SAFETY.

Is the public money safer in the hands of an individual appointed by the President, or in the custody of good banks !-That is now the question. Experience on this subject is the best teacher. Since the foundation of this Government, (more than fifty years.) the public money has been always kept in banks-not that our predecessors had any partiality for the interest of corporations, but for the safety and securi-

ty of the public money. The States of this Union have frequent-

ly entrusted and kept their public treasure in the hands of individuals, until they sustained large losses-and then they aban-"Moned that mode, and deposited their public money for more safe keeping in banks :-Experienced business men, when they own and have a large sum of money in posses- the army and, navy. The army consists sion, generally deposite it in banks, as places of greater safety, than to keep it themselves, or entrust it to the keeping of any one individual. When I was last in the city of New York, I called at the Pearlstreet house (a hotel) which is the centre of wealth, and the heavy business of that emporium; there I found rich merchants from every State of this confederacy, with large sums of money, come to buy goods and merchandise for other effies and sections of the Union. Lenguized of a very intelligent merchant from my own state, then there: "What do all you moneyed men do with your money, to keep it safely! Do you keep it in your trunks and pockets, lord ?" Le answered, "No indeed, as then check for it as we need it." Now. sir, why did not that congress of merchants ite their own private funds (worth millions) be found, like sun-flowers, to bend under in the possession of one individual, the cause their money was safer in the banks .-The conduct of all those eagle-eyed merand safely keep their own money, is the best commentary and strongest argument treasury, and against putting all the public transport of power, and especially of money in the pocket of one man. Merchants have bestowed much reflection and ting; and when all restraints on abuse are attention upon the best and safest mode of removed, who can tell what deams may keeping money-and here is the concurring come over the head of mad ambition? testimony of practical business men, that would rather draw the teeth of a lion, the custody of banks than individuals. In the ty and security. The President, by way city of New York alone the public reven- of persuading us to aboudon our se

millions of dollars, and all to be collected in gold and silver, when this scheme shall the custody of the public money, informs yet been calculated. be completed. All that large sum is to be placed in the keeping and possession of one ments in foreign countries have adopted man, (called the receiver general.) His the plan of the Sub-treasury. It is unsafe key, solitary and alone, can lock and un- for a free people to imitate the model of lock the door. The friends of this bill say, the money will be all kept safe by taking bond and security, and swearing the man in whose custody it may be deposited .-Paper and ink and oaths are all very good in their place, but a very insecure wall around ten millions of gold-eagles and silver dollars, when the key and keeping are committed to one man. "No man is perfect, no not one." The late notorious collector Swartwout, at New York, gave bond Royal treasury. In this country, the peoand security, and took the necessary ouths, ple own all private and public money; and emment of the United States, and retainers and and then (having sole possession) embczzled, stole, and run away with more than twelve hundred thousand dollars of the people's taxes. Bonds and onths may hold millions of money from circulation among tained under all previous Administrations for forty a man for hundreds, or a few thousands-the people, who own every dollar of it? years. Yet as words have been things, the cry en you come to millions, it is like but when you come to millions, it is not attempting to bind an elephant with a paper money. Let the public money be deposited the People. The People are coming to take for safe keeping in sound banks, and make judgment into their own hands.—John Reed's nature to little purpose if they expect such them pay the Government for the use of it. flimsy cords to hold and secure tons of Then the public money will be safe-then public treasure. You might as well turn a those who use it will pay for it, and public corn, and tell him not to bite any of the ears on the sum collected—then the common Words are but wind, and they bind not when you attempt to unmake man, and set up ideal perfection. A truly honest man will not take charge of such a weight of responsibility-because he wants to keep a die an honest man; while one who worships golden gods and silver images, will delight to serve so precious a deity, and would be very apt to carry, his idols with him to take the tour of Europe, Swartwoutlike. But "then, and in that case," this bill says, he shall be punished, and so I wout knew his defalcation and embezzle.

