# Mighland

## Messenger,

Mer. W. N. VIII JAM

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#### BY McKEE & ATKIN.

TERMS:

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#### Temperance.

From the Raleigh Register.

MR. GALES :-- At the last meeting of the Washingtonian Temperance Society of this City (and, by the by, a vory interesting one,) the enclosed extract was read, and, on motion, it was unanimously resolved that the request be respectfully made of the Editors of our public journals to Tay it before their readers.

Upon reading it, you will not be surprised at our request, as you will no doubt appreciate our motives, and be glad with us, to give publicity to so remarkable a I say remarkable, indeed wonderful, that one hundred years ago, the identical principles which we are now contending for against so much opposition from the learned, and the wise, found so noble a champion on the floor of the British Parlinment as the great Lord CHESTERFIELD. But more wonderful still, that after a century more of woeful experience, that these principles should meet with such opposition from those who profess so much admiration for the noble Lord, and who claim to be as great philanthropists and pairiots as he shows himself to have been.

A WASHINGTONIAN. Extract from a Speech of Lord CHESTER-FIELD, delivered in the House of Lords in 1743, on the " Gin act."

" Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited; let the difficulties in exebe wicked and scandalous! Because it by which that suppression can be obtained. cursed draught .- Oracle of Health. Luxury, my Lords, or the excess of that which is only pernicious by its excess, may be very properly taxed, that such excess, though not strictly unlawful, may be made more difficult. But the use of those things which are simply hurtful in their own na. "In no poorhouse that I have visited ture, and in every degree, is to be prohibit. have I failed of finding the wife or the ed. None, my Lords, ever heard in any widow, and the children of the drunkard. nation of a tax upon theft or adultery, be. In one poorhouse, as my certificate will cause a tax implies a license granted for the show, of 190 persons received there the use of that which is taxed to all who shall past year, were nineteen wines of drunken be willing to pay it.-

and in all circumstances an evil, and therefore ought not to be taxed but punished.

us, that the trade of distilling is very exand that they have arrived at exquisite skill, and therefore-note well the consequence-the trade of distilling is not to be discouraged. Once more, my Lords, allow me to wonder at the different conceptions of different understandings. It ap. pears to me, that since the spirits which the distillers produce are allowed to enfec. tolerated, but is authorised by law. blee the limbs, and vitiate the blood, to pervert the heart, and obscure the intellect, that the number of distillers should be no argument in their favour; for I never heard that a law against theft was repealed or mother and child had told the history of delayed because thieves were numerous. - their griefs; of their downward course It appears to me, my Lords, that if so for from affluence or competency; from remidable a body are confederated against the virtue or the lives of their fellow-citi- poverty, to misery, and wretchedness; zens, it is time to put an end to the havoc, and to interpose, while it is yet in our acted over; could the blows of the sworn power, to stop the destruction. So little, and once leved and cherished protector; my Lords, am I affected with the merits of the wonderful skill which the distillers are be made to sound in their ears, with the said to have attained, that it is, in my shricks of these wives and mothers, and opinion, no facility of great use to mankind, to prepare palatable poisons; nor could they, for the occasion, be furnished shall I ever contribute my interest for the reprieve of a murderer, because he has by long practice obtained great dexterity in his trade. If their liquors are so delicious that the people are tempted to their own ruin, let us at length, my Lords, secure so often wrung their souls, all the terror them from this fatal draught, by bursting the vials that contain them. Let us crush at once these artists in slaughter, who have fathers have caused them; could these men reconciled their countrymen to sickness and to ruin, and spread over the pitfalls of debauchery, such baits as cannot be resisted. I am very far, my Lords, from thinking, that there are this year any poculiar reasons for tolerating murder-ner can I conceive why the manufactory should be held sacred now, if it is to be destroyed

Opposition.-" I think," said a plain man from the country, the other day, "that there must be something catching in tempe. rance, for a man no sooner begins to oppose it right smart, than he turns right short round and advocates it; the best speakers we have in the neighborhood, a little while ago, were making all kinds of

London.-The city of London has ten censed liquor houses for each church.-How long will it take the churches of that poor and drunkards. Four had died, all city to christianize the people at this rate? poor and all drunkards!

