

# NORWICH SPECTATOR.

NORWICH, CONN. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1829.

NO. 5.

VOL. I.

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

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

All letters and communications respecting the editorial department, must be addressed to PARK BENJAMIN, Editor; and those respecting the financial, to YOUNG & BENJAMIN, Proprietors.

Printing-office opposite Thames Bank, Main-st.

**FOR SALE.**  
A PARLOUR GRATE, for burning the Lehigh coal. Also, a Lehigh STOVE. (Stafford pattern,) of good size; with a few feet of Pipe. Inquire at this Office.  
Sept. 30. 1f19

**TO LET.**  
THREE tenements on the wharf bridge, very advantageously situated for the use of mechanics. Enquire at this office.  
Dec. 1. 4w2

**FOR LEASE.**  
TWO valuable stores, with the use of an adjoining wharf, convenient for mercantile, coasting, or packet business. Enquire at the office of the Spectator.  
Dec. 1. 4w2

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment previous to the 7th January; as all accounts remaining unpaid after said date, will be lodged with an attorney, for collection.  
A. S. ROBBINS.  
Dec. 1. 2

**SAM'L TYLER & SON**  
KEEP constantly on hand a complete assortment of selected  
**Drugs and Medicines.**  
Their personal attention is given in selecting the best of articles for preparing and compounding medicines. Physicians, and the public generally, may rely that medicines will be put up agreeably to prescriptions, with accuracy and despatch.  
May 27. 1f1

**NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. 2**  
Superior Court, October term, A. D. 1829.  
UPON the petition of PHIBBS DINGLEY, of Lebanon, in New London county, showing to this court that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully married to Joseph Dingley, then of said Lebanon, in said county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 1st day of September, A. D. 1820, when the said Joseph wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file. This court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.  
CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.  
Nov. 18. 26

**NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. 2**  
Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd term, A. D. 1829.  
UPON the petition of SARAH COLE, of Colchester, in New London county, showing to this court that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1815, she was lawfully married to Jonathan Cole, then of Lebanon, in said county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 10th day of November, A. D. 1824, when the said Jonathan wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file. This court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.  
CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.  
Nov. 24. 1

**NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. 2**  
Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd term, A. D. 1829.  
UPON the petition of MARY LOOMIS, of Colchester, in New London county, showing to this court that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1811, she was lawfully married to Chauncey Loomis, then of Lebanon, in said county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 27th day of March, A. D. 1811, when the said Chauncey wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file. This court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.  
CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.  
Nov. 24. 1

**"NORWICH SPECTATOR."**  
UNDER the above title, the undersigned has commenced the publication of a newspaper devoted to the interests of Literature, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and General Intelligence. As the paper is already before the public, they can judge of its merits for themselves; and upon this test we are content to entrust its success.  
The paper is printed on a handsome sheet of imperial paper, with plain type, at Two Dollars per annum to city and single subscribers by mail; and One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents to companies of six or more by mail, or delivered at the office—payable in advance. Subscribers in town will pay semi-annually.  
The "Spectator" is conducted by PARK BENJAMIN, as Editor, and YOUNG & BENJAMIN, Proprietors. All communications relating to the editorial department, must be directed to PARK BENJAMIN, and those respecting the financial, and to YOUNG & BENJAMIN.  
Editors disposed to copy the above, may at any time command a reciprocal favor.  
Norwich, Nov. 25, 1829.

**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
(Capital 200,000 dollars, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars.)  
OFFER to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Ships, and Vessels while in port or on the stocks, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.  
The *Eliza Insurance Company* was incorporated in 1819, and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge, to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.  
Persons wishing to be insured, can apply to JOHN BREED, of Norwich, who is appointed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to the office.  
Hartford, Sept. 23. 1y13



**HATS.**  
The latest Fall fashions are just received at  
**A. WICKHAM'S HATWARE-HOUSE,**  
(Opposite the Thames Bank.)  
WHICH, for beauty of shape, and for durability, exceed any before offered; together with a full assortment of several former fashions, comprising gentlemen's black and drab Beavers; Castors and imitation Beavers, prices from 3 to 8 dollars; Youth's and children's black and drab imitation do., from \$1.50 to \$3; Men's and boys' black and drab wool hats, from 50 cents to \$1.00; together with the best assortment of men's and boys' Sea-Outer, fur and hair Seal, and Patent Leather Caps. Also, 10 doz. FUR COLLARS, and a prime lot of  
**BUFFALO ROBES,**  
which he will sell as low as can be purchased in New-York.  
Norwich, Nov. 21. 1tf

**TO MANUFACTURERS.**  
HAVING become sensible of the numerous advantages which the Taunton Speeder possesses over all other machines used by cotton manufacturers for making Roven, we have, for their accommodation, appointed EDWARD SMITH agent for the sale of the aforesaid machines.  
N. B. The price is invariable.  
CROCKER, RICHMOND, & CO.  
Taunton, April 23. 1f19

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
GILMAN & RIPLEY  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
350 lbs. gum aloes  
100 " " Arabic  
100 " " myrrh  
200 " " opium  
300 " " camphor  
100 " (refined)  
100 lbs. gum assafetida  
600 " liq. puste  
200 " " root  
150 " sal soda  
600 " crin. tartar  
2 cases carb. mag.  
100 lbs. calc.  
400 " ref. borax  
4 cases sal Epsom  
15 lbs. " glauca  
100 gr. phials, ass.  
250 " phial corals  
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.  
100 " jalap.  
300 " gnician  
140 " colom.  
250 " cor. Perm. pulv.  
15 boxes brimstone  
2 lbs. fls. sulph.  
150 lbs. sal Rochelle  
100 " tart. acid  
150 " amp. carb. soda  
100 " sacc. saturni.  
40 oz. sulph. quinine  
150 lbs. arrow root  
400 lbs. cort. aurant  
50 " cort. winter  
75 " cort. angus.  
60 " cantharides  
100 " calomel  
300 " flus. cham.  
200 " bac. juniper  
200 " rad. valerian  
150 " castile soap  
50 " sponge  
50 " empidiac. C.G.  
50 " simp.  
50 " Dr. Oliver  
50 " epispastic  
50 " oil pepp.

**Patent Medicines.**  
Anderson's cough dps. Whitwell's liquid do.  
Batesman's pills Rogers's pulmonary do.  
Balm of Gilead tergenals  
British honey do. do. syrup  
British oil Rochelle powders  
Bears' oil Sola do.  
Cephalic snuff Italian lotion  
Cream of amber Indian specific  
Dean's pills Newton's bitters  
Frank's pills Russell's do.  
Godfrey's cordial Clay's tch ointment  
Goulard's ext. lead Relief's botanical drops  
Hooper's pills " asthucal pills  
Hæmlet's oil " aromat. fen. do.  
James's pills " anti-bilious do.  
Jesuit's drops " vegetable spec.  
Mead's do. Albion corn plaster  
Tyler's do. Dunbar's eye-water  
Tyler's do. Cam. tooth-ache pills  
Stiers's opodeldoc Jobb's liniments

**STONE CUTTING.**  
THE Subscriber has removed to the room lately improved by Messrs. Roath & Hyde, under the store of S. Tyler & Son, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand Grave Stones, of all sizes, Jambes, Heartsh, Mantle Trees, Sinks, &c. &c. and is ready to receive and attend to all orders. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Mason work done at short notice.  
HENRY K. PEIRCE.  
Dec. 31. 1f-32

**IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Shovels, &c.**  
20,000 lbs. P. S. 1. old sible Iron  
10,000 lbs. new do. do.  
20,000 Swedes flat Iron, from 1-4 to 6 inches  
12,000 " square do. 3-8 to 3 inches  
20,000 English flat do. 1-4 to 3 "  
30,000 " round do. 1-4 to 2-4 "  
10,000 " do. ref. 1-2 to 2 "  
5,000 " sheet do.  
2,000 " hoop do.  
4,000 Band  
4,000 Horse nail Rods  
4,000 Shoe-shapes  
3,000 Naylor & Sanderson cast Steel  
2,000 English blistered Steel  
2,000 American do. do.  
1,000 tub Steel  
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.  
20 dozen Shovels (Eng.)  
1,000 M. Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14 oz.  
500 M. cut Brad's, from 1-4 to 2 oz.  
Also,  
An assortment of Plough Moulds, Crowbar, and Axletree Moulds.  
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.  
**WAY-BILLS.**  
A LOT of large size WAY-BILLS, nicely printed on fine paper, for sale at this office in lots to suit purchasers.

## POETRY.

From the Amulet for 1830.  
**THE TENTH PLAGUE.**  
BY EDWARD W. COX,  
Author of the "Opening of the Sixth Seal," &c.  
There was a cry in Egypt, and the voice  
Of wailing, and the audible throb of fear,  
Came floating on the sluggish wings of night,  
Rending the pall of darkness, and afar  
Waking the drowsy echoes from their sleep  
In the dim distant mountains, and the caves  
Sent back the sound. The lonely traveller,  
With eye imploring, on the heavens, in vain,  
Gazed in mute awe, seeking some welcome  
star,—  
In vain, the sentinels of the night had veiled  
Their silent watch-fires, and the crescent moon  
Had flung a misty mantle o'er her charms;  
No solitary light-ray through the sky,  
Hope beaming, streamed benignantly, the  
gloom  
Gilding with golden light,—save when at  
times  
A meteor fled athwart the firmament,  
And having brightly gleamed a moment  
there,  
Perished in deeper darkness.

Some there were  
Who whispered of an angel form that waved  
A fiery sword, and the blue lightning flash  
Came as he waved, and thunders from afar  
Pealed sullenly;—and scattered rain-drops,  
huge,  
Heavy and chill, commingled oft with hail,  
Fell from the embattled clouds, that snatched  
the hues  
Of the angelic messenger, to paint  
Their rugged brows, and all the heaven glared  
out  
With an unnatural splendor, and a gloom  
That was most fearful;—then a cry went up  
From every city, palace, hamlet, cot,  
Wherever was man's habitation, came  
A direful cry that went to heaven, and reeked  
The mountainous clouds, and in their fiery  
vault  
Unnumbered echoes caught the cry, and back,  
With mingled thunder, hurled it to the earth.  
The vulture from his rock-built eyrie then  
Screaming, uprose, and through the gloom  
soared he,  
Hailing his prey from afar; the hyena heard,  
Where in the desert sands he roving kept  
His wonted vigils, and more nigh, dared then  
To seek the city and await his feast.  
The sleeper awoke astonished, and in fear  
Upstarting, smote his breast—and seemed to  
doubt,  
If it were not a hedions dream—and dread  
Of its impending came upon them all.  
Yet were there some who still unconscious  
slept,  
And whom the cry awoke not. Why slumbered  
they  
So heavily?—And some there were who  
stirred  
As they would burst the bonds of sleep, and  
then  
Were still again. Why did they arise  
To look upon the horror of that night?  
Weak age and helpless infancy arose,  
Yet there were some—the young—the beau-  
tiful—  
Yet there were some—the good—the pre-  
sented—  
Youth promise into manhood blooming—fair  
And gentle virgins in their innocence—  
Babes on the mother's bosom—who lay there  
Unconscious of the cry that rose around.  
There in their several homes they sweetly  
slept,  
Fearless and motionless, nor wept nor wailed,  
In the tranquillity of rest slept they.  
In sooth, 'twas passing strange, that they  
alone  
Slumbered when others waked; and yet  
more strange,  
It was the first-born—the fond father's hope,  
The mother's dearest one, in every house,  
That opened not its eyes upon the night;—  
In sooth, 'twas passing strange.

But morn, at length,  
O'er the black turrets of the mountainous  
clouds  
Sullenly climbing, looked upon the earth  
Cheerless and sunless; yet with pleasure  
hailed,  
And hope, by the sad watches of the night,  
Who long with straining eyes in the eastern  
heaven  
Had watched her coming, though protracted  
long,—  
So sluggish Time flies over misery.  
Along she came and pallid cheeks looked  
up,  
And wore a hollow smile,—and sunken eyes  
Gazed round in vain for those they loved, and  
saw  
That they were not with them.

"It must be so;—  
They slumber still."  
Then sought they the lone couch,  
And looked upon the sleepers; they were  
pale—  
And they that looked on them were paler still.  
There was no other chance, for tranquilly  
Reclined they on the pillow, motionless.  
"How sweetly sleep they!"  
Then did love incline  
To kiss the cheek it loved; but as it met  
The unconscious lip, back started it, and  
cried—  
And straightaway one great cry again went up  
From all the land of Egypt; for that sleep  
Was the cold sleep of death!

**DESCRIPTION OF A PARTY OF PLEASURE.**  
We went out clean—we came home dirty—  
We went out sober—we came home drunk.  
We went out well—we came home sick.  
We went out laughing—we came home crying—  
We went out sound—we came home broken.  
We went out with cash—we came home mon-  
eyless. We went out for air—we came home  
full of dust.  
He whom God hath gifted with the love  
of retirement, possesses, as it were, an extra  
sense.

From the Winter Wreath for 1830.  
**THE GRAVE BY THE ADRIATIC, AND  
HE THAT MADE IT.**  
BY DERWENT CONWAY, ESQ.

From Trieste, I did not, as usual with  
travellers, cross the Gulf of Venice to  
"the Ocean Queen;" but travelled round  
the head of the Adriatic, to that famous  
city of masks and gondolas. On the  
morning of the second day, I passed  
through the once celebrated but now de-  
cayed city of Aquileia, once second only  
to great Rome herself, the brimful Adri-  
atic bearing to her haven the tribute of a  
hundred climes, now deserted even by the  
sea, the metropolis of a dreary expanse  
of inhospitable marshes and shrubless  
sands. I had passed the Lagoon of Ma-  
rago, and the now insignificant village that  
gives to them their name; and I expected  
that before night-fall, I should arrive  
at the mouth of the river Tagliamento.—  
A more dreary route than this it had never  
been my lot to travel; and the journey  
had already created an unusual and  
somewhat painful depression of mind.—  
The evening was, indeed, magnificent;  
the sun looked down in glory from as  
gorgeous a sky as ever canopied the clas-  
sical land of Italy: but it illumined a wide  
waste of sand hillocks, and broad arms of  
the shallow Lagoon. No human habita-  
tion cheered the prospect; no sail moved  
over the waters; no sound broke upon  
the silence, save the low murmuring of  
the sea, and the occasional cry of some  
solitary bird.