based on the principle, that the safest way The Receiver General, and Sub-treasurto make a public agent faithful to his trust, ers, if they do not steal the public money, is not to give him an opportunity of playing will be sure to use and speculate on it. the tyrant. The whole system of the commind are ample, and " confirmation strong plundered by a hundred hands, where one as proof of Holy writ," then I will appeal cannot now reach it." to holy writ itself, and refer you to the express words of the Lord's prayer-" lead crossed over to the advocacy of this scheme, us not into temptation, but deliver us from which was so justly condemned in 1834; cvil." Why are we taught by divine wis- and his faithful followers have crossed over dom thus to pray! Because the best of too. Their votes on this question will air, his hat falling off, and Extra Globes men are weak, and continually liable to stand recorded, like the cross keys at the err; temptation is strong, and often over- cross roads, at right angles with each oth- whole line. comes frail human nature. The principle er. Suppose the President were now opand policy of the Sub-treasury disregards posed to this bill, how many votes would it with a sheep skin tied on him. Motto: "A and violates the express words of this holy receive? Very few, judging from the PATENT DEMOCRAT. prayer, and leads persons "into tempta- journal. When he did oppose it in this tion," and delivers them up to cvil; to that house, 161 said no, and only 33 aye. But sin that doth most easily beset them; to one political friend of the President then streaming in the wind, and a barrel of "hard that ruling and damning passion of the age, said aye. The framers of our constitution eider" after him; he was crying out "Mon the inordinate love of gold and silver .- never designed that the sword and the purse | that barrel!" Human laws should try to prevent, or pun- of this nation should both be united in the ish crimes, but they cannot create a new hands of one man. The lever and the K. man, or change his nature, and, therefore, fulcrum were too powerful to be confided to asked the bearer its meaning; he told us it it is immoral and impolitic to expose him one individual; hence the first was assign. 1 meant, kant kome over Korwin.

monstrate the fallacy and danger of entrust. ing any one individual with the care and custody of the public money.

PRESIDENT'S POWER, The principles of this bill are dangerous to public liberty, and destroys the guards, checks, and barriers, imposed by the constitution for the protection and security of the people. The President now holds and wields great power and influence over all the departments of this Govern- in one man; and then the President will be ment. He is the commander-in-chief of every inch a King. of twelve thousand and five hundred men The President appoints all the regular officers that command that large force. The navy consists of about six thousand men: and he appoints all the officers that command and govern that right arm of our national defence. The President appoints | dent of the Knoxville Argus, not knowing all the important eivil and diplomatic officers and ministers, who administer the affairs of this great nation, amounting to hifty or sixty thousand persons, including the agents and contractors, who receive their places and profits under his appointees .-All the enormous expenditures of this Fed eral Government, amounting to thirty forty millions of dollars every year, pass or commit it to also keeping of the land-through the pockets and fingers of the Press ident, and those whom he appoints and soon as we reach the city, we go directly to a bank, and deposite our money there, and tain head of power and patronage. His single nod is good or evil, weal or woe, to thousands who seek places of honor, trust, assembled at the Pearl-street house, depos- or profit. Hence, multitudes will always the influence of the powers that be, to do host? The answer is obvious, simply be- lip service to any President who dispenses such honorable gifts and profitable places. The President can make or unmake-put chants, who know so well how to make, in or out of place and profit, any and all the officers have enumerated. This is more power than any one man ought to posses that I have ever met with against the Sub- and exercise in a Republican Government.

> us, twenty-two out of twenty-seven governmonarchs, or follow the example of Emperors. The people of Europe and Cuba, from whence the President takes his proect, are not free; they do not governthemselves. No. They are governed by Kings; among them, all power is vested in

one man. In Europe, the Kings take as much taxes as they please-the people are burthened and oppressed with tithes and taxes drawn from their pockets to fill the taxes or money should be collected in the most convenient and least oppressive way. Is it right to lock up and keep thirty or forty years,) than all such officers and friends had obhungry horse into a ten-acre field of new taxes will be lessened by receiving interest circulation of currency, like good water, runs constantly in an even stream, keeps

pure, and gives nourishment to thousands. avoiding all the evil effects of floods or droughts, expansions or contractions.conscience void of offence, and live and President Jackson, in 1836, said in a message to Congress; "To retain the public treasury, unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is considered against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in ents, by the course I am about to pursue. vaults the treasure of the nation. Such a treasure would doubtless be employed at the constitution of my country shall be viosome time, as it has in other countries, lated. say. Still, I presume, we will all agree when opportunity tempted ambition!" If a catching comes before hanging." Swartprivate person had ten millions of dollars. he certainly would not let it lie idle; he ment was immoral, illegal, and if he were would use it himself, or loan it to safe men, caught he would be punished, and there- but he would never lock it up twelve months, and give the key to one man five The Government under which we live is hundred or a thousand miles off from him.