General causes of Diseases.

Many people injure their health by drinking, who seldom get drunk. The continued habit of souking, as it is called, though its effects be not so violent, is not less pernicious. When the vessels are kept constantly full and upon the stretch, the different digestions can neither be duly performed, nor the humours properly prepared. Hence, most people of this character, are afflicted with gout, gravel, &c. If these disorders do not appear, they are seized with low spirits, hypocondriacal affections, and other symptoms of indigestion.

The babit of drinking proceeds frequently

from mistortune in life. The miserable fly to it for relief. It offords them indeed a temporary relief But clas! this soluce is short lived, and when it is over, the spirits sink as much below their usual tone as they had before been raised above it. Hence a repetition of the dose becomes necessary, and every fresh dose makes way for another, till the unhappy person becomes a slave to the bottle, and at length falls a sacrifice to what at first was taken only as a medicine. No man is so dejected as the drunkard, when his debauch has gone off; hence it is that those who have the greatest flow of spirits, while the glass circulates freely, are of all others the most melancholy when sober, and often put an end to their own existence in a fit of spleen or ill

Drunkenness not only proves destructive to health, but likewise to the faculties of the mind. It is strange that creatures who value themselves on account of a superior degree of reason to that of the brutes, should take pleasure in sinking so far below them. Were such as voluntarily deprive themselves of the use of reason, to continue ever after in that condition, it would seem but a just punishment. Though this be not the consequence of one net of intoxication, it soldom fails to succeed a course of it. By a habit of drinking, the greatest genius is often reduced to a mere

Intexication is peculiarly hurtful to young cuting the law be what they will. Would persons. It heats their blood, impairs their you lay a tax upon a breach of the ten strength, and obstructs their growth; it is commandments? Would not such a tax not only in itself an abominable vice, but is an inducement to many others. There would imply an indulgence to all those who is hardly any crime so horrid, that the could pay the tax. Vice, my Lords, is not drunkard will not perpetrate for the love of properly to be taxed, but suppressed, and liquor. We have known them sell their heavy taxes are sometimes the only means clothes, and even food, to obtain the ac-

### Rumsellers' Doings.

Extract from Mr. Samuel Chipman's report of his examination of goals and poorhouses in the state of New York:

"In no poorhouse that I have visited husbands and seventy one children of drunk. "Drunkenness, my Lords, is universal, en fathers! In almost every goal were husbands confined for whipping their wives, or for otherwise abusing their families. In "The noble Lord (he went on to re. one nine, in another sixteen, had been in mark) has been kindly pleased to inform prison for this offence the last year; in another, three out of the four who were then tensive; that it employs great numbers, in prison were confined for whipping their wires. But when we reflect, that but a very small proportion of these brutes in human shape are thus punished, the amount of misery and domestic suffering arising from this source exceeds the powers of the human mind to compute; and yet the sale of that which causes all this is not only

> "Could we collect the wives and children of this class in a great amphitheatre; place in an outer circle the manufacturers and the venders, and fix them there until each spectability and domestic happiness to could the scenes of domestic discord be all now transformed to a madman and a brute, the wailings of their innocent children; with powers of language to describe their days of toil and misery, and their nights of unmitigated, unmingled, and unavailing sorrow and anguish ; could they throw into their countenances all the agony which has and trembling, all the disgust and loathing, which the conduct of their husbands and hear the prayers of these wives for their husbands, that the temptation which had so besotted and enslaved them might not again be thrown in their way; and finally, could the secret tears which they have shed be made to flow in full view of this circle of makers and dealers that surround them; could all this be done, is there a soul not absolutely in league with the great Adversary and Tempter himself, who could for another day or hour continue in this unholy

A RUINOUS TRADE .- A few years since, made an examination in his own village to test the effects of the spirit trade upon the man who sells. He found that in twenty-two years, twenty-nine persons had been

Maissellancons.

#### From the Rural Repository. Hindostan.

There is no country on earth whose hislory forms a more pleasing theme for contemplation than Hindostan. Its population has been variously estimated at from 130, 000,000 to 150,000,000 of souls.

Though the Hindoos have been for ages ubjected to a foreign power, they have remained as a nation almost without exception unmixed; even to the present time they retain, in a good degree unaltered, their ancient institutions and customs.

