

TO APPRENTICES.

When serving your apprenticeship, you will have time and opportunity to stock your minds with much useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during all his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business—never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer; make it your business to see to and promote his interest; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men at the present day are too fond of getting rid of work; they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing instead of a curse; it makes men healthy, it produces them food, clothing, and every other necessary, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

Next to your hand labor, you should be constant in the labor of your mind.—You can never hope to rise to a respectable standing in the world, without long, persevering, and constant application to study. When you read you must not throw away your time by reading novels and romances; you must study natural and moral philosophy, geography, history, and the arts. Let not a large book discourage you, or a long history or other work prevent you from reading it through. When you have read, reflect upon the principles and facts you have pursued; revolve them in your mind and endeavor to understand their meaning and utility, so that you may readily apply them to the ordinary purposes of life. If you do not understand and comprehend what you read, you may as well let reading alone. You have to deny yourselves the amusements enjoyed by most young men, if you would prepare yourself for being a respectable old man—*Buffalo Ed.*

MECHANICAL.

No. 2 Invention—We invite attention to a very ingenious apparatus now exhibiting at the store of Mr. John Bailey, in Union street, for obtaining fire. It consists of two glass cylinders, the outer one of which contains a compound of sulphuric acid and water, and in the inner one, which is without a bottom, is suspended a piece of zinc. The action of the acid upon the zinc creates a gas, which is let out by means of a valve, and on coming in contact with atmospheric air, immediately ignites a piece of platinum exposed to it. The apparatus is very neat, and was constructed by a young man in Mr. Bailey's employ, from a description of a similar work in Europe—*Ga.*

A new Power—There is a prospect that in a few years, perhaps months, the whole system of steam engines will undergo a revolution. Mr. Ericsson is about to take out a patent for the employment of a new power—that of heated air; in which he offers a saving of fuel of eight-tenths. He has amply proved the practicability of his projection; for an engine of one horse power, upon the new principle, has been working upon his premises with complete success for the last three months. It has been inspected by the most eminent practical engineers in the country.—*London paper*.

Johnson's Patent Churn—Among the many labor saving machines recently invented, we have seen none which promises greater benefit to the dairyman, than the improved Patent Churn, introduced into this county, by Mr. William Johnson. This enterprising mechanic, after suffering much disappointment in his experiments, and much loss of time and money, has at length succeeded in discovering a principle which, when applied to milk or cream, produces butter, with a saving of two-thirds, or three-fourths of the time and labor usual in the common mode of churning. The operation is performed by the revolution of two upright shafts, to each of which are attached a set of winding floats. The revolution of the floats produces four contrary motions, two circular and two perpendicular. * * * These motions coming in contact with each other produce the agitation necessary to the promotion of a free circulation of air through the whole mass of cream at once. By this operation the cream is oxygenated and the butter separated with greater despatch and less labor, than we have ever heard of in any other machine.

About one hundred of these churning machines are now in successful operation in some of the best dairies in this county, and the utility of the machine is fully tested.

Watertown Register.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It affords us no common pleasure to quote, in opposition to the published libels of some Englishmen, published for the purpose of bringing our people and our institutions into contempt, an extract from a letter of an aged intelligent gentleman residing at Warwick, England, to his son, who is now a traveller in the United States. We doubt not that it is the common opinion of the unprejudiced and enlightened of all classes of his countrymen.

The writer says, "though doubts may arise about the 'Plurality,' I am surer that a question could be raised about the 'Secessionists' of the Republic. Those of ancient times ought to be mentioned in this debate, because the capital discovery of a representative government, was not then made, which seems to combine all the advantages and to provide against all the evils of other forms of government. I have you will see and hear the great Dr. Channing. His opinion on the great end of government was lately quoted by our Judge Patterson on the Bench, as that of a man who is no honor to the age in which he lives."

We repeat that every man who advertises, will find positive benefit arising from it.