I have said it was the evening; the sun  
had sunk, and I walked leisurely onward,  
purposing, if no home presented itself, to  
seek some sheltered place until morning  
should break: it was the beginning of Ju-  
ly, and night was therefore of short con-  
tinuance. Since passing the Lagoon, the  
beach had gradually risen, and now formed  
a barrier of considerable altitude above  
the sea, which gently broke, in small  
creamy waves, within a few hundred  
yards of the elevation. I had now reach-  
ed a low headland beyond which, a few  
hundred yards, another headland jutted  
into the sea; and betwixt those, I had lit-  
tle doubt that a sheltered cove must lie,  
where I should find a resting place for the  
night. The moment I turned the head-  
land, the base of which was just touched  
by the water, and obtained a view into  
the narrow deep bay that lay beyond, I  
perceived a small boat drawn up on the  
beach, and a man in the act of scooping a  
hole in the loose dry sand that lay about  
fifty yards from the water. The recon-  
trance was singular, the action was suspi-  
cious; but, even had I been desirous of  
retreating, I could not have done so un-  
noticed, for, apparently, at the same in-  
stant that I had made the discovery, I had  
been also observed; the man stood erect,  
looking towards me, and seemingly wait-  
ing my approach.

It may easily be believed, that my feel-  
ings were not the most enviable, when,  
advancing nearer, I observed that a person  
in female attire lay upon the ground, close  
to the spot where an excavation had al-  
ready been made in the sand. The ap-  
pearance of the stranger was in singular  
contrast with the circumstances under  
which the meeting took place: his figure  
was youthful, and his face, on which the  
shade of deep sorrow seemed to have set-  
tled, denoted an age at which sorrow  
might be said to be an untimely visiter;  
he had scarcely passed the first years of  
manhood; his fair hair and open brow  
marked him as the inhabitant of another  
clime than Italy, and, through the fast  
rising tears, a world of feeling was reveal-  
ed in the mild blue eyes that were fixed  
upon me. He addressed me first in Ger-  
man, and then in French; "You find me,"  
said he, in a tone of mournful solemnity,  
"in singular and suspicious circumstan-  
ces; but, at present, let me complete my  
melancholy task, and I will then narrate  
to you the events that have brought me  
hither." When I looked on the fine open  
countenance of the speaker, so opposite  
from that of a Spalatro, I could suspect no  
evil, and I silently signified my acquies-  
cence, and stood by, while he resumed  
his extraordinary occupation; and, hav-  
ing scooped out a shallow grave, he re-  
quested my assistance in performing the  
last obsequies to the dead. This, how-  
ever, seemed to me too direct a participa-  
tion in an act that more resembled the  
sequel of a recent murder, than the per-  
formance of a Christian burial, and I mil-  
dely, but firmly, explained to the stranger  
the unwillingness I felt to aid him in his  
design until I had been made acquainted  
with the seemingly mysterious circum-  
stances that had rendered its accomplish-  
ment necessary. "I am not surprised,"  
he replied, "at your suspicions; your  
scruple is just, and your request reason-  
able: sit down, then, upon the sand hil-  
lock, and, as my relation will be but short,  
there will be sufficient light, when I have  
finished, to perform these sad obsequies."  
I sat down accordingly, and while, for a  
few moments, he covered his face with  
his hands, before commencing his recital,  
I could not but feel the depression of my  
mind deepen into something almost bor-  
dering upon dread, as I saw the night gather-  
ing round upon the desolate shore, and  
the unknown dead stretched beside the  
open grave. It was in these words that,  
after a short interval of silence, the stran-  
ger spoke:—

"I am, by birth, a German, and a year  
ago I left Dresden, my native city, to  
travel through the southern countries of  
Europe. At Venice, I became known to  
the family of the Marquis di Pana, and I  
loved Giulietta, his only child, and was  
beloved by her. Her heart was mine,  
wholly mine, but her hand I could not ob-  
tain: the Marquis sternly opposed himself  
to my wishes; and after many fruitless  
attempts to see Giulietta, I discovered that  
she had been secretly sent from Venice  
to some place of concealment, but where  
I was unable to learn. I knew that ab-  
sence would kill us both, and, disguised,  
I set out on a pilgrimage, to seek her  
that I had lost. During six months, I  
vainly sought; and yesterday evening,  
sorrowfully returning to Venice, about  
night-fall, arrived at a solitary house that  
stands close to the water. As I approach-  
ed this secluded habitation, an indescrib-  
able sensation, such as we are conscious  
of when approaching a beloved object,  
arose in my mind, and I drew forth my  
flute, and played that Silesian air, which  
only one in Italy could recognize. I was,  
at first, refused admittance, but saying  
that I wanted but a cup of water to pro-  
ceed on my journey, I was permitted to  
enter. A man, in the habit of a fisher-  
man, and his wife, were within, and it was  
not difficult to perceive that they had a  
secret. A certain embarrassment and  
looks full of meaning, that passed between  
them, created a strong conviction in my  
mind that this was the concealment of my  
loved and long lost Giulietta. I shortly  
after left the house, playing, as I went,  
the well-known air; it was then after sun-  
set, and I hid myself, at some distance,  
among the sand hillocks till near midnight.  
I then cautiously approached the spot:—  
sure that, if my suspicions were just, the  
air I had played had prepared Giulietta  
for my appearance.  
"I had waited but a few moments be-  
tween the house and the water, when a  
casement was withdrawn,—and in another  
moment I clasped Giulietta in my  
arms." Here the stranger's eyes filled  
with tears, and his emotion was violent.  
"Did I," said he, "find her but to lose  
her forever! did I look upon her living,  
but to see her die! it was, indeed," con-  
tinued he, wiping away his tears,—"it  
was, indeed, Giulietta, but oh! how chang-  
ed! death was in her countenance; her  
cheek was always pale,—but now it wore  
the sickly pale of decay,—and her form—  
it was wasted to a shadow. Once, she  
was beautiful,—but see," said he, rising  
"see her dead,—still she is beautiful."  
We arose, and he motioned to me to lift  
the napkin that covered the face of  
the dead: it was, indeed, loveliness  
in death. "Eighteen summers have  
scarcely passed over her," said the  
mourning stranger,—and he threw him-  
self upon the sand, and took her hand,  
and looked in her face long and earnest-  
ly. At length a burst of passionate grief  
came forth like a tempest,—then rivers  
of tears gushed from his eyes; and when  
they ran out, sighs, the upheavings of the  
soul, and sobs that seemed to rise from the  
deepest wells of sorrow, showed how un-  
speakable is that grief that waits upon the  
bright promises of youth. At length he  
arose, re-seated himself, and resumed his  
mournful story. "Giulietta," I said  
"leave this place and fly with me; the  
boat that lies there unmoored, will soon  
carry us from danger." Scarcely had she  
strength to say that death was very near,  
that she loved me as she had done ever;  
that she would have lived for me,—and  
was willing to die for me. "Giulietta,"  
said I, "you are my wife; here, we have  
none to unite us."—"But heaven hears and  
accepts our vows, and may God bless us."  
"I had scarcely spoke this, when the  
sound of voices was heard; we are dis-  
covered, I said, and I instantly lifted my  
bride in my arms, and ran towards the  
boat; the force with which I struck it,  
sent it forward into the water, and as it  
left the shore I sprang into it with my be-  
loved burden. The infernal guardian  
of my Giulietta, rushed from the house to  
the water, followed by another,—both  
venting hideous imprecations. I grasped  
the oars, and laying my Giulietta in the  
bottom of the boat, rowed for life,—life,  
that was valued by me, only for the sake  
of her who lay beside me. The pursuers  
followed into the water; but it grew deeper,  
and they could follow no farther. A  
flash, followed by a report, and the whiz-  
ing ball that passed over my head, was  
the last expression of their rage,—and we  
were beyond the danger of immediate  
pursuit.

"It was now the dead of night, and af-  
ter pausing awhile to listen if any sound  
came over the still water. I bent down  
and lifted Giulietta,—and placed her be-  
side me,—and laid her hand upon my  
bosom. "Giulietta," said I, "we are safe,  
Giulietta;" but she answered not. I took  
her hand, but it returned not my pres-  
sure: I laid my hand upon her heart,—  
but it was still. I was alone, on the wide  
sea, with my love—but she was dead.—  
Long I gazed upon her face,—sometimes  
I fancied she breathed; and I said, "Gi-  
lietta,—my wife,—Giulietta!" But no!  
no! no! Giulietta was dead. Whether  
could I go? My Giulietta was no more  
my living love,—but I wished to know her  
grave. I will lay her in the grave with  
my own hands, I said, and I will make my  
dwelling beside it,—and while it was yet  
dark, I rowed along the shore, until, as  
day was breaking over the Dalmatian  
hills, I reached this cove. Here I have  
sat all day hidden among the sand hillocks,  
and my dead love beside me; and as night  
approached, I began to make her grave;  
it is now finished, and this is all my story."  
There was a solemn calmness in the  
manner and countenance of the unhappy  
German. We now rose silently; but the  
stranger motioned me to be still,—and  
himself lifted his last one, and laid her in  
her grave. He then knelt down, and I  
knew beside him: he lifted the napkin  
kissed the cheek of the dead, and said:  
"Giulietta, I will not forsake thee. I can-  
not heap sand upon her grave," said he,  
"do this last office for me;" and he turn-  
ed away, while I covered her, forever.

From his sight. I prayed to God to sup-  
port him in his dreadful affliction,—but I  
heard no voice respond, Amen.  
It was near midnight,—dreadfully had  
the depression of my mind been deepened  
by the events of the last few hours. I  
asked the stranger to go with me; "No!"  
he replied, "I will remain." "But your  
life is in danger," I said. "It will not  
long be in danger," he answered.

I knew that it would be unsafe for me  
to proceed by this route to Venice, and  
I resolved to retrace my steps to Aquileia  
—and as I looked back, ere passing the  
headland, to the spot where Giulietta was  
laid, I could see the stranger, sitting, in  
the gloom, by the grave of his bride.

From the Boston Courier.  
**AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE AND  
COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA.**  
NO. 1.  
*Ancient History.*—The countries upon  
the Black Sea, from the mouths of the Dan-  
ube to the Cuban, were inhabited in the  
seventh century before the Christian era,  
by different nations. The Scythians pos-  
sessed the space between the Danube and  
the Dnieper; the Tauri lived between the  
latter boundary and Caffa. The Cimmerians  
on both coasts of the Bosphorus, and the  
Alani upon the borders of the Cuban. The  
Cimmerians were a warlike race and made  
frequent incursions upon their neighbors.  
During their absence upon one of these ex-  
peditions, the Scythians invaded their coun-  
try and drove the inhabitants to the moun-  
tains. The Greeks established two cities in  
the next century—Panticapæon, which is  
now named Kertsch, and Theodosia, now  
called Caffa. Four hundred and eighty  
years before Christ, a colony from Mithy-  
lene established a monarchy in the Crimæa,  
which, forty years after, was governed  
by Spartacus. That King and his suc-  
cessors favored the Greeks, and particularly  
the Athenians, and they expelled the  
Cimmerians from that territory. The  
Cimmerians descended from the moun-  
tains and ravaged the infant kingdom, but  
Mithridates, King of Pontus, checked their  
devastations and entirely subdued them  
about one hundred and twelve years  
before the birth of Christ.

The victories obtained in Greece and  
Asia Minor, and the conquest of the King-  
dom of Pontus opened a sea to the Romans  
which they had never entered.—Nearly all  
the coasts of the Euxine were subjected to  
their dominion. Their passion for military  
fame induced them to despise the benefits  
of trade, which their successful expeditions  
offered them, and the commerce of the  
Black Sea was carried on by the Greeks and  
the inhabitants of Asia Minor. After the  
destruction of the Grecian States, Byzantium  
or Constantinople became the grand emporium  
of commerce. Her fortunate situation con-  
centrated the trade of the Black Sea, and  
of the interior; and she imported, from  
the Northern coasts of the Euxine, slaves,  
copper, honey and salt fish, for which  
payment was made in wine, oil, and other  
productions.

Towards the middle of the fifth cen-  
tury, the skins from the countries sur-  
rounding the Black Sea, were carried to  
Rome, where they were in great request.  
After the establishment of the Byzantine  
Empire, this sea became celebrated for  
its productions and for the number of men  
its borders could supply. The Romans  
lost their control when the Greek Em-  
pire was weakened, and various revolutions  
occurred in the countries round the  
Euxine.

In the seventh century, the Chazars, a  
branch of the Turkish race, obtained  
possession of the greatest part of the Crimæa,  
and commercial connections were formed  
with the people of the North, who, a cen-  
tury afterwards, were called Russians. The  
latter soon endeavored to strengthen them-  
selves by commerce and to unite them-  
selves in friendship with the inhabitants  
of the South; their early enterprises were  
made upon the Dnieper, and their vessels  
were formed of the hollow trunks of trees.  
The cataracts of that river, and the violence  
of the Laprog, a lawless race, who roamed  
upon its western bank, presented great im-  
pediments to the progression of these un-  
dertakings. In the ninth century the  
Russians made a treaty with the Byzantines,  
by which they obtained great commercial  
advantages. Knot on the Dnieper  
belonged to them, and on account of the  
grandeur and importance to which it rose,  
was the principal city of Russia.—Merchants  
from different countries assembled there;  
princes resided there; eight annual fairs  
were established there, and it became the  
centre of trade between the Black Sea and  
the Baltic. A commerce had already been  
carried on between Great Novogorod and  
Constantinople by means of this city. The  
Russians extended their mercantile ex-  
peditions and their power to the borders  
of the Cuban, and upon the sea of Azof,  
and at the end of the fourth century they  
were masters of those countries.

