From an English Paper.

THE POOR SHOE-MAKER. SERIOUS TRUTH THOUGH SAD POETRY.

I knew a poor shoe-maker-poor 'tis true, For this plan reason, which I bring to view; Too oft he enters at the grog shop door To meet his friends, and take a glass or more While there-a customer calls in, to view His shoes, and buy, perhaps, a pair or two; But finds the shop alone, except a boy, Without a master, and without employ, And almost without sense, who cannot tell The price of any shoes there are to sell. Another calls, the twentieth time or so, To get the boots he ordered months ago; But finds them in the same anfinish'd state They had been every time he call'd of I te. Disgusted with the treatment he receives. He turns to go-but this short message leaves: " Inform your master he may take his ease, And finish them whenever he may plear -And then dispose of them to whom he can-I'll keep my money for a worth er man." Thus, while the poor shot-maker wastes his

time. His report ion, money, health and prime--It's customers he loses, one by one. Till, in the sequel, he is quite undone. Now, fearful creditors their calls begin, As trequent as his customers had been With language plausible, though full of guile He lulis their apprehensions for awhile-But no long while-for dons and writs prevail, He spends a month or two, perhaps, in jud; Then gives himself entirely up to sloth, Which is, of body and of soul, the moth-

[From No. 7, Campbell's Magazine. FROM THE DUTCH OF TOLLENS.

TO A MOURNER.

The creeping worm, that weak and weary, Was slumbering in its narrow cell. Luraptur'd, burses that person dreary, And flu tering, leaves its wither'd shell: Gently moving, gaily roving Far away from earthsy care;

Soaring brightly, wafted lightly Through the boundless fi. ids of air. Thou, Mourner! dry that thoughtless tear, And gaze no more upon the dead;

'T's but a solitary bier! No carthly spirit lingers there-Or wings of right to Heaven 'tis fled!

From the New-England Garaxy.

On the guilt of incurring debts without either a prospect or an intention of payment.

Among the various devices which young men have invented to involve they selves in difficulties and run. tone is more frequent than that of incurring debt as a very early agwithout any real necessity. No soonor is the aspiring youth emancipated from his school, or his guardian and superintendants, than he becomes, to las awnidea, a man; and not only so. but a man or consequence, whom it behaves to dress, and make a figure. To accomplish the purpose of making a figure, some expensive vices are to be affected or practised. But as the stipends of young men just entering into life are usually inconsiderable. it is necessary to borrow on the most disadvantageous terms or to purchase the various requisites of a pleasura ble life on credit. The debt soon accumulates from small beginnings to a great som. The young adventurer continues, while his credit is good. in the same wild career; but adieu to real pleasure, to improvement, to honest industry, and to a quiet mind. His peace is wounded. A perpetual load seems to weigh him down; and though his feelings may, by length of time and habit, become too callous to he affected by the misery of his situation, yet he is lost to all sincere eni syment; and, if he fall not a victim of despair, survives only to gain a precarious existence at the gaming table, to deceive the unwary, and to clude the researches of persecuting creditors. Even if he be enabled, by the death of his parents or rich relations, to pay the debts which his youthful fully has contracted, yet has he suffered long and much, and lost the beginning of life, the season of rational delight and solid improvement, in distress and fears, in fabricating orouses and pretences, and in flying from the eager pursuit of duns

But this folly, however pregnant with misery, is entitled to pity, and neay, in some degree, admit of those usual palliations,-youthful ardour, and want of experience. Thousands, have round their fortunes and tacir happiness by hastily running into debt before they knew the value of | money, or the consequences of their embarrassment. We pity their misfortune; and, in the first part of their progress, we do not usually accuse them of dishonesty.

But the habit of incurring debt, though in the earlier periods of life it may originate in thoughtlessness, commenty leads to a crime most atrocious in itself, and injurious to sociear. He who peayed against poverty, lest he should be poor and seal, uncy to lessen the restraints of conscience. The fortress of honor, when stormed by that sort of poverty which is occasioned by profligacy, and not defended with sound principles (such as men of the world do not often possess.) has for the most part yielded at discretion. He, then, who began with incurring debt merely because he was strongly stimulated by passion or fancy, and was not able to pay tor their gratification, proceeds, when the habit is confirmed, and the first scruples dismissed, to contract debt wherever unsuspecting confidence will afford him an opportunity.