In the reign of Al Moktaader, caliph of Bagdad, there lived a man, Al Hallaj by name, who frequently passed many days without food. He had the wonderful power of raising the dead; he had a perfect knowledge of the particular transaction

of municipal government is conducted, as you describe, are great recommendations of any country; and the ease and certainty with which honest industry finds its due reward in a comfortable competence is another equally great. Old as I am, if I had my own free choice I should not hesitate to transport myself and my family from the Old to the New World."

A SWINDLER.

A COHEN, a Sign Painter, has left our good city, without paying a small demand of ours against him for advertising; and we understand he has left several others in a similar situation. We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that a parcel of scoundrels who lately advertised largely in that city as Brokers, Commission Merchants, &c. under the name of "STONEMETZ & CO." have decamped, leaving many of their just debts unpaid; among them was one due us of about \$10. We think it is duty Printers owe to themselves and to the public, to publish such Scoundrels to the world, and thereby as far as possible, put a stop to their career of swindling and imposition upon the public.

Lex Observer.

Wonders of Philosophy—The polyp receives new life from the knife which is fitted to destroy it. The fly spider lays an egg as large as itself. There are 4041 muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered 14,000 mirrors in the eyes of a drone, and to effect the respiration of a carp, 13,300 arteries, vessels, and bones, &c. are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of 1000 to each mass, join together, when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web, so that what we call a spider's thread, consists of more than 1000 united. Lewenhock, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, who spun threads so fine that it took 4000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

A NEW FRUIT.

A singular instance of the power which plants possess of unbending earthly and foreign bodies in a state of solution, has occurred in this town. The roots of a healthy young peach tree, when in full fruit, and sometime previous to the ripening of the same, were accidentally supplied with a strong solution of salt, (common brine.)

The leaves soon became yellow and dropped off—effected by the deleterious qualities of its new soil—the fruit, by a well known, though little understood seeming

Providence of nature in the preservation, perfected the various juices which constituted its competent parts, and from which its color originates. The flavor was decidedly saline. Subjected to heat its concrete

juices (syrup) was but slightly aromatic,

the salt completely converting, what physiologists term the "succus propius" or

peculiar properties of vegetables, into a new product.

It has been well ascertained that plants as well as animals, are susceptible of injuries from poisons, whether mineral or vegetable. In this case, however, the poison has not only destroyed the vital principle, but entirely altered, while the vital energy remained, the very nature of the plant.

Some of the same salt peaches were left at this office by Mr. Dennis, North Salem, to whom the tree belonged. He informs us, that about six weeks previous to his gathering the fruit, he turned some brine from a cask into his garden, near the tree, and in one week all the leaves dropped and left the fruit, which was about half grown—they continued to swell, and appeared ripe when gathered.—*Salem Observer.*

ADVERTISING.

We have a word to say in behalf of this *too much neglected custom*. Doubtless our appeal will lose much of its force because we speak from interested motives.—So we do, but others are equally interested. What gives a stranger a better idea of the business and importance of the place than the advertisements of a newspaper? Does any one suppose that a merchant, a mechanic or tradesman, ever lost one cent by advertising? On the contrary, will any one say that it is not a positive and absolute gain—a gain resulting from increased orders, a greater notoriety of his stand and occupation, and a direction of the public towards his establishment.

Our merchants are now beginning to receive their large and handsome fall supply of goods—our mechanics have their shops full of the useful works of their skill and labor, and every thing is ready for the transaction of business. It is important that town and country should know this, that each man should spread before the public the inducements to visit his town and store—state what he has to sell, and how advantageously people may deal with him. How can this be accomplished

so well as by telling it on this "folio of four pages," which finds its way to the poor man's cottage as well as the rich farmer's mansion, which will be seen on the merchant's desk, and at the mechanic's work bench—at the tavern as well as at the domestic fireside?