In the eleventh century, the Comans,  
another branch of the Turkish race, ob-  
tained possession of the Crimæa. The  
maritime cities sold themselves to the  
Genoese, who with the Venetians became  
the carriers of the productions of the  
Black Sea. The crusades in Syria, Pales-  
tine, and Egypt, had obstructed the  
passage of merchandize by the usual  
route from India, and articles from that  
country were therefore carried by the  
Caspian to the Euxine, Theodosia, or  
Caffa, was selected for their depostory  
by the Genoese, and Azof or Tanna by  
the Venetians. Those two nations be-  
came commercial rivals, and endeavored  
to exclude each other from the Black  
Sea. At the commencement of the thir-  
teenth century, the Venetians, aided by

From the Winter Wreath for 1830.  
**THE GRAVE BY THE ADRIATIC, AND  
HE THAT MADE IT.**  
BY DERWENT CONWAY, ESQ.

From Trieste, I did not, as usual with  
travellers, cross the Gulf of Venice to  
"the Ocean Queen;" but travelled round  
the head of the Adriatic, to that famous  
city of masks and gondolas. On the  
morning of the second day, I passed  
through the once celebrated but now de-  
cayed city of Aquileia, once second only  
to great Rome herself, the brimful Adri-  
atic bearing to her haven the tribute of a  
hundred climes, now deserted even by the  
sea, the metropolis of a dreary expanse  
of inhospitable marshes and shrubless  
sands. I had passed the Lagoon of Ma-  
rago, and the now insignificant village that  
gives to them their name; and I expected  
that before night-fall, I should arrive  
at the mouth of the river Tagliamento.—  
A more dreary route than this it had never  
been my lot to travel; and the journey  
had already created an unusual and  
somewhat painful depression of mind.—  
The evening was, indeed, magnificent;  
the sun looked down in glory from as  
gorgeous a sky as ever canopied the clas-  
sical land of Italy: but it illumined a wide  
waste of sand hillocks, and broad arms of  
the shallow Lagoon. No human habita-  
tion cheered the prospect; no sail moved  
over the waters; no sound broke upon  
the silence, save the low murmuring of  
the sea, and the occasional cry of some  
solitary bird.

I have said it was the evening; the sun  
had sunk, and I walked leisurely onward,  
purposing, if no home presented itself, to  
seek some sheltered place until morning  
should break: it was the beginning of Ju-  
ly, and night was therefore of short con-  
tinuance. Since passing the Lagoon, the  
beach had gradually risen, and now formed  
a barrier of considerable altitude above  
the sea, which gently broke, in small  
creamy waves, within a few hundred  
yards of the elevation. I had now reach-  
ed a low headland beyond which, a few  
hundred yards, another headland jutted  
into the sea; and betwixt those, I had lit-  
tle doubt that a sheltered cove must lie,  
where I should find a resting place for the  
night. The moment I turned the head-  
land, the base of which was just touched  
by the water, and obtained a view into  
the narrow deep bay that lay beyond, I  
perceived a small boat drawn up on the  
beach, and a man in the act of scooping a  
hole in the loose dry sand that lay about  
fifty yards from the water. The recon-  
trance was singular, the action was suspi-  
cious; but, even had I been desirous of  
retreating, I could not have done so un-  
noticed, for, apparently, at the same in-  
stant that I had made the discovery, I had  
been also observed; the man stood erect,  
looking towards me, and seemingly wait-  
ing my approach.

It may easily be believed, that my feel-  
ings were not the most enviable, when,  
advancing nearer, I observed that a person  
in female attire lay upon the ground, close  
to the spot where an excavation had al-  
ready been made in the sand. The ap-  
pearance of the stranger was in singular  
contrast with the circumstances under  
which the meeting took place: his figure  
was youthful, and his face, on which the  
shade of deep sorrow seemed to have set-  
tled, denoted an age at which sorrow  
might be said to be an untimely visiter;  
he had scarcely passed the first years of  
manhood; his fair hair and open brow  
marked him as the inhabitant of another  
clime than Italy, and, through the fast  
rising tears, a world of feeling was reveal-  
ed in the mild blue eyes that were fixed  
upon me. He addressed me first in Ger

For the Norwich Spectator.

"NOW-A-DAYS,"  
BY MY OLD AUNT.

Alas! how every thing has changed,  
Side I was sweet sixteen;  
When all the girls wore homespun frocks,  
An apron nice and clean;  
With bonnets made of braided straw,  
Tied beneath the chin,  
And hair laid neatly on the neck,  
And fastened with a pin.  
But now a days the ladies wear  
Fuch gloves, and leghorn hats,  
That take up half a yard of sky,  
And hood shape, or flats;  
With gowns that do not fall as low,  
Such things ought to fall,  
And aunts that you might break in two,  
They are very small.

I recollect the time, when I  
Rode father's horse to mill,  
Across the meadow, rocky field,  
And up and down the hill.  
And when our folks were out at work,  
As true as I'm a sinner,  
I jump'd upon a horse, bare-back,  
And carried them my dinner.

Dear me! young ladies now-a-days  
Would almost faint away,  
To think of riding out alone,  
In waggon, chaise, or sleigh;  
And as for giving "pa" his meals,  
Or helping "ma" to bake,  
Obstains! 'twould spoil their lily hands,  
Though "sometimes they make cake."  
When winter came, and maiden's hearts  
Began to beat and flutter,  
Each beau, would take his sweetheart out,  
Sleigh-riding, in a cutter;  
Oft the storm was bleak and cold,  
The girls and beaux together  
Would meet, and have most glorious fun,  
And never mind the weather.

But now, indeed, it grieves me much  
The circumstance to mention,  
However kind a young man's heart,  
And honest his intention;  
Hence can ask a girl to ride;  
But such a war is waged!  
And if she sees her once a week,  
Why surely, "they're engaged!"  
I ever thought that I should try  
My hand at making rhymes,  
But 'tis the way to reprobate  
The present evil times;  
For should I preach morality,  
In common, coarse prose,  
They'd say 'twas older than the hills,  
Or else turn up their nose.  
I've almost lived my fourscore years;  
I've got a host of neices,  
And have to fix their trumpery,  
So can't write more such pieces;  
But oh! it makes me almost cry—  
I don't know what to do,  
When, now-a-days, I think upon  
What folks are coming to!

For the Norwich Spectator.

MR. EDITOR.—Whatever may have been  
the errors of Thomas Jefferson, in political  
or religious opinions, (which were many without  
doubt,) he was one of the most well-bred, and  
best informed men of which this country, or  
any other can boast.

There is a richness about his thoughts,  
a kindness and candor in his feelings, as con-  
nected with subjects of social intercourse,  
which are very peculiar. They shew with  
how much accuracy, a scholar may acquaint  
himself with men and things as they are writ-  
ten in the great book of human experience,  
during a long and observant life.

I give you an extract from a letter to his  
grandson at Philadelphia, dated at Washing-  
ton, Nov. 24th, 1808. It is worthy of insertion  
in your useful and instructive journal:—

"There are two classes of disputants most  
frequently to be met with among us.  
"The first is of young students, just en-  
tered the threshold of science, with a first  
view of its outlines, not yet filled up with the  
details which a further progress would  
bring to their knowledge.

"The other consists of the ill tempered, and  
rude men in society, who have taken up a pas-  
sion for politics. Good humor and politeness  
never introduce into mixed society a question,  
on which they foresee there will be a differ-  
ence of opinion. From both of these classes  
of disputants, my dear Jefferson, keep aloof as  
you would from the infected subjects of yellow  
fever or pestilence. Consider yourself, when  
with them, as among the patients of Bedlam,  
needing medical more than moral counsel.

"Be a listener only: keep within yourself,  
and endeavor to establish with yourself the  
habit of silence, especially in politics. In the  
favored state of our country, no good can ever  
result from any attempt to set one of these  
fiery zealots to rights, either in fact or prin-  
ciple. They are determined as to the facts they  
will believe, and the opinions on which they  
will act. Get by them, therefore, as you  
would by an angry bull. It is not for a man  
of sense to dispute the road with such an animal.  
You will be more exposed than others,  
to have these animals shaking their horns at  
you, because of the relation in which you  
stand with me. Full of political venom, and  
willing to see me, and to hate me as a chief  
in the antagonist party, your presence will be  
to them, what the vomit grass is to the sick dog,  
a nostrum for producing ejaculation. Look up-  
on them exactly with that eye, and pity them  
as objects, to whom you can administer occa-  
sional ease. My character is not within their  
power. It is in the hands of my fellow-citi-  
zens at large, and will be consigned to honor  
or infamy by the verdict of the republican  
mass of our country, according to what them-  
selves will have seen, not what their enemies  
and mine have said.

"Always shew that you are not afraid to  
leave my character to the umpirage of public  
opinion; look steady to the pursuits which  
have carried you to Philadelphia; be very sel-  
ect in the society you attach yourself to;  
avoid taverns, drinkers, smokers, idlers, and  
dissipated persons generally; (for it is with  
such that broils and contentions arise;) and you  
will find your path more easy and tranquil."

Extraordinary Industry.—There is an old  
lady in this vicinity, eighty-five years of age,  
and now out of health, who informed a friend  
of ours, that her hands had woven fifteen thou-  
sand and sixty four yards of cloth, since she  
was seventy years old.

Latest from Europe.—The following are the  
most important items of news lately received.

Gen. Lafayette was at La Grange, con-  
fined by a cold.—The French ministry has  
undone a material change.—The German  
papers contain accounts on the authority of  
letters from Constantinople, of great dissatis-  
faction at that capital, and of the detection of  
a new conspiracy against the life of the Sul-  
tan.—The Duke of Wellington has offered the  
government of Ireland to Lord Gray.—  
Don Miguel enjoys the fruits of the reputation  
he has acquired. The health of his sister  
Donna Maria de l'Assomption is growing  
worse daily; the ex-regent, the infantina Is-  
abella Maria, is almost paralytic; and their  
unfortunate condition cannot be ascribed to  
ordinary causes. Measures have been taken  
to sound Don Miguel concerning a project  
for an amnesty; but, far from renouncing his  
system of persecution, he has lately sent or-  
ders to Oporto, to press the prosecutions com-  
menced, which cannot fail to bring on new  
executions.—More than 200 vessels of dif-  
ferent nations have entered Constantinople  
—among others 13 Russian vessels from the  
Mediterranean, most of which have sailed  
again for the Black Sea. They had passed the  
Dardanelles under the Dutch flag. The Porte  
however, informed them, that, although the  
ratifications had not been exchanged, they  
might hoist the Russian flag, and rest as-  
sured of the prompt execution of the firmans  
relating to the remainder of their voyage.—  
John Clayton Cowell, a lieutenant in the  
army, and Miss Frances Ann Horton Bicken-  
den, a young lady of great fortune, had  
eloped for Gretna Green. The parties had 3  
hours start of the police officers. The lady  
left her home without her bonnet.—A duel  
was fought in the county of Kilkenny, Ire-  
land, on the 7th of November, between Lord  
George Beresford, and Mr. Winston Barron.  
Two shots were exchanged without effect,  
when the parties left the ground, the second  
of the former refusing to allow another shot,  
as both had shown their courage."

For the Norwich Spectator.

MR. EDITOR.—I am, like yourself, neither  
an Adams man, nor a Jackson man, but a  
very peaceable sort of a man, minding my  
own business, and leaving the politics of the  
present day to be digested, if they can be, by  
my neighbours. But though I am heartily  
tired of all ites, and Anti-ites too, I like once  
in a while to see the fun of the cat-and-dog  
fighting that is going on between a godly  
portion of them. I was very much amused  
with the battery which the Stonington Tele-  
graph opened the last week upon all the  
followers of Adams. I have aided the diges-  
tion of two or three good dinners, by laugh-  
ing over the picture which is drawn of the  
Adams party. It is stated that it is "mostly  
made up of the vilest reptiles which crawl upon  
the earth—of double-tongued adders, whose every  
breath is a deadly poison." These adders fill  
the air "with the loud hisses of implacable  
hatred," and frighten the lesser spirits of  
immaculate truth, "just as the ancients were  
frightened by the coming of the deified fu-  
ries;" and what is a curious fact in their na-  
tural history, they have "subterfuges" which  
"are now brought to a stand upon their last  
legs; (Query, how many legs has a subter-  
fuge?) and they, by the bye, are lame as a  
cripple." Our learned author tells us, too,  
that some of these adders (those of them who  
are editors) are asses that "keep up an in-  
cessant braying against President Jackson  
and his cabinet." These animals (who it  
seems are both adders and asses) live on "pap"  
furnished from "the dwindled retinue of  
John the Second's court." Our learned au-  
thor goes on to say that they have done a va-  
riety of singular things, such as "new-vamp-  
ing over the old idle tales which had been a  
thousand times exploded;" "burnishing false  
coin which had been as often nailed to the  
counter;" "embalming the memory of traitors  
and murderers in a shallow fount of crocodile  
tears;" "assailing the altar of domestic hap-  
piness;" and that all this time they have been  
"passively well engaged in wallowing in the  
stagnant pools of ignominy," and that, though  
adders and asses too, they are entitled to "dis-  
tinguished places among the offices of his  
majesty king Pluto." It seems that they  
have by this time come out from their "wal-  
lowings;" for our natural historian says that  
these singular animals, who do so many sin-  
gular things, are now on an exploring tour  
through the "dark caves of degraded inven-  
tion." We thank our author for this beau-  
tiful picture, and we sincerely hope that he  
will continue his researches in natural history.

