Previous to their late revolution, the Mexican Indian was grave, melancholy, and void of mental vivacity. Concealment of all his views was his principal characteristic. Still, some descendants of their no traffic or credit. The next consideration is ble families displayed energy, haughtiness of this: - vessels going either to Egypt or South | character, and great force of mind; while the America, for cotton, must go light; so that great mass of them were inert and quiet his noddle (if the whim took him) that all his with them. They enjoyed none of the rights of citizens, and every obligation entered into And we have it from the very best authority, by them, of a value beyond fifteen francs.

The principal offices were granted to whites born in Europe; even the Creoles being, a particular price; and the entire shipment generally, ineligible to office. Of the former there is only about one ninetieth part of the ger, also, of importing cotton from the Levant, population. Hence, the progress of the revolution was more rapid and less bloody than who is necessarily taxed with a forty days' is customary. Mexico has fewer blacks than quarantine, at an outport, on her arrival in any of the European colonies--containing on-England-a term, nearly equal to a voyage ly about 6,000. They are more under the protection of the law than in any other country. A slave may compel his master to grant looked with great vigilance on the commercial him liberty, upon paying from 60%. to 80%. Or intercourse of her merchants trading in the if he has endured cruel treatment, he is freed Levant; and seem not to have forgotten, that, by operation of law, without any compensation

The classes springing from these three casts amount to one third of the whole population. The descendant of a black, continu-Leghorn, where they understand all that is ally marrying with whites, in the fifth generaconnected with the Levant trade, and where, tion is considered a white, and deemed entitoo, they have a most perfect knowledge of tled to all the privileges of a Creole. The deevery thing that is required to keep out the gree of whiteness decides the rank which plague from the city,-the Egyptian cotton is each is entitled to hold; and a white, riding all taken into a lazaretto, the bags cut open, on horseback, though barefooted, is reckoned

Education. Mathematics are carefully taught in the University of Mexico, and the country has given birth to one celebrated usacturing towns; and these people are never self-taught geometrician; viz. Velasques .asleep to their own interest, and they always Astronomy has long been a favorite study obtain their raw materials where they can with them, and they have croduced some eminent students. There are many elegant specimens of architecture, some of their dwellinghouses being erected at an expense of from 60 to 80 thousand pounds sterling.

The clergy of Mexico amount to no less than 10,000. Many of them suffer extreme poverty, while some enjoy a princely revenue. The archbishop of Mexico has an income of 27,000l. sterling, while the priests of some villages have only from 201. to 251.

According to Mexican traditions, the em pire had not existed long at the time of the conquest. They say their country was formerly possessed by small, independent tribes of savages. But at the period corresponding with the tenth century, several tribes arrived from the north and northwest, more advanced cial life. The emigrants claimed to have come from a northern country, whence they had been expelled; but where that country was, is a total enigma in history. With them, of casting metals, and cutting the hardest gems. They introduced the cultivation of cotton, built cities, and constructed pyramids.

Norwich is the " native place" referred to of Greece or Rome, and a well-organized gocity of Mexico was founded, at first governed by an oligarchy, but finally by a monarchy Montezuma was their ninth emperor.

It seems, however, scarcely credible that ther could have arisen to so high a degree of civilization, so soon after the introduction of those tribes. There can be but little doubt that the empire must have existed many ages. A few facts will show how far civilization had progressed. They had a complete understanding of the right of private property .-Their cities were numerous. A division of las bor and apparation of professions had taken place. Distinction of ranks was established .... Many established laws and customs existed .... There was, to some extent, the administration of a regular police. They had made considerable progress in various arts. Their paintings and other symbols were very complete.

Their mode of computing time was a further proof of progress in civilization; the year was divided into 365 days, consisting of 18 months, each 20 days. The 5 remaining were called unlucky days: and the months were divided into four weeks. And at the end of 52 years 13 days were added to balance the 6 hours considered in the Julian year. Still many circumstances remain to prove that their civilization was very imperfect.

Notwithstanding the unnatural hatred of the different casts of inhabitants, yet long before the period of the late revolution, insurrections had universally prevailed through the empire. How could it be possible that such a country as we have described, covered with mountains and filled with fortresses, should continue subject to the dominion of a foreign power? It would reverse the principles of nature. That 6,000,000 of people should so long wear the yoke of bondage, and submit to the oppressive domination of 70,000 or 80,000 individuals. though supported by the determined energies of even a powerful foreign government, would be deemed incredible, had not the fact so often existed. But that they should forever remain so, especially in the neighborhood of a powerful and happy republic, could not be supposed. One would almost fancy that their rocks and mountains would reproach them for such pusillanimity. Accordingly they have at length awaked from their long and sullen slumbers. and have forever burst the bonds of foreign ty-

### For the Norwich Spectator.

THE EVENING STAR. Upon the golden west, the setting sun's Last faint light is lingering, and the bright And gaudy trapping of the Day, which shans The silent coming of the soher Night, Is fading from the earth. 'Tis gone-the last Bright ray has faded -- and the mellow breeze,

Warned by the deep'ning Twilight, hastens To slumber on the occidental seas.

And from its silent chambers, in the high And holy palaces of Heaven, the star That heralds in the Evening, from the sky Its bright and angel radiance flingeth far Upon the gathering shadows; like the beam Of Hope, which riseth in the heart, from clouds

Of deep Despair, that damp the spirits dream, And hide its sunlight with dark Memory's obreuds.

Star of the Evening! Fancy peoples thee With radiant spirits, that when bow'd down By Earth, have burst their shackles, and with

Untiring pinion, like swift sunbeams, flown Up to thy pure unsullied realms of Peace, Where, one may deem, untainted virtue flies As to its home, where Joys shall never cease To live, like spirits in their native skies :-

With souls of Love, that once upon this cold And joyless earth, have lived their troubled

Of light and cloud, then slumbering in the fold Of mortal Death, and with the form of man Have lost all earthly passions, and are now With spirits of the blest, and in thy isles Of Love, at pure Religion's high shrine bow Amid the sunshine of eternal smiles.

Yes-Fancy in its flight will people thee With forms of love and life- of spirits, pure As is a dream of Heaven; and can it be, That what to Fancy's eye should seem a sure,

Unchanging sphere, where angel spirits rest To plume their weary pinions, can we deem That Discord e'er should rear her poison'd crest.

To break the spell of Love's enchanting

Can proud Ambition ever wave its wand Of red destruction, which would sere and blast. is with a siroc, that Heaven-witness'd bond.

Which Fancy's visions have around the cast? Can Envy, with its hand of ruthless fire, Plant fierce sedition in that temple fair

Of Beauty, where the heaven-tuned choir Send holy music on the golden air? Oh no, they cannot ; such a jewel bright Set like a lustre on Heaven's countenance

With diamond flashes to illume the night, And when pale Evening rises, with its glance To wake the stars that in the azure sleep. And place them on their air-built thrones, to shine

Like feebler lamps beside thee, in that deep And glowing veil, which hides the light

Must be that holy land, which in our dreams Shines like a temple in a desert waste; That beautiful and angel sphere, which seems The weary spirit's last bright resting place. And, as of vore, I worship at the shrine Which fancy places on thy unknown breast, Still thou shalt glow, and be a holy sign, Pointing to regions of eternal rest.