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the most secret recesses of the human heart; he could stretch out his hand and bring dishes to the ground with his inscription, "There is one God" upon them; he could make the fruits of summer grow in winter and those of winter spring forth in summer; flowers bloomed wherever he trod and the elements obeyed him; he pretended not to the gift of prophecy and the working of miracles, and positively denied that the Devil was with him; he was a rigid moralist and true Mussulman, and the Doctors of the Law knew not what to make of him. When his judges condemned him to death, he received, first, one thousand lashes without uttering a groan, then one hand was cut off, and at intervals the other hand and the feet, his body was burned to ashes and thrown onto the tigers, and his head was carried through the streets of Bagdad.

His life is a moritory lesson to the credulous, so ready to believe what they can not comprehend, as his fate is a caution to all who do, and teach things above the common understanding of men. And in all ages of the world there have been prophets, soothsayers, sorcerers, jugglers and dreamers, who have amused and imposed upon their unsuspecting, non-reflecting fellow-men, and gathered the fruits of their infatuation, and very many are they, who have claimed and obtained divine honors, when not even worldly respect was their rightful portion, subject to all the passions and prejudices of mortals, like other men they hungered, thirsted, laughed, wept, waked, slept, wearied, rested, ate, and drank, had their pleasures and pains—sometimes furies and sometimes babes—sometimes sages and sometimes fools—

But so little is man acquainted with himself, that he considers what is simple in the character of his fellow, as natural and human, and what is mysterious, as supernatural and divine. Al Hallaj suffered death because he made no such pretensions, because he asserted, that he was only a man and knew nothing of Satan and his Maker, but believed in them and their power; his modesty and virtue can only be properly estimated, when it is considered how many temptations were before him, which he rejected, and very often was he heard to exclaim, "that man not only sought delusion but was happy in being deluded." Though perfection seemed to be his attribute—yet, reason must pronounce him an impostor, and if so, let man beware to what object he render adoration.

An Eastern coin.

SINGULAR FACT.

There is at present living in Dow street, Sunderland, a child that was born with the mark of a butterfly upon its face, which is subjected to the following remarkable changes: In the summer season the resemblance of the head is prominent, the wings, legs, &c. highly colored, the whole of a considerable greater degree of heat than any other part of the child's body; in winter, the wings, legs, &c. are scarcely perceptible, the head diminishes to mere speck, and the whole is of a deathlike coldness.—*York Herald.*

There is a lady in this city who has the mark of a raspberry on the back of her neck, which disappears almost entirely during the winter season, but becomes more prominent as the spring opens, and increases in depth of color and perfection of outline, until it assumes as perfectly the appearance of a ripe raspberry as it had been painted. Having arrived at maturity, it gradually disappears, and during the winter only a small, indistinct spot, is visible.—*Bost. Transcript.*

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans Market, November 2. The weather continues dry and cool; several white frosts have taken place, and the health of the city is improving.

Cotton—The market has been quite dull for several days past, and the rates hitherto quoted cannot be maintained.

We have, in consequence, reduced our quotations to the business done, and now in treaty, which is from 14 1/2 to 18 cents per lb. Some persons think this the utmost range; while others are of the opinion that choice marks would command a fraction more.

The sales of this week, within our knowledge, are, 2000 bales at 17 1/3; 1200 at 18; and 100 at 18 1/2 cents per lb—choice marks; also 100 bales Western District Tennessee at 15 1/4; and 130 at 15 1/2 cents per lb. The United States Branch Bank in this city, we understand, has declined further operations in foreign exchange; that is, they do not take the bills of our merchants as formerly; and this circumstance alone is enough to make a dull market, and reduce the price of the article; and until the State Banks make the necessary arrangement to supply the deficit, this circumstance will clog the market, to the loss of the planter—how much will soon appear, but that there will be a loss, all with whom we have spoken, are inclined to believe. Stock on hand 38,441 bales.

Sugar—There is yet very little doing on plantation; 6 a 71 2/3 cents per lb. is asked; in the city more cannot be obtained.