LOOKER-ON.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES.  
We would call the attention of our readers  
to the sale of Fancy Articles which is to take  
place on Monday evening next, in the new  
Masonic Hall. These articles, it is well  
known, are the product of the ingenuity and  
taste of a society of ladies, which was estab-  
lished some time since, in this place, for the  
promotion of charitable objects. Much credit  
is due to the fair members of this association,  
for the zeal and cheerfulness with which they  
have devoted their leisure to its praiseworthy  
design; and we hope to witness the liberality  
of a full assembly.

In this season, too, of making and receiving  
presents, the sale affords a favorable oppor-  
tunity for every one to obtain some beautiful  
New Year's gift. The end to which the pro-  
ceeds are to be applied, does most certainly  
sanctify the means.

We are requested to state, that if the  
weather should prove unpleasant, the sale  
will be deferred, and further notice given.

The hour at which the sale commences, is 6  
o'clock, P. M.

Wonderful Speed. We have no recollection  
of any case of Postriding, where more des-  
patch has been made, than in that of bringing  
the President's Message from Washington;  
except, perhaps, the following, which we ex-  
tract from a late London paper, under the  
head of "expeditious travelling." At a parish  
church, the 14th chapter of St. Mark, con-  
taining seventy-two verses, was travelled  
through in eight minutes; being at the rate of  
nine verses in a minute. Does not this, in its  
way, equal the feats on the Manchester and  
Liverpool railway, and beat the speed of the  
Message all hollow?

We refer our female readers to the Circular  
on our last page. We are mistaken in the fe-  
male character, if such an appeal does not  
deeply excite the sympathies to which it is  
addressed.

The Fashions. We have been requested to

give a weekly account of the fashions. This  
request we find it impossible to comply with,  
for the reason that we receive no Parisian  
journals direct, and that in our hebdomads  
we seldom have the good fortune to light upon  
a scientific description of the *haut ton*. An-  
other objection is, that a majority of our read-  
ers would rather hear of improvements in  
woollen cloths, than in the cut of an evening  
costume; they care more for comfort and  
convenience, than for bishop sleeves or sleeves  
*en-gigot*. By the way, bishop sleeves are  
getting terribly out of fashion, and we are glad  
of it. We could always fancy a lady an angel  
without giving her the trouble of wearing ar-  
tificial wings.

A friend in Philadelphia writes us that  
whiskers among the gentlemen, and blue and  
white feathers and fringe among the ladies,  
are all the go, now. We should admire above  
all things to see a real dandy-animal behind  
his whiskers, and a downright belle with her  
fringes and feathers, just as they were about  
to turn a Philadelphia right angle, run full  
against an old Quaker and his wife! We  
should have a glorious laugh ever after, when  
we thought of the sight. Ten to one, if they  
hit each other, there would be a dialogue.—  
"Dandy." "Demme, sir, what means this in-  
solence, don't you perceive the lady—eh! fel-  
low?" "Quaker." "How didst thee and thy  
sister escape from thy keeper, friend mon-  
key?"

Specimen of the sublime.—We recollect a  
long dispute which we had with an English-  
man, after the appearance of Capt. Hall's  
Travels. We asserted, that the common fag-  
itive pieces of poetry, indifferent as they  
were, which appeared in our weekly and  
monthly publications, were superior to those  
in the English. He of course strongly man-  
tained a contrary opinion. We cited various  
English magazines; he would not admit that  
the merit of these was a just criterion. In  
glancing over the various periodicals publish-  
ed in London, our eye falls upon a bit of  
rhyme, contained in a work which is highly  
commended. We extract a few lines, des-  
cribing the approach of "a mountain mon-  
ster" of a serpent coming to destroy a forlorn  
damsel:

"Forth the devourer, scale by scale,  
Uncolled the folds of his steel-proof mail,  
Stretching his throat and stretching his tail, (!)  
And hither and thither rolling him o'er,  
Till he covered fourscore feet and four  
Of the wearied and wailing ground."

A very praiseworthy accuracy is here de-  
scribed, as without doubt the serpent stood still  
to be measured. But here comes the sublimity:

"And at last he raised from his stony bed  
The horrors of his speckled head;  
Up, like a comet, the meteor went,  
And seemed to shake the firmament,  
And batter heaven's own walls!"

You see, the serpent went up like a meteor,  
which went up like a comet, which was then  
turned into a battering-ram! Very fine, in-  
deed.

"The mightiest engines that ever the trade  
Of human homicide hath made,  
Warwolf, balist, and catapult,  
Would like a stripling's lath insult  
That adamantine hide."

Remarkably tough! probably akin to the  
sea-serpent. Seriously, such execrable rant,  
fustian, and bombast would hardly be ad-  
mitted into the columns of a country paper here,  
except by way of ridicule.

Early rising.—A writer in the Evening  
Bulletin suggests the expediency of having the  
Church-bells rung early in the morning, in-  
stead of eleven in the forenoon, as is now the  
custom, in Boston. He says that the present  
ringing of the bells, far from being of any  
utility, only calls tipplers to their drams, and  
leads clerks and apprentices into a vice which  
would, perhaps, be avoided, if it were not for  
this warning.

This writer's suggestion would certainly  
prove a wholesome regulation; for though we  
have few eleven o'clock drinkers in Norwich,  
yet we have experienced much benefit from  
the early ringing of the bell. It forms a line  
which a person in health ought not to pass.—  
We hope that this custom will be adopted not  
only in our large cities, but in every village;  
and we are convinced, if it was tried, so much  
benefit would be derived from the practice,  
that it would never be relinquished.

We have examined a "Map of Connecti-  
cut from actual survey, engraved and pub-  
lished by A. Daggett, New Haven," a few of  
which are now offered to our citizens by an  
agent of the publisher. It is of very con-  
venient size; carefully and accurately en-  
graved and painted; and the price very low. We  
cheerfully recommend it to those who are desir-  
ous of possessing a cheap map of reference  
for geographical information, and who are un-  
able or unwilling to expend more than a trifle  
to obtain one.

#### SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Editors.—It is stated that of the proprietors  
of seventeen political journals published in  
Paris, at least one-third are noblemen or per-  
sons of great distinction in the scientific or  
literary world. The proprietors of one paper,  
who are three in number, are said to be a duke,  
a count, and a baron. To be a known writer  
in a respectable periodical, is said to be the  
best passport to good society in Paris.

Rev. J. J. Robertson, a Missionary to  
Greece, has arrived at New-York from Smyrna.

Wallachia and Moldavia are almost raised  
to the rank of nations. Perhaps it would be  
well if they were completely so. Better have  
several independent countries in that part of  
Europe than one colossal nation.

Health of Boston.—Accounts state the pre-  
valence of coughs, colds, and consumptive ca-  
sues in Boston, and that no remedy proves so  
useful and effectual as the *Pectoral Honey of  
Boneset*, prepared at the New-York Infirmary,  
for hovel complaints, No. 316 Broadway.  
This valuable article is now getting known,  
and our farmers will do well to cultivate the  
plant, instead of destroying it, as a great  
many who are ignorant of its virtues now do.

A traveller on the Cumberland Turnpike  
says—that on the 1st November, not more than  
3000 logs had passed the Cumberland Gap from  
Kentucky; when by the same period last year  
nearly 40,000 had passed on their route to Vir-  
ginia, S. Carolina, and Georgia. He also  
forms that pork at Louisville, Ken. was \$3 per  
hundred.

Extraordinary Speed.—The express which  
conveyed the President's message from Wash-  
ington to Baltimore, accomplished the journey  
in one hour and a half; a distance of thirty six  
miles. On one route, a little south of New  
York, the rider went four miles in seven  
minutes.

Short skirts and half boots with fringes about  
the ankles, are all the go with the Parisian  
ladies. It is said to be a pretty fashion where  
the feet and ankles are pretty.

Papal Bull.—A letter from Madeira of Oct.  
30, speaks of a Bull having been issued by the  
Pope, excommunicating all the priests and  
preachers who have spoken against Don Pe-  
dro or Donna Maria 2nd.

The editor of the Liverpool Mechanics'  
Magazine, rode in the miraculous railroad  
vehicle, called the Novelty, which is to travel  
at the rate of a mile or more in two minutes.—  
He describes his ride thus:

"A carriage with seats for the accommoda-  
tion of passengers, being substituted for the  
loaded wagons attached to 'The Novelty,'  
about forty ladies and gentlemen ascended to  
take the excursion by steam. We can say, for  
ourselves, that we never enjoyed any thing in  
the way of travelling more. We flew along  
at the rate of a mile and a half in three min-  
utes, and though the velocity was such that  
we could scarcely distinguish objects as we  
passed them, the motion was so steady and  
equable, that we could manage not only to read  
but write."

The editor of the Leeds Mercury, who was  
present, says:  
"We had the pleasure to travel on a level  
at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour, with  
little appearance of danger, and even of un-  
equal speed, as is felt in a stage-coach travel-  
ling on the highway at the ordinary speed.—  
The motion, indeed, of the carriage was so  
slight, that the passengers could read with  
perfect ease at the period of its utmost veloci-  
ty, and, if the springs on which the carriage  
for the passengers was mounted had been in  
perfect order, we think it would not have  
been very difficult to write."

The Original Art.—AGRICULTURE is the art  
of cultivating the earth in such a manner  
as to cause it to produce, in the greatest plen-  
ty and perfection, those vegetables which are  
useful to man, and to animals which he has  
subjected to his domination! This art is the  
basis of all other arts, and all other countries,  
coeval with the first dawn of civilization.—  
Without agriculture, mankind would be savages,  
scarcely scattered through interminable  
forests, with no other habitations than caverns,  
hollow trees, or huts more rude and incon-  
venient than ordinary hovels or cattle  
stalls of the modern cultivator. It is the  
most universal as well as the most ancient of  
arts, and requires the greatest number of  
operators. It employs seven-eighths, and  
feeds the whole number of the population of  
almost every civilized community. Agricul-  
ture is not only indispensable to the prosperity  
of a nation, but is eminently conducive to  
the welfare of those who are engaged in its  
pursuits. It gives health to the body, energy  
to the mind, is favorable to virtuous and in-  
dustrious habits—that knowledge and pure  
character, which are the pillars of good  
government, and the only supporters of na-  
tional independence, which can be relied on  
in the hour of danger.

Extraordinary Dog.—After what we have  
seen of learned pigs and military birds, we can  
believe almost any thing about animals;  
however, the following anecdotes told us by a  
Spanish gentleman, who himself witnessed the  
facts, are more singular than any thing we  
ever heard. Gen. Octavian, one of Napo-  
leon's officers taken prisoner by the Spanish,  
was for a long time kept at Cueta garrison, on  
the Straits of Gibraltar. His favorite com-  
panion was a remarkable water-dog. One  
day the General attempted to escape by swim-  
ming—he was discovered and pursued. The  
dog having received instructions from his  
master, seized his hat, and holding it up in his  
mouth, swam at a distance from his master,  
and in this way actually decoyed his pursuers  
for some time. The dog being caught, the de-  
ception was, of course discovered; and both  
were carried back to prison. Here this re-  
markable animal continued to be his friend  
and factor. If he was ordered to carry a note  
and bring back an answer, it was done. He  
understood whatever was said in his presence;  
and when the General wished the attendance  
of the barber, or other person accustomed to  
serve him, the dog would go for him, and not  
come back without him. If money was given  
him to buy bread, he would go straightway to  
the baker's and bring just as much as was  
ordered, and no more. One day the general  
gave him four cents done up in a silk handker-  
chief, and told him to go to the market and  
buy one pound of fish. The dog went direct-  
ly to the fish stall, and having patted his paws  
on the bench and laid down the money, waited  
patiently while the fish was weighing. The  
fish-monger, thinking it easy to deceive such a  
customer, ordered his boy to give him but  
three quarters of a pound. Whether the dog  
knew the weights by sight, or saw any uncon-  
sistent expression in the man's face, or actual-  
ly understood the meaning of his words, is un-  
certain; but nothing could induce him to  
take the fish after it was weighed; when or-  
dered to do so, he perpetually answered with  
a short angry growl; and the man was ob-  
liged to give him good weight, before he could  
force him away. This extraordinary animal  
attracted so much notice, that his master was  
induced to teach him to write by holding a pen  
with both his paws. He succeeded wonder-  
fully in this attempt; and perhaps this dog  
might have produced a popular book, (as our  
puppies have done), had not the accident  
of ignorance of the Spanish language, and the  
philosophic conclusion that no dog could pos-  
sibly be much more intelligent than they did,  
without "the devil helped him." Gen. Octavian  
still remained in prison at the peace of  
1814, and it is not known to us what became  
of him.—Boston Journal.

A Definition.—A schoolboy, in the Literary  
Emporium, being asked to define the word ad-  
mission, said it meant twenty-five cents.  
"Twenty-five cents?" cried the master.  
"The sort of a definition is that?" "I don't  
know," stultically replied the boy, "but I'm  
sure it says so on the advertisement down here  
at the show." "Yes," said another boy,  
"and children half price!"

#### TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1829.

Mr. Benton, from Missouri, attended.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, the successor of  
Mr. Berrien, also attended, and was qualified.

Mr. White reported from the Joint Com-  
mittee, that they had, according to order, waited  
on the President of the U. S., who replied that  
he would, to-day at 12 o'clock, make a com-  
munication to each House of Congress.

A written Message, was then received from  
the President of the U. States, by Mr. Donel-  
son, his Secretary. The Message was read.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, it was

Ordered, That 4,500 copies of the Mes-  
sage with 1500 of the documents be printed for  
the use of the Senate. The Senate then adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Crockett, of Tennessee, appeared, was  
qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Resolved, That two Chaplains, of different  
denominations, be elected by Congress, one  
by each House, to serve during the present  
session, who shall interchange weekly.

The President of the U. S. was  
received by the hands of A. J. Donelson,  
Esq. his Private Secretary, and read.

Whereupon, 10,000 copies thereof were or-  
dered to be printed for the use of this House,  
and then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, December 9.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate  
proceeded to the election of a Chairman of  
the Committee on Finance, when Mr. Smith  
of Md. having received 33 votes, was thereup-  
on elected.