In 1834, the Sub-treasury was condemnmon law is predicated on the principle, ed by the Administration, and its organ that the best way to make a man honest, is (the Globe) truly said, "The scheme is not to give him a chance of being a rogue. disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive That time honored law is intimately ac. of the fundamental principles of governquainted with the feelings and actions of ment, and of its practice from 1780 down the human heart-and still, it never con- to this day." "It is as palpable as the fides in any man, where one cent of inter- sun, that the effect of the scheme would be est can warp and twist his judgment. But to bring the public treasury much nearer to if you are not satisfied with the law and the the actual custody and control of the Presfestimony of human history which to my ident than it is now, and expose it to be

The Executive has now changed, and

to such demoralizing consequences, and to ed to the Executive, and the last was comsquander the public treasure by temptations mitted to the keeping of Congress. The and defalcations. Sad experience has President's influence is limited without clearly shown that the public treasure is in money; but, with the keys of the Treassecure, and committed to carthern vessels, ury in his hand, it is unlimited; hence the when in the hands of Sub-treasurers. The bold assumts upon the stronghold of all numerous and enormous defalcations which power, the money power, which is stronger have taken place within a few years, de- than steam power. Mr. Speaker, the poweref the Executive is now entirely too great: "it has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished" His power of appointment to all important offices is now only restrained and checked by not having the public money in his possession and keeping, to reward whom he pleases; but pass this bill, and give him the great money power, then all the powers of Goverument will be concentrated and united

A GOOD JOKE. - Two electoral candidates in Tennessee,-were lately to have met for the purpose of addressing the people at Russelville, in that State. Something oc. 13. Josian Coldins, of Washington, curred to prevent the designed meetingneither went to the place. A corresponof the failure, wrote a particular account of their speeches, and stated that eight of the opposite party had been converted by the discussion!-Phil. Saturday Courier.

The Cincinnati Chronicle states that ect, reached that city last week, from Engand, on their way to the head quarters of the Mormons at Nauvoo, Illinois. In this country, there are about 2800 at Nauvoo, Ill., and about 2000 in Lee county, in Iowa, on the opposite side of the Mississippi.-They have churches in Quincy, Springfield, Jacksonville, and various other parts sixteen out of the seventeen Revolutionary

YANKEE TEA .- A New York paper relates the following story :- One of the principal landlords of Burling Slip recently seized five chests of tea belonging to one of his defaulting tenants, as security for rent tionary soldiers belong now to the Demoover due. This landlord wrote a few days since to this defaulting tenant to the effect that he should sell the tea, and, after deducting the rent, send him the balance. provided the rent was not paid on Tuesday. Tuesday came and went without the appearance of the tenant, and, according to his threat, the landlord vesterday sent the tea to a grocer to be sold immediately for

depend on his good disposition for my safe. the quality of the tea, the whole five chests, much to the confusion of the landlord, werefound to contain saw dust. What amount ue amounts every year to ten or fifteen duty, and give him and his officers the of proceeds there will be to return to the privilege and power of taking and keeping tenant, after deducting the rent, has not

The fool said some things he knew and some things he did not know. He knew the miller's nogs were fat, but he did not know where he got the meal to feed them with. So the slightest, most casual observer can but notice the sudden wealth and arrogant dictation of the office-holders, "all under the head of love of the People." How have they so suddenly attained wealth? One Indian treaty, with all its attendant frauds, at this day would make hundreds or thousands fich. A few years' service as District Attorney in New York or Philadelphia-the custody of th public money when it is not returned-Collect. ors of Customs, who defrand the country-Land Registers and Receivers, who have practised fraud in the sales of land, and in retaining the proceeds, each affords the means of wealth. It is my desupporters of the party, have obtained for them. the government of President Jackson, of Democracy! Love of

Another precious passage.- The chivalrous Governor Poindexter, of Mississipoi, being lately on a visit to the Warm Springs, in Virginia, was called upon to express his sentiments concerning Gen. Harrison. He obeyed the call, and in reference to the course of Gen. Harrison, on the Missouri question, Gov. P. observed that he was standing at the side of the Old Hero when he gave his vote on the momentous question; and that General Harrison said to him personally, "I know that I shall sacrifice my popularity with my constitu-But I will sooner incur the sacrifice than