This immense population is governed by about 60,000 British soldiers, who, with the speculators are constantly preying upon the substance of the Hindoos; who, being naturaly a simple and timid people, are fit subjects of European duplicity.

Hindostan is mostly comprised in the four presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and -Agra; over which the East India trading company hold jurisdiction, and until 1833 they monopolized all the commercial advantages; since then the commercial privileges have been extended alike to all British subjects.

Bengal lies on the north-east; it is a delightful country and is rapidly improving; it is watered by numerous streams, of which the many mouthed Ganges, the Burramapooter, and the Dummuda, afford immense resources. It fell to the English in 1756, when it contained about 3,000,000 inhabitants, and now is said to contain 40,-

Madras, at the south-east of Hindostan, is scarcely inferior as a country to Bengal. The city was taken by the French in 1764, but ceded to the English again by the peace of Aix-la-Chapell. The territory is in a prosperous state, and contains 15,000,000 inhabitants.

Bombay is the seat of Government of all the English possessions on the west, which contain 7,000,000 inhabitants. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Portugal. As early as 1688 it passed into the hands of the East India trading company.

Agra, a province and city, on the north, contains a population of 38,000,000. In the 17th century the great mogul often resided at Agra; his palaces were prodigious, his wealth immense, and his subjects many. It afterwards declined rapidly, through civil wars, and in the war with the Mahrettas in 1803 it was taken by the English; it has since become a flourishing colony.

The Hindoos are of the Caucassian variety, (of Blumanbach,) they are more effeminate than the European, more delicate and symmetrical in form, and have were it not for the fact that the climate has rendered them black as the negro, but as implied above, they have in other respects none of the negro aspect. Those that inhabit the mountainous regions are said to turdin so warm a climate. be hardy and warlike.

In their manners they are remarkably engaging and graceful, polite and courteous n their intercourse, and generous and hospitable to their friends. But whenever, on he contrary, they have the slightest contention, their duplicity and selfishness know no bounds. Perjury and gross deception is said to mark every deposition taken at the Hindoo courts. Every witness has his party, to which he is so attached that it is quite imposible to elicit the truth. Thus hey are remarkably obliging and kind to friends, to their enemics they are as remarkably hateful, designing and deadly. This extreme either for or against, is partitularly characteristic of the Hindoo.

Respect for the aged is considered by them a fundamental duty, and to neglect or even disrespect the old is to merit the severest desecration; hence parents and old people are never allowed to become a pubic burden while children or friends survive. Happy indeed were it for mankind if enightened nations would more imitate the Hindoo in this respect. In another particular also would an imitation of them be a virtue, and that is their temperance. Marriages are held as quite indispensable among them, and although polygamy is tollerated, few are to be found that seem willing to support two or more wives. The marriage ceremony is held very sacred, and much pomp is usually exhibited; though the wife, whenever secured, is but little respected; she is indeed treated little better than a slave, she is not permitted even to speak to her husband, to eat in his presence, to read or write, or, in short, to know anything that is passing in the world about her; all of which ignorance is considered as highly ossential to her respectability, and in comparison with the husband she is treated as quite an inferior order of beings; nevertheless she is faithful in her attachments to the last. Her extraordinary attachment demonstrated by the willingness with which she offers herself an immolation on the funeral pile of her husband.

Their religion is a system of mythology founded on the belief in one grand prevailing spirit, Brimh or Bramh, a being of infinite wisdom, power and goodness, who presides calmly and majestically over crea-Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', N. Y., tion. From this spirit all things (say they) proceeded, not by an active creative power -the fiat of his power-but by "the quiet breathings of a spirit."

The three great gods which compose their sacred triad, Brahma, Vishou, and engaged in the trade in that town. Of their sacred triad, Brahma, Vishnu, and these, five had discontinued the sail without Siva, proceeded from the great supreme loss or gain. Twenty were still living, spirit in three successive expirations. Those three gods are the objects of especial wor-Vishnu, the most active of the triad,

has already passed through nine incarnations, and is daily expected to fulfil his tenth and last. Sometimes he appeared as a lion, a boar, a tortoise, a cow, &c.

