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SELECTED MISCELLANY.

[From the Northern Advocate.]

A chapter for the impatient.

We can do the reader no better service than to present him the following excellent remarks from the pen of Dr. Miner. They are taken from his "Address to the Candidates for Degrees and Licenses, in the Medical Institution of Yale College." Few have spoken with more mildness or with more propriety than Dr. Miner, and the indisputable correctness of his observations will at once be admitted by all whose intercourse with society has given them the least acquaintance with human nature. If the qualities here delineated are essential to the reputation of a physician, we can easily perceive how much more important they must be to the character of Christians.

"The most important point is to acquire self-command, if we ever expect to have any permanent influence over others. We must not lose our balance whenever we meet with any trifling unpleasant circumstance. We are never to expect to have every thing go exactly right in this world. At least we can make only a distant approximation to perfection. This is all we are to expect in others, and certainly it is all a modest man can expect others to find in him. In a certain sense, as I said on another public occasion, I consider our profession to be a kind of missionaries to cultivate, improve and reform the world. For this purpose we must take the world exactly as it is. We are to endeavor to palliate the evils which come within our sphere, not to quarrel with them and be constantly complaining of them and of our want of complete success. We are also to bear with patience those which we cannot remove. Though we cannot effect every thing that might be desirable, yet we can all contribute something to the general good. Next to self-control, or an almost imperturbable equanimity, probably the most important circumstance in the character for influence is independence and firmness. And perhaps no two qualities are more commonly mistaken and misunderstood. Independence consists in a man's thinking for himself—firmness, in acting for himself, according to the dictates of his conscience. There is a wrong as well as a right way of exhibiting both of these qualities. They ought rarely, if ever, to be called into operation upon matters of indifference or mere expediency; and when they are required they usually have much more influence when exercised in a smooth than in a rough and forbidding manner. It is a great error to imagine that a man cannot be independent unless he thinks differently from the great mass of mankind upon plain and common sense topics, so that he must be always disputing and taking the opposite side. He also makes the same mistake as to firmness, by obstinately adhering to matters of little importance. People of this description are generally the last to yield to others the liberties they are constantly taking themselves, and though always inclined to dispute, are yet the most impatient when their own opinions are controverted, even in the most delicate manner. They are a kind of *noli me tangere* with which it is difficult to come in contact without receiving a sting. Such a character never succeeds well in any situation, and it is most of all unhappy in a professional man.

"True independence and firmness keep a man stable and consistent, without leading him into the extreme measures of an ultra partisan. He adheres steadily to his own opinions, but does not obtrude them when they are uncalculated for the occasion. If he happens to be attacked, he defends himself with such prudence as not to throw himself apparently into the wrong. It is not uncommon to defend a good cause with a bad spirit, so that the original subject of contention is entirely lost sight of by the spectators, who are led to take part against the man who was originally aggrieved, merely from his injudicious management.

"Above all, whoever means to get along smoothly with his medical brethren, and pleasantly with himself and the world must beware of indulging jealousy and suspicion. He must shut his ears to tattlers and informers. No piece of unpleasant information is ever related with all its attendant circumstances. In free conversation we mention occasionally the whims and foibles of even our best friends. We cannot be under the restraint of a gag-law. Many things, therefore, thoughtlessly and carelessly or humorously said which have little or no meaning at the time, but if they are repeated, especially as they come from the mouth of a tattler, they wear a different aspect. A sensitiveness to this kind of information is one of the most unfortunate conditions into which a professional man can fall. He soon magnifies mole-hills into mountains, and becomes a monomaniac, by believing that every man is against him who does not speak of him as if he had arrived at absolute perfection."

If the tattler is a knave, he who listens to him is a fool. Indeed, it is often difficult to say which has the greater guilt—the man who speaks what he should not or the man who pays attention to what is thus spoken. Both evince a morbid condition of the mind, and they are equally unfitted for society.

It is estimated that the revenue bill just passed will give employment to at least 250,000 persons, and the means of a comfortable livelihood to about 1,000,000.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

State of the country.