Peaches.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, speaking of peach trees and their liability to be destroyed by hard result. Some, however, from what they winters, states that Judge Judson, of the U. S. District Court of Connecticut, who resides at Canterbury, caught the idea that it might be the too early springs which created the difficulty. He therefore in January, after the ground had become thoroughly frozen, covered the roots a foot deep with hay or straw, which had the effect to keep the frost in the ground and so prevent the sap from starting until the spring was fairly opened. He succeeded completely; for last spring the trees all around, and of his neighbors in the adjoining yard, were all destroyed, but his were fresh and blooming. 'The fact seems to be, that not the cold weather, but warm weather, does the mischief. The trees are killed by frost after the sap starts .- Boston Times,

WESTERN WIT .- The great excitement in the west brings out much originality on their banners and in political meetings. At Dayton, Ohio, one banner represented Amos Kendall on his back, his heels in the tumbling forth. Motto: " Charge along the

In one of the log-cabins was a live 'scolf,

Another represented Van Buren run. ning down hill, his locks and cont tail

Upon another were the letters "K K O This was too hand for us, and we

THE MESSENGER

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASTRIBUTERRIE, M. C.

Friday Morning, October 9, 1840.

BRECTORAL TREETS.

- 1. Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke, 2. Gen. James Welborn, of Wilkes,
- 3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln,
- 4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan,
- 5. James Mebane, of Caswell,
- 6. Hop. ABRA'M RENCHER; of Chatham 7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore,
- 8. Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange 9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake,
- Col. Wm. L. Long, of Halifax.
 William W. Cherry, of Bertie,
- 12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons,
- 14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Cartaret, 15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

THE ELECTION

For Electors for President and Vice President takes place th North Carolina the SECOND THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT :-REMEMBER, the Second Thursday in party of thirty persons of the Mormon. November, (the twelfth day of the month,) THEN LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY. Each voter will vote the whole ticket.

A voice from Revolutionary Soldiers!

We give below a certificate signed by soldiers now living in Buncombe county. This, so far as our section of the country is concerned, is a successful refutation of the off-repeated slander that all the Revolucratic party. There is no evidence before us that the other soldier of the county is a Democrat. The friend who procured and handed us this certificate had not the opportunity of seeing him before our paper went to press. . It is thought he is a staunch Whig-if so, every old Revolutionary soldier of this county, stands opposed to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

One of those whose names are found be. low, (Mr. Woody) is now in his hundredth year, and this summer has made a good crop of corn with no other means than his motto:

WHEREAS, it has been reported that all the old

Revolutionary Soldiers are supporters of the pres ent Administration, and it has been said that the modern Whigs were not such in former times we, whose names are subscribed beneath, all citizens of the county of Buncombe, affirm that we were Revolutionary soldiers-that we fought with the Whigs of that day in defence of liberty-and we further declare, that in obedience to the principles which then actuated us, we feel it our duty to oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren, and shall support for the Presidency, the friend of his country, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. JOSEPH ≈ CROSS.

JAMES JESTER, SAM'L × PATTON, THOS. PAYNE, WM. × WOODY WM. DEAVER, JESSE × PALMER, BRADLEY POWERS, JACOB MARTIN. ADAM PHILLIPS, STEPHEN × LOW, JOSEPH RICE. JAMES ALEXANDER, WM. BRITTAIN, ALLEN FOX, EDMOND SAMS.

Tardiness of the Mails.

It is truly remarkable to witness the exceeding tardiness of the mails in carrying the news of the Maine election to the Administration prints of the country. Our nearest neighbors have only gathered some uncertain," "indefinite," "doubtful," vague" and " unsetfled" rumors as to the have heard, begin to conclude that if Kent ' is not elected, he perhaps will be."