His object has been to deliver oracles for the instruction of mankind, and to deliver them from evil spirits, giants and mousters. His wars with their Titans, and his amorous adventure form grand subjects for the Hindoo poet's muse.

Besides these they have their inferior deities. Idra is the king of heaven-he main-tains his place only by a constant and vigilant warfare. Though powerful as a god he is liable at any moment to be deposed by the gods and demi-gods that threaten

Innumerable others have been named by travelers: such as Surya, the sun; Kortikeya, god of war; Varuna, god of waters; Panana, god of winds; Yam, judge of the dead; this last is a green god, and is clothed in red, he holds his courts in the deenest mountain caves.

Their worship of animals exhibits the owest form of superstition. The cow, the tortoise, the hog, the lion, and above all, the monkey is celebrated in their sacred books; this animal is considered one of "great emprise," and one of the most pious acts of the Hindeo consists in expending large sums of money in celebrating monkey

Jugernaut is one of their interior deities The human sacrifices and bloody scenes at each periodical festival of the car of lugernaut, are too well known to need a repetition here. The number of human beings that perish to appease the wrath-of their blood thrsty gods, is said to amount to more than 10,000 annually. In the western part of Hindostan formerly lived a race who were in the habit of immolating all their femde children. Nor have the exertions of ciristians and philanthropists wholly annihited these horrid practices. Their various forms of penance are also shocking. Their four religious books, the Vedas, they syppose to have issued simultaneously from the four mouths of Brahma.

But what tous "seems passing strange" is, that they should believe such strange inconsistencies and prove their faith by their practices, when in many respects they are so intelligent. In mathematics, algebra in particular, till very recently, they are said to have surpassed even the Europeans. Their drama is also very extensive, and many of their morals grand. Palpia's faples, interspersed with maxims and morals, possess merits equal to those of any language, and has already been translated in nost of the refined languages.

of encient Greece. The common dwelling are but rudely constructed hovels, sufficient, however, for the demands of na-

The manufactories of Hindostan are confiderable. Some of the finest of silk and cotton fabrics have been wrought up with such a degree of ingeniousness and skil as scarcely to be rivaled in Europe, and the exquisitely beautiful shawls made at Cashmere from the wool peculiar to the goats of Thibet, are quite unrivaled in the world! The vestments of the Hindoos are generally made of cotton, light and tropical regions, is immense. Agriculture is in a rude state; they plough with oxen and buffaloes, merely scratching the soil, and they seldom make more than one crop, whereas they might make two or three crops yearly. The precious metals have been obtained in abundance from the mines of Hindostan, but the diamond mines are the most celebrated, though not as valuable now as they formerly were.

The forests of Hindostan are very extensive, and luxuriant with the thick jungle of canes, the gigantic groves of bamboo, which sometimes attain the height of nearly a hundred feet; and above all with the wide-spread Banyan tree; which,

Branching so broad and long, that in the groun The bending twigs take root, and daughters grow About the mother tree, a pillared shade, High overarched, with echoing walks between

A branch of the celebrated banyan on the banks of the Nerbuda is said to be sufficiently extensive to shelter 10,000 individuals beneath its spreading branches. Even the rocky hills are covered with vegetation, and nature seems lavish of her bounties throughout almost the entire extent of J. S. W. Hindostan.

TEMPERATURE OF ROOMS .-- The Salem Observer publishes some timely cautions from the pen of Dr. Bates, of Norridge. wock, which are worthy the attention of heads of families and persons using stoves. The Doctor recommends that a thermometer be kept in a room warmed by air-tight stoves, rather than trust the fallacy of one's feelings for its regulation. The tempera. ture, to preserve health, should not exceed 65 deg. If a comfortable warmth is not put on more clothing than to increase the heat. These remarks apply to every other filth when the stones of bad example are ever get well. A room warmed by a stove should be well ventilated, or the atmosphere will very soon become impure and promote

Short Patent Sermon.