S. M. C.

17 Whoever casts his eye upon the county of New London, as delineated upon the map of Connecticut, will observe that the north line of the county, extended eastward to the line in civilization, who introduced the arts of so- of Rhode Island, will leave Voluntows on the south of it. This town should belong, then, to New Landon county. Such an addition will give a handsome shape to this county, and remove a deformity from that of Windham;they brought hieroglyphical paintings, the art while at the same time it will produce a salutary effect upon the town of Voluntown, by diminishing their expenses in attending at the seat of justice in the county of Windham, to They had a solar year, more perfect than that which it is now most awkwardly annexed-

It is remarkable that the citizens of Voluntown are called to Brooklyn upon no other bu- pleased with the appointment of the Hon. siness but such as appertains to the courts, and to themselves in quality of suitors, jurors, and witnesses. Now, by comparing distances. it is apparent that, in the course of ten years, thousands of dollars would be saved to the inhabitants of that town, (though by no means litigious,) if attached to this county. They are a prudent people, with whom time is money, and it may safely be said, that only one half of the time now consumed in travelling, would be necessary, and not so great a portion as one half the money which is now required. Their business is with Norwich and Providence. These are their market towns, and will always be so. Of course, a great part of their concerns might be so arranged as to receive attention when called to court in either of the relations mentioned.

It is hoped that the attention of the people will ere long be awakened to their interest in this matter, and that this deformity on the map of Connecticut, so long unpleasant to the eye and so inconvenient to our eastern friends, will speedily be removed by law.

#### For the Norwich Spectator.

WEST INDIA TRADE. Of all the fictions with which the people are amusing themselves, there is none more completely visionary, than that which is now abroad in our country, on the grave subject of bartering the rested rights of our free and industrious manufacturers, for what, to us as a people-as a nation-is worthless; even if it were given to us for no consideration whatev-

It was hoped that, after the Presidential contest was settled, and no further object could be gained by casting unworthy reflections on the administration, under which the British West India Trade was taken from us; and discontinue an inglorious war with the dead. Well, indeed, might the nations of Europe call us a nation of drunkards, should they witness any negociation of our minister at the court of St. James, which should touch a cent in the tariff, for the offered boon of importing rum from the island of Jamaica.

The Slave Trade is closed by the laws of nations; and every body knows, who knows any thing about slave labor, that the plantations cannot long exist in the tropical climate without new negroes from Africa. Edwards, in his "History of the West Indies," tells us, that the calculating planter worked his slaves, or, more properly speaking, wore them out, at thirty years of age, and bought new negroes. The late statistical accounts of the slaves in the British West Indies, show a gradual decline in this race of beings; and it has long since been a subject of some complaining on the part of the West India planters, that their interests at home were most shamefully neglected. At this moment, the estates in the island of Jamaica would not give a net profit of three per cent, including the whole of the estates in the island.

Shall we, in this free and professedly independent country, barter our good faith with our own people at home, for the paltry benefit of employing our schooners in a direct trade to the British islands? In a national point of view, it is a most unprofitable nursery for seamen; many dying, and many, very many contracting ruinous habits, which render them future subjects for the alms-house and penitentiary. Shall we then, break our faith with the manufacturing community, to sustain slave-labor abroad? Will the people in the West, will Pennsylvania, will the congregated wisdom of the nation, listen for a moment to a project so wild in prospect, and so pointedly hostile to the best interests of our whole na
of the Spanish inquisition pervaded the whole of the Spanish inqui tion? L.

Remarkable sagacity of a dog .--- We have often witnessed the sagacity of the Newfoundland dogs, and have not been surprised at the many instances of their saving children from drowning, because water is the element in which they delight to sport. The following, which took place in our neighborhood, we consider as one of the most extraordinary cases within our knowledge, and should hardly have credited the story, had it not been communicated by, a gentleman of strict moral virtues, and in whose veracity, we have perfect confidence.

Four small children of his family, the smallest not being able to creep, were seated around the fire, when a large stick fell and scattered around a great quantity of burning coals. A large dog, which was in the room, immediately ran up, and with his fore feet drew the infant from the hearth, and thus rescued it from the danger which its helplessness could not otherwise have escaped.

"Journal of Health."-This is the title of a semi-monthly publication in Philadelphia, which has recently been established, and is conducted by an association of physicians, eminent alike for their professional skill and respectability of private character. - The work was commenced from a purely philanthropic motive; to save the community from the ills of disease, and the still greater evils of quackery and empirical nostrums. The Journal has reached its eighth number, and appears to be conducted with much talent. We think no family should be without it, who can afford the expense; and there are few families who cannot, if they will only consent to spare the amount of subscription, and abridge some less useful expenditure. Mr. Russell Hubbard, of this city, is agent for the proprietors, and receives subscriptions. Annexed, is a part of the prospectus :

"The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the se-cond and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, \$1.25, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by JUDAH DOBSON, Agent, No. 103 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

17 The Journal of Health, including index.

will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo."

Complimentary .- Portions of Mr. Secretary Eaton's late Report on the War Department, are made use of in the Baltimore Female Schools, as an exercise in false grammar. This eircumstance must be exceedingly mortifying to the Hon. Secretary; and is by no means courteous in the principals of these schools; although doubtless the said Report is admirably fitted to elucidate the study for which it is used.

Judge Baldwin -- We believe all parties are Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the Supreme Court. We are particularly gratified because we are informed that he is a native of Connecticut. It must be flattering to our older citizens to see the associates of their earlier days raised to the highest seats of

honor and confidence in our common country. Few families among those of Connecticut, which have furnished great men, have been more distinguished for talents public eminence, and notoriety, than that of which Judge Baldwin was a member.

He is, it is believed the youngest son of the late Mr. Michael Baldwin, of New Haven .-His brother, the Hon. Abraham Baldwin, who lived and died in Georgia, was many years one of the most honored men in that State. He ting 7 hours to sleep. was a member of the Convention, which framed the Constitution of the United States, and many years a Senator of that State, in Congress, of great experience and influence in that body.

Another brother, Dudley Baldwin, Esq., a lawyer of sound talents, in Fairfield county in Connecticut, was many years in the Legislature. One of his sisters was the late Mrs. Joel Barlow, wife of a distinguished poet, and Foreign Minister from this country to France; and another is at present Mrs. Bomford, the accomplished lady of Col. Bomford, of the Ordinance Department of the United States.

Judge Baldwin and his brothers were Alumni of Yale College.

We never witnessed, a severe master lashing the noble animal, the Horse-without a sort of inward feeling of horror, at the cruelty of our nature, when unrestrained by legal enactments. Our Bibles teach us that the merciful man is merciful to his beast. What the Alcoran says, on the subject, is not for us that the people would awake from their to say. Let us look at the character of the dreams, and look at things as they really are, Turk in relation to his humanity of feeling, towards his horse.

> The learned and benevolent Busbequins, ho was ambassador at Constantinople in the 17th century, gives the following account of Horses:-grooms may learn a lesson of wisdom and humanity from his words. There is no creature so gentle as a Turkish horse, nor nore respectful to his master, or the groom that dresses him. The reason is, they their horses with great lenity. I myself saw. when I was in Pontus, passing through a part of Bythinia called Axtios, towards Cappadocia, how indulgent the countrymen were to young colts, and how kindly they used them soon af-ter they were foaled. They would stroke them, bring them into their houses, and almost to their tables, and use them even like children. They hung something like a jewel about their necks, and a garter, which was full of amulets against poison which they are most afraid of. The grooms that dress them are as indulgent as their masters; they frequently sleek them down with their hands, nd never use a cudgel to bang their sides, but in cases of necessity. This makes their horses great lovers of mankind, and they are so far from kicking, wincing, or growing untractable, by this gentle usage, that you will hardly find a masterly horse amongst them. But alas! our Christian grooms' horses go on at another rate. They never think them rightly curried till they thunder at them with their voices and let their clubs or horsewhins. as it were, dwell on their sides. This makes some horses even tremble when their keepers come into the stable : so that they hate and fear them too. But the Turks love to have nand they may fall on their knees, and in this position receive their riders.