If he possesses titles, distinction or any kind of eminence, he will not find it difficult to gaincredit .- Young tradesmen, desirous of making connexions, are ready to run any risque; and hope that, if its is long before they receive their money, they shall not be without the great man's patronage or recommendation. But here also they are often deceived; for the great man without principle considers his creditors as his enemies, and never thinks of them but to contrive methods to avoid and decrive th them. If he happens to receive any money, he takes care to expend it among strangers. who have no other demand upon him but for the commodity which he pays for at the time of purchase. The world is wide, and when one set of credulous tradesmen are wearied with expectation and disapperatment, the great man migrates to another part of the town or country, and condescends to confer on some ambitions but unfortunate mortal the honour of dealing with him. Thus he goes on during the greater part of his life; and when the creditors are importunate, and the horrors of a gaol impend, he collects his property, and withdraws from the kingdom, or living in disguise, enjoys his luxuries, and laughs at his deluded tradesmen. Indeed, as most ill qualities go together, his pride is so great, that he scarcely vouchsafes to bestow upon such low creatures as tradesmen a moment's consideration.

But while the builder, the draper, the tailor, the butcher, the baker, and the chandler, remain unpaid, the jockey and the horsedealer, the mistress and the brother gamester, receive ready money with ostentatious profusion. Sharpers and proscitutes, with all the qualities of thievery, riot in those riches which ought to be paid to honest men, who, with their families, are reduced to a state a starving, by feeding, clothing, and accommodating some hardened pro-A:gate and extravagant debauchee. Who but must feel indignation when he sees a man in high life, as it is called, eating a joint of some poor tradesman, whose children are at the same moment begging of their parents a morsel of bread? Who beholds, without abhorrence, my lord or Sir John sitting joyous at the head of a plentiful table, supplied gratis, with every article, by the father of those children?

Indeed, the pride and vanity of some persons, who value themselves on their birth, or their fashionable mode of life, induce them to look upon themselves as a superior order of beings, and to presume that they have a right to be still supported by their tradesmen in profusion and eleg nce, even after they are reduced in their circumstances, either by mistortune or misconduct. If an honest man makes his demand, he is imperfitent, his insolence is not to be borne; he is dismissed; but not till he evidently shows that he will no longer supply the commodities in which he deals. On his dismission some exception is taken to his account; a dispute ensues; and that dispute furnishes the fine gentleman or fine lady with a pretence for not paying the bill. In the mean time card parties, visitings, and all fashionable amusements proceed as usual; for who would be so vulgar as to attend to the impertinence of the scum of the earth, or suffer one fashionable pleasure to be set aside by the clamorous importunity of a mean mechanic: though his meanness arises from his having spent his substance in supplying the person who despises him with the instruments of luxury, or even the necessaries of life?

The profligacy, the vanity, the unceasing pursuit of pleasure, and the passion for external appearance which characterize the present age, are necessarily productive of expense; expenses occasion distress; and distress, where principles are deficient, dishonesty. No wonder, then, that in no age have sharpers, swindlers, and insolvent contractors of debt, so much abounded. There is hardly any mode of public life, especially in the metropolis, in which you can be

and distresses have a natural tenden- | perty exposed to the depradations of | villains, who have made cheating a profession, and reduced the art of robbery to a regular system.

Many of the persons who live on the substance of others, by borrowing, purchasing or employing, without intending and without being able to pay, make a splendid figure, and pass for gentlemen and men of honour. But, however they may felicitate themselves on their success. and in the gratification of their pride and vanity, I shall not besitate to pronounce them more criminal and detestable than highwaymen and house breakers, because to the crime of actual theft they add a most ungenerous breach of confidence.

From the National Advocate.

MATRIMONY.