A knowledge of the products of the country, their separate values, the relation they bear to each other, the number of persons employed in each department of industry, and the various results arising from each, would seem requisite to all who would understand the true condition of the nation, or of each individual interest. We have given a general report of the productive wealth of the country, so far as the earth is concerned; and we now give some tables, most of which we find prepared to our hand by the accurate and indefatigable editor of the Tribune, which will show more fully than the former the relative values of these several products. Without such condensed tables, it is difficult to approximate to the truth in such matters; and the interest that makes the most noise, or the product that is kept most constantly before the public eye, is very apt to assume an undue importance in the estimate of productive industry, or the aggregate of a nation's wealth. Labor in some form, either in the production of the raw material, its manufacture, or its exchanges, is the only source of wealth; and it is time that this great truth was universally felt and acknowledged. The proceeds of labor in the United States, according to the last census, may be stated as follows:

Agriculture,	\$694,452,000
Manufactures,	395,300,000
Mines,	59,868,000
Forests,	17,615,000
Fisheries,	11,060,000
Horticulture,	3,119,000
Total,	\$1,282,041,000

This is truly a surprising product, but there is no reason to believe it is overrated; if enormous, the error most likely lies in the other way. An annual product from these departments of labor, of thirteen hundred millions of dollars, one-half of which belongs to agriculture. Suppose we examine for a moment some of the items of this aggregate: 91 million bushels of wheat, 387 million bushels of corn. No one can estimate the value of these two items at less than 250 millions of dollars. Cotton comes next, to the amount of \$64,000,000. And here we may remark, that in the estimates made of the product of American labor, cotton is always placed at the head; and why? Not because of its actual value, but because nations are graciously pleased to permit us at the present time to export the article; and hence the word cotton is continually before the eye. One fact will show that the relative position of cotton in the scale of value is wrong. The cotton crop "is less than one-twelfth part of the agricultural production of the United States, less than one-sixth part of the manufacturing products, and less than one-twentieth part of the annual production of the United States." In actual value to the country, both wheat and corn are before cotton; and this fact should not be forgotten by political economists.

Cotton,	\$64,142,000
Total of agriculture,	694,000,000
Total of manufactures,	434,000,000

The difference in the estimate of manufactures in this and the first table given, is owing to the fact, that the product of iron is placed under the head of mines; when it should, with the exception of the value of the ore, have been placed to the credit of manufactures. It may be well in this place to give a few of the most important items of manufactures as shown by the census, as it will afford the means of comparing them with those already given of agriculture:

Cotton goods,	\$46,350,000
Woolen,	20,696,000
Flax,	822,000
Mixed,	6,555,000
Machinery,	10,980,000
Hardware,	6,451,000
Leather,	38,176,000
Hats and caps,	8,704,000
Soap,	2,400,000
Candles,	2,687,000
Sugar,	3,250,000
Paper,	6,155,000
Furniture,	7,552,000
Cordage,	4,078,000
Iron and castings,	36,316,000

A glance at our products will show that we have all the elements of independence and national prosperity among ourselves; and the fact of our indebtedness to other nations shows a disgraceful disregard to the most common principles of economy, or the encouragement of home industry. With such vast agricultural resources, with such an amount of the products of the soil, with the means of increasing these products to any extent, is it not astonishing that our imports so much exceed our exports? Is it not strange that instead of paying our foreign debts in our own agricultural products, and purchasing foreign goods in the same way, we allow ourselves to be drained of the precious metals, our currency deranged, and our prosperity seriously endangered? These things would be strange, were not the cause one which cannot be mistaken. It is useless to deny that we are hewers of wood and drawers of water to the manufacturers of other nations, and made so by their protective and restrictive systems. Confident in our capabilities and our resources, we have pushed our resources, we have pushed our free trade principles to the verge of absurdity, if not of ruin; we have found that the free trade of the old world is like the handle of a jug—all on one side; that preaching such doctrines is a very different

thing from practicing them; and that some system of reciprocity must be adopted, or the pressure and suffering the country is now experiencing must continue. All that Americans ask is equality of rights, a reciprocity in trade; that others would do by us as we are doing by them. That such is not the fact, the following table, showing the aggregate of duties charged on our principal articles of produce in Great Britain, (and they are equally exorbitant in other European countries,) will prove; while at the same time their products, paying a duty merely nominal, are forced upon us by ship loads. Such a state of things cannot continue. Nations are like individuals—they are indeed only an aggregate of individuals; and the same train of causes that produce the ruin of the one will effect that of the other.