Priestcraft Unmasked .- This is a title of a ittle snarling, snappish periodical, the first saying that we are agreeably disappointed, number of which has just been issued at New York, and forwarded to the various Editors of and that we augur from its proceedings, even newspapers, doubtless to elicit a paragraph in happy results. commendation of its excellent design. One would think, from this thing, that the terrors this town yesterday noon, by the direction of country, and nothing less than immediate destruction awaited all its institutions. It is doubtless got up by some of the disciples of Fanny Wright; and if, as it says, its subscribers are increasing,-even be they the offscraping and scum of the city-we are sorry for it-for the sake of humanity. Its design is to counteract the influence of the priesthood, and under the cloak of morality, it opposes religious establishments,-such as societies &c. Its style is quite bombastic, and it seems trying to swell and puff itself into notice. There is no doubt of its bursting-and that too, long before it attains the size of an ox, as it does not seem at present of half the magnitude of the frog in the fable.

Fire .- On Thursday evening last, the store of Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, in this place, was discovered to be on fire. It was, however, happily extinguished before effecting any material damage.

Late arrivals from England contain accounts of the Emperor of Russia's being in a very ill state of health.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Instituteo-morrow, (Wednesday evening,) at half past 6 o'clock-Lecture on Music.

For the Norwich Spectator. I know not why I love to gaze Upon thy dear, bright eye, Nor why my spirit ever longs Around thy path to fly; As if the free and joyous wing On which I soared awhile, And wandered oft from flower to flower,

Were fettered by thy smile.

I've gazed on beauty's dazzling light, And turned, unmoved, away; I've seen a thousand seraph forms Before my vision play,-And cared not when they glided off, Nor ever knew, regret, Till roaming o'r Life's pleasant vales Thy seraph form 1 met.

The blossom of thy loveliness Is sweeter than the rose; The dayspring of thy youthful charms In mellow richness flows: And the sweet morn with purest beam Is brighter than the noon; And if my heart could gain thy heart,

I'd ask no other boon. But whether thou art ever mine, When years have rolled along, Or whether my bright hopes will fade Like this unnoted song; My thoughts will wander back to thee. Like waves round some fair isle, And age retain, with sad delight,

The memory of thy smile.

#### SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

CHAGRIN, Nov. 19. There is now residing in this place, a Mrs. Woolsey, who is ninety eight years of age -She still retains her physical and mental faculties, in the highest degree of perfection-She is able to read and sew without the aid of glasses; and four years since, then ninelyfour, she spun the materials for 30 yards of linen cloth. She arrived here a few weeks since from Albany county, N. Y., having travelled over five hundred miles in a waggon, in the short space of fourteen days, being on a visit to four of her children here, one of whom is 84 years old, and was among the first settlers in this region. Mrs. W. has always ohserved the most strict regimen in her habits, retiring at 8, and rising at 4 o'clock; dero-

Emigration .- The editor of the St. Louis Beacon, Missouri, says, "All accounts and opinions agree, that the emigration of the present year exceeds any thing ever before seen in this quarter. Travellers say that the roads are filled with moving masses. The two great are filled with moving masses. The two great routes are by Louisville and Vincennes, and Ford's Ferry, or Shawneetown. At this place we see a constant succession of wargons and vehicles, besides the arrivals by steamboats. They come in good time, the abundance and excellence of every species of crop peing unprecedented even in this land of overflowing plenty."

Derivation of Honey Moon .- It was the cusom of the higher order of Tentones, a people who inhabited the northern part of Greece, to drink mead, or metheglin, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every weding. From this custom comes the expre-'to spend the honey-moon,"-Liverpool Al-

The Mayor at Washington has officially an-nounced the success of Mr. Rush, in Eng., in procuring a loan of one million of dollars, for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.

The victory of New Orleans was celebrated on the 8th of January, at Washington, by a splendid ball. In the list of managers, is the name of Josiah Gales, Jr., one of the editors of the National Intelligencer.

The Legislature of New-Jersey met on he 6th inst. The Trenton Gazette mentions that the important subjects of damming the Delaware for canal and other purposes construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and authorizing a Rail-road from Camden, (opposite Philadelphia,) to South Amboy, will be brought before the Legislature at the present session; and will be disposed of in some way before the session is brought to a

The mansion of the President was opened on Thursday evening last to receive visitors ener's Magazine:—In autumn, when the ap-generally: and is to be opened every Thurs-ples are gathered, they are laid on square day fortnight, during the Session, for the same purpose. We learn that a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the occa-

There was a numerously attended ball at Carusi's Assembly Rooms, on the evening of Friday, the 8th inst., in commemoration of the victory at New Orleans, at which the President of the United States was present by in-vitation, and also the Heads of Departments,

&c. &c. The Supreme Court of the United States asembled in this city to-day. The Judges whose arrival is known to us, are Judges Story, Davall, and Thompson .- National Intelliencer, Jan. 11.

The National Intelligencer bears the folowing testimony in favor of the present Con-

"It is a subject of proud reflection that, in the present Congress, notwithstanding the exevidently a disposition to look to the public inerest, rather than to the projects of any mere party cabal. We have pleasure, indeed, in thus far, in the indications which ha given of the temper of the present Congress:

A national salute of 24 guns was fired in the only thorough Jackson man in the town. Groton (Ms.) Herald.

The President of the United States has recognized Theodore Meyer, as Consul of the Kingdom of Hanover, for the port of New

single white female has been convicted of a years; the Governor, in his message, recomnended that she should be pardoned and set at

Singular Accident .- Yesterday morning, a horse attached to the Litchfield line of Stages, having broken from his keeper while putting on his harness, started off from the stable in Crown street, and in turning the corner of Church street, came in contact with another horse, in the cart of Mr. William Quiner, baker. The heads of the horses came precisely together, and the concussion was so powerful that both fell, and in a short time expired,neither of them being able to rise again .- Connecticut Herald.

The Baltimore American mentions that light carriage was recently fitted with a sail, and containing six persons, was propelled rapidly on the rail road by a gentle breeze.

The Annuals .- The annual cost to the pub lic of these beautiful volumes amounts to 90,000l, which is distributed as follows :- Paid to authors and editors, 60001; printers, 30001; engravers, 10,000l; copper plate printers, 4000l; paper makers 5000l; binders 9000l; silk manufacturers, 4000/; leather sellers 2000/; for advertising, &c. 2000l; incidental matters, 1000l; publisher's profits, 10,000l; retail 30,000/. One binder alone, Mr. booksellers, Westley, of Friar street, Doctor's Commons, has 250 persons almost exclusively engaged on those works. This will give some idea of the employment they afford to working printers, silk manufacturers, copper-plate printers, pa-per-makers, &c. We have no hesitation in as-serting that they give bread to above 2000 persons, during a considerable portion of the year.—Spirit and Manners of the Age.