We frequently read in English papers, the anunciation of marriages in high life thus:

" Married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at St. George's Chapel. Hanover square, the Right Honorable C. F. D. to the accomplished and amiable Lady Mary E. caughter of the Earl of S. The happy couple immediately set off for the country in

a barouche and four." The annals of this country, we be-

lieve, have only been disringuished by one marriage of corresponding pomp and ceremony, and that did not please the million. But there is a part of this English ceremonial which is too frequently imitated here. We allude to a visit to the country immediately after the solemnization of the nuptials. Scarcely is the knot tied-the parson had his fee, his kiss and his cake, when the damsel so coy and distant before marriage, jumps into a hack or barouche, a steam boat or a sloop, as the case may be, and, surrounded by s rangers, passes the first hours after the wedding. In many instances this elopement after marriage is the result of delicacy-a false delicacy to be sure, to avoid the throng of congratulati n, the eager and joyous press or friends; the nods, winks, and "ambiguous givings out" of wags and roguish damsels. These we admit, are sometimes perplexing, but fered to engage that he should imthey are only the scattering thorns on the rose bush-the pain is light and transient which bilarity banishes, and pure affection renders evan escent. Far different are he impres sions to a delicate minu, which these matrimonial visits produce. A couple just united, are necessarly as strange to each other as before marriage. It is only time and affection that can cement the bonds of union and of confidence; yet as this tastion prevails, the lady trusts herself to her new made hosbano-leaves the city in which she was born-he parents who reared her - he friends who lave her-the companions who rejoice in her change of condition, and sets off to the country; arrives at the close of the day, at the village inn-is stared at by the clown-takes a copof southong tea; eats some quame sweetmeats. Her bride maid is a strapping wench in a linsey woolsey petticoat, and she is put to bed in cut- [ton sheets on a mattrass of moss, and all night is disturbed with the trampling of horses, the moong of cows, the village fiddler or the jungling cart of a tin pedlar. This rural felicity is not confined to a single day. The blushing bride is led out by her blushing husband, and takes another diurnal jour ney-visits another village-and after the lady is thus dragged about the country, jolted, pounded, braised, stared at, and half starved, she returns in a fortnight to the city, and sets up for company in great state. the marriage being then an old affair. Now we do protest against this unsocial and indelicate practice.—The parent or guardian who consents to the marriage of a ward or daughter, should afford their countenance to the couple, and claim the right of entertaining them while yet the parties are novitiates. A young lady should celebrate her marriage under her parents roof, and surrounded by her household gods, and not run off into the woods, and hide behind hay ricks, as if to shon the face of day

and avoid the gaze of fellow mortals. The ancients celebrated marriages with votive offerings, and with all the native simplicity which truth and innocence inspire. We should not depart from early and sound examples, but rather perpetuate them. The more the world sees of young married people, the more fashionable and customary will matrimony become.

For show housean nature - 11 He ulties | engaged, without having your pro- | God will keep you from the sin-Keep yourself from the occasion, and From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We have een requested to copy the following narrative of extreme oppression inflicted by a creditor on his unfortunate debt. or. The facts as stated, we are informed, occurred a short time since.

Mr. --- of Boston owed a creditor

about \$150, which the creditor sued for, and added to the debt a nurther sum of \$28, for costs; and Mr .having no property except the bedding and turniture for his wife and nine children, was lodged in gaol. His wife was near her confinement, and being unwell, a friend of the family called to see her, and finding her very ill, on the next day called again in company with the family physician, and further; medical advice being deemed necessary, a neighbouring physician was sent for, who gave their opinion, that Mrs. - would not long continue. A sister of Mr. then told the physician that Mr. was confined in the prison limits on the suit of the creditor, and she proposed to call upon the creditor. and supplicate for Mr. --- 's release, that he might comfort and console his dying wife, and in this charitable work the physician offered to accompany her in his chaise, and they together immediately waited on the creditor, and related to him the distressed state of the family.

The creditor then said he would do all in his power, and would call on the debtor in the course of an hour, which he did, with the offer that if Mr. - would pay \$28 for the law expenses in costs, and give his note for the debt payable on demand, he should then be discharged; these were the only terms be would accede to. Mr. - not being able to effect this arrangement, having no property, remained in gaol. The sister of Mr - attended his sick wife on the day following, and continued with her until she expered, after having been previously delivered of an infant which did not survive its mother. Mrs. -- 's last words were expressive of her anxious wish to see her husband.

The evening of the same day, a friend of Mr. - called on his merciless creditor, requesting Mr. might be allowed to attend the funeral of his wife and child, and of mediately return to his limits; but nearly the same conditions were required, as the only mode of relief. nd Mr. - not being able to comply, was deprived of the melancholy satisfaction of being with his own family on this occasion, or to afford any sympathy to the affliction of ars sister or the other children who were by this visitation of God i-ft destitute, and entirely unprotected.