Duty on Wheat,	100 pr. ct.
Indian corn,	200 "
Oats,	300 "
Barley, rye, and buck-wheat,	200 "
Potatoes,	150 "
Beef,	150 "
Pork,	150 "
Butter,	50 "
Cheese,	50 "
Hay,	115 "
Cotton,	5 "
Rice,	150 "
Tobacco,	900 "
Timber, average,	250 "
Sugar,	250 "
Whiskey,	2500 "
Fish, prohibited.	
Fruit, average,	100 "

The moment's attention to the facts of the case will disclose the real cause of the distress under which this country is laboring. It is the want of reciprocity; the widely different footing on which we and other nations stand in regard to each other. The Government may spend years longer in tinkering with the banks, or regulating the currency, but it will do no good. The evil lies deeper. The experience of all commercial and agricultural nations proves that no sound currency can be maintained, no continued prosperity enjoyed, where the principle of reciprocity is departed from in their intercourse. A glance at the duties imposed on our products by Great Britain, will demonstrate that in all these cases she has approached the verge of prohibition, with the single exception of the article of cotton; and the reason of her forbearance in this respect is evident. Cotton she must have; and at present she can only obtain it in sufficient quantities from the United States. Would she receive it at the present duty, could she produce it in her own dominions? This is a serious question, and one which the course of events is rapidly bringing to its answer. The rapid increase of India cottons, as shown by the imports into Great Britain from that country; the vigorous and determined efforts of the Government to extend and perfect the cotton crop of that region; and the exultation of these efforts, demonstrate what that answer will be, when the time arrives for its utterance.

[From the Farmers' Cabinet.]

Economy.

Messrs. Editors.—According to the reports from all parts of our vast country, it would appear that the crop of wheat, rye, oats and grass, have been good. The wheat and rye will probably not prove quite so heavy as was at one time anticipated; the rust having at a late period in the season, done considerable injury. In some districts of Maryland and Virginia, this injury was very serious. Still the crops above mentioned, throughout the country, will be full average ones. And I know nothing more thoroughly calculated to revive the drooping aspect of the times, than good crops, economical habits, and cheerful spirits.—Should the autumn add to the summer's abundance, and give us a full crop of Indian corn, that price of grains—and should the cotton and tobacco crops of the South prove also luxuriant, our farmers will be overflowing, and we may hope, that however the means of many may be inconveniently reduced, the prospect of suffering will be greatly diminished, and we need have little fear of starvation threatening us, by the side of poverty. The wheat harvest in England has promised favorably, and unless a foreign market shall open extensively, the products of our fields must necessarily command low prices. With abundance in the market, a limited demand, and withal, a deranged and crippled state of our monied institutions, and money matters generally, it will of course be more difficult than it has sometimes been, to make cash sales of our grain, beef, pork, &c., that will at all pay the expense of raising and getting them to market. Wages continue high, notwithstanding we hear so much said about the thousands that are thrown out of employment. We have all, however, long ago observed, that the price of labor is slow to fall, though the products of it may have greatly diminished in value. What then is to be done? With overflowing farmers, and all the potentialities of living, is the farmer to be obliged to hang his head in cheerlessness? We must not. The farmer who is in debt, or who is barely out of debt, or living on rented land, and depending entirely upon the yearly products of his farm,—if he would rise above the perplexities of a city business, must bring all his wits into play; put on his studying cap, and practice retrenchment. He must study economy in every particular. I know