Molasses—The planters ask 21 cents, and the merchants decline going beyond 20 cents per gallon. There is yet very little doing.

Tobacco—There is nothing doing. The last sale was a lot of 9 hds. at 4,5, and 6 cents per lb. Arrived this week 62 hds.

Flour—The cold weather had the effect of animating the market, and a better business has been done this week than for some time past.—We quote last sales at \$4 50 a \$4 62 1/2 cents per lb.

Bacon Beef and Pork—are scarce, and in good demand. Arrived this week 1hd. bacon 77 lbs. 167 lbs. beef, and 18 lbs. pork.

Lard—The price has been reduced, and the article is dull at 10 to 10 1/2 cents per lb.

Whiskey—is dull, and the former quotations, 32 cents, remain without change.

Bacon and Bale Rope remain without change, scarce and in good demand. Arrived this week 25 coils. Rope

Sperm Candles, remain the same as last quoted

MARRIED—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Alexander, Mr. WILLIAM McCORD, to Miss MARY ANN JOHNSON, all of this county.

—On the 21st inst., by the same, G. W. MEARS, M. D. to Miss CAROLINE S. EWING, all of this town.

The mildness and equity of the laws, and the just and reasonable way in which the business

NOTICE.

Burch & Heberd,

WOULD inform those who purchased at their sale in the country twelve months since, that their notes are due, and prompt payment is required; and those having notes and accounts of long standing, are requested to settle the same, on or before the 25th of December next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15th, 1833—23-1f.

TAKEN UP,

BY WILLIAM DAY, living in Warrick County, Ind., near Bonnville, on the 26th day of Oct. 1833, one estray horse colt, two years old last spring, a half face, one glass eye, and four white legs, no other marks or brands perceptible. Appraised to twenty dollars, by Isaac Hudson, Scru. Richard Stevens, and Anthony Morgan, on the 4th day of November, 1833.

A true copy, from my estray book.

C. C. GRAHAM, J. P. W. C.

Nov. 16, 1833—23-3f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will re-commence his School on the 14th of October.—Ten weeks will constitute the quarter.—Terms of tuition will be as follows:

For Spelling, - - - - - \$2 50
For Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3 00
For all higher English branches, - - - - - 4 00
For Latin and Greek languages, - - - - - 6 00

No pupil will be taken for a less term than one quarter. When two or more Scholars are sent from the same family, a suitable deduction will be made. The small tax of 183 cents will be added to the tuition bill of each scholar to defray the expenses of wood, &c. for the school room. Promising strict attention to the improvement of those confined to his care, he respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. The School will be opened in the rooms recently occupied by G. W. Carruthers

H. M. SHAW.

Vincennes, Sept. 27, 1833. 16-1f.

Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE a large assortment of TIN WARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, Ind. June 15, 1833—1-1f.

CO PRINTERS.

THE following Printing materials are offered for sale on terms which will suit most persons desirous to commence the publication of an extra royal Newspaper:

An Imperial Rameau Printing Press (the bed iron.)

Three Chases and three Composing Sticks, 160 lbs. Small Pica, (considerably worn,) 80 do do (not much worn,) 180 do Pica, 30 do Double English, A large font of 5 lines Pica, A font of Cannon,

Do two lines Small Pica, (cap,) Do two lines Bavier, (Slade,) Do Pica Antiqua, Do Back Slope.

The types, with the exception of one of the Small Pica fonts, are nearly as good as new, and would be nearly sufficient to print a newspaper of super-royal size. The whole will be sold together, and if desired, on a credit of one or two years, the purchaser giving approved security.

Letters to the editor of the Wellsburgh Gazette, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Wellsburgh, Va. October 23, 1833. 21-3f.

Wabash and Erie Canal HOTEL,

Second Street, Vincennes, Ind.

JOHN MYERS,

I now in possession of this establishment, long known as "Lassel's Tavern." The house has been thoroughly repaired; and a large new stable is completed. The L