The President pro. tem. then announced the  
Standing Committees as follows:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell,  
Sanford, White, Bell and King.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith of Md. Smith  
of S. C. Silsbee, King and Johnston.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Woodbury, John-  
ston, Silsbee, Sanford and Forsyth.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson,  
Ruggles, Knight, Seymour and Bibb.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Marks, Willet,  
Noble, McLean and Seymour.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Ber-  
nard, Troup, Hendricks and Livingston.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Bernard, Tyler,  
Clayton, Dudley and Noble.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Taze-  
well, Robbins, Woodbury and Webster.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, Living-  
ston, Kane, Ellis, and McKinley.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Burnet,  
Barton, Sprague, Kane, and Grundy.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup,  
Hendricks, Dudley, and Benton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase,  
Foot, and McLean.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Rowan, McKin-  
ley, Webster, Kane, and Frieinghuysen.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs.  
Bibb, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, and Seymour.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Holmes, Marks,  
Foot, Chase, and Chambers.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs.  
Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and  
Sprague.

To audit and control the Contingent Fund.—  
Messrs. Kane, Iredell, and Wright.

On Engraved Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Wil-  
ley, and Grundy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was offered for the appoint-  
ment of the standing Committees, but after  
some debate, the Speaker suggesting that the  
Committees could not be announced before  
Monday, the resolution was ordered to lie on  
the table till to-morrow.

Monday, December 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-presi-  
dent appeared, and took the Chair. Mr.  
Hayne, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Clayton, and Mr.  
King, also appeared, and took their seats.

After the reference of various subjects, the  
Senate proceeded to the election, by ballot,  
of Secretary of War, Sergeant-at-Arms, and  
Door-keepers, and the incumbents of those offices  
were respectively re-elected by nearly unani-  
mous votes. A message was received from  
the President of the U. States on Executive  
business. The Senate then proceeded to the  
election of a Chaplain; and, on the third bal-  
lot, the votes being equally divided—for Mr.  
Johns 21, for Mr. Durbin 21—Mr. Johns was  
elected by the casting vote of the Vice-presi-  
dent. The Senate then went into the consid-  
eration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the fol-  
lowing Committees were announced:

On Elections.—Messrs. Alston, Tucker,  
Chairborne, Randolph, Johnson of Tenn.,  
Beekman, Coleman.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie,  
Verplanck, Dwight, Smyth of Va., Iugersoll,  
Gilmore, Overton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Williams, Whittelsey,  
Parker of Conn. McIntire, Ramsey Lea,  
Lent.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, New-  
ton, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard,  
Wayne.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Isaacs, Jen-  
nings, Lunan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin of Ohio,  
Clay.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs.  
Johnson, of Ky., Conner, Magee, Hodges,  
Russell, McCreery, Campbell.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Pow-  
ers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro,  
Ibrie, Semmes.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Buchanan,  
Wickliffe, Storrs of N. Y., Davis of S. C.  
Bouldin, Ellsworth, White of La.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Bur-  
gess, Dickinson, Fry, Wingate, Goddoun,  
Young, Brown.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, Da-  
venport, of Va., Lyon, Maxwell of New  
York, Spencer of Md., Thompson of Ohio,  
Worton.

On Private Land Claims. Messrs Gurley,  
Steringer, Nuckolls, Pettis, Test, Forster,  
Baylor.

On Manufactures. Messrs Mallary, Stan-  
berry, Condit, Martin, Daniel, Irwin of Pa.  
Monell.

On Indian Affairs. Messrs Bell, Lumpkin,  
Hinds, Storrs of Conn. Hubbard, Gaither, Lewis.

On Foreign Affairs. Messrs Archer, Ever-  
ett of Mass. Taylor, Polk, Wilde, Crawford,  
Barrow.

On Military Affairs. Messrs Dayton,  
Vance, DeSha, Findley, Blair of S. C. Mit-  
chell, Spaight.

On Naval Affairs. Messrs Hoffman Crow-  
ninsield, Miller, Ripley, Carson, Dorsey,  
White of N. Y.

On Agriculture. Messrs Spencer of N. Y.,  
Wilson, Rose, Smith of Pa. Standifer, Deber-  
ry, Chandler.

On Territories. Messrs Clarke of Ky.,  
Green, Crighton, Armstrong, Angell, Cowles,  
William B. Shepperd.

On Military Pensions. Messrs. Bates, Le-  
conte, Forward, Chilton, Hammons, Bookee,  
Ford.

On the revival of unfinished business. Messrs.  
Pearce, Reed, Pearson.

The French Crusaders, took Constantinople, and pillaged the city, but the Genoese aided the Greeks and recaptured it.—The former received great privileges from the gratitude of the Greeks, who made an unsuccessful attempt to expel the Venetians from their borders. Commerce remained in this state until the irruptions of the Tartars into Russia. The Crimea experienced the earliest effects of their fury, but the central provinces were not spared, and in 1230, Batu Khan took possession of Kiof. The Genoese and Venetians were, after some time, allowed to retain the commerce of the Crimea and Azof, by the payment of an annual tribute to the conquerors. The trade of Azof depended upon the existence of Astracan, and when the latter city was destroyed by Tamerlane in 1395, the Venetians lost their most important opening for the merchandise of India, which came from Astracan and Azof, and employed seven large vessels at the latter port for its transportation. They endeavored to re-establish their commerce at Trebisond, a port on the Black Sea, 440 miles east of Constantinople. After various revolutions the Turks took Crimea in 1675, and the Genoese lost Caffa and their other maritime cities. These disasters, added to the capture of Constantinople in 1453, closed the Black Sea to the nations in the South of Europe, and produced an actual political separation between that sea and the Mediterranean, and for two centuries the Euxine was effaced from the annals of commerce, and geographers wrote of it, as well as of the South of Russia, in vague terms and as of countries hardly known to the rest of the earth.

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

The next inquiry will relate to the title conveyed to the first European settlers of Georgia, by the charter of the British crown. There are some people, even in our Republican country, who appear to suppose that there is wonderful virtue in the grant of a King. But it is not manifest, on the bare statement of this subject, that not even a King can grant what he does not possess? And how is it possible that he should possess vast tracts of country, which neither he, nor any European, had ever seen; but which were in fact inhabited by numerous independent nations, of whose character, rights, or even existence, he knew nothing.—Many grants to American colonists were bounded by lines running West from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. This was particularly the case with the charters of Georgia. Will it be seriously contended that a royal grant of this kind conferred any rightful authority to dispossess of their territory the original occupants of the soil? From such a principle it would follow, that all the aboriginal inhabitants might be lawfully driven into the ocean, and literally and utterly exterminated at once; for the European powers, by their proclamations and charters, divided the whole American continent among themselves. But who will dare to advocate the monstrous doctrines, that the People of the whole continent may be destroyed, for the benefit of the People of another continent?

It is very easy to understand, that England, France, and Spain, would find it convenient to agree upon certain boundaries among themselves, so that the subjects of one European Power might not come into collision with the subjects of another. All this was wise and proper; and when it was accomplished, one of these Powers might properly grant unoccupied lands to its subjects; not encroaching, however, upon the original rights of the natives, or the conventional rights of Europeans. For these two purposes, viz: The prevention of strife between new settlers, and the establishment of colonies upon territory not claimed, or the claims to which had been, or might be amicably extinguished—the charters of European Governments were extremely valuable. Further than this they could not go; and the very idea that they could divest strangers of their rights is utterly preposterous.

It is true that the Pope, immediately after the discovery of America, issued a bull, by which the kings of Spain were authorized to conquer and subdue all the inhabitants of the new world, and bring them into the pale of the Catholic church. About a hundred years afterwards, Queen Elizabeth, much in the spirit of popery, issued a proclamation, by which she directed her subjects to subdue the Pagans of this continent. But the people of Georgia will not build upon either of these foundations. None of the Protestant colonists professed to act upon such principles; and the first settlers from England, as a general thing, if not universally, obtained of the natives, by treaty, the privilege of commencing their settlements. Whenever they afterwards got possession of lands by conquest, they did so in consequence of what they considered to be unprovoked wars, to which the Indians were instigated, either by their own fears and jealousies, or by the intrigues of the European nations. It is undeniable, that the English colonists, as a body, and for a hundred and fifty years, disavowed, in principle and practice, the doctrine that the aborigines might be driven from their lands because they were an uncivilized people, or because the whites were more powerful than they. I have not been able to find an assembly of legislators, anterior to December, 1827, laying down the broad principles, that, in this case, power becomes right; a memorable declaration, which was made by the Legislature of Georgia, in one of the paroxysms of the present controversy.

Let it be fixed in the mind, then, that the charters of British Kings, however expressed, or whatever might seem to be implied in them, could not divest the Indians of their rights.

The charters of Georgia are cited in the famous case of Fletcher vs. Peck, (6 Cranch, p. 87.) and it may be presumed,

ed, that all the parts which have a bearing on this investigation, are there copied. The first charter was granted by Charles the second, one hundred and sixty-three years ago, and embraced all that part of North America which lies between 29 and 36 1/2 degrees of North latitude; and that is, a tract of country more than five hundred English miles broad, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. It granted the territory, "together with all ports, harbors, bays, rivers, land, fields, woods, lakes, and other rights and privileges therein named." So far as appears, the charter said nothing of the native inhabitants. Whether it said any thing in regard to them, or not, is immaterial to the case now in hand; for as I have already observed, no man will undertake to maintain the proposition, that the unknown tribes and nations between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, and thence Westward to Mexico and the Pacific, could have their rights and property justly taken from them by the signature of the British king, in his Palace of Whitehall.

The rights derived from this charter were surrendered to the British crown in the year 1729. Three years afterwards, George the second incorporated James Oglethorpe and others, as a charitable society, which he styled "The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, in America, with perpetual succession." To this corporation he granted all the lands lying between the rivers Savannah and Altamaha, and between parallel lines, drawn Westward to the Pacific, from the heads of said rivers respectively, "with all the soils, grounds, havens, bays, mines, minerals, woods, rivers, waters, fishings, jurisdictions, franchises, privileges, and pre-eminences, within the said territories."

In the year 1752, this charter was surrendered to the crown. A royal Government was instituted in 1754, over the colony of Georgia, which was bounded in the same manner as the tract granted to the corporation above described. This tract embraced all the Northern part of the present State of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and extended Westward to the South Seas, as the Pacific Ocean was then called.

By the peace of 1763, it was agreed between England and Spain, that the Mississippi should be the Western boundary of the British Colonies. The same year a proclamation was issued by George the Third, which, among other things, annexed to the Colony of Georgia, what is now the Southern part of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The same proclamation contains the following passage:

"That it is our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits of our said three new Governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the land and territories lying to the Westward of the sources of the rivers, which fall into the sea from the West and Northwest as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained."

The lands now in dispute between Georgia and the Cherokee are within the description, which is printed in italics; and were therefore reserved "for the use of the Indians." Thus matters remained, so far as the British Government was concerned, till the close of the Revolutionary war. By the peace of 1783, the Colony of Georgia was acknowledged to be one of the independent States of America. There can be no doubt, that the State of Georgia thenceforward might exercise, within her proper limits, all that authority, in regard to the Indians, or any other subject which either the Colony of Georgia, or the British Government might have rightfully exercised. It is to be understood, however, that any modifications of her power, which Georgia afterwards made, either by entering into the old confederation, or by adopting the present national Constitution, are to be duly regarded.

There are means within my reach, by which the Claims of the British Government, in regard to the possessions of the Indians, can be accurately known.—Nor is it of any consequence that they should be known. Unless they were founded in reason and justice, they could be of no validity; and in regard to what is founded in reason and justice, impartial, disinterested, intelligent men of the present day, can form as correct an opinion, as could be formed by the Kings of England.

It is admitted on all hands, and is even strenuously contended for by the people of Georgia, that the Indians were considered by the British crown, as under its protection. From this claim of the crown, it is inferred that the Indians held their lands by permission of the crown. Now I humbly conceive, that here is too large a leap from the premises to the conclusion. There is a distinction between affording protection and usurping unlimited control over rights and property. How many small States remained for hundreds of years under the protection of the Roman republic? The greatest men in that republic were always proud of their good faith to their dependent allies, so long as these allies remained faithful. The rights of retaining their territory, laws, customs and habits of living was not invaded.—How many small States are there in Europe, at this moment, possessing a limited sovereignty, and remaining under the protection of larger States, yet exercising the right of administering their own government, in regard to most essential things, as truly as the State of Massachusetts, or South Carolina, administers its own government?

Would it not be safer to infer that the Indians were claimed to be under the protection of Great Britain because they

had important rights which needed protection? rights which were in danger from the encroachments of other European nations, the avarice and fraud of speculators, and the hostile machinations of neighboring tribes? A guardian is the acknowledged protector of his ward. Is it sound law, therefore, that the guardian is the sole owner of his ward's property; and may set the helpless orphan adrift in the world? The father is the protector of his children; may he, therefore oppress them, dishearten them, and thus prepare them to become outcasts and vagabonds? A husband is the protector of his wife; may he, therefore, abuse her, repudiate her without cause, and drive her from her own house and her patrimonial inheritance? WILLIAM PENN.

Twenty-first Congress.—The following is a list of members of Congress. Those supposed to be anti-administration are marked thus, \*; those with †, doubtful; and the rest in favor of the administration. The result gives, in the Senate, 26 administration members, and 22 anti-administration. In the House, 136 administration, 71 anti-administration, and 3 doubtful.