We are mucch inclined to think they will ascertain the " final result" in Novem-

OF We chanced a few days since to lay our hands on a " new prospectus" of a little paper published in Philadelphia, called "The Magician's Wand." A more ap-"The Magician's Wand." A more apstood for his buxon wife to spring on behind; and propriate name, thought we, could not have the happy pair were soon on their way to hum. been found for a paper devoted to the interests of the present Administration. Accompanying the prospectus, is a circular never saw. Our brother of the Register letter, directed to the postmaster, which seems to have taken its cue from the famous address of the Editor of the Extra- without going to Texas for the subject.-Globe, and begs lustily for assistance. It reads as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19th, 1840. Sia: Your attention is respectfully solicited to the accompanying Prospectus for the extensive circulation of The Magician's Wand. Any service you may be able to render towards receiving subscriptions for the paper, will be thankfully acknowledged, while the smallest pecuniary assist ance you may feel able and willing to extend in dividually, will be received, and papers furnished for the full amount of money contributed. An appeal is made to your generosity and influence, that the truths of Democracy may be carried out and triumphantly maintained.

Yours respectfully, THE PUBLISHERS.

The "smallest pecuniary assistance," it verily, but a great big, rough, square, pine

edged." We will try, therefore, and pre- on-this is the bank we mean vail with the Postmaster at this place to send were saying, we were in our office. the editors a sixpence, to aid them in their upon the "bank" busily reading a great time of need," and relieve, to some paper, when there came a your extent, the troubles of their hearts.

But if we rightly interpret this circular, it is nothing more nor less than a call upon announced that just behind him Postmasters, as officers of the Government, for pecuniary aid to roll forward the shackled car of modern Democracy, it virtually says 'em." Well, we will try and do -" Come, now, you hold your office under where are they going to stout Mr. Van Buren, and you ought to do all in know." Then tell them to come your power to secure his re-election."-This is the avowed doctrine of the dayevery office must be put in requisition, and every office-holder called to action to save the sinking fortunes of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. Fortunately for our section of the country, we believe that the most of those in office, as well as the mass of the people generally, cannot faced, pretty little girl, stood before be made the subservient tools of party or the happy pair. We called for the

Wand," is as remarkable as the circular: tied the "Gordian" knot in "double The publishers make repeated calls on time." The next moment the offi-. Men and Democrats;" whether they cleared-each boy took up his com really consider Democrats as a different stick again, we turned to our paper. race of beings from men, we cannot certainly tell; but they so address them.

The whole, however, is but a specimenof what is daily occurring among the party Register?

ITAn exchange paper says ; " The defalcations under John Quincy Adams' administration were me-fifth more than they have been ueder Martin Van Buren." - Western Carolinian

What exchange paper was it, Mr. Carolinian? Please name it, and we will then name a paper. whose editor is deplorably ignorant or wilfully corrupt-a paper guilty of most flagrant prevarication.

Quaint Titles.

Some weeks since we gave our readers a specimen of the odd titles selected for books in England some two hundred years ago; these we think fully equalled, if not surpassed, by the titles selected by our Democratic friends for some of their weekly journals. A number of these are to be found in the State of New York, one pub. lished in Utica called "The Democratic Sledge Hammer," bearing the following

"The ponderous sledge it lifts on high, Let federal falsehoods' shrick and fly

In New York city they publish a weekly paper under the very classical appellative of " The Old Buck Tail." In another farming and gardening in his country, part of the same State is published "The a good for which he seldom gets the Huge Paw." Another publisher is so fond credit. The influence he exercises, of Kinderhook, or some other kind of the good he does, are gradual, and in "hooking" that he calls his sheet "The instances slow, but not the less certain Pruning Hook." In another part of the he gives a silent impetus to all around same State we find " The Hickory Twig," they see the benefits arising from m and how many more of the same stamp attention to these things, and graduals

In Tennessee their names evince rather a more pugnacious disposition At Nash. borhood is worth a whole regiment of ville is published "The Advance Guard fingered, big-whiskered things, who, of Democracy." At Knowville " The Ve. sidering it a disgrace to follow some u dette," which, agreeably to our understand. employment, parade through the con ng of the French language, means, erally, "A sentinel on horseback." At Franklin, in the same State, they have The Reserved Corps.

These papers, we believe, with many others, were gotten up merely to advocate the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Presiidency, and will be discontinued so soon as the election shall be over.

A MARRIAGE IN TEXAS. The Houston Star has the following anecdote

And man, a hermit, sighed-till woman smiled." The last marriage we have seen, took place yesterday .- A native, six feet four without shoes, coat sadly dilapidated, and hat hadly slouched, came riling in on horseback with his Duleinea (a fair match in every respect) behind him. He reined up and enquired for the 'Squire's.' We directed m across the street to our worthy neighbor Col. -. Suspecting from the downcast but unsteady glances of the fair rider, that something unusual was about to happen, we dropped over. "Is the "Squire to hum?" enquired our would be Benedict stepping into the door, followed by his would be half "I presume I am the man you ask for," said the Colonel, pointing to chairs for them to be seated.

