

THE NEW SCHEME.

The R. Whig has grace enough to deny the scheme, which we denominated in our last, about making Mr. Rives Governor, and Mr. Leigh Senator. It denies that its conductors ever heard of any such proposition—speaks of our gullibility—and asserts that "the whole is a ridiculous coinage of the brain, and utterly unworthy of serious notice."—If we have succeeded in blowing the plot sky-high, we are content. At all events, from this time forth the R. Whig will have sense enough to disclaim and frown it down.

But the scheme was no coinage of our brain. We could mention several respectable Whigs, who heard, and repeated it, if we were at liberty to mention names. We could name a leading Whig in this city who made the proposition—and we had it from the gentleman to whom the proposition was made.—We could name the Anti-Rives Whig, who made the suggestion to another Anti-Rives Whig, as stated in our last—and we could name for our informant, one of the most respectable citizens of the State. Strange that neither of the three conductors of the Richmond Whig ever heard of any such proposition. Will they please to refresh their memories about it? Did they never hear of it before? We know it was afloat upon our streets.—We knew it was a subject of conversation in the Coffee house. But if the Richmond Whig will engage never to lead to it the right of its countenance, we will henceforth drop it—content with having done our duty in blowing up one of the "foulest schemes of intrigue" which has ever been engaged in Virginia.

But what is this we see in the Boston Atlas of the 3d instant?—The Richmond Whig says, its Editor left Richmond on Friday evening, (the 24th).—Very well, but the Boston Atlas has contrived to beat up as its recruit, some shrewd, cute, well-informed Correspondent in this city, who seems to be pretty deep in the secrets of the Whigs.—We call upon this gentleman, who is behind the curtain, to come forth and give us another of his revelations. What does he say, about the impracticability of making Mr. Rives Senator, and the joint arrangement for Governor and Senator? Hear him!

"The following letter from our attentive and accurate correspondent at Richmond, is later by 24 hours than other information which has yet reached us.

Correspondence of the Atlas.  
Richmond, Thursday Evening,  
May 30, 1839.

"Although the polls have been closed four days, both parties are still in the woods.—Returns in, give 61 Whigs; 5 Conservatives; and 52 Sub-Treasurymen, &c., &c. "This would give the Whigs and Conservatives four majority" (that is to say, seizing upon the S. W. Delegates, &c.) "in joint ballot over the spoilsman. In other words, the Conservatives would again hold the balance of power between the two larger parties. But it should be noted that among the Whigs are ten 'impracticables' who will not vote for Mr. Rives, which fact must preclude the possibility of his return to the Senate. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that the Opposition will ultimately act together in the election of Senator and Governor, and fill these two places with men richly worthy of them."

Very well—what have we here? Why, the whole plot confessed. Rives cannot be made Senator; there are ten impracticable Whigs (the very number we enumerated in our last) who will preclude the possibility of his return to the Senate (Exactly so!) How then?—Why the Opposition (that is to say, Payne, Anderson, Good, Crutchfield among them, as this "attentive and accurate Correspondent" is pleased to count)—the Opposition, are so to arrange as to act together in the election of Governor and Senator, and fill THESE TWO PLACES—with men richly worthy of them"—Rives, of course, to be one of them—and as he cannot be Senator, why HE is to be the Governor; and by way of equivalent, the *quid pro quo*, we presume we are to have a Whig Senator. This is our plain version of the arrangement—and yet the Whig talks of our gullibility—of its own ignorance, &c., &c. (Pshaw! Fudge)

Richmond Enquirer.

Federal Leaders.—Bryant gives these gentlemen a portrait of their character as follows:

"They have no more virtue now than they had in former years, and it is well known, that from the earliest days of Federalism to the present time, they have changed their name as often almost as the American climate changes its weather. One might as well attempt to follow the ball and dice of an expert juggler, as to keep pace with these rapid transitions. With what astonishment the more unsophisticated of the sect must wake up of a morning and find themselves addressed in a name totally different from that which they went to sleep. To-night they go to bed as Federalists, and to-morrow get up, rub their eyes, and come down stairs National Republicans, or American System men, or Conservatives, or Whigs, or Democratic Whigs.—Yet this frequent shifting has not met with very signal success. Perhaps it has never occurred to these men that they were acting under a great mistake."