SENATE.  
Maine.—\*John Holmes, \*Peter Sprague.  
New Hampshire.—\*Samuel Bell, Levi Woodbury.  
Massachusetts.—\*Nathaniel Silsbee, \*Daniel Webster.  
Vermont.—\*Dudley Chase, \*Horatio Seymour.  
Rhode Island.—\*Asher Robbins, \*Nehemiah R. Knight.  
Connecticut.—\*Calvin Willey, \*Samuel A. Foot.  
New York.—Nathan Sanford, Charles E. Dudley.  
New Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, Theodore Frelinghuysen.  
Pennsylvania.—\*William Marks, Isaac D. Barnard.  
Delaware.—\*John M. Clayton, \*One vacancy.  
Maryland.—\*Samuel Smith, \*Ezekiel F. Chambers.  
Virginia.—L. W. Tazewell, John Tyler.  
North Carolina.—James Iredell, One vacancy.  
South Carolina.—William Smith, Robert Y. Hayne.  
Georgia.—John Forsyth, Geo. M. Troup.  
Alabama.—William R. King, John McKinley.  
Louisiana.—\*Josiah S. Johnston, Edward Livingston.  
Mississippi.—Powhatan Ellis, Thomas B. Reed.  
Kentucky.—John Rowan, George M. Bibb.  
Tennessee.—Hugh L. White, Felix Grundy.  
Ohio.—\*Benjamin Ruggles, \*Jacob Burnett.  
Indiana.—\*James Noble, \*William Hendricks.  
Illinois.—Elias K. Kane, John M. Leann.  
Missouri.—\*David Barton, Thomas H. Benton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Maine.—\*Rufus M. Intyre, John Anderson, \*Joseph F. Wingate, James W. Ripley, \*Samuel Butler, \*George C. Evans, One vacancy.  
New Hampshire.—\*Jonathan Harvey, John Bradburn, \*Joseph Hammons, Thomas Chandler, Henry Hubbard, John W. Weeks.  
Massachusetts.—\*Benjamin Gorham, \*Edward Everett, \*B. W. Crowninshield, \*John Varnum, \*John Reed, \*Henry W. Dwight, \*John Davis, \*James L. Hodges, \*Isaac C. Bates, \*Joseph Richardson, \*Joseph G. Kendall, \*George Grennell, jun.  
Rhode Island.—\*Tristram Burges, \*Dutée J. Pearce.  
Connecticut.—\*Ebenezer Young, \*Ralph I. Ingersoll, \*Noyes Barber, \*William L. Storrs, \*William Ellsworth, \*J. W. Huntington.  
Vermont.—\*Horace Everett, \*Rollin C. Mallary, \*Jonathan Hunt, \*William Calhoun, \*Benjamin Swift.  
New York.—\*Phineas L. Tracy, \*George Fisher, \*John D. Dickinson, \*Henry C. Martindale, \*Henry R. Storrs, \*James Strong, \*John W. Taylor, \*Ambrose Spencer, Campbell P. White, Gulian C. Verplanck, C. C. Canbreling, James W. Lent, Jacob Crocker, \*Henry B. Cowles, Abraham Boeke, Hector Craig, Charles G. De Witt, Perkins King, Peter J. Borst, James J. Angel, Robert Monell, Michael Hoffman, \*Benjamin F. Isaac Finch, \*Joseph Hawkins, \*Thomas Beckman, Jonas Earl, jr., Gershom Powers, Thomas Maxwell, \*Robert S. Rose, Jehiel H. Halsey, \*Timothy Childs, John Magee, \*Ebenezer T. Norton.  
New Jersey.—\*Lewis Condict, \*Isaac Pierpont, \*Samuel Swann, \*James F. Randolph, \*Richard M. Cooper, \*Thomas H. Hughes.  
Pennsylvania.—\*Joel B. Sutherland, Joseph Hemphill, Daniel H. Miller, James Buchanan, Joshua Evans, George G. Leiper, John B. Sterner, Inis Green, H. A. Muhlenburg, Joseph Fry, jr. Philander S. Stevens, James Arburg, Allen Marr, Adam King, Wm. Ramsay, Thomas H. Crawford, John Scott, Chauncey Forward, Thomas Irwin, Wm. McCreery, John Gilmore, Richard Coulter, \*Thomas H. Sill, ———— Smith, One vacancy.  
Delaware.—\*Kensley Johns, jun.  
Maryland.—\*Benjamin C. Semmes, George E. Mitchell, Benjamin C. Howard, Michael C. Sprigg, Elias Bowne, \*George C. Washington, \*Clement Druse, Richard Spencer, Eph. King Wilson.  
Virginia.—\*Mark Alexander, Robert Allen, William S. Archer, \*William Armstrong, John S. Barbour, Thomas T. Bouldin, Nath. H. Claiborne, Richard Coke, jr., Thomas Davenport, Charles F. Mercer, \*Thomas Newton, Wm. F. Gordon, John Roane, Alexander Smyth, Andrew Stephenson, John Taliaferro, James Trezvant, Philip Barbour, Robert Craig.  
North Carolina.—\*Lewis Williams, Samuel P. Carson, \*Edmund Debary, Edward B. Dudley, Daniel L. Barringer, Willis Alston, Aug. H. Sheppard, Robert Potter, Jesse Spaight, Henry W. Conner, Thomas H. Hall, Wm. A. Shepherd, One vacancy.  
South Carolina.—\*William Drayton, Robert W. Barwell, William D. Martin, Jas. Blair, Warren R. Davis, George McDuffie, John Campbell, Sterling Tucker, Wm. T. Nuckolls.  
Georgia.—\*Richard H. Wilde, Wiley Thompson, Charles E. Haynes, Wilson Lumpkin, Henry G. Lamar, James M. Wayne, ———— Foster.  
Kentucky.—\*Robert P. Letcher, Richard M. Johnson, John Kincaid, Chas. A. Wickliffe, \*James Clarke, Chittenden Lyon, Henry Daniel, Joel Yancey, Thomas Chilton, Nathan Gaither, N. D. Coleman, Jos. Lecompte.  
Ohio.—\*Mordcai Bartley, Eras. S. Mulhberg, James Findlay, William Stanberry, \*Joseph Vance, \*Samuel E. Vinton, \*Elisha Whitteley, William W. Irwin, William Russell, James Shields, John Thompson, \*Rufus Crane, John M. Goodenow, ———— Kennon.  
Tennessee.—\*Prior Lea, James Standifer, John Blair, Jacob C. Isaacs, John Bell, Jas. K. Polk, Cave Johnson, Robert Desha, David Crockett.  
Indiana.—\*Ratlift Boone, Jonathan Jennings, \*John Test.  
Louisiana.—\*Edward D. White, John H. Overton, \*Henry H. Gurley.  
Alabama.—\*E. B. Taylor, C. C. Clay, ———— Lewis.  
Illinois.—\*Joseph Duncan.  
Missouri.—\*Spencer Pettis.  
Mississippi.—\*Thomas Hinds.  
Michigan.—\*John Biddle, (delegate.)  
Arkansas.—\*A. H. Sevier, (delegate.)  
Florida.—\*J. M. White, (delegate.)

### NORWICH SPECTATOR. TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1829.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.  
To the politeness of the Hon. Noyes Barber, we are indebted for the President's Message, as well as for the accompanying reports of the Secretaries of the War and Navy, and Post Master General. The opinions which we, at present, and hereafter, shall express concerning public writings, speeches or acts, must be considered those of a spectator, of a citizen of the United States who considers that he has a right to observe, and to express plainly, the reasonable result of such observation. We are no partizan; but we shall write, and freely publish in our columns, praises or strictures upon passing political events, as we think they deserve; caring more to be esteemed candid by our readers, than to gain the favor of party.

Mr. Secretary Eaton's Report on the War Department, we shall not publish; because it would be read but by a very few of our readers, and we are inclined to doubt whether these few would arise from the perusal very much edified. We speak the manifest truth in saying, that, whatever may be the ability of this state paper in other respects, it is most sadly deficient in the capital qualities of style, perspicuity, and ornament. The writer seems to have disdained language, as it is commonly used; and, if we had been ignorant of the source from which the document emanated, we should have said that it appeared to us a translation of the Chinese, or of the garb of a wandering Tartar. It abounds in grammatical errors, which would be severely deprecated in a school-boy: such, for instance, as making two nouns, joined by a copulative, nominative to a singular verb; nouns plural nominative to verbs singular; and the like errors repeated constantly through the piece. In the second paragraph this sentence occurs: "The army is fulfilling their just engagements." The construction of the sentence, too, are most terribly out of joint, and frequently oppose the author's meaning. We believe that Mr. Secretary Eaton was the author of Memoirs of Gen. Jackson. He ought certainly to have learned the simplest rules of grammar by this time. Any one who will look at the document, will perceive these remarks verified; and there is no patriot who does not hang his head and blush to think that this specimen of Vandalism must be seen in foreign countries.

In spite of all this, the report may appear able to those who are acquainted with army matters. These, however, possess but very little general interest for the people in New England. A standing army is considered of no essential service in times of peace, except so far as soldiers are necessary for military posts, and to protect, in the fortifications on our frontiers, the country from the incursions of Indian tribes. That a portion of our citizens should be educated in the art of warfare, cannot be doubted; and therefore the Secretary of War, as well as the President in his Message, strongly recommend the Military Academy at West Point to the fostering care of the nation.

We shall not give a minute analysis of this Report. The Secretary first recommends a melioration in the punishment of deserters in time of peace; and states that no man, when intoxicated or out of his head, should be permitted to enlist. The officers of the army are said to have complied with the decision which has lately been made, in regard to the "long controverted question respecting brevet rank." After stating some difficulties which had arisen in the unequal payment of officers of the same rank, the expediency of instituting fixed salaries is suggested.

The Engineer Corps is represented to have been of great service to the country, in prosecuting internal improvements; and an enlargement of this corps is recommended. The Board of Visitors report that the Military Academy "has at no period been in a more flourishing condition."

The Secretary intimates that the present annual appropriation (\$100,000) is not sufficient for the building and stocking of fortifications; for with this stipend a proper supply of arms and munitions could not be obtained within sixteen or twenty years. The arsenals and magazines are supplied with an abundant quantity of powder; and it is deemed that it will hereafter be more profitable, instead of storing powder, to keep the constituents of which it is made, and to employ them when needed. The Quartermaster General's disbursements have exceeded his appropriation for the service of the year; so that it was necessary to employ the funds intended for 1829, to meet the arrears of 1828. A transfer of fifty thousand dollars from the subsistence was therefore made to the Quartermaster. An account of this sum can yet be made, because, owing to the recent date of the transfer, it has not been applied. "A suggestion from the Surgeon General of the army, is, that the medical staff does not contain a sufficient number of surgeons and assistants to perform properly the necessary and required trusts; and an enlargement of the corps is suggested."

It is stated that officers on the Indian frontier, in the execution of their duties, for supposed infractions of the laws, are often subjected to suits and exemplary damages. As the damages assessed are to be paid by Government, it is proposed that cases of intrusion and trespass on Indian territory, be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, without regard to the amount in controversy.

"A long time ago, the Seneca Tribe of Indians placed in the hands of the President of the United States, in trust, \$100,000." This money was formerly appropriated so as to yield a yearly income of \$6000 to the Indians; but in 1826 it was vested in the 3 per cent funds. The Indians are not able to comprehend why they should receive less now than formerly. The Secretary wishes to be rid of this dilemma; and says, very plausibly, that if the same amount of interest is awarded, the principal must be doubled.

The number of revolutionary pensioners is 12,201: of which 401 have died; of invalid pensioners, 3,794, of which 41 have died. The amount appropriated to meet their demands was not sufficient; and Mr. Biddle, President of the United States Bank, voluntarily came forward and advanced money to enable government to fulfil their engagements to Revolutionary claimants.

After some remarks concerning particular military posts, and a recommendation that

troops on the western frontier should be supplied with horses, the Secretary employs the remainder of his grammatical and lucid report, in urging a favorite plan of the present administration—the removal of the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi; and remains, very respectfully, John H. Eaton.—We have occupied so much space in stringing together the bones of the Secretary of War's report, to afford our readers a respectable skeleton thereof, of that we shall be obliged to defer our analysis of the two remaining documents, till next week.

#### For the Norwich Spectator. THE MAIDEN TO HER LOVER AT SEA.

At twilight's calm and pensive hour,  
When waves are bounding fast and free,  
Beneath the playful breezes' power,  
Along the bright and flashing sea,  
I lonely wander to the shore,  
Fann'd by the fresh and dewy air,  
And send my dreaming fancy o'er  
The distant sea—for thou art there!

I love to gaze upon the Sun,  
When stooping from his throne on high,  
He pours his lustre out, to run  
In floods along the crimson sky,  
For then I know that far away,  
Toward the red sun-set's ocean grave,  
Thou too art gazing, as the play  
Of glory melts upon the wave.

When morning gilds the peerless blue,  
And earth wakens in the rosy dawn,  
The clouds that bear the early dew  
Have put their robes of glory on,  
And murmurs from the heaving seas  
Are sounding in my ears again,  
My prayer for thee goes with the breeze,  
That journeys o'er the ocean then.

And oh, at morning's joyous prime,  
How roams my spirit off to thee!  
Bidding the swift winds haste the time  
That brings my rover back to me.  
May sea-nymphs glide upon the foam,  
And lightly lover round the sail  
That wafts my absent-lover home,  
With a free-pinion'd, tireless gale.

Be still—my fluttering heart, be still!  
Nor thro' so wildly at the sight  
Of yonder barque, that with a thrill  
Comes dancing on its wing of light—  
For far away he yet doth ride,  
Upon the broad, unfathom'd ocean,  
To whom, at moon and eventide,  
Ascends my heart's unchanged devotion.

FERAMORZ.

#### UNITED STATES BANK.

We are glad to present our readers with the opinion of a man of experience and judgment, relative to the measures proposed by the President concerning the United States Bank. The present charter, however, does not expire for a period of seven years; and we cannot discover what evil will arise, except a present small depression in the value of stock. What the existing Congress may decree, the succeeding one may annul; what President Jackson unwisely proposes, may be done away by his successor. We give the views of our commercial friend without further comment.

Mr. Editor.—Since you have inquired of me my thoughts in relation to that portion of the President's Message, which treats of the United States Bank, I send you a word or two, after having taken what may be called a bird's eye look thereof.