BY DOW, JR. The words of my text are as follows: There's beauty on the earth, There's beauty in the air, There's beauty in the skies, There's beauty every where,

My hearers-on whichsoever side turn our eyes, we behold beauty adorned and unadorned, animate and inanimate; beauty in its original simplicity, and beauty beautified by ingenuity, skill, and art. Even ugliness itself beats the impress of beauty—and there is nothing which appears uncouth or horrid at first sight, but may deon a longer and closer inspection. That beautiful specimen of ugliness, the tond, has a fine figure, a cunning eye, and a knowing look, despite the assertion of Shakspeare and the fastidious taste of poets in general. In fact, my friends, there is but little difference, as far as real beauty is concerned, between a worm and a woman, or a man and a monkey. The glow-worm shining upon its lowly, grassy couch in the dusk of the evening, looks handsomer to me than a beautiful woman glittering in the dark vale of vice; and a decent looking monkey is more an object of admiration than a man without morals or modesty. It matters not-how fair and comely is the exterior of the human form, if the interior is filled with corruption, it will work through and cast such leprous stains upon the surface as can neither be covered by rouge nor removed by turpentine, hot water and

My friends-the earth is continually putting forth new buds of beauty amid its millions of blossoms. Look at the landscape that lies spread before us. To-day it looks beautiful in the newness, greenness, and freshness of its attire-to-morrow it looks beautifuler in the heighth of its bloom-and next day, it looks the most beautifulest, when, like a dying dolphin, it exhibits its most gorgeous hues beneath the uncongenial rays of an October sun. The natural world hath charms enough to captivate the heart of a hypochondriac, although partially concealed behind the curtain of careless indifference. Though it may, at first sight, appear as barren, sterile, and gloomy as goose pasture in August, yet if you will but search for the beauties that do actually exist, you will find them arise up before you like a regiment of grasshoppers from the ground, when disturbed by the footsteps of friend or foe. The wardrobe of the earth is beautiful, even when faded by the frosts of autumn or toru by the ravages of wintry storms. The distant hills with their ture, when stripped of hat, shawl, and frock, by the rude hand of November, still exhibits a beautiful embroidered petticoat, and looks, if any thing, lovelier in her half nakedness, notwithstanding she may be out at the toes, and has a hole in the heel of

My dear hearers-there's beauty in the silver cascade that leaps laughing from rock to rock, sparkling with joy till it reaches the calm and peaceful vale below; in the mighty cataract that continually pours its mad bellowing into the deaf car of earth : in the limpid lake that serves as a lookingflowing, and suited to the climate. The glass for the moon to behold her greasy fertility of the soil, like most well watered phiz; in the ocean that froths and foams like a mad dog at the mouth, and dashes its surges against the windows of the sky. as though they hadn't been washed for a month of centuries. Yes, my frinds, there is extravagant beauty in all these : and I'll venture to say that this dull, dirty looking globe of ours, is as beautiful a little picture, taken as a whole, as can be found in the great book of creation. There's beauty in he air. Birds, bees and insects are fragments of beauty floating hither and thither in that boundless ærial ocean which surrounds this little island of earth we inhabit: and there's beauty even in the dragon-winged-bat that dwells with demons in desolate places, only I haven't discovered in what part of the animal it lies. My hearers-there is beauty in the hea-

vens of the tallest order. It shows off to advantage in the dark, portentious thunder clouds that rise in the west, whose silvertrimmed peaks assume such a changing variety of fantastic forms; in the lightnig's blazing car, whose thundering wheels roll over the rail-way of heaven in less time than imagination could run down hill on a wager; in the evening twilight, when the gods scrape up the dust of decayed rainbows, and smother the sun with glory ere they cover up its fire for the night; in the firmament, too, there is beauty when the moon is in good trim, and every celestial famp is lighted, as if for some special occasion. Aye, dear friends, there is a beauty every where, but you don't know any more how to appreciate it than I know how to describe it and that is just about as much as a pig knows of politics, or a sinner of the sweets of salvation.