"Wal," said the swain, and he seemed a little staggered at the delicacy of his situation, "I want know if you ever du sich things as marry folks?"
"Certainly," was the reply, "do you wish to be

"Wal, I don't care if I do!"—and accordingly, up rose the blushing couple : witnesses being pr ent, the awful and mysterious knot was tied in double quick time. After inviting the company over to the tavern "to take somthing," and finding the invitation declined, he mounted his horse, and

We take the above from the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register-the Houston Star we no doubt thought it a good story, and so it is-but we can tell one as good and true, Here it is the other morning we were in our office quietly pursuing our accustomed siness, but the end thereof is great a duties with all the ex-officio seriousness, and assumed dignity belonging to the corps editorial. Mind, in our office, that is printing office, as we are rather poorly off for a he says. sanctum, not having as yet received any It may seem right to a man-to it government aid. Well, we were in our his children in every thing, but the printing office, leaning our elbow upon the thereof is-his children will indulge !! "bank"-stay, good render (if you be good, which we very much question,) we every thing which ought to be done to do not mean a place where money is deposi- until to morrow, but the end thereof This is what we call begging in earnest. ted, and money matters transacted, no such things are not done at all. informs us, "will be thankfully acknowl. table the boys have to spread their paper

dashing up to the door as fast as i O'Shanter's witches were after his couple to get married." To get me said we, " y-e-s, they want you to the office, said we; and the way ou began to grin at the idea of a weddin printing office, was a sight; but w hardly time to notice the boys before women, and children, began to pour the office as thick as lawyers in W. ster Hall, and a tall, red-whiskered looking young fellow, with a plump, thority" which was immediately pro-The prospectus of "The Magician's and we standing at the "bank" as h every thing went on just as if nothing happened. That's the way we do this Buncombe. What do you think of it.

Profitable Gardening. Our enterprising citizen, T. T. P. Esq., has sent us another specimen

his garden in the shape of a head of bage, weighing, after being closely med of all its rough and green leave pounds. It is decidedly the largest, every respect the finest one we ever and shows what might be done in this try if proper means were used. It is as easy to raise a good vegetable as different one, after the ground has properly prepared, and suitable sed tained. A melon, cabbage or potate Mr. Patton's garden would be worthed half a dozen such as we usually find country-not because his lands were nally better than those of others in him-but because he worked under ingly-prepared his grounds well-pre good seeds, and gave his crops good a tion; and any other man may succee well by using the same means. A who, like Mr. P., devotes himself to improvement of the different branche into his course, and realize, to some en at least, his reward. One such in an sense in their heads, and call themsi

OF The editor of the North Care Standard has associated Mr. Henry I. To with him in his editorial labors. Well nothing of the gentleman ourselvessaid to be a man of talents and expens

BRIEF DISCOURSE.

Text.—"There is a way that seen right to a man, but the end thereof," a We hope it will not be deemed sac gious to quote here this sublime precut from the Oracles of divine Truth, asats discourse from in the manner which lows, although in aid of subjects of so what a similar nature, appertaining bo ver to mortality.

It may seem right to a man-to neg paying his debts for the sake of lending speculating upon his money, but the thereof is-a bad paymaster.

It may seem right to a man-to live yond his income, but the end thereof wretchedness and poverty.

It may seem right to a man-to atte to live upon the fushion of the times, the end thereof is-disgusting to all st ble folks, and ruinous to health, reputal and property.

It may seem right to a man-to atte to obtain a livelihood without industry economy, but the end thereof is-hu and rags.

It may seem right to a man-to constantly borrowing of his neighbors, never willing to lend, but the end them -very cross neighbors.

It may seem right to a man-to be als trumpeting his own fame, but the end the of is-his fame don't extend very far.

It may seem right to a man-to tre himself very much about his neighbor's gence of his own.

It may seem right to a man-to be stantly slandering his neighbors, but end thereof is-nobody believes any

selves in dishonoring him.

It may seem right to a man-to pot

It may seem right to a man—to all pleasing every body, but the end there -he pleases nobody.