It appears that a late attempt on the part of the Dutch government to obtain a knowledge he were naturally dead. of the natural productions and resources of the Japanese empire, has been terminated in a disastrous manner to the individual employed. A distinguished professor of natural history, of the name of Sibolt, some time since sent to Japan, prosecuted his enquiries with great success, forwarded sixty-two chests of natural curiosities to the University of Leyden, and continued, to obtain a chart of the The chart coming to the knowledge of government, it was seized with other statistical documents, and Sibolt was condemned to prison for life. It is feared that the influence of his government will not be able to liberate

The practice of making Christmas presents appears to be gaining ground. A gentleman on Long Island found at his door, the other morning, a bandbox that contained a nice, lusty haby. The younker set up a glorious squall of delight, at being released from his durance vile. It is not stated whether this present was an annual

The logislature of this State met at Albany | many resolutions offered. After the hour ap- | the while, cocked the dog-head, drew thetrigon Tuesday last, [5th.] General Erastus Root was chosen Speaker of the House of Assemblv. W M. Oliver, Esq. was appointed President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Throop's Message.

though very long, is a well written document. and exhibits an interesting view of the public affairs of the State. We are gratified to find that the acting chief magistrate has pursued a different course from that of his predecessors, in regard to the exercise of the pardoning power. If the same policy is continued, we have no doubt it will prove essentially beneficial to the highest interest of the community.

In remarking upon the effects of charitable nstitutions, we are glad to find Gov. Throop

commending particularly SUNDAY SCHOOLS. among others, as exerting a great power in preventing pauperism and crime

N. Y. Daily Advertiser. From Vera Cruz.-Letters received this norning from Vera Cruz, by the brig Beven, speak of the late defeat of the Spanish army at that country. It has been the means of uniing all parties, and restored tranquillity throughout the kingdom. The markets are much better than they have been for a year

Thunder .- The Albany papers have mentioned an extraordinary and sudden clap of thunder accompanied with vivid lightning, and rain, which visited that city on Sunday eyening last. The same phenomenon, as it be called at this season, occurred at Johnstown, Montgomery county, at Williamstown, Mass. (where the lightning tore up the ground in a meadow, and killed a cow,) and at Shenectady. The weather became colder imme diately after. The Schenectady Cabinet mentions it as an unusual circumstance, that the thermometer kept in the academy of that city, was two degrees higher on the 31st of December than on the 2d day of June last.

To Printers .- The editor of this paper is authorised to announce that a discovery has been made, by which one fifth of the labor in setting up types and distributing them into the cases is saved. The plan has been submitted to a practical test, and found to be completely successful. It has also received the approval of several printers in this city. Further particulars will be given as soon as the interest of the inventor will permit.

Preserving Fruits in Winter .-- In the north of Germany apples and pears are preserved, by being packed in boxes or casks, interlayed with clean straw, and placed out of the reach of the frost.

Boston Manufacturer

The following novel method of preserving apples is extracted from the (English) Gardwicker hurdles, which fit into a frame, above another, upon ledges, so that those above do not rest on those below. The lowest tier of fruit must be high enough from the ground to permit a fire of brushwood to be kindled below. The sides are covered with mats to retain the smoke. The fire is continued until the fruit is, as it were, glazed over with the smoke. The apples are then wrapped singly in papers, and packed away in chests or barrels to be kept for use.

PARIS, Nov. 27. The King and Queen of Naples, accompanied by the Princess Christina, arrived at Barcelona on the 15th instant.

Intelligence of the conclusion of peace havng reached the Russian legation at Poros, on the 25th of September, a Te Deum was performed in the Cathedral on the following day, by desire of the President of Greece, and a grand dinner was given upon the occasion by the Russian Ambassador. The hotel of the Embassy was illuminated, and over the door of the general police office was a transparency, with the inscription, Long live the Emperor Nicholas!

Extract of a private letter of the 11th instant,

from Lisbon.
"The Miguelites are greatly disconcerted: for Spain has declared that she only recognized Don Miguel, as King de facto, without the battle of New Orleans; this gentleman is obliged to "go the whole hog" alone—he is the only thorough Jackson man in the town ago, with regard to the former colonies of Spain in sending thither Apostolical agents. to watch over the interests of religion. It is not to be inferred, therefore, that these examnles will be followed by the other nowers.-The Miguelites now begin to perceive of how little importance the recognition of Don Migu-Virginia.—Within the last five years not a cl by Spain is to them, and yet it cost them dear; for it is known as a positive fact, that penitentiary offence. In the State prison upon this occasion, a treaty of alliance, offenhere is one, who has been confined several sive and defensive, was signed between the of no one case where it had been unsuccessful. government of Lisbon and that of Madrid .-This treaty was kept secret, in order not to waken the jealousy of the cabinet of London but it was soon learned by the British govern-ment. We are assured that the Duke of Welsubject; but the cabinet of Madrid, anxious quality of the mind or intellect in others; nor to conceal its real object, declared that the genius, power, wit, or fancy; but if I could treaty only concerned the navigation of the choose what would be most delightful, and I Douro and the lagus. This explanation did believe most useful to me, I should prefer a not satisfy the British minister, who now sees, too late, perhaps, that the aim of Spain is to for it makes life a discipline of goodness; credestroy the influence of England.

> Gaming. - The laws against gaming, in the State of Maine, it seems, are very severe and rigorous. The Portland Courier makes the following statement :- It is but a week or two since an account was published of a man in Maryland being convicted of keeping a gambling apparatus, called a Faro Bank, and sen tenced to a fine of one thousand dollars, and six months imprisonment. Where such penalties can be enforced against gaming establishments, they will be likely to be rather scarce And even if the provisions of our present laws against gambling were generally known and recollected, they would have a tendency in some degree to check the evil. By our present statutes, no money or property whatever, won by any species of gambling, can be reco vered by law; but on the contrary, whoever wins at any species of gambling, at one time, more than three dollars, is liable, on conviction, to forfeit double the amount won, which sum is to go to the poor of the town where the offence is committed. Moreover, when a person has gambled away his property, neither he who wins, nor he who loses, can hold it in law; it immediately falls to the relatives and heirs of the loser, in the same manner as though

Congress.-In the Senate, Jan, 6th Mr. Holmes presented the petition of sundry citizens of the State of Maine, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The bill authorising the retrocession on the part of the State of Illinois, of a township of land, granted by the United States, for lite rary purposes, and the location of other lands in lieu thereof, was passed. The bill for the more distinct demarcation of the Northern Boundary Line of the State of Missouri, and or the divi ion among the half-breeds of the Sacs and Fox tribes of Indians of the reservation of land within that State; and the bill allow ing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Louisville, St. Louis, and other places on the Western Waters, to be secured and pad at those places; were respectfully ordered, after being amended, to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, same day

ye-terday, the resolution of Mr. Hunt, and the amendment of Mr. Martin.

Our readers have been served hitherto with small abstracts of the congressional proceedings, chiefly because little else has been done Congress than the initiatory process of bills. We may however expect some animated discussions in the course of a few weeks. On this subject we find the following appropriate remarks in the Washington Chronicle of Sat-

urday :"Those who contemplate visiting Washinglying spirit that seeks no office—and with a so-briety that pants not to reel in the whirling delirium of the waltz-and with a modesty that seeks not to out-feather the peacock-will find it for their advantage to postpone their ampico, as having been of great service to visit a few weeks. Congress will then have prepared a banquet of intellectual enjoyment; the stirring questions which are now pondered in silence and solitude, will be brought forth; the nourished thoughts which are now tipping past. The U. S. ship Falmouth, bearing the their wings with lightning, will make their apbroad pennant of Commodore Elliot, was at pearance, and the mighty passions, which are Vera Cruz on the 14th ult. The sloops of war already pressing on the bit, will rush upon the Peacock and Erie sailed a few days previous arena, and the scene which now presents only on a cruize.—N. Y. paper. full of life, sentiment, passion, and interest."

