## Tik \%icis.

## en

Buppon the nia mern diver brigich Wor daren trume of per cilith Are fituerd by doleg.
 And Heapm by binking of the tumbe.
 Enopet to moum ther tadiog hies Wian an their bloom hes fied. Aod bough eur cimus nats ar ank Mey tuinte to to dore, the haveren amoog toe juvi. 2. Men way po we LVEt why do volivelThe woild bath wight to gite, To compmate the ith we beart The ethe of frie dilf foest the cailith Thes weere and reverrely prey The weere sed weerriy prey , thet play, wibt our nfections cruelly - al $\bar{y}$ give, The quation force- $n$ hy Een hope hath weoght to sive! Ih holdat to view the gliuering tor, Of promided weal. enpected joy, But dances on, us we puraes Scill boling ip the thing to viev:
Till we pprach death s slomy cave, ticuat $h$ then into the grive! The quetion farco-irky wd you tow? May do wrive! Denair hath 2ught to give!
And if $v e$ dive the dark top Uapioteted in search of bliak Who knows what ill, wad mether, und care, And porow, may ateend uin harer Thid bent to irve, but vorne to dici To die uncalled, woolh werily give The qnecion force-Why did sum intus.
 How of bare we been delighted To eee etrnge navee by love vinited?
 Who, 'mide them ill, would nerer at tinn
For eldom do we se, turough hife,
 $A$ Abgy elect 1 Shoater for wife: Mething theg both have ard their bacem.
wasuvaTon BRD.

ORIGINAI.
 Westem Casolinian, nn augy from the Chisiting spectaor, on "Punctululity in the fulfiliment
 your numerous readern will honor thic commo
Niction with an atemive perual for 1 becier ite good ense and pound morality, cannot hail
to produce a mlutary effect on the public mind. The general adoption of two simple miles of thit, mbject, would do much to diminiald Pre at prosemt liboring, viz: the purctual pay
ment of every debt, which we have the weant of dieclurging ; and be reotuce refuasal to con. trect wes debbs which are not unavidedale. The general operstion of theer rilcs wouid woon en
bven many a sal countemance, inspire men with mutual confidence in each other, and give