It ought in conclusion to be stated, that the creditor had been a neighbor and intimate in the family for nearly thirty years.

HUMANITY.

THE SABBATH.

Make the Sabbath the market day for the soul.

Sanday is not a day to feast our

bodies, but our souls. Study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament; therein

are contained the words of eternal life-it has God for its author; ... Salvation for its end; and I roth, without mixture, for its matter.

Our opportunities are (like our souls) very precious; but if they are lost, they are irrecoverably lost.

The service of God is the soul's work; and the favour of God is its reward.

God never fails them that wait for him, nor forsakes them that work for

We must never forsake God's service, nor refrain from good works. whatsover opposition or ingratitude we find; for whoever seeks God is never discouraged by the faults of men.

It is our main business in this world, to insure an interest in the

If you forget God when you are young, God may forget you when Floridian. you are old.

. We may die' says the celebrated Wesley, without the knowledge of many truths; and yet be carried into Abraham's bosom; but it we die without love, what will knowledge avail? Just as much as it avails the devil and his angels! I will not quarrel with you about any opinion; only see that your heart be right towards God, that you know and love the Lord Jesus Christ, that you love your neighbor, and walk as your Master walked, and I desire no more. I am sick of opinions: I am weary to bear them; my soul toathes this

stantial religion: give me an humble gentle lover of God and man: a man full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy: a man laying himself out in the work of faith, the patience of hope, the labor of love. Let my soul be with these Christians, wheresoever they are, and whatsoever opinion they are of. Whosoever thus doth the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother.'

Two friends happening to quarrel at a tavern, one of them, a man of hasty disposition, insisted that the other should fight him next morning. The challenge was accepted on con. dition that they should breakfast together at the house of the person challenged, previous to their going to the field. When the challenger came in the morning, according to appointment, he found every preparation made for breakfast, and his triend with his wife and children ready to receive bim: their repast being ended, and the family withdra en without the least intimation o their p roose having transpired, the challenger asked the other if he was ready to attend?-" No Sir," said he, .. not till we are more on a par: that amiable woman, and those six lovely children, who just breakfasted with us, depend, under providence, on my life for subsistence: and till you can stake something equal in my estimation to the welfare of seven persons dearer to me than, the apple of my eye, I cannot think we are equall smatched." . We are not indeed." replied the other, giving him his hand. These two persons became firmer friends than ever.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness and miseries. A marriage of love is pleasant; a marriage of interest, easy; a marriage where both meet, happy. A happy marriage has in it all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and indeed all the sweets of this life. Nothing is a greater mark of a degenerate and vicious age, than the common ridicule which passes on this state of lise. It is undeed only happy in those who can look down with scorn or neglect on the impieties of the times, and tread the paths of life together in a constant uniform course of vir-

Ancodate of a British Sailor.

A detaciment of British seamen being about to scale the walls of Fort Omea, telonging to the Spaniards, a saiter inspired with an uncommon share of courage, scrambled singly over the wail: and, to deal execution with the best prospects of success. armed himself with two cuttasses, one in each hand. Thus prepared he met a Spanish officer, just roused from sleep, who in the horry and confusion which prevailed, had forgot his sword. This circumstance instantly restrained the fury of the British hero, who disdained the appearance of an unarmed foe, presented him with one of his weapons. crying. .. I scorn any pitiful advantage; you are now on an equal footing with me." The astonishment of the Spaniard at such an act of matchless generosity, when from the uncouth and hostile appearance of the seaman, he expected to be hewn to pieces, could be equalled only by the admiration of his countrymen, when he informed them of the godlike native which had contributed to his preservation, be could not encounter the arm that might have crushed him without resistance; he became a prisoner; nor was it long before the garrison surrendered. making no other terms than for their

ADDRESS.

Every one has a peculiar address. The address of the young men consists in deceiving the women; the address o old men in being deceived by them. With a courtier address is the art of convenient submission. With a woman, dissimulation: with a coquet, being now complying, now repulsive. With a man of intrigue, it is cunning, and with the ambitious man, policy. The address of a parasite, is shown in accidentally dropping in at the hour of dinner; and the address of most debtors is to conceal their address from their creditors.

Landen Paper

Only three things are done well in a hurry; flying from the plague, estrothy food. Give me solid and sub- caping quarrels, and catching fleas.