> Suicide extraordinary. - We have all in ou time heard many wonderful things related in illustration of the extraordinary manner in which the instincts of the brute creation are sometimes permitted to be developed, but we will venture a wager that the choice morse of the kind we have in store is really and truly the very choicest ever yet spread forth for the gratification of the intellectual appetite. Now, reader, listen. It is hardly necessary for us to remind any body that the miserable animals which drag the coal cart about this neighborhood, are just about the most miserable, the most neglected, and the most broken down phantoms of horse flesh that it is possible to conceive; but having premised that so much is the fact, we will now proceed with our promised narrative, by stating that one day during the past or present week, it happened that one of the wretched brutes before mentioned, was advancing leisurely towards this town, on the Walton side, when his owner conceiving, as well he might, that any attempt to ascend the brow with his load of coals would prove abortive, came to a halt somewhere about the bridge, disengaged the way-worn animal from its burden, and finally left it at large in a neighboring paddock, there to meditate amid the stunted grass blades till his return, whenever that might be. Our carter thereupor betook himself to the road, and was gone; but he had no sooner disappeared than, most singular to relate, the poor horse, like one wearied with life, paced pensively towards the river, which was immediately contiguous stalked onward to the very middle of the stream-calmly laid himself down, and there voluntarily died the death of the drowned !-Now this, marvellous though it seems, is fact, and one for the accuracy of which, we can freely vouch. It is unquestionably the most melancholy morceau of march-of-mindism upon record .- London pager.

Method of curing Hydrophobia.—The per-son under the influence of this disease must be secured, that he may do no mischief to himself or others. Soak a rennet in a little more than half a tumbler of water for about five minutes. When this has been done, add of pulverized savanilla as much as may be taken up by the hamb and three fingers. Mix it thoroughly, and give it the patient, (that is, force it down his throat in an interval between the paroxysms.) The patient is then to be put into the sun, if possible, (or placed near the fire,) and well warmed. If the first dose tranquillize him, after a short interval, no more is to be given, but if he continue furious, another dose must be administered, which will quiet him.-A profound sleep will succeed, and last twenty-four or forty-eight hours, according to the strength of the patient's constitution, at the expiration of which time he will be attacked with severe purging and vomiting, which will continue till the poison be entirely ejected .-He will then be restored to his senses, will ask Indian living in Tubutama, who is known to menced some remarks on the evidence, when, lars have been offered to him to disclose the secret, but he has constantly refused to accede to the terms. His charge in ten dollars for each patient, and he makes a comfortable livelihood by his practice. I made diligent inquiries while I remained in Sonora, whether tur, his officers and crew, arising from the there were any instances known of the Inquiries while I remained in Sonora, whether dian's antidote having failed, but I could hear

Lieut. Hardy's Travels in Mexico. Value of Religion .- The following excellent testimony to the value of true religion is from the pen of a distinguished philosopher. ington has demanded explanations upon this the late Sir Humphrey Davy :- "I envy no firm religious belief to every other blessing, ates new hopes, when all earthly hopes vanish and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence the most gorgeous of all lights; awakening life in death, and from corruption tion and decay calls up beauty and divinity : makes an instrument of to: ture and of shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths
—the gardens of the blessed, the security of everlasting joys, when the sensualist and the President's recommendation in his message of sceptic only view gloom, decay, annihilation,

> Herman Boaz .- When the Prince of conences every night, he was visited, among others, by the late eminent professor Dugald Stewart. In place of joining a fashionable in passing through the lobby that led to the exhibition room, he felt, though the operation was exceedingly rapid, a hand pressing against his breast, right in the direction of his vest pocket. The idea of a cut purse immediately Arnold having concluded his arguments suggested itself; but "it is more blessed to terday. Mr. Lea replied to-day. give than to receive," and, on overhauling his committee of the whole rose, leave to sit again cash, he was surprised to find that, so far from was refused. So that the question will be being poorer, he was a shilling richer than he decided, probably, on Monday, to which time eun before. Though a beggar might the House adjourned. have been grateful for such a present, the learned professor viewed the matter in a different light, and began to suspect that the conjurer meant to confer on him the high hon-or of playing second fiddle during some of his feats of necromancy. Here, however, he managed to out-Herod Herod, or rather out-juggle the great juggler, by watching an opportunity, and transferring, unnoticed, the identical shilling to the custody of a decent-looking countryman, who wore a flapped old fashione waistcoat, with pockets that seemed gaping for The exhibition commenced, and was con-

ducted throughout with great spirit. Amidst a great variety of tricks, that astonished every one, an I olicited the londest bursts of applause, the performer produced a shilling, showed it to a gentleman, marked it in his presence, and then desired him to pop it into the mouth of a pocket pistol, that had been previously well loaded and primed. When this was done, he sundry petitions were presented, and a great, held the pisiol creet, challenging attention all

pointed had expired, a number of resolutions ger, and fired through a sky light left open for were presented on leave, so that the hour for the purpose. To all appearance the shilling considering resolutions expired before the House called up the unfinished business of Sieur declared he had conjured it back, and Sieur declared he had conjured it back, and pointing to professor Dugald Stewart, stated that it would be found in his pocket. The phiosopher smiled, and, after a little hesitation, pointed to the custodier of the missing treasure. "Me?" said the rustic, when thus ap-pealed, "what hae I to do wi't? Ye're aff your eggs, neighbor, for ance—and if you could only get at him, I'm jaloosin' ye wad come far better speed if ye riped the breeks o' the man o' the moon. This speech was followed with a roar of laughter, and the peals vere renewed, when the speaker, by a dint of a little coaxing, thrust his palm into his pocket, and to his own astonishment, if not consternation, produced a shilling in every respect the counterpart of the other. This little incident lent a pleasing relief to the amusements of the evening, though the conjurer seemed rather embarrassed at first; and, when the company nad retired, he took the professor aside, and thanked him kindly for not exposing him. Dumfries Courier.

#### TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan. 4.

-The rule granting certain facilities for the extinguishment of debts due from purchasers of public lands was engrossed and read a third time. Bills for relief of citizens who have lost property by Indian depredations, read a third time. Petitions against the removal of the Cherokees, and against the transmission of the mail on the Sabbath.

were presented. In House,-Numerous bills were reported. in particular from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the important subject of an increase of the Corps of Engineers; the organization of the Topographical Engineers; the General Staff of the Army; the Military Peace Establishment; an appropriation for the protection and defence of the Western Frontier of the Union, and a bill for the erection of a National Armory on the Western waters;-the whole of which were passed through the ordinary stages, and referred to the appropriate Committees. Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a hill altering the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the District of Maryland, from the eighth of May, and the eighth of December, to the eighth of April and the first day of November.

The question of the distribution of the public lands was taken up, and the time allotted for its consideration consumed without any question being taken. The Bill to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army was taken up, and after some discussion referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Tuesday, Jan. 5. In Senate-numerous petitions against the Sunday Mail, were presented. The mileage Bill, after a short discussion, was laid on the table. The joint resolution, granting the use of the Library to the Heads Department, Ex-Presidents of the United States, and Foreign

Ministers, was adopted.