1. Every individual should be punc tual in the fulfilment of his pecuniary engagements, from the general embar
rassment and distress winich may arisa rassment and disitress which may arian
from the neglet of his daty. On
failure unavoidably crestes another, and another, and so on almost indef pitely. To illuatrate this by a singt example, the tusbandman stipulates to pay at e eiven time, the mechapic for him. On this stipulated sum the mechanic relies not only for the sustenance of his family, but for the ment of his engagement, within a given
chant. The merchant, wiven perind, is to make returns to those pering, is to make reter he has received his goods.
frum whom he Now by a failure intthe first instance, there may be in the second, third, and so on to an unk
such fanilures and disten.
dispointments, immense multutudes may ultimatel
reduced to the deppest distress. article of commerce. tricate them. f the community.
 s. Jurtice demands punctuality in
the fulfiment of contricts. Here il is taken for graoted. that thers is
pertect understanding between the par ties whes these constracts are made-
and that there is no fruad practised on and that thers is no fraud practised an
the part of the creditor. For the articles of which he thus diaposes, he in in the strictest jastice entided to an
equivalent at the atipulated period.This will apply to the loas of money, the sale of land, of goods, of the pro
ductioss of the earth, or of any other
2. Another motive which may be urged for punctuality in the fulfilmen. of contracts, is, that the want of thi is calculated in an eminent degree to mpair that confidence which the wel are of society demands should be pla and in its different members. nent of debts is a moat prolific eource f misunderstandings, broils and conIentions; and through these it ofien occasions great waste of property. I is, I repeat, a most prolific source of misunderstandings, broils and contentions. Where is not ample evidence of the truth of this positien to be found ? How many individuals, irritated and incensed by the temporizing course which their debtors have pursued, have redress! And not unfrequently an al tar has bees erected on which the flame of every unhaliowed passion has been kindled. Here envy, and malice, and revenge, have burnt forth in all their fury. Here a tumult has been raised which has destroyed the peace and harmony of families, neighborhoods, and friends. Here a spirit of prejudice, of opposition, of rancour between has followed them to their graves. has followed them to their graves.
In such contentions, also, there is often the destruction of much proper-ty-in multitudes of casses, of far
wore thwe the whole amount of the original debt. Go through our land, visit every state, cousty, city, town,
and how many millions of dollars, and how many millions of dollars,
within 30 years past, have been squanWithin 30 years past, have been squan-
dered for the want of punctuality in the fulfilment of contracts! Among the means of preventing this evil, I would
mention in the first place, that coery mestion in the first piace, that covery
individual should resolutely evoid the contraction of new debts uniess his resources fully justify it. Many failures are to be attributed solely to a neglect
of this precaution. Thousands and of this precaution. Thousands and tens of thousands do not eonsider their
means. They rush blindfolded into neans. They rush blindrolded into
danger. They venture when they have not the slightest authority for venturing. Thus they involve themselves in difficulties from which scarce Iy any thing short of a miracle can ex-
3. Another means, which will even prove most efficacious in promoting punctuality in the fulfirment of con-
tracts, io the practice of rigid economy. Man's. Let and imple. Let all those who have con expenses. Let them in the fear of Almighty God, ascertain what are indispensaby requisite, and what are
not. And in this examination, let not unhallowed pride, or personal vanity be consulted-let not a vitiated appe ite, or a domineering !ust be gratified At the close of such an examination lutely necessary, be at once expunged. In this simple manner, in the close of few years, immense sums might be saved for the payment of debts. How much is expended every year by mulor the unecessary purchase of arden pirits-how much in various othe
ways that do not in me teass contri wate to the health, comfort, or happi ute to the health, comfort, or happ
4. Another meaps which will eve acilitate the payment of debts is avoid ing habits of procrastination. Ther abundant means for the liquidation very demand against them, yet wh eady to meet such demands. The procrastinate from dar to day, and of man to accomplish, he should never procrastinate from day to day, and
from month to month-they renew
 튼를

 do nothing.
Let every incividual, as he regard the cause of trub, of justice, and of are of the commuaits, resulve, with
out delay, that he wil resort to ever means in fls power, ad sever rest till
he cas is truth affirm, 4 I owe so man any thing." How enibently woul ooch a course contribute to the peace of all while sojourning hery below-
how would it smooth their jassage t the grave-how would it prepare the
way for their flight, with higher satisfaction and
cause or the Jews.

The cause of tbe Society is now ad ancing, not merely beyond our hopes, The possible, beyond our -iotn The Germas service is working most
ffectually. The two most learned effectually. The two mont learned
Jews in Wirsaw, though not yet baptized, are open defenders and propagators of the Christian faith. The have proposel, that a large numbet,
believing Jews should be baptized to gether, and steps are already taken put this plan into execution. We do oot, however, build too much on this. Our trust is in the Lord, who has
prospered his work, and will prosper prospered his work, and will prosper , according to the good pleasure we shall begin a second German Service for the Jews. So that henceforth we shall have two German Seranons very week; one on the Jewish, ad one on our own Sabbath.
Rev. Mr. Frey, Agent of the
American Society for meliorating the American Society for meliorating the
condition of the Jews, has returned to New York, from a tour of four months. During this time be travelled about 1600 miles, preached 146 times, col-
lected $\$ 2,694$, and formed 103 auxiliary societies.

BAPPY FAMILY
There is a man truvelliag and exhibiting in one eage, a dog, a cat, a mouse
and a sparrow, they live together like brothers' and sisters. These four animals sleep in the same bed, and eat at imself first, tot does not forget the cat, who has the complaisance to give to the mouse certain tit bits to his taste, and to leave to the sparrow the
crumbs of bread, which the others do crumbs of bread, which the others do
not envy him. The dog licks the cat, not envy him. The dog licks the cat,
the cat comis the dog; the the cat combs the dog; the mouse
plays with the cat's paw, and the sparrow flutters tigh and low, pecking sometimes one and sometimes anotrier
It would, perhaps, be well for the har mony of society, if certain member had been brought up in a cage.
[London paper.