FROM THE GLOBE.  
LOSS IN THE REVENUE.

Comparative statement of losses in the Revenue under all Administrations, from Washington's to the present.—The frequent application, from various sections of the Union, for information on the subject of the relative losses in the revenue under different Administrations, induces us to give, from the document by Dr. Duncan, taken from the records and reports of the Treasury Department, the following synopsis. We hope the Democratic journals in every part of the Union, will consider this information, derived from authentic official statements, of sufficient importance to give it insertion and general circulation through their columns. It will be found useful in correcting the misrepresentations of the Opposition, who, seizing upon the late defalcation of their friend Swartwout, for the want of some well founded ground of attack on the Administration, have given the subject of defalcations a prominence for electioneering purposes, which they never would

allow it for that of legislation. The whole subject should be thoroughly investigated. It is important that the country should know to what extent losses have been incurred under all Administrations from the want of those financial regulations, and penal enactments proposed in Mr. Van Buren's first message, to the defeat of which, by the joint Opposition in Congress, is to be attributed the principal part of Swartwout's defalcation. The earlier and greater defalcations of merchants and banks, under previous administrations, is certainly ascribable to the introduction of the credit and banking systems into the business of Government; while the losses by Government officers must be attributed to Congress, which failed to provide the securities of which Mr. Wright's bill furnishes an exemplar.

Total losses to the Government under each different Administration, by Banks, Collectors, Receivers, Merchants' Bonds for duties, and disbursing officers.

Washington's Administration—1789 to 1797.

Banks—None: few banks in existence. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$13,000. Collectors, 10 or 12 defaulters, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums.

Receivers of Public Lands—None in existence or established.

John Adams's Administration—1797 to 1801.

Banks—None. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$220,000. Collectors not settled 7, and 3 or 4 more paid, or very small.

Receivers of Public Lands—None.

Thomas Jefferson's Administration—1801 to 1809.

Banks—None. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$200,000. Collectors, 19 failed, besides small sums from others due; some paid or secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—few in existence.

James Madison's Administration—1809 to 1817.

Banks—Five millions of dollars in depreciated paper taken. No bank defaults, except by a suspension of specie payments in 1814-'15, and '16.

Collectors of duties, including Marshals, Attorneys, etc. \$210,000. Collectors, 14 failed, and part secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—One in default; only a few in existence.

James Monroe's Administration—1817 to 1825.

Banks—\$800,000. About 30 of the banks in debt in 1838; but over 100 failed in 1817, and after.

Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. \$230,000. Collectors 14, some in default, part secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—Ten defaulters, amounting to \$110,000.

J. Q. Adams's Administration—1825 to 1829.

Banks—Five failed; amount \$270,000. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc.—three defaulters, amounting to \$95,000.

Receivers of Public Lands; Eight defaulters; amount, \$60,000.

Andrew Jackson's Administration—1829 to 1837.

Banks—Five failed; amount, \$42,000. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. 14; amount, 200,000 dollars.

Receivers of Public Lands—Seventeen, but many secured; amount, 60,000 dollars.

Merchants' Bonds for duties—50,000 dollars falling due.

Disbursing officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, etc.—100,000 dollars.

\*Merchants' Bonds for duties.—Of these, 5 to 6,000,000 are dated before General Jackson's administration, and nearly 7,000 defaults in number on bonds unpaid before.

†Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, &c.—In the previous Administrations to 1825, there yet remains reported on the books, besides all settled and remitted in various ways, by private acts of Congress, &c. \$1,250,000 in amount, and near 2,330 defaults in number, of disbursing officers. Of these kinds, not over 40 under General Jackson's Administration, and 100,000 dollars in amount.