In House—A petition presented by Mr. Cambreleng of N. Y. in relation to Indian Affairs, was laid on the table. A Message from the President was received, enclosing memorial from persons residing in New Orleans, claiming lands purchased of the Government prior to 1805. Several minor Bills were reported from the Standing Committees. The debate on the distribution of the public lands was resumed, until the hour assigned having elapsed, the House took up the consideration of private Bills. The contested election between Messrs. Arnold and Lea which was the order of the day was postponed till to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 6. In Senate, —A Bill was reported to liquidate the claims of South Carolina against the United States. The Bill providing for the payment of the Massachusetts Clauns received a second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive Bu-

In House.-Several bills were reported by the Standing committees. The order of the day being the Report of the Committee on the contested election between Messrs. Arnold and Lea of Tennessee, it was taken up in Committee of the whole. Mr. Arnold comon motion, the Committee rose, reported prosufferings while an Algerine captive, occasioned some debate.

Thursday, Jan. 7. Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naal Affairs, to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the claim of the representatives of Commodore Decapoli, reported a bill to compensata Susan Decatur, widow and legal representative of Capt. Stephen Decatur, deceased, and others;

which bill was twice read and committed. Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill to construct a national road from Buffalo, in the State of New York, passing by the seat of the General Government, in the district of Columbia, to-New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana; which bill was twice read, and committed. to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

Friday, Jan. 8. Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners; which was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bates, from the Committee on Military Pensions, reported the following resolution, viz: "Resolved, That the committee on Military Pensions be instructed, agreeably to the the 6th of December last, to revise the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to urers, Herman Boaz, was in the full blaze of maintain himself in comfort; to report to the his reputation, and attracting crowded audi- House a bill for that purpose. And also, that said committee be further instructed, agreeably to said recommendation, to report a bill' for the relief of all those who were, during party, the philosopher sallied forth alone, and the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor. This resolution was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The remainder of the day was occupied upon the case of the contested election. Arnold having concluded his argument yes-

### Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of LYON & CLARK, this day by mutual consent, dissolved. BRADFORD LYON.

ANDREW I. CLARK. Ashford, Janury, 8th, 1830. BUSINE'S will be continued at the for-ner stand, by Andrew I. Clark, who would nost respectfully solicit the patronage of furner friends and customers.

PATENT WINDOW SPRINGS. A LATE IMPROVED article, sold at wholesale and retail, by R. W. ROATH. PRINTERS CELEBRATION.

The Columbia Typographical Society in the city of Washington, celebrated their anniversary on the evening of the 2d instant, by a supper, of which about 100 individuals partook, including a number of guests from various parts of the Union. Several members of Congress, now or heretofore connected with the press, were also invited, but were prevented from attending by sickness or previous ing good. engagements, with the exception of Mr Everett. Among the toasts drank on the occasion, we notice the following :-

Boston Bulletin The Typographical Societies of Boston. New York, and Philadelphia-Being types of the same fount, the sorts work well together; Their only object Benenevolence and the happiness of their members.

The Hon. Edward Everett .- The Hercules of the New England States : May the day come when his strength shall have reached the remotest bounds of our Un-

Mr. Everett observed, that he certain ly did not come to the festive board of this Anniversary occasion, to which he had been so kindly invited, prepared to respond to a sentiment like that which had just been proposed; and though he could not, with propriety, remain wholly silent, he would not presume to regard it in any other light than that of an invitation, to offer, on his own part, a sentiment to the company. In doing this, his thoughts were naturally led, by the nature of the present celebration, to the part of the country of which he had the honor to be one of the representatives, and to the memory of one of its native citizens, whose character formed no inconsiderable part of the common treasure of the national reputation. He alluded, of course, to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, whose over, on such an occasion. The qualities of the character of this extraordinary man were too familiar to need repetition. It is known to all, that from the humblest walks of life, he raised himself to its company. In what way did this illustrious man, who had reached the height of relief of the widow and the fatherlesscreation and solace, under the weariness tive in the formation of this Associationof years? Did he employ himself in relived and acted in Europe, or in clinging classes had their rights, and, as in

The Memory of Benjamin Franklin-The good workman never ashamed of his

detain the company, but would again pro-

By S. H. Jenks, Esq. of Boston, an invited guest. The People of Washington and the Printers thereof. In their progress on the sea of enterprise, may they his grasp all that Franklin ever was, long be favored with auspicious Gales, that shall waft them, with gentle Force, into the haven of success, where they may be crowned with the Green chaplet well yet. His works bespeak his praise. of an honorable reputation, and be furnished with a Seat on the summit of human felicity.

[Mr. Force, of the Journal, though invited, was not present.]

Upon this toast being drank, Mr. Gales of the Intelligencer rose, and said that, recognizing his name in the preceding toast, he thought it no more gavethan civil to respond to the kindness of Society of Philadelphia, of which he had the honor to be a member many years ago. He wore that evening, the badge of that Society, which he had received three and twenty years gone by, when admitted as a member of it. He was, he believed, the oldest practical printer (who had remained in the vocation) present at the board. Well he remembered, that, when he mounted this badge, as a journeyman printer, in the good city of Philadelphia, he used to make very foul proofs. From that day to this, from year to year, he had been endeavoring to work more correctly; but his observations from year to year, whenever he endeavored to reform his errors, had only served the more and more to convince him, that the highest reach of the best workman is but an approximation to perfection. Following this idea, and in reference to it, and to what ought to be the object of every printer who felt as he did on this subject, he offered for the acceptance of the compa-

ny the following technical toast: -The honest craftsman-the proof sheet of whose life, at the last revise, will bear the inspection of the master of us all.

Mr. Green, of the Telegraph, remarked, that the allusion to his name by the gentleman from Boston, and the example of the gentleman who had just resumed his seat, seemed to require an introduction to the sentiment which he had just transmitted to the Chair. He said that, although he had not been educated a printer, his association with the press, and his appointment as a printer to Congress,

had enabled him to give employment to greater number of the members of the Society than any other printer in the city How long the relation which now subsist ed between them would continue, was among the events yet in the womb of time; but, while it lasted, he should endeavor to promote the interests and contribute all in his power to advance the happiness of those upon whom he himself was so dependent for the means of do-

He said that he should deem himself unworthy of the mark of respect which had assigned him a seat at that festive board, if he could be insensible of the ob jects of the Society, or forgettul of his ob ligations to those who composed it. One of the most impressive lessons of his eary life taught him to know that man was forbidden to eat the bread of idleness, and his experience had convinced him that the true secret of human happiness is useful employment.

These truths had been forcibly present ed to his mind on the present occasion, and, under their influence, he had prepar ed and now begged leave to offer the fol-

lowing sentiment : Constant employment and fair wages :-The best preservative of public morals he surest means of individual happiness.

(Anterior to the three preceding toasts having been drank, the following volunteer had been sent to the Chair, but which the President could not find an opportunity sooner to give :-

" The employing Printers of the Disrict.-Their presence is as welcome on our festive occasions as the recurrence of