## character of gen. jackson.

Drawn six yeara ago by a traveller in the souch ordinary person than has ever appearifted a man with a mind so powerful and comprehensive, or with a body better formed for activity, or capable of enduring greater privations, fatigue, and hardships,. She has been equally kind to him in the qualicy of his heart. General Jackson had no ambition but for the good of his rountry; it occu-
pies the whole of his views, to the expies the whole of his views, the ex-
clusion of all selfisb or ignoble considcrations.
"Cradied in the war of the revoluafterwards took place between the Cherokee Indians and the Tennessecans; being ulways among a people
who regard the application of force, not as the people ultima ratio regum, but as the first resort of individuals; and who loot upon courage as the greatest of human attributes, his char-
acter on this stormy ocean has acquir ed an extraordinary cast of vigor-a despair of effecting, and a conviction


Doet. 3. M. Blaughter,


Lousuana THA,
letter to Dr , Mitchell, froma By a letter to Dr. Mitchell, froms
Nev-Orleans, t appars that the culcivation of the with some prospects of success. Whether the tea ghrub ef
Loulsians, here mentioned, is a spe Lies of the China plant, or a ggous peculiar to America, yet possemils the qualities of the other, we are noo alormed. Tea has been for some uime hich ls said to have suited it remarka dy well. The letter of Dr, M's, cor espondent, which bearr date the 25th of August, remarks-"By the ship Crawlord, libery of transmitting $t$ ty you, as eed, which I have procured from th Tea shrub of Louisiana; and of adding, that many citizens of this and other western states, have now growvereal plants of this valuable article. anticipate the most favorable result to our common country, from these
little beginnings." Ggarrian.

A wiw wing
In the ship Eleanor, from Cette,
bere has been imported into New York several hundred pipes and quarler pipes of White Wine, mace from he Madeira grapeq, cultivated in the
south of Prance. The flavor and qual. ty is good, and not unlike the Sicily Madeira As an article of commerce and consumption, "French Maderia" will no
come.

## minga of trance.

It is worthy of remark, that none of he kings of France have been sucfor nearly two centuries: the presen king, Louis XVIII. suzceeded his his grandfather Louis XV. whe likewise succeeded his grandfather Louin
XIV. when abour five years of age XIV. When about five years of age nor has the present king any son t
succeed him in the event of his death. - huger.

Francis K. Huger, who so gallantly attempted to release La Fayette from the castle of Olmutz, is the son of col.
Huger of Charleston, S. C. ionary patriot, who lost his life in de ending that city against the British 773. Young Huger was born in was seat to Europe to be ducated in 1788, where he remained xcepting one visit to his native coun-
ry, until after his liberation from the rison of Olmutz. After his return o Charleston, he received a captain' commission, and was stationed some me at Fort Moultric. In the year 800, he married a daughter of col.
homas Piakney, one of the first of
 etired life, devoted to the education of his family and to the happiness of all around bim. In the late war, he ac cepted of a colonel's commission, and repaned to the southern frontier, to
defend the rights of his country. When his services were uo longer neessary, he again retired to enjoy th
celicity of domestic life. He usually esides at the high-liills of Santee, resides at the high-lills of Santee,
about 100 miles from Charleston, He has a promising family of four sons and four daughters. His eldest son beongs to the military academy at West point, and bids fair to be an ormamen to his country. Col. Huger is a genleman of a highly cultivated mind, of
modest and unassuming manners, of a most amiable disposition, and of the strictest integrity. The injury done
his constitution by his confinement in the damp and unwholesome dunpaired.

To get an estate fairly, require
nood abilities ; to keep and improve one, is not to be done without diligence and frugality ; but to lose one with a grace when it so pleases D
Providence, is a still nobler art.
The amount of the receipts into the reasiry of the city of New-York. for top