Aggregate losses.—By banks, 6,112,000 dollars. Collectors of duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. 1,025,000 dollars. Receivers of Public Lands, 403,000 dollars.—Merchants Bonds for duties, 6,700,000 dollars. Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, etc. 4,250,000 dollars.

Actual loss from all of the above sources, 18,493,000 dollars.

NOTES.—The bank nominal losses were much greater than the above sums under Monroe's and J. Q. Adams's administrations by deposit banks that failed, and by others that failed, whose bills the officers of Government had on hand depreciated. But all have been since paid, except the above balances.

All the losses by banks under Mr. Madison's administration, were by taking depreciated paper, and they are estimated low from that cause, at 5,000,000 dollars.

Most, if not all these bank failures happened while the United States Bank was in operation. The above does not include losses by the United States Bank itself, by not paying full dividends several years, and by seizing on others for damages. Out of one hundred and fourteen collectors, only eighty are indebted to any considerable amount, and the other thirty have paid, or secured, or the sums are very small. But as a balance stood unsettled, it must be reported by the public officers. Of sixty to seventy receivers, against whom balances exist, near half of the officers have been established in the last ten years, and twenty to thirty of these defaults are small debts, or secured, or paid. Of the two hundred thousand dollars, estimated as a loss from 1829 to 1837, it is, after deducting all but one or two cases of any magnitude. The rest will probably be in the end collected, and not leave over that sum, if so, much lost. More money actually has been collected in one of the years under Gen. Jackson, from sales of lands, than in any eight or ten years of any of his predecessors. Hence the ratio or propor-

tion of losses is small under him. Whole number and amount of merchants' bonds for duties, unpaid when due, and probably lost, is eight thousand in number, and near six million five hundred thousand dollars in amount; and of these, six million dollars were not under General J's administration, except those falling due about the time of the suspension of specie payments. So of the number of disbursing officers in default; at least 2,300 were before 1829, and only about 40 between that and 1837; and of the whole amount, 4,250,000 dollars, all was earlier except about 100,000 dollars. The aggregate of the losses since 1789, is supposed to be, after every fair allowance, over 18,000,000 dollars. Yet, under Gen. Jackson's administration, though lasting eight years instead of four, and attended with great collections of revenue, and especially much greater from lands, than any others, the whole losses were only 900,000 dollars, instead of three millions, the average proportion to each eight years. They were less than one-third of the losses under other Administrations, on an average.

Many of these immense losses since 1789, as well as several others in 1820, in the sale of the public lands on credit, are to be attributed to the ill regulated credit system for duties and lands, and to the facilities and temptations to speculation and losses by indiscreet bank credits. All happened under the United States Bank and pet bank systems!

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—MR. RIVES. The "Old Dominion" has fought nobly. She has been "true as the needle to the pole." Her bold and unflinching adherence to the principles of '76, at this peculiar crisis, has given new life and vigour to hopes of republicanism. Let her then be honored—let the first seat at the national banquet be reserved for time-honored and constant Virginia. Already we can see that we have obtained a greater victory than we had reason to expect, with such a formidable phalanx against—and even with treachery in our own camp. Who would have thought that William C. Rives, the favored scion of democracy—the ardent supporter of Andrew Jackson—the eloquent denouncer of the U. S. Bank—that he, of all men, would have played us false. But it is even so—and bitterly will he repent the false step he has taken.

Mr. Rives, on one occasion, showed his respect for the principle of instruction, by resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.—He has seen the opinion of the people of his State, as expressed in the late election; and, unless *Conservatism* [or *Whiggery*] has worked a change in him, he must now, as a matter of course, feel that he is *instructed* not to offer himself as a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Rives is peculiarly situated—we might say, he is in a predicament, such as no man was ever before placed in. The "Spartan band of Conservatives" have dwindled away to nothing. The Whigs are shorn of their strength; while his old compatriots—the Democrats, have determined to cast him off. The tempter is at work. Benjamin Watkins Leigh, the Father of the Whigs of Virginia, says—

"I have seen much in Mr. Rives's recent conduct to respect and approve. I am most desirous to see every man sustained against that despotism of party wielded by the patronage of the executive, which allows no independence of thought or action, and which after having destroyed so many public men, is now leveling against Mr. Rives in his turn, with its usual ruthlessness of vengeance."