from experience, that a system of cash payments, for all we buy, is among the very best, and most efficient incentives to this necessary virtue. The good credit and fair character of many a farmer, have placed him upon his last legs, and their abuse has proved his ruin. I don't mean that a farmer shall never make use of his credit; but it is so easy to buy what we think we need, when pay day is put off for six months, or a year, that the temptation to purchase what we might well do without, is oftentimes so strong, that its indulgence leads to the most serious results. Let us then pay the cash for what we buy, and we will save in the purchase, five or ten per cent.—we shall often avoid buying what we only imagine we need, and spare ourselves the harassments of unpaid bills—the chagrin of working for a "dead horse." Our better half will examine the old coat and see if it won't bear turning—we'll make the old carriage jog along for another year or two, or three; and when the youngsters ask for some indulgence they can well do without, we'll put our hand in the pocket, and finding it minus, bid them wait awhile.—There are a thousand ways to economize in our expenditures, without diminishing the comforts of a family. We shall thus find it convenient to educate our children properly, and to furnish them with that food for the mind, which really adds to life's comforts, and gives respectability to their calling, whatever it may be.

Let none mistake me, and suppose I would plead for a false economy, that would save at the expense and waste at the bung. Such for instance, as raising poor stock, which good might just as easily be had; keeping on hand miserable tools, that murder the business and cause more delay in the using than the difference of price between them and good ones; or in taking up the idea, that we can't afford these hard times, to take an agricultural paper! No, no! I advocate no such mismanagement; I hold that good stock and good tools, are cheaper than poor ones; and that no implement on the farm, of ten times its cost, will more conduce to the farmer's interest, than a good agricultural paper—the Cabinet for instance. I plead for such a care in our expenditures, as will restrain us within our means—a care that will limit us to the necessities and comforts of life, until we can really afford its luxuries.

A LEARNING FARMER.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

Rust or Mildew on Wheat.

From almost every quarter of our country, in the reports of the crops which reach us, we find complaints of the damage which has been inflicted on wheat the present season by rust. Some districts, it is true, have entirely escaped, but it is certain that the difficulty has been widely and most injuriously felt. There is scarcely a disease incident to our cultivated crops, the origin of which is involved in greater obscurity than is that of mildew. Some have attributed it to honey dew on the plants; some to the influence of particular plants, as the barberry bush; some to irregular and atmospheric agencies; and some to the attacks of a species of minute fungi or parasitic plant. In the investigation of any subject, it is well to ascertain what is actually known respecting it, as this course may facilitate further researches.

Thus we know that a particular state of the atmosphere invariably precedes an attack of rust on wheat. While the weather remains of a low and equable temperature, dry, or free from excess of moisture, rust never appears; and even a high temperature does not produce it if the weather be dry. So far as the atmosphere is concerned, two things appear necessary to produce rust; excess of moisture and a high temperature; things that produce a rapid, and in ordinary cases, unhealthy vegetation.

The presence of a minute fungi, or parasite on wheat that is mildewed, is also certain; the only doubt seems to be, whether this fungi is the cause of the disease, or only consequent on its presence. This fungi, (*Puccinia graminis* of the books) seems to form beneath the cuticle of the stem, and in its progress to maturity, bursts forth in longitudinal clusters like grapes, of a dark color. These are filled with spores, or of the seeds of the fungi, of a bright brick red color, and when they open, give to the stalks, or to the whole fields, that red sombre hue, so characteristic of rust. A very good figure of this fungi may be seen at page 120, of the Cultivator for 1840.