Saturday night."] Upon which toast being drank. Mr. Seaton of the Intelligencer, rose and said, that, as no other guest offered to acknowledge the compliment conveyed by the toast just drank, he, as one of those name had been brought to the respectful to whom it referred, would beg leave recollection of the company; as indeed briefly to do so. He was indeed glad of it could not, by any possibility, be passed the opportunity, as it enabled him to express an opinion in regard to the objects and tendency of this Society, and of similar Societies elsewhere, which was possibly at variance with the opinions of some of the class to which he belonged. highest honors, by the punctual, labori- It was the impression of some, that assoous, and energetic discharge of his duties ciations of the operative members of an as a printer. Yet was it not to this part of art or trade, were, in their effects, if not his character and history that Mr. Ever- in their design, inimical to the interest of ett meant to refer on this occasion, full the employing class. He could not say as it was of instruction and encourage- what experience had demonstrated in othment to every one, who was called to er places, but, certain he was, that the pursue a similar course of industry, in or- experience of fifteen years here, during der to gain a livelihood or rise in the which the Association of Journeymen world; it was to an incident, in the per- Printers had existed in this City, had exsonal history of Franklin, in his declining hibited no such consequence. Besides years, that he asked the attention of the the praise-worthy objects of Benevolence -the assistance of the destitute, and the human distinction, provide himself re- which he understood to be the chief moan incidental object was the preservation cording the history of the great scenes, in of their rights against the encroachments which he had been a principal actor; in of illiberality or injustice. To this, no carrying on a correspondence with the just man, of the employing class, could prominent statesmen, with whom he had object; for it must be admitted that both to the affairs and intrigues of political life was independent of the other, reciprocity at home or abroad? No. Though he re- of interests would prevent encroachments mained to the last a faithful servant of on the one hand, and unreasonable exthe public, neglecting no duty and avoid- actions on the other. Such being his ing no trusts, he resorted for recreation opinion in regard to the character and to that pursuit, which had been the labo tendency of the Association, whose anni-

it, and amused the leisure of his age with | Employers and Employed :- Mutual dethe various occupations of a compositor pendence the best security for mutual

rious business of his early years. He versary he so cordially joined in celebra-

provided, at his residence, a printing ting, he would conclude by offering as a

prese and the apparatus connected with sentiment for the table-

and pressman. Mr. E. would no longer rights. By the Hon. Isaac Hill, (an invited guest.) - As the eye directed to its object, measures to the voice its distance, so the desire to excel reaches its ultimate goal. There is not a printer's boy, however humble, but should recollect that Benjamin Franklin was once what he is, and that a laudable ambition may place within

By a member .- The Mayor of Washington : A worthy type ; though a little battered by heedless workmen, he works

Mr. Gales, here got up in a hurry, and observed that he had often felt the effects of the planer, under the power of the mallet, but that, if he stayed in the room longer he should be beat to a mummy : His partner had given him a hint to be off-he would im-prove it.

After the guests had retired, a member

S. H. Jenks, Esq.—His punning notions the sentiment which it conveyed. In propriety, perhaps, he ought to have risen to acknowledge the toast, previously giving a consultant to the Transford I lesite. By Eight 1990, and the conveyed in the sentiment to the ranks of our City Editors, which extorting with the best assortment of men's and boy's Sea-Otter, fur and hair Seal, and Patent Leather CAPS. Also, 10 doz. FUR COLLARS, and Patent Leather CAPS. Also, 10 doz. FUR COLLARS, and Patent Leather CAPS. en, in compliment to the Typographical larity. By Jinks, we are obliged to him.

From an old Volume of the N. Y. Museum.

AMERICAN LEGENDS. In the early times of the town of Nor wich, the inhabitants used to make puddings of such an enormous bigness that it almost exceeds the belief of modern credulity. One of these is reported to have been so large, that when a considerable number of people had eaten on one side, it fell over and killed three men. After this fatal accident, it was enacted, that a pudding should not exceed twenty cooms

In Haddam, the people who attended meeting, used to carry apple pies, (of that species commonly called turn-overs) with them, for their dinner, of such a length that when they were eating at one end, the hogs would frequently be preying at the other, being out of the reach of the proprietor. Upon this they passed a law that no person should carry a pie to meeting so large, that when they were eating at one end, they could not keep the hogs away with a six foot staff from the other.

FABIUS. Perhaps the shortest and most charac- Joiner's shop. eristic poems on "The Seasons," exant in our language, consists in the folowing series of triplet rhymes, said to have been delivered imprompto by Sheridan, as indicative of the English character of twelve months of the year :

Snowy—Flowy—Blowy. Showery—Flowery—Bowery. Soppy—Sloppy—Poppy. Broczy—Sneezy—Freezy.

#### AN EXPERIMENT! No Credit!

FROM this date, the subscribers sell no 300 the goods on credit. All kinds produce wanted, for which cash or goods will be exchanged. 300
BARSTOW & COIT. 300 N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts, are requested to settle the same on or before the 10th February,

B. & C. (refined)

(refined)

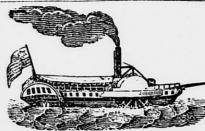
(refined)

(i) lbs. gum assafæt.

FOR SALE, by the subscri- 600 'crin. tartar scriber, the whole or a part of his Livery Establishment. 1—He 100 lbs. calc. wishes all those who have demands, to call and receive their
Also requests those indebted to him to settle forthwith.

Jan. 12.

JOSEPH HYDE.



THE steamboat FANNY will commence running to New York on Wednesday, 30th

Leaving New London Wednesdays and Sat-Leaving New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock. JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent

N. S. Boat Co.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE subscriber's Tan Yard, which he has used for 45 years. It is a convenient stand for Morocco or Sheep Skin Business. 8 or 10 cords of Hemlock and Oak Bark. SEABURY BREWSTER.

## DRY GOODS STORE.

LARGE assortment of Staple and Fancy A LARGE assortment of Education of Sale MARVIN WAIT.

#### HYDE'S CAST STEEL AXES.

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

Persons wanting a good Axe, are informed that the subscriber disposed of 60 the last winter, which were all warranted; and had none returned. Price, 9s. 6d. SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Fire Insurance.

HE Protection Insurance Company, of the city of Hartford, have appointed the

subscriber their agent, on application to whom insurance may be effected, upon the most reasonable terms.

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

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

30,000 Swedes' flat Iron, from 11-4 to 6 inche 12,000 " square do. 3.8 to 3 inches 30,000 English flat do. 1 1-4 to 3 " " round do. 1-4 to 2 3-4 " 46 " do. ref. 1-2 to 2 "

" sheet " hoop do. 2.000 4,000 Band 4,000 horse nail Rods 4,000 Shoe-shapes

2,000 English blistered Steel 2,000 American do. do. 1,000 tub Steel 150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.

3,000 Naylor & San.!erson cast Steel

20 dozen Shovels (Eng.) 000 M. Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14 oz 500 M. cut Brads, from 1-4 to 2 oz.

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



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

### AT WARE-HOUSE.

Opposite the Thames Bank,) WHICH, for beauty of shape, and for du-Y rability, exceed any before offered; to-gether with a full assortment of several former fashions, comprising gentlemen's black and drab Beavers: Castors and imitation Beavers, prices from 3 to 8 dollars; Youth's and children's black and drab imitation do,—from \$1.50, to \$3: Men's and boy's black and drab

BUFFALO ROBES,

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in New-York. Norwich, Nov. 24.

LOOKING-GLASSES. JUST received and for sale, a splendid assortment of gilt and mahogany framed LOOKING-GLASSES.

and Plates, of all sizes. CHAIRS of all kinds, and Cabinet Furni-

ture made at the shortest notic OLIVER ALLEN.

HOOKER'S SPRINGFIELD ALE. 25 barrels and halfs, Hooker's Springfield ALE, warranted first hop, and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, Ag't.

Dec. 14. FOR SALE,

ON the Little Plain, in the city trees; a pleasant situation for a merchant or mechanic of any kind. Also, a

ABEL C. SPICER. Dec. 1.