This must be most flattering to Mr. Rives. It is indeed very consoling. Further he, (Mr. Leigh) says—

"Such conduct ought to redeem him from the blame of many former errors and faults. I am even disposed to admit it as a partial atonement for his concurrence in the Expunging Resolution."

Here is the very quintessence of charity.—What! To forgive him the odious expunging vote! Oh, you are a lucky man, Mr. Rives—here you have full absolution for all your manifold offences while you were a sinning Democrat—and you have it too from the very High Priest of Whiggery—Benjamin Watkins Leigh. So far this is very good; but now for the *quid pro quo*. We thought, after all this soft talk, something was coming. Hear Mr. Leigh again:

"But so long as Mr. Rives holds himself wholly uncommitted on the subject of the Presidential election, I cannot, in honor and conscience, commit myself to the support of Mr. Rives."

The devil! See the "cloven foot." Ha, Mr. Leigh, is that what you want? He even says more. He would rank Mr. Rives—the once spotless Virginian—by the side of the three-fold Tallmadge. See:

"In fine, I must insist, that Mr. Rives, and very honest man thinking as he thinks of the measures of this Administration, ought to stand forth with Mr. Tallmadge, and proclaim 'uncompromising hostility to the election of Martin Van Buren.'"

Will Mr. Rives be brought up to the rack "fodder, or no fodder?" Is he, then reduced to such an emergency? We shall see.

But, the Whigs are disposed to patronize (can we write the word? Mr. Rives! They know his abilities, and they need them.) Consistency to them, is but a name—and he is as welcome to them as if he never belonged to the republican party. The Richmond Whig of the 30th, comes also to the point. It plainly tells Mr. Rives, what its party expects of him. Hear it:

"We hold it (says the Whig) to be very improbable that Mr. Rives should not have made up a definite opinion as to his future course. We have never doubted for a moment—we do not now doubt—what that course must and will be. But there are those who feel or feign doubt, and whose cavilling is colorably sustained by his omission to vote at the Albemarle election. A statesman cannot expect to organize a third party in the present circumstances of the country. The position of neutrality must be abandoned of necessity, as indefensible.

The Whig is right. "The position of neutrality must be abandoned." Mr. Rives has played that game long enough; and, as the Whig says, the "slaughter of the Con-

servatives" has settled the question. The Richmond Enquirer of the 31st, in commenting on the above, uses these forcible words:

"Mr. Rives must then come out, or the Whigs will abandon him. But here is the difficulty of the position he assumed. If he comes out against Mr. V. B. and goes for a Whig, from that moment will the calm and discreet Conservatives, who will never go for Clay, quit Mr. Rives. Such is the position he has now assumed. It is full of thorns, embarrassments and perils."

Truly it is sorrowful to contemplate the height from which Mr. Rives has fallen—and fallen low too, that he never can be able to ascend so high again.

"Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!"

A Royal Proclamation.—To all our liege subjects throughout the regions of the 10th Congressional District.—Greeting:

Be it known to all our liege subjects, that on Saturday next, the first day of June, we intend to hold our Royal Caucus in our beloved City of Ashboro', for the especial purpose of appointing a member to the next Congress of the United States. We have long ago satisfied our Royal mind by deep cogitations, that the people are not fit to think for themselves, and that they should have nothing further to do with elections than to go to the polls and execute our decrees. When, therefore, we shall have appointed one of our beloved cousins to the next Congress, we do hereby command all our liege subjects every where in the 10th Congressional District, to go to the polls, and give due obedience to our Royal choice.

Given at our Royal Palace in Ashboro', on the 28th day of May, 1839.

KING CAUCUS.  
Witness,  
SAM. BLUE-LIGHT, Private Sec.  
Western Carolinian.

DOMESTIC.

THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO.