The state of the atmosphere in those districts where the disease has been most extensively developed, has been, so far as we have been able to learn, hot and wet, at least it has been so immediately preceding the attack. Thus the wheat of the central counties of New York, appeared unusually fine, and the promise of a great crop never better, until the first week in July, or from the 5th to the 10th of the month. At that period, heavy showers alternating with hot close weather, gave the farmer well grounded fears for the safety of the wheat crop; and the speedy appearance of the rust, showed that his fears were justifiable. By the 10th, many fields of wheat exhibited that peculiar dark hue, which at a distance shows the existence of the evil, and by the 18th or 20th, the fungi were fully developed, and the spores or red dust thrown off in immense quantities. The fœtid odor that marks the attack and progress of this mildew in these cases was most marked and offensive. This year, as in all others where rust prevails, its attacks are most irregular and seemingly unaccountable. Some fields

will escape, while others at a little distance are almost or quite ruined. So some towns, or districts, are scarcely touched; while those adjoining suffer severely. This difference in districts may be attributed to the range of showers varying the quantity of moisture, &c., but some other causes must be sought for the variation where farms are adjoining, or perhaps in different fields on the same farm. We have seen one part of a field scarcely touched, and the grain filling and ripening well, while on another part, it was not worth harvesting.

We have found no little evidence the present season to confirm our former impressions that the disease is to be traced in the first place to the softening of the cuticle of the plants by excess of moisture accompanied by great heat. All plants in this state become for the time feeble and debilitated. The softening of their surfaces causes them to break or fall down more easily, and this danger is increased by the greatly increased flow of sap which prevails under such circumstances. This is attested by the rapid growth of all plants, which have not had their progress arrested by approaching maturity. It is at this time, that the mildew first shows itself in the longitudinal stripes or grooves of the leaves and stems of the wheat. The cuticle is ruptured, and minute bodies resembling at their first appearance, gum, or some clear substance, are seen exuding or protruding from the ruptured points. The cuticle is forced outwards, dries and forms those white points that give the stem of mildewed wheat such a ragged appearance. This clear substance soon assumes a darker hue; the seed vessels of the fungi become visible, and but a comparatively few hours elapse before these vessels are mature, burst and the red spores or fungi seeds cover the grain. In the meantime, the roots of the fungi have penetrated the interior of the stalk, deformed the internal pores, obstructed the flow of the juices, or so changed their character as to render them unable or unfit to complete the maturing of the plant, or the grain in the ear; the first remain stationary, green and immature; the latter not receiving the supplies of gluten and starch necessary to its perfection, shrinks and is worthless. With a Raspail microscope of 250 magnifying power, we have had frequent opportunities of tracing progress of mildew; and as we think, verifying the details here given of its action.

In our examinations of mildewed wheat, we have been led to ask whether the spores of the fungi, falling on the softened surface of the wheat, were absorbed, or readily rooted in the pores of the plant; or whether the accumulated and perhaps changed juices, did not rupture the coat, and exuding from it, become nidus in which the floating spores fixed themselves to multiply and spread *ad infinitum*. We are not able to answer this question satisfactorily to ourselves; other observers may have been more fortunate, or more skillful.

In the present state of our knowledge respecting mildew, it will be impossible to speak very decidedly on the best means of preventing it. And, we see however, that wheat on lands abounding in vegetable matter, or which have been manured largely with fresh manure, suffers more than on lands not so situated or treated, it is right to infer that a too rapid growth of the wheat plant exposes it to attacks from mildew.—Wheat, too, which is so thick as to preclude the circulation of air, by retaining the moisture on the plants for a longer period, is in a condition to facilitate the softening of the coat of the plant, and thus invite attack.—Any cause that should give more firmness and solidity to the covering of the wheat plant, would undoubtedly, so far, act as a preventive to rust. In many cases there seems to be a want of silicious matter to give firmness to the cuticle, a difficulty owing perhaps to the character of the soil, its native constituents, or the manner in which it has been cropped or manured. In these cases, would not ashes, from the potash they contain, produce the soluble silicic acid necessary for the use of the plant? Or would not powdered glass furnished as it can be for two dollars a barrel, prove an effective aid on soils deficient in the silicates? We invite the attention of farmers to this subject. It has been found in England, that wheat sown in drills is much less liable to mildew, than that sown broadcast.—The reason assigned, is, the greater facilities given for the circulation of air, and the more rapid drying of the plants when wet with dew or rain. There is, we think, some foundation for this opinion, from the effect we have observed on grain sown on furrow, and harrowed in such a way as partially to produce the effect of drill-sowing, the wheat plants mostly standing where the seed fell or rolled, in the furrows.