TO LET. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Administrator. DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY OFFER FOR SALE,

15 boxes brimstone Arabic 2 hhds. flos, sulph. 150 lbs. sal Rochelle myrrh opium 100 · tart. acid camphor 150 · sup. carb. soda 300 4 600 ' liq. paste 150 lbs. arrow root 150 'sal soda 2 cases carb. mag. cantharides 100 calomel flos. cham. 4 casks sal Epsom 200 4 200 100 gr. phials, ass. 250 ' phial corks sponge emp.diac.C.G 250 200 150 lbs. rad. rhei.puly

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

do. Soda asthmatic pills Hooper's pills Haerlem's oil aromat, fen. do lames's pills anti-bilious do Jesuit's drops vegetable spec Albion corn plaster Dumfries's eye-water Mead's do.

Surgeons' instruments

lecting the best of articles for preparing and compounding medicines. Physicians, and the public generally, may rely that medicines will be put up agreeably to prescriptions, with accuracy and despatch.

# THE extensive sale and established repu

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been CURED IN ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be con fidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

AND INFLAMED EYES! THE studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain : most pleasant and invaluable application, in

EYE WATER:

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate re-lief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. Releg's

BILIOUS PILLS, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the

Sickness at the Stomach, Nausca, and Flatu-

generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by this Specifie. A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr.

Conway's pamphlet, of IF" A Lady of Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick headache, was cured by part of a box of this Specific. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

# THE TOOTH ACHE!

This agonizing disorder is cured in its most

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering

WHITE TEETH AND HEALTHY GUMS!

given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used. The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from

acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. ON the Little Fram, in the cry of Norwich, a new two-story Dwelling-House, with garden, and fruit florid line, and by removing all offensive form the teeth, preserves reign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetnesss of the breath.

Price 50 cents. \*\* None genuine unless signed on the out-side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the THE dwelling-house belonging other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting-to the Estate of Capt. William Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NOTICE

TO RHEUMATO INVALIDS! PERSONS 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 dis-tressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours,

even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBRESS, 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 epispastic the following as presenting genuine instances

of its efficacy.

New and surprising cases.

A gentleman, Mr. R. of Charlestown, (who can 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 anfidutes usually resorted to in this complaint, but without benefit; and while in this state of suffering, and no prospect of relief, Mr. Ca-paired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her 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 al of my neighbors with equary good success. did, with the usual success attending its ad- A man advanced in years, in ministration, viz. immediate mitigation of pain, crippled with corns, as to be obliged to cut

relief, and cure! Mr. T. of this city, was attacked with a very violent Rheumatism in his back, which an instantly relieved, and cured by morning-obhim 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 dispaired of help; when a friend who had witnessed the wonderful effects of this Liniment, advised him to make use of it, which he did, with the most happy effect; it reduced the swelling in one night.

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

of the country.)
An agent recently writes: " Please send me a further suppy of Jebb's Limiment 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 THE PILES receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the

dministration of DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES. This approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz.: pains in Loins
-Headache-loss of the appetite-Indigestion,

and other marks of debility. A relieved Patient writes from a distance. " It is but justice to you to inform you, that for the have used your Dumfries' remedy Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

AT have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours. It gave me almost 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 sead me one dozen more by the bearer."

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 Dr. RELFE'S
VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIOintment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric, or Vapourish disorders. In all cases

\*\*\* None genuine unless signed on the out-side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor. T. KIDDER. immediate successor to the late ences.

Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting this or any country, than Headache.—It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes, such as suppression of cus-variety of causes, such as such special appointment, by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Norwich City, Dec. 29.



NEW BOOKS. Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE. MEMOIRS of the life and ministry of Rev John Summerfield, A. M., late a preach er in connexion with the Methodist Episcopal

Church, in America. By John Holland.
The Christian Hearer: designed to shew the importance of hearing the word, and to assist Christians in hearing with profit. By the Rev. Edw. Bickersteth. The Christian Philosopher, or the connec-

tion of Science and Philosophy with Religion.
Illustrated with engravings. By Thomas 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 Phomas Dick. Memoirs of Capt. James Wilson, with an Appendix, exhibiting the glorious results of

Erskine on the freeness of the Gospel. Memoir of Barbara Ewing, by her husband Greville Ewing.
Conversation on the Sandwich Island Mis-

South Sea Mission.

sion, designed for Sabbath School Libraries. The Awakened Teacher. Hall's Lectures on School-Keeping.

William Penn, on the present crisis in the ondition of the American Indians. A general view of the contents of the Old and New Testament. By Adam Clarke.

Fire-Side Conversations on some of the principal doctrines 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 an account of the American Mission, established there in 1820. The Young Freethinker Reclaimed. By

the Rev. Elisha W. Baldwin. Jan. 5.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE, THE Early Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony. Revised and

enlarged edition. By William Little and Wil-

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY Tested by experience, and sustained by testimo

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

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, those painful disfigurers of the feet, and end-

mies 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, im-

very roots. The rener anorued 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 ty, especially in the south end, and at South Boston, as a work worthy and respectable siting. very worthy and respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir.—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valua-ble 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 ration to add, (for the encouragement of those who, owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to have finally descorns 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 severholes in his shoes to ease his feet; he had long suffered great torture and inconvenience -has lately been entirely cured by the use application of this Liniment (on going to bed) of your Corn Plaster, so that he can now walk with comfort, and in whole shoes .serves he never used any thing which gave 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 pros-

pect 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 the article fast enough to meet the public de-mand.

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 Aromatic 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 sanguifer-ous system, and rectify the disordered habits.

sive testimony from many restored patients .-He can assure this proportion of the public, that when DR. RELFE'S
AROMATIC PILLS FOR FEMALES, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and es-tablish the desired healthy habits, and restore

The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most deci-

to the pallid countenance the natural glow of The Pills are an approved general remedy in cases of Obstructions; Debility; Hypochondria: Green Sickness; Giddiness; Palpitation of the Heart; bad digestion; Loathing of Food; Pain in the Stomach; Shortness of Breath upon every little motion; Sinking 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 taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by

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. 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 his spe-

cial appointment, by
GILMAN & RIPLEY. Norwich, Jan. 5, 1830.

"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 sub-Dollars per annum to city and single sub-scribers by mail; and One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents to companies of six or more by mail, or delivered at the office—payable in advance. Subscribers in town will pay semiannually.

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

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

ÆTNA. INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN. (Capital 200,000 dollars, with liberty to inrease the same to hulf 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 Ætna Insurance Company was incor-porated in 1819, and the reputation it has ac-quired for promptness and liberality in the ad-

quired for promptness and interainty in the aujustment 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 appointment with full power to receive proposals. ed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to the office. Hartford, Sept. 23.

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

JOB PRINTING NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

liam Smith.

100 ' sacc. saturni. 40 oz. sulph. quinine 400 lbs. cort. aurant 50 ' cort. winter 75 ' cort. angus. bac. juniper rad. valerian castile soap

100 ' jalap, 300 ' gentian simp. Dr.Oliver colombo.

Anderson's cough dps. Whitwell's liquid do. Rogers's pulmonic de-Bateman's drops do. syrup Balsam honey Rochelle powders British oil Bears' oil do. Italian lotion Cephalic snuff ream of amber Indian specific Dean's pills Newton's bitters Frink's pills Godfrey's cordial Clay's 1tch ointment Goulard's ext. lead Relfe's botanical drops

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Scales and weights Rupture plaisters, &c. Oct. 28.

Sam<sup>9</sup>L. Tyler & Son KEEP constantly on hand a complete assortment of selected

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DUMFRIES' Itch Ointment!

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painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern ractice. The CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

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Those who would retain, or restore, these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE. This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past,

Williams, deceased, now occupied by Dewy Brumley. Possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of Enquire of Court and by his special appointment, by CILMAN & RIPLEY.