We publish this morning some interesting remarks upon the country drained by the Ohio and its tributaries, from the Baltimore American. The editor computes it about one hundred and forty thousand square miles, the area of Great Britain and Ireland, and is but little less than that of France. The present population of Great Britain and Ireland is twenty-four million—that of France say thirty-two million. In the valley of the Ohio there is less unproductive land than in either of the others, and with the proper cultivation it is capable of supporting in comfort and plenty, more than twenty millions of a population.

Rival cities are contending for the commerce of this great valley—a commerce already immensely valuable, although only in its infancy. There is, however, no need of jealousy in the matter; there will soon be abundance for all, and there need be no hesitation about opening every practicable avenue between the Atlantic cities and the noble river that flows for a thousand miles through this great valley.

But the valley of the Ohio forms but a comparative small part of the great central basin which would not be half populated were all the crowded millions of Great Britain and France added to its present inhabitants. All that is required of art is to reach Pittsburgh—Nature has done the rest. Come here and read our steamboat bills.—"For Peoria"—"For Galena"—"For Red River"—"For New Orleans"—"For the Missouri River"—and remember when you are here that you are scarcely beyond the Atlantic seacoast—just on the verge of that ultramontane world that makes a man dizzy to think about. Yet here you are met by magnificent vessels ready to bear you—not across the ocean, nor along the coast—but to the deepest interior of a great continent, or almost across it if you choose. There need not, then, there ought not to be, any hesitation or delay on the part of the states, in which the mountain barrier exist between the Atlantic coast and this central valley, in opening every possible avenue of internal communication and commerce. They need only do the work; the vast resources of the West will soon pay for it.—Pittsburgh Advocate.

Mastodon Bones.—The bones now exhibited at Concert Hall are undoubtedly well worth the attention of the public. They were found in Crawford county, Ohio, in August last, about five to seven feet from the surface of the ground.

The animal of which these bones are the only remains, is usually called the Mammoth, but the name Mastodon was given it, we believe by Cuvier, the distinguished French Naturalist, because of the teeth, which have their surface covered with conical teeth or pap crests. The etymology, *masstos*, a Greek word, meaning pap, and *odon* tooth. It is an extinct species of the elephant, much larger than the Indian or African elephants.

The following are the dimensions of some of the bones:

Horizontal length of skull and upper jaw,	39 inches,
Length, following curvature skull,	42
Lower jaw,	31 1-2
Length of thigh bone,	37
Circumference,	30

Pittsburg Gazette.

COINAGE AT THE MINT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1839.	
In Eagles	\$147,780
In Half Eagles	321,560
In Quarter Eagles	37,592
Total,	\$509,932

Michigan for Flour.—This article, in the greatest perfection, having a celebrity already in our city by its snow-white bread, is going to be the great staple of the Lake Peninsula. This year, after reserving all she wants, she sends to us and others 200,000 bbls., equal to two millions of dollars. She may, after this, indulge a trifle in "wild cats."

Another new steamboat, of beautiful model, has been launched at Charleston, to be put on the favorite route between that city and Wilmington, N. C.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.  
HALE versus CULPEPER.

Mr. Holmes.—The editor of the Observer, writhing under the pain inflicted on him by the publication of Justice, has lashed himself into perfect fury, and not only denounces the writer of Justice as a "slanderer" and a "Tory," but stigmatises the grey hairs of the Rev. John Culpeper, and brands him, as having given utterance to a "Foul Falshood."

He also asks "his readers to mark well the vile efforts making by the Tories to elect their candidate," and almost in the next breath, contradicts himself by saying, "no, they have no hope of that, but want to break down the Observer, a free press." True, it is, and that with a vengeance too, its freedom (humbly) is remarkable, but not commendable, as every man knows who exercises ordinary care in examining the various electioneering articles weekly promulgated under its editorial head.