The Louisville Journal, speaking of the veto power, says: "In none of the Western States—neither in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, nor Illinois, is there any such thing as an Executive veto that may not be overruled by a bare legislative majority. The free West permits itself to be cursed with no such despotism as that, which, unfortunately for the country, finds place in the Constitution of the United States.

The good-old State of North Carolina, the birth-place of independence, is more republican still. Her Executive has no voice in making the laws what-ever, except the right to recommend, and that is a right which belongs to every citizen.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from me early in July, my negro boy STEPHEN, about 18 years old, well set and chunky made, dark complexion, shews a good deal of white in his eyes, and in attempting to speak inclines to stammer, and has a peculiar manner at such times of throwing open his mouth more than usually. It is believed he has in his possession a considerable amount of money, and has been frequently speaking of an intention to go to a free State. He has also, been known to have made a visit recently to the neighborhood of James' Old Mill, in Greenville District. This above reward will be paid for delivering the boy to me near Varrennes, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Sen.
Varrennes, Sept. 23, 1842. (115. 3w.)

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General assembly of North Carolina, for an Act incorporating the Davidson's River Manufacturing Company.

Davidson's River, July 23, 1842. 2m/1st 107

Factorage and Commission Business.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to transact the

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In the City of Charleston, S. C. (Office on Magwood's Wharf.)

He will audaciously apply his best exertions to promote the interest of his patrons, and from his long experience in the Cotton Trade, and his prompt attention to business, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage. His commission for selling Cotton is 50 cents per bale, for receiving and forwarding Goods, &c., 25 cents per package. No storage will be charged on Goods regularly consigned to him, that are to be forwarded by the Rail Road, and no expenses incurred or charged that can possibly be avoided.—Persons shipping cotton to him from the interior, by the way of Hamburg, can obtain liberal advances on it, by applying to Dr. SPOONER, of this place.

T. GOLDSMITH.
August 19, 1842. 110

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESS.

July Term, 1842.

CHARLES GREER, } Original Attachment
vs. } levied on
W. G. WORLEY. } Personal Property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant W. G. Worley, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Highland Messenger for six weeks, that the Defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for said county, at the court house in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the property condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, N. HARRISON, clerk of said court, at office, the first Monday in July A. D. 1842; and the 66th year of American Independence.

N. HARRISON, C. C. C.
July 15, 1842. [Pr. adv. \$5 50] 106.

WILLIAMS & ROBERTS

HAVE received an additional supply of 3 and 4 lb BROWN DOMESTICS, 4 O.S.N.A. BURGERS.

Also, 2000 bales COTTON YARN, assorted numbers, from the Salisbury Manufacturing, which they are selling as they do every thing else, at the most reduced prices, for cash or merchantable produce. The community are respectfully requested to call and examine their stock and prices.

August 5, 1842. 108

HOLLOWWARE, CASTINGS, WAGON.

Buses, &c. &c.
August 12, 1842. 109

U. STATES DISTRICT COURT OF N. CAROLINA.

In Bankruptcy.

NOTICE to show cause against petition of—John E. Bonchelle, of Burke county, minor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September, 1842.

Isaac N. Forney, of Burke county, farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

Charles C. P. Gaither, of Burke county, farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 14, 1842. 204

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MACON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess.

June Session, 1842.

THOS. RATCLIFF, } Original Attachment
vs. } levied on land & debts
JOSEPH HICKS. } in hands of garnishees.

The defendant is hereby notified to be and appear before the Justices of said county at the next court to be held for Macon county, at the court house in Franklin, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, else judgment of condemnation will be entered against the property levied on and debts in the hands of garnishees.

Witness, J. K. GRAY, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday before the last Monday in June, 1842.

J. K. GRAY, Clerk.
Pr. adv. \$5 50. 104

FOR SALE.

On accommodation terms, an elderly WOAN, who is a good COOK, WASHER, and IRONER. Apply at this office.

Idleness travels very leisurely, and Poverty soon overtakes her.