This premature notice of the Bank Charter, I presume, did not originate with the first person in the government, but was probably taken from the second. That statesman's finger is plainly visible in this concern; which seems indeed to be a sort of twin brother to that rickety brat, born at Albany, called the Bank Bill; begotten I believe, by a sort of demi-genius of the recently made L. L. D.; and indicated by him in a parting communication to the good people of the State Legislature of New York.

In the political world, however, nothing ought to surprise us, for we have seen gentlemen, standing, as it were, on the very apex of the temple of popular fame, promise to sustain a particular cause for their friends, and when they found that political rivals had taken the same side, whirl about as suddenly as a Typhoon or a Levanter, and blow the cause sky high, sir, sky high!

We can call to mind the period, when such an institution, as that of the United States Bank, would have saved to the country an immense sum in wealth, and what is of vastly higher import, in a national point of view, it would have saved to us integrity of character in our government. It would have saved that worthy patriot, Governor Tompkins, as well as his family, from a sea of trouble. We marvel, also, if that hasty expedition under command of Gen. Hull would have terminated as it did, but for the wretched and embarrassed situation of our fiscal concerns. All this would have been saved by a Bank, bottomed on a solid or specie capital; but not by a paper concern, with pledges of domains beyond the Rocky Mountains.

It is much easier to raze a palace to the ground by setting fire to it, than it is to build a hotel. Stability in the money affairs of a nation is the true basis of foreign confidence; and, as the Bank is now in high credit abroad, we should as soon think of cutting the carotid artery of the human body, when in perfect health; as of changing the present establishment for the newly proposed government concern.

#### For the Norwich Spectator. MEXICO. NO. I.

Feeling, as every inhabitant of our country must, the important relations already existing between the United States and the Mexican republic, and considering that this mutual interest is daily increasing; I have been led to reflect upon the present situation and probable destiny of their government. Mexico borders upon our territories for hundreds of miles. Its physical properties destine it to be a powerful empire. Its climate is singularly salubrious, considering so large a portion of it is embraced in the torrid zone; owing, undoubtedly to its elevated mountains. Its rivers are large and navigable; its soil extremely fertile; its mines rich and extensive. It is true, the physical character of the country prevents an easy and cheap transportation of the products of its fertile districts to its coasts. Still, measures may be taken greatly to facilitate

inland transportation; and industry must ever triumph over natural obstacles.

But it is not commercial relations alone which interest us in this government. Though these appear incalculably important to us, when we reflect upon the determined struggle of our, or rather of the world's great antagonist upon the waters. But when we consider the despotic character of most European Governments, and the jealousy with which they regard our free institutions; we necessarily feel the deepest interest in the establishment of republics, wherever they may be; but more especially upon our own continent. Our fathers consecrated this soil to liberty; and the existence of despotism upon our borders, is surely to be deprecated. We know not how far an impious disregard to justice, exhibited by a Holy Alliance, may hereafter stimulate kings to an exertion for the annihilation of free principles; but although we should be able to repel all their assaults upon our institutions, yet we would not have a neighboring community embraced in their sacrilegious league. We therefore must feel the deepest interest in the permanent establishment of a free government in the Mexican States.

It was, if we recollect aright, while Spain was involved in a desperate struggle with Napoleon, that her American provinces attempted to throw off the yoke of vassalage. The time was certainly most propitious. Our country has exhibited to the world a great and successful example. Like electricity, in the rapidity of its motion, it has flashed to distant nations, and thrilled them with uncontrollable excitement. Liberty, though it always has been, was then more peculiarly an object of fervid adoration. A thousand leagues of water could not deaden the reverberation of triumph. A mighty empire drank to intoxication of the delicious draught, burst in an instant the shackles of bondage, trampled upon the hoary institutions of tyranny, and sprang to freedom. How then could it be possible, that any of the human family, residing upon our borders, witnessing the happiness of every individual of our broadly extended country, while reposing at his pleasure under his own vine and fig-tree,—should still quietly submit to the jurisdiction of a merciless dynasty, which neither they nor their fathers ever beheld? How could they witness our proud elevation and mighty progress among the empires of the world, and not write under the unmitigated depression which must continue to be theirs, so long as they remained obedient to the mandates of a foreign despot? This could never be. Accordingly, when Spain became involved in a deadly contest with the successful antagonist of continental Europe, almost all Spanish America simultaneously hurled the gauntlet at their impotent oppressor. Their success, in bursting the trammels of servitude, and in putting to flight the hirelings of tyranny, was unparalleled in its rapidity, and wonderfully felicitous. That it was so rapid, is not surprising, since the mother-country was so distracted and imbecile. But that so little blood was shed, in a contest usually so desperate, is truly a happy circumstance. And it was conclusive proof that Spain was unworthy of wielding the sceptre of power over her distant colonies; while she was equally unable to protect them from other powers.

There is one circumstance, connected with these revolutions, which is matter of great regret. I shall barely allude to it, at present, and introduce it again hereafter, when speaking of its unhappy operation. I refer to the fact that these provinces were so destitute of general education. Spain had truly practised upon the great principle of tyrants, that to hold a people in bondage, it is necessary to withhold from them the knowledge of their own rights, and of their power; not, perhaps, with the express design of blinding them to the insufferable weight, though real weakness, of their fetters—but from a real indifference to the happiness and interest of their subjects.—The consequence of this situation was, that the mass of the people were ignorant of the true principles of civil liberty, and incapable of understanding the architecture of a beautiful and well-organized government. Thus the helm of their excited passions is given to the guidance of any popular demagogue, and their only security is based upon the wisdom, the integrity, and the patriotism of their leaders. If they are honest men, the vessel of State will glide securely over the mountainous waves of irrepresible excitement; the storm of passion, aroused by so determined a struggle, will be calmed down; and perpetuity be given to the institutions of freedom. But if unprincipled ambition guides the operation of the whirlwind, the beautiful fabric will be wrecked upon the rocks of ignorance, so fatal to all ancient Republics. CATO.

BIBLE CAUSE.  
The following bill of exchange of an ancient date, we publish, to show that no small degree of interest existed in the minds of our Pilgrim fathers, relative to the momentous matter of disseminating the Scriptures.—"Eight hundred pounds, or three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars at that remote period, may be fairly considered equal to thirty thousand of modern days.

NEW PLYMOUTH, September, 12th, 1661.

Att 20 daies sight after the first of March next, of this our first bill of exchange, our 2cond or third of the same date and tenore, not being payed; wee pray you pay to Mr. John harwood, for the use of Mr. hezekiah Vsher, of Boston, in New England, marchant, the sume of eight hundred pounds, which is for the like sume to be Received of the said hezekiah Vsher heer, according to former agreement with him by the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, and is for defraying the charges of printing the bible in the Inlian language, and other necessary disbursements for propogating the Gospel amongst the Natives there; and to the day pray you make good payment and put it to account, as by the order of your loving Friends and Servants—  
The Commissioners of the United Colonies of New-England.  
John Mason Thomas Prince, President.  
Samuel Wills, Simon Bradstreet,  
William Leet, Daniel Denison,  
Benjamin Pin, Thomas Southworth.

To our loving friends Mr. Rich. hutchinson, Mr. William Ashurst, or any other person intrusted with and empowered to dispose the moneys collected in England for propogating the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ amongst the Natives of New England.

**CIRCULAR**  
Addressed to the Benevolent Ladies of the United States.

The present crisis in the affairs of the Indian Nations in the United States, demands the immediate and interested attention of all who make any claims to benevolence or humanity. The calamities now hanging over them, threaten not only these relics of an interesting race, but if there is a Being who avenges the wrongs of the oppressed, are causes of alarm to our whole country.

The following are the facts of the case. This continent was once possessed only by the Indians, and earliest accounts represent them as a race, numerous warlike and powerful. When our forefathers sought refuge from oppression on these shores, this people supplied their necessities, and ministered to their comfort; and though some of them, when they saw the white man continually encroaching upon their land, fought bravely for their existence and their country, yet often too, the Indian has shed his blood to protect and sustain our infant nation.

As we have risen in greatness and glory, the Indian nations have faded away. Their proud and powerful tribes are gone, their noble Sachems and mighty warriors are heard of no more; and it is said the Indian often comes to the border of his limited retreat, to gaze on the beautiful country no longer his own, and to cry with bitterness at the remembrance of past greatness and power.

Ever since the existence of this nation, our general government, pursuing the course, alike of policy and benevolence, have acknowledged these people as free and independent nations, and has protected them in the quiet possession of their lands. In repeated treaties with the Indians, the United States, by the hands of the most distinguished statesmen, after purchasing the greater part of their best lands, have promised them "to continue the guaranty of the remainder of their country forever." And so strictly has government guarded the Indian's right to his lands, that even to go on to their boundaries to survey the land, subjects to heavy fines and imprisonment.

Our government also, with parental care, has persuaded the Indians to forsake their savage life, and to adopt the habits and pursuits of civilized nations, while the charities of Christians, and the labors of missionaries have sent to them the blessings of the gospel to purify and enlighten. The laws and regular forms of a civilized government are instituted; their simple and beautiful language, by the remarkable ingenuity of one of their race, has become a written language with its own peculiar alphabet, and by the printing press, is sending forth among these people, the principles of knowledge, and liberty, and religion. Their fields are beginning to smile with the labors of the husbandman; their villages are busy with the toils of the mechanic and the artisan; schools are rising in their hamlets, and the temple of the living God is seen among their forests.

Nor are we to think of these people only as naked and wandering savages.—The various grades of intellect and refinement exist among them as among us; and those who visit their chiefs, and families of the higher class, speak with wonder and admiration of their dignified propriety, nobleness of appearance, and refined characteristics, as often exhibited in both sexes. Among them are men; fitted by native talents, to shine among the statesmen of any land, and who have received no inferior degree of cultivation. Among them also, are those who by honest industry, have assembled around them most of the comforts, and many of the elegancies of life.

But the lands of this people are claimed to be embraced within the limits of some of our Southern States, and as they are fertile and valuable, they are demanded by the whites as their own possessions, and efforts are making to dispossess the Indians of their native soil. And such is the singular state of concurring circumstances, that it has become almost a certainty, that these people are to have their lands torn from them, and to be driven into the western wilds, and to final annihilation, unless the feelings of a humane and christian nation shall be aroused to prevent the unallotted sacrifice.

Unless our general government interfere to protect these nations, as by solemn and oft-repeated treaties they are bound to do, nothing can save them. The states which surround them are taking such measures as will speedily drive them from their country, and cause their final extinction.

By enactments recently passed in some of these states, it is decided that the laws of these states shall be extended over the Indian territory in the course of the next year, (1830.) And the following specimen of their laws will show what will be the fate of the Indian when they take effect.

"ART. 8. All laws, usages and customs, made, established, and in force in the said territory, by the said Cherokee Indians, be, and are hereby, on and after the first day of June 1830, declared null and void."

"ART. 9. No Indian, or descendant of Indian, residing within the Creek or Cherokee nation of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness, or a party to any suit, in any court created by the constitution, or laws of this state, to which a white man may be a party."

If these laws are permitted to take effect, the Indians are no longer independent nations, but are slaves, at the sovereign disposal of the whites, who will legislate for them. Their land will be divided up among those who are seeking it; their cattle may be driven off; their persons and their property abused; even their wives and children could be murdered before their eyes, and no Indian might approach a court of justice to testify of wrongs received. Should those who seek the Indian lands, be deterred from such open violence, other as ready and as effectual means could be adopted. Should their lands be divided among the

whites, the Indian cannot live surrounded by their settlements. He has the spirit of freedom and nobility, and cannot consent to be trod down, reviled and scorned. He would fly to the ends of the earth to avoid the humiliation and ruin. Or should some portion of this race remain, still bound to their native soil, *intoxication* is a scourge the white man has well learned to wield. Now, by the Indian laws, whiskey is seized and destroyed on their land; but then, when all their laws "become null and void," it would be brought to every man's door, and be presented to his lips. Then, feeble, dispirited, scorned and oppressed, what shadow of hope that this fiery temptation would not waste and destroy them, till desolation take its fill?

But it is said that our government has provided a refuge for them beyond the Mississippi, where they may retreat and be protected. But let the simple matter of fact be stated, and this seems but solemn mockery. The Indians have never been subject to any man. They consist of different free bora, independent tribes.—They are attached to their native soil, and have again and again refused to relinquish it. They know that they have a perfect natural right to it, and that the government of the United States by many treaties have solemnly promised to protect them in their lawful possessions of it.—They know they have rights as independent nations and distinct communities, and in this character can make the most forcible appeals both to the justice and the magnanimity of the United States.

But they are required to give up their national character and rights, and become wandering emigrants. A small tract of wild and uncultivated land has been apportioned to them, principally beyond the Arkansas; a territory found by examination to be deficient both in wood and water, which are articles of indispensable necessity to emigrants, and from whence the Indians who have been persuaded to depart, are returning with dissatisfied complaints. To this wild and unpromising resort, it is proposed to remove 60,000 people of all ages, sexes and condition; to break up all their existing social, political and religious associations; to expose them to the hunger, nakedness, sickness and distress of a long and fatiguing journey, through unfrequented wilds; to crowd into this narrow space different tribes, speaking diverse languages, and accustomed to different habits of life; and to place them under the government of white agents, to be appointed by government. Here, they are expected to take up their residence, with no other hope than that when they have made their lands valuable by cultivation, they again must be driven into still more distant wilds; for if our government cannot fulfill its treaties and protect them now, will they know it could not do it then. Is the thing possible, that these 60,000 Indians can thus be stripped of all they hold dear on earth, and in direct violation of oft-repeated treaties, and yet quietly and unresistingly submit to such oppression and robbery? Does not the very statement show, that in effecting this wicked project, the "voice of our brothers' blood" would cry unto God from this guilty land?