That it was not my desire to "break down the Observer," ought to be apparent to Mr. Hale, as I understand he has my name, and knows that I have been a subscriber to his paper for some years. The only motive I had in communicating what I did, was simply an act of justice, which I considered due to "Fair Play" and a desire to let the truth be known, cut whom it may, regardless of consequences. I could not, unmoved, witness the "vile efforts" making by the Observer to crush William A. Morris. The Republicans of this district have an abiding confidence in his integrity; he has never deceived them, and the shafts of the Observer will fall harmless at his feet. William A. Morris, the candidate of Tories, and consequently a Tory. Shame on the tongue that could so far forget itself as to utter such an expression. It avails not that his father fought long and gallantly in the revolution, in defence of American freedom. It avails not, that his friends who have known him longest and best, declare him to be a staunch Republican, and he responds to the call; yet this "Observer," this *free press*, denounces him with the degrading epithet of TORY.

Let the result of this controversy terminate as it may, I cannot be a "slanderer," for I have only testified to the truth—only written what the Parson has freely and publicly declared. My great sin consists in the declaration of a belief in what was stated by the Rev. John Culpeper. I think I know him well, and believe that the utterance of a falsehood is inconsistent with the character he bears, and that he at least will not be guilty of "Foul Falshoods" to promote the election of either of the rival candidates. I also believe with a distinguished Whig of this county, "that whatever opinion prominent men of different political parties may entertain in regard to the talents of the Rev. John Culpeper, yet those who know him best must agree that he is remarkable for the strength of his memory and his love of truth."

I will now say that which I trust will put an end to this controversy so far as I am concerned, that the language which I have attributed to Mr. Culpeper, can be proved, word for word, as I have used it, by Messrs. West, W. Willkings, and John Stacy, of Wadesborough, very respectable gentlemen, and friends of Mr. Deberry; and I am informed that the identical language can be proved to have been used on another occasion by Mr. Culpeper, to another gentleman, and a resident of this county. If Mr. Hale did not support the election of the Rev. Mr. Culpeper for Congress, it is easy to show it. He can make it manifest by the publication of his files, which we trust for the sake of truth, were not burnt up in the great fire in Fayetteville.

If Mr. Culpeper can in answer to Mr. Hale's letter, make this sentence, "Mr. Hale does not give Morris as fair a chance in his election as he did me in mine, for he supported my election through thick and thin, and stood by the ballot box," mean that Mr. Hale did not support his election, then I am bound in all frankness to take his denial; but how this can be done, is to me a mystery.

Now what must we think of the editor of the Observer, even admitting that he proves himself clear of supporting Mr. Culpeper, whom he now dubs a Federalist, of the "vile effort" that induced him to make him believe that he was his fast friend, that he "supported his election," that he "stood by the ballot box," that he assured Mr. Culpeper that he would get more votes at a certain muster ground, than Mr. Culpeper in his most sanguine feelings expected, and now forsooth when he has no further use for him, when he has fought his last battle in the ranks of "Federalism," when his grey hairs are fast descending to the grave, denounces him as having been guilty of a "FOUL FALSEHOOD."

"Oh judgment! thou art fled to brutish hearts, And men have lost their reason."

JUSTICE.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.  
Mr. Editor.—Many persons in the reformation of their errors, can attribute the same to some circumstance alone, and that frequently too, of a very trifling nature.

When at the age of sixteen, I was a boy of a forward and presuming disposition. I entertained an idea that no one had a better

knowledge of things than myself; that I was certainly one of those who "knew"—that no one's opinion with regard to a matter was worth more than mine, and what added to my smartness was, that I was particularly anxious to impart my extraordinary talents to those who wanted them; and whether they wanted them or not, my sentiments of philanthropy with my liberality towards them, was such that I took up an idea that they could not do well without them.

I was present at the meeting of a school committee who were discussing the merits of a teacher to take charge of a country school; they were about coming to a conclusion (which by the by was a very judicious one) to give him employment. My advice had not been asked, nor had I yet given it. True I was not personally interested in the matter, but I now saw that the welfare of the neighborhood was at stake, and that my advice actually was indispensable. Accordingly I rose: "Gentlemen," said I, "the teacher you are about to employ is entirely destitute of qualification." Just at this moment some one behind me touched my elbow, and on turning to look, I saw an old friend of my father's, who in a low voice said to me, "my young man you had better stand back a little."