There is particular beauty, my friends, secured at this temperature, it is better to in a virtuous and well cultivated mind-in a mind too elevated to be spattered with method of warming rooms. A tempera. thrown into the various ponds of vice that ture of 70 deg. will debilitate a person in obstruct the paths of us poor pilgrims in health. In the sick room it is often 10 deg. higher. No wonder then that the sick are all young fadies that the flowers which so long prostrated. The marvel is they spring from the heart are far more beautiful than those which they wear on their hats or entwine in their hair; and, as far as their perently is concerned, the former will different kinds of loating is the most debloom amid the snows of penury and afflic. structive to morality?

tion, and remain untouched even at the door of death, while the latter perish in a day, and dissolve into dust. The wings of the christian's soul are beautifully plumed, and they sustain themselves easier from the wickedness of the world the higher they soar above it. Put on then the plumage of piety if you would look beautiful in the eyes of the good and the just; and at last when you feel that the spirit is about to take its flight to another world, just borrow for it the swift and strong ph.ions of Faith, and it will arrive at its destination as safe and sound as a ferry boat. So mote it be!

#### Sybilline Oracles,

Extrasted from an old edition of Malin's prophecies, supposed to have been written about a thousand years ago, imprinted at London, by Josn Hawkins, in the year 1531. For an account of this extremely valuable and scarce look, see Swift's works, vol. 1, p. 214, edition of 1766.

When the savage is meck and mild, The frantic mother shall stab her child.

When the cock shall woo the dove. The mother the child shall cease to love.

When men, like moles, work under grounk, The lion a virgin true shall wound

When the dove and cock the lion shall fight, The lion shall erouch beneath their might

When the cock shall guard the engle's nest, The stars shall rise all in the west

When ships above the clouds shall sail, The lion's strength shall surely fail.

When Neptune's back with stripes is red, The sickly-lion shall hide his head.

When seven and six shall make but one, The lion's might shall be undone

SOLUTION.

Verse 1st. The settlement of America y a civilized nation is very clearly alluded in the first line. The frantic mother is Britain-America the child.

Verse 2d. The cock is France, the dove America-Columbia: their union is the epoch when America shall cease to love Britain: for so I understand the prophecy, in which is one of the most striking characteristics of the ancient oracles.

Verse 3rd. The siege of Yorktown, where approaches were carried on by working under the ground. We are told Mr. Addison, in his Spectator, that a ion will not hurt a true maid-this at first seems contradicted by the prophecy; but it will be found, that at the epoch referred to. Hindoo architecture has latterly very much degenerated; their most ancient temples, towers, and palaces, rival in extentand elegance of proportion even those lawns, are all stamped with beauty. Naomplished.

Verse 4th. Alludes to the alliance beween Erance and America, before whose ight Great Britain crouched.

Verse 5th. This certainly refers to the eriod when France (the cock) guarded the ome of Americans, (the engle's nest) and ssisted the states (the stars) to attain their independence; that is, to rise in the west-

Verse 6th. It is very remarkable that the roperties of inflamable air by which balons first traversed the upper regions, were then first discovered, and they are here evidently called ships. Verse 7th. When the American navy

overs the sea with red stripes, Britain's vill be hombled. Verse 8th. The thirteen states first con-

federated.

Let a man of standing and influence commit a fault, and how soon it if overlooked. If he is wealthy, the improprieics of his conduct are considered no reproach, and he is as much honored and caressed as ever. Let a poor man be half as guilty, and he is condemned and desplaed, and it is next to an impossibility to retrieve his character. Such is the course of the world. Honors, property, and high standing, make all the difference. We are for calling villany by its right name, wherever discovered, whether beneath a costly and fashionable exterior, or in halls of Congress, or in a shanty. The pretended righteous judgment of the world is wrong. Worth, and worth alone, should be caressed and honored-respected and imitated, while vice should be detested and abhorred, in whomsoever discovered. If this should be our criterion of judgment. in selecting men for our various officers, thousands of the humble and the unobtrusive would be elevated to posts where their virtues would shine and their examples be salutary upon the whole nation, while those who now disgrace their station would sink in the mire where they have delighted to wallow, and cease to exert their pernicious and blasting influence. In our choice of men to fill our scats of honor and trust, let us have an eye to the virtues of the heart, and if strict integrity to lacking, we should never lift a finger to put such men in office.

Loarens .- Different nations have diffeent kinds of loafers. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping-the Turkish loafer in dreaming-the Spanish in praying-the French in laughing-the English in swearing-the Russian in gamblingthe German in drinking, and the American in talking politics. Which of these