It appears then, that measures are fast ripening, which, if put in execution, are to exterminate the Indians. If they remain where they are, and the laws of the different states are permitted to be extended over them, and their lands divided among the whites, intoxication, quarrels, and unrestrained oppressions will soon change them to vagabonds and ensure their final extinction. Should they be driven to the west, a fate no less cruel awaits them there, where they lose even the last sad hope of repose from their oppressions in the sepulchres of their fathers, and beneath their native soil.

But why should this deed of infamy and shame be perpetrated before the nations of the earth, and in the face of high Heaven? Are the people who claim the Indian's country in need of land? They have more than they can possibly occupy, for a hundred years to come. Has not our government power to prevent this deed? If our government has not power to fulfill its treaties, it would be a most humiliating fact thus to be exposed before the nations of the earth. But our president is empowered by the constitution to issue his proclamation forbidding any such encroachments as are threatened, and if this is disregarded, he has power by his sole authority, to command the whole military force of our nation, to protect and sustain the Indian in his rights.—Can any difficulty or danger arise from allowing this small remnant of a singular and peculiar race to exist in the midst of us? Why should they not stand, the cherished relic of antiquity, protected and sustained in their rights, and becoming a free and christian people, under their own laws and government? Can the millions of our nation fear any evil from their numbers or their power? Can anything be feared but that their helplessness should be made the prey of the avaricious and the unprincipled?

But they are beginning to be oppressed and threatened, and when they have looked for protection and help it has been refused. Already we begin to hear them lamenting, that they must leave their home, their country, the land of their fathers, and all that is dearest to them on earth. At a late Indian council, after having been told by the agent of our government, that they no longer could be protected, the head chieftain thus replies in the simple language of sorrow and reproach.

"We do not wish to sell our lands and remove. This land our Great Father above gave us. We stand on it. We stood on it before the white man came to the edge of the American land. We stand on it still. It belongs to us. It belongs to no one in any place but ourselves.—Our land is no borrowed land. White men came and sat down here and there and every where around us. When they wished to buy land of us, we have had good councils together. The white man always said 'the land is yours—it is

yours.' We have always been true friends of the American people. We have not spoiled the least thing belonging to an American. Although it has been thus, a very different talk is now sent to us. We are told, that the King of Mississippi is about to extend his laws over us. We are distressed. Our hands are not strong. We are a small people; we do not know much. The King of Mississippi has strong arms, many warriors, and much knowledge. He is about to lay his laws upon us; we are distressed.

Colonel Ward (the agent) knows we have just begun to build new houses, and make new fields, and to purchase iron, and set up blacksmith's shops with our own money. We have some schools, we have begun to learn, and we have begun to embrace the gospel. We are like an infant so high, (here the chief bowed and extended his hand as low as his knee) who has just begun to walk. So it is with us. We have just begun to rise and go. And our great Father who sits in the white house says to us—Unless you go yonder (pointing to the west) the white man will extend his laws over you. We do not say his words are lies—we believe they are true. We respect them as sacred. But we are distressed. Oh that our great Father would love us! Oh that the King of Mississippi would love us!"

It cannot but seem a matter of grief and astonishment, that such facts exist in this country; in a nation blessed with wealth, and power, and laws, and religion; and whose possessions reach from ocean to ocean. But humiliating as is the reflection, the Indians must perish, unless their destruction can be averted by a most decided and energetic expression of the wishes and feelings of a christian nation, addressed to the Congress now assembling, and which is soon to decide their doom.

Have not then the females of this country some duties devolving upon them in relation to this helpless race? They are protected from the blinding influence of party spirit, and the asperities of political violence. They have nothing to do with any struggle for power, nor any right to dictate the decisions of those that rule over them. But they may feel for the distressed, they may stretch out the supplicating hand for them, and by their prayers, strive to avert the calamities that are impending over them. It may be, that female petitioners can lawfully be heard, even by the highest rulers of our land. Why may we not approach and supplicate that we and our dearest friends may be saved from the awful curses denounced on all who oppress the poor and needy, by Him, whose anger is to be dreaded more than the wrath of man; who can "blast us with the breath of his nostrils," and scatter our hopes like chaff before the storm. It may be this will be forbidden; yet still we remember the Jewish princess, who being sent to supplicate for a nation's life, was thus reproved for hesitating even when death stared her in the way. "If thou altogether hold thy peace at this time, then shall deliverance arise from another place; but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed;" and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a cause as this?

To woman, it is given to administer the sweet charities of life, and to *sway the empire of affection*; and to her it may also be said, "who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a cause as this?"

In the days of chivalry, at the female voice, thousands of lances would have been laid in rest to protect the helpless and oppressed. But these are days of literature, refinement, clarity and religion; and may we not appeal to nobler champions, than chivalry could boast? Will the liberal and refined, those who are delighted with the charms of eloquence and poetry; those who love the legends of romance, and the records of antiquity; those who celebrate and admire the stern virtues of Roman warriors and patriots; will these permit such a race to be swept from the earth?—a nation who have emerged from the deepest shades of antiquity; whose story, and whose wild and interesting traits are becoming the theme of the poet and novelist; who command a native eloquence unequalled for pathos and sublimity; whose stern fortitude and unbending courage exceed the Roman renown? Will the naturalist, who laments the extinction of the mammoth race of the forest, allow this singular and interesting species of the human race to cease from the earth? Will those who boast of liberty, and feel their breasts throb at the name of freedom and their country, will they permit the free and noble Indian to be driven from his native land, or to crouch and perish under the scourge of oppression? And those whose hearts thrill at the magic sound of *home*, and turn with delightful remembrance to the woods and valleys of their childhood and youth, will they allow this helpless race to be forced for ever from such blessed scenes, and to look back upon them with hopeless regret and despair?

You who gather the youthful group around your fireside and rejoice in their future hopes and joys, will you forget that the poor Indian loves his children too, and would as bitterly mourn over all their blasted hopes? And, while surrounded by such treasured blessings, ponder with dread and awe these fearful words of Him, who thus forbids the violence, and records the malediction of those, who, either as individuals or as nations, shall oppress the needy and helpless.

"Thou shalt not vex the stranger nor oppress him, for ye were strangers in the land. If thou afflict them, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry; and my wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows, and your children fatherless."

P. S. Should the facts alluded to in the preceding be doubted, they can be fully substantiated by consulting the communications signed "William Penn," and the statements made and signed by many of the most distinguished philanthropists of our country, which are to be found in the recent numbers of our public prints.

This communication was written and sent abroad solely by the female hand.—Let every woman who peruses it, exert that influence in society, which falls within her lawful province, and endeavor by every suitable expedient to interest the feelings of her friends, relatives and acquaintances, in behalf of this people, that are ready to perish. A few weeks must decide this interesting and important question, and after that time, sympathy and regret will all be in vain.

**Dry Goods,**  
AT LESS THAN COST, NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT THE  
**NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,**  
AMONG which are 40 pieces superfine, A middling, and low priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres and ladies' Habit cloths; together with a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods. The object in selling at such low prices, is to discontinue the business. Those who have cash to exchange for Dry Goods, will do well to call immediately.  
G. BUCKINGHAM.  
Norwich City, Dec. 15.

**HOOKE'S**  
**SPRINGFIELD ALE.**  
25 barrels and halfs, Hooke's Springfield ALE, warranted first class, and for sale by  
SAMUEL L. HYDE, Agt.  
Dec. 14.

**GEO. O. GOODWIN,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
HAS lately received, at the old stand, formerly occupied by Washburn & Goodwin, a splendid assortment of  
**Vestings,**  
which he will make to order, in the first style of fashion, and on reasonable terms. His stock of goods is constantly replenished by fresh arrivals from New York; and the public are assured that they cannot fail to be suited, both in quality of goods and excellence of workmanship, if they will call on him. His personal attention is given to cutting, and great care taken that all garments be made to fit. Punctual attention will be given to all orders, and a continuance of patronage is requested.  
Dec. 15.

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

**STRAYED,**  
FROM the subscriber, some time since, a two yearling Cattle, one a brownish steer, long legged, horns narrow; the other a red heifer—no artificial mark. Whoever will give information where said cattle (or either of them) may be found, shall be rewarded by JOHN RICHARDSON.  
Columbia, Dec. 12.

**FRESH FRUIT.**  
RAISINS, Currants; Figs; Currants; Citron, Almonds, &c.  
Just received, in fine order, and for sale by  
SAMUEL L. HYDE.  
Dec. 15.

**THE BOARD OF RELIEF**  
FOR the town of Norwich, will meet at Kinney's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at the Court House, on the first Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.  
Norwich, Dec. 14, 1829.  
GEO. P. HUNTINGTON, } Board  
GEO. HILL, } of Relief.  
JAMES STEDMAN, }

**THE COPARTNERSHIP**  
PREVIOUSLY existing between the subscribers, under the firm of  
**Scholfield & Branch,**  
is by mutual consent dissolved. All those indebted to the late firm, are respectfully solicited to call and settle their accounts, if convenient.  
NATHAN SCHOLFIELD,  
MOSES BRANCH, Jr.  
Montville, Dec. 10, 1829.

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

**HYDE'S**  
**CAST STEEL AXES.**  
THE subscriber has just received a few dozen 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.  
Dec. 14.

**AMERICAN ALMANAC.**  
Just received and for sale at  
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,  
THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1830; containing Calendar and Natural Phenomena for the year; information connected with the Calendar, and explanations of Celestial Changes and Astronomical Phenomena; miscellaneous directions, hints, and remarks; statistical and general information concerning foreign countries; Statistical and other intelligence respecting the United States.  
Dec. 15.

**Fire Insurance.**  
THE Protection Insurance Company, of the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent, on application to whom insurance may be effected, upon the most reasonable terms.  
JOHN A. ROCKWELL.  
Norwich, Dec. 15, 1829.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
A NUMBER of gentlemen of New London and Windham counties, having determined upon establishing an Antimasonic Paper in this city, would respectfully submit to the public, the following

**TERMS:**  
The paper will be commenced as soon as 1000 subscribers are obtained, and the payment made for one year, in advance. Subscribers in town, and single subscribers who receive their papers by mail, will pay Two Dollars. Companies of not less than six, may receive the paper by mail, or at the printing-office, in bundles, at One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents. Persons, less than six, (receiving their papers at the office,) at One Dollar Fifty Cents. Postriders, at One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents. These terms, the committee are convinced must be rigidly adhered to, in order to sustain the paper. This effort will decide the question, whether Antimasons will unite in supporting their cause, or whether it shall be left to subsist entirely.  
Copies of this prospectus will be circulated generally through the different towns in this quarter.  
H. PERKINS, Chairman.  
Dec. 15.

**NEW**  
**Dry Goods,**  
WILLIAM D. RIPLEY  
IS this day opening a general assortment of reasonable goods, consisting of rich Fancy Prints; blue Camblets; Merino Circassians; Bombazines; Cloths; Cassimeres; black and colored Silks; printed floor Baize; printed Table Cloths; Damask do; silk and cotton Flage Handkerchiefs; Worsted Barrage do. &c. &c. &c.  
Dec. 15.

**100,000** feet merch. pine Boards  
100,000 ft. clear and merchantable pine Boards and Joist  
25,000 feet Chappards  
75,000 " Timber and Plank  
75,000 Albany Shingles  
150,000 Eastern do. (pine and cedar)  
10,000 feet whitewood Boards  
5,000 " cherry do.  
20 barrels Flour  
10 chests H. S. Teas  
For sale by  
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.  
Dec. 15.

**PUBLIC ATTENTION**  
IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time and are sustained by undoubted testimony.  
DR. RELFE'S  
**BOTANICAL DROPS!**  
are every year making their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence. The *Botanical Drops* have been successfully 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 hereditary 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, Scars, Foul and Obdurate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Hoars, Scald Head, and Ulcerated Throat.* In the last mentioned condition of the system, 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 eruptions after the *Measles—red blotches—pimples on the face—feverish eruptions on the skin*—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best *Spring and Autumn* physicians 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 Medical Society.  
Dear Sir,—This child, before he was a year old, became afflicted with a leprosy disease of the skin, and which gradually increased, so that when about three years old, the whole surface of the body was one continued sore, attended with ichorous discharge, producing great soreness, and intolerable itching, which became almost insupportable. A great variety of the most approved external and internal remedies were used without any relief. 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 unabating violence, and seemed to defy the healing art. At length the parent was induced by the advice of a neighbor, (who had been benefited by the article,) to try DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS. Several bottles 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 healthy aspect, seeming indeed like a renovated skin—since which 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 particulars, may be seen by calling on the proprietor.) 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 dreadful 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 to endure."

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. \* \* \* None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. COXWAY. For sale, with all the other "Cometary 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 by his special appointment, by  
GILMAN & RIPLEY.  
Norwich, Dec. 15.

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

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

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

**TO LET,**  
THE dwelling-house belonging to the Estate of Capt. William Williams, deceased, now occupied by Dewy Brumley. Possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Administrator.  
Nov. 24.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Notice.**  
THOSE persons who become subscribers to the *Sh* for the year 1830, will please let their names at the office, previous to the first of January next.  
**Leather, &c.**  
JUST RECEIVED AT  
**LEATHER STORE,**  
400 sides hemlock and Philadelphia tanned Sole Leather  
50 sides Upper Leather  
ALSO,  
Calfskin, Linings, Bindings, Buckram, rocco, and Shoe Thread.  
S. THOMAS.  
Dec. 1.

JUST RECEIVED AT  
**THO. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE,**  
SOME account of the Life of Reginald Sher, D. D. Bishop of Calcutta  
A Universal Prayer; Death;  
A Vision of Heaven; and  
A Vision of Hell. By James Montgomery.  
Dec. 8.

**Encyclopaedia Americana**  
A POPULAR Dictionary of Arts, Science, Literature, History, Politics, and Geography, brought down to the present time—the basis of the seventh edition *Conversations Lexicon*—to be published in 12 vols. at \$50 each. The first volume is for sale at  
T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,  
where may be had all the American and English Annuals for 1830.  
Dec. 8.

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

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

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

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

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