These words threw me all "aback." Prudence by the help of this irresistible advice for once in my life, predominated; and no sooner were the words spoken, than accordingly down I sat. In after life, on attempting to do a similar act, I would invariably be deterred by a recollection of this circumstance, and often have I seen persons to whom this advice, which was of so much service to me, would also be applicable, and who, if they would only reflect a moment, could not do otherwise than stand back a little.

Whenever I see a farmer for instance, who endeavors to make a large and ostentatious show in the world, who wishes to be considered wiser than his neighbors, to be looked up to by them for advice, who visits all kinds of public gatherings, when at the same time his farm is left neglected—his family unprovided for—his children uneducated—his stock starving for want of attention; I say when I see a farmer of this kind, I can't for my life help thinking, that he would do better if he would stand back a little.

Whenever I see a merchant who is particularly anxious to have his customer believe that he is more honest than his neighbor; that he sells his goods lower to him than he would to any one else; who will, notwithstanding he has been very particular in telling his neighbor of his uncompromising adherence to established prices, on the first opportunity presenting itself, deviate from the same; and then to render the thing more aggravated, "make up lost time" by charging too high for another article; and when I see a merchant of this kind, I can't help wishing that some one would step up to him, and tell him to stand back a little.

Whenever I see a mechanic, or man of any occupation, speaking disrespectfully of his professional brethren; or even if he knows a real fault of his, busying himself to let it be known, I should say that he entertained no other feeling than self-love; that he did it to gratify his own personal interest by defrauding his neighbor of his custom; that he would not do justice to customers, even after having obtained them thus dishonestly; that he would incur less of the disrespect of his neighbor and be more free from remorse of conscience if he would stand back a little.

But, oh, whenever I see that promising young man in the capacity of a clerk, one who is blessed with faculties for action and business, nay, even for eminence; but who instead of persevering and aspiring to the elevated station designed for him, is seen to deteriorate from that in which even his parents have placed him, for whose junction, and the dictates of his own reason, he pays a total disregard; who frequents gaming and drinking houses, whose countenance daily indicates the drinking of ardent spirits, for which, he is expending his daily salary—I say, whenever I see a young man of this kind, I am led to think that he is pursuing this course without any thing like reflection, or he would see that his employer was displeased with his habits, that they were disagreeable to respectable society, that he did not contemplate the miserable wretches daily presenting themselves to his view, in the shape of human beings forever ruined by the drinking of ardent spirits, and that the same degradation was staring him full in the face, or the policy it would present itself so irresistibly to his mind, that he could not do otherwise than stand back a little.

Whenever I see a fellow loitering about reading rooms, who never subscribes for a newspaper, who troubles his neighbor for the loan of one, who not unfrequently takes one without permission, which you will never get, unless you go after it, and then it is doubtful. When I see a fellow of this kind, I should say that he could find business which he might better attend to, than reading other persons' papers; that the editors were very well rid of him; for if he were to subscribe, he would in all probability run away and never pay, and that upon the whole, I should say the rascal ought to be made to stand back a little.

If I ever should see a young lady (the preceding characters I have seen, the following I would not by any means have you think I ever did.) but I say if ever I should see a young lady who did not pay the most profound respect to her parents; who instead of spending her time in attending to household concerns, should be found decorating her person in the most gaudy tapestry; who could not be contented unless she were constantly making an alarming gingle on the piano; engrossed her reading hours in heroic souls, paid an utter disregard to every modest and unassuming youth; was pleased with the company of coxcombs who improved themselves in nothing but impudence and nonsense—I say if ever I should see a young lady of this kind, I should almost be tempted to "think to myself" at least that she would appear more in the station for which she was assigned, if she would stand back a little.

Such, Mr. Editor, are my sentiments unadorned, and should any one presume to attack them; you will do me a favor if you will tell him that I have authorized you to tell him to stand back a little. Yours, &c.  
D. C. W.