

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 14, 1840.

NO. XXXV. OF VOL. XX.
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Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous salutary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all lullous affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulency, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthma, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happy change; the chill water fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and valuable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West India cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent and the most effectual, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, aged 24 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband, Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodram, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—as now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her father cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Direction followed strictly.

Case of Amor Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Pilitis 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently acting on the stomach, and give that property to the food which is good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, as there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward swellings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterical complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that the name of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cross & Rogers, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue one month before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at one dollar per square (of 360 ems, or 18 lines lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 50 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent by air publication, must have the number of lines marked on them, or they will be inserted till forced, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS BY RANDOM STRING."

NEVER LOOK SAD.

Never look sad—nothing's so bad
As getting familiar with sorrow;
Treat him to day in a cavalier way,
And he'll seek other quarters to-morrow.

Long you'd not weep, would you but keep
At the bright side of every trial,
Fortune you'll find, is often most kind,
When chilling your hopes with denial.

Let the sad day carry away
Its own little burden of sorrow;
Or you may miss half of the bliss
That comes in the lap of to-morrow.

When hope is wrecked, pause and reflect,
If error occasioned your sadness;
If it be so, hereafter you'll know
How to steer into the harbor of gladness.

THE LIGHT IN THE BINNACLE.

Oh! dread not the shadows that compass thee now,
There is always a period to sorrow,
Thy darkness may hover awhile o'er thy brow,
Bright joy may disperse it to-morrow.

Think, think as ye gaze o'er the waters of life,
Though the waves may be troubled and chill,
Think, think ye can see, and the turmoil and strife,
The light in the binnacle still.

The flowers may fade that we cherish in youth,
And friends may forget we were ever,
And trials that we loved for their kindness and truth,
Have taught every fond link to sever.

But flowers may blossom again from the earth,
And raptures our bosoms may thrill,
If we see 'mid the falsehood, the fading and death,
The light in the binnacle still.

Then dread not the clouds, tho' they gather in night,
So long as one spark is given,
Peeping forth like a sunbeam of beauty and light,
From out the bright portal of heaven.

But steer by the glimmer, tho' faint it appear,
It is meant every heart pulse to thrill,
No darkness appals us, while steady and clear,
The light in the binnacle still.

ASSOCIATIONS.

There's not a heart, however true,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.

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But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.

How silent the bees have grown,
In their they're perfect churls;
Such sinistral coldness now is shown,
They never squeeze the girls!

But females have devised a plan,
In lieu of those cold elves;
They now, (oh, shame upon you men!)
With noses squeeze themselves!

SQUEEZING.

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skinning it.—Soils of the best quality may be very shortly impoverished by shallow ploughing; while on the other hand, those of an inferior quality may be materially improved by judicious ploughing. Why, it may be asked, are swamps and bogs so inexhaustibly fertile after being drained? One simple reason is, because they are possessed of a soil of considerable depth. Then why not plough deep, in order to increase the depth of the soil of upland. Lands which have been ploughed shallow, on receiving the first deep ploughing, will generally fall in some measure in producing a good crop, in consequence of turning up the clay. This has disheartened some that have made trial of it, so as to abandon it immediately again. But the action of the sun and atmosphere on the upturned clay, will contribute greatly to its fertilization. This being ploughed down, and the former surface turned up again, with the addition of proper manures, will give land a deep soil and render it fertile and productive.

But few persons are aware of the depth to which the fibrous roots of grass descend into the ground. It has been discovered with very few exceptions, that they reach to the bottom of soils, however deep; consequently plants growing in a deep soil will be much better protected against the effects of drought than those growing in a shallow soil. I would suggest, therefore, that land in ordinary cases, be ploughed not less than eight inches deep. Will it not be much better to suffer partially in one crop, and thereby to have afterwards a very full increase; than to be always tilling, with very imperfect returns for our labor?—*F. Cabinet.*

A shallow soil may be made deep without fear of suffering any loss in crops, by an increase of 2 or 3 inches every annual ploughing, until the earth be stirred and pulverized to the depth of 10 or 12 inches. Indian corn planted in such a mass of loosened earth, would not suffer by ordinary drought; but like a sponge, it would absorb a vast quantity of rain water, and become a reservoir to supply the want of that and of all other plants.—*Miller, Ed. Silk Cultivator.*

From the Cultivator.

BEE MOTH.

Mr. James Thatcher, author of the "American Orchardist," &c. &c., in a communication to the New England Farmer, says: "I will embrace this opportunity to communicate for the benefit of the Cultivator, what I believe to be an infallible remedy against the bee-moth, which has proved so destructive to bees throughout our country of late years. The remedy is simple and easily applied. It consists merely in covering the floor board on which the hive stands, with common earth about an inch thick. A hive set on earth will never be infested with worms; for the bee-moth will not deposit her eggs where the earth will come in contact. She naturally resorts to a dry board as her element. The remedy has been employed by a number of persons in this vicinity for several years, with the most complete success.

SULPHUR A PRESERVATIVE FROM INSECTS.

Sulphur is recommended by Dr. Mease, in the Domestic Encyclopedia, as a preservative from insects. The recommendation is endorsed by the Editor of the Cultivator in his last number. He stated that dusted upon grapes, in the grape-house, they have presented mildew upon the fruit. "It is efficacious in the open ground, till the sulphur is washed or blown off. For many years, we have lost most of our early Cabbages by a maggot, which preyed upon the stems under ground. By mixing sulphur with the dirt in which the roots of the plants are dipped before planting, the evil has been wholly prevented; and if the plants are ploughed deep in the ground, so as to coat the base of the leaf stems, they are protected from grub. If scattered upon the rows, in young Cabbages and Radishes, before or after they are taken up, it probably would be efficacious in protecting both the tops and roots.—*New England Farmer.*

From the Georgia Journal.

ECONOMY.

Economy is in the mouth of every one. It is preached by all, and practiced by none, we were going to say, but we will change the expression, and say, that it is practiced by only a few of the vast multitude now engaged in the active pursuits of life. The merchant who has suffered by indiscriminately crediting to Tom, Dick, and Harry, his wares and merchandise, meet him where you may, complain of the extravagance of his neighbors, and their want of what he is determined in future to practice, a proper, nay rigid economy.—"Poor man! Had he been less extravagant himself in the disposition of his merchandise, had he been content with the selling of fewer goods, and been satisfied with a certain though a smaller profit on the same; retrenchment in his household probably would not have been necessary, and the practice of a rigid economy would not have been preached by him at the corners of the streets. As it is, by his extravagant eagerness to do business, he has assisted others to ruin themselves, and in doing so, has well-nigh ruined himself. To such an individual we would say, that by the exercise of economy, united with persevering industry, fortune, notwithstanding the hardships of the times, is yet within your reach. Despond not, but practice what you preach, and a kind Providence will certainly smile upon your efforts.—*Esperance has taught you a lesson for your good. Be wise and profit by it.*

The Planter also talks about economy. He has ventured largely in purchasing upon credit, land and negroes. Not content with cultivating a few hundred acres of land, and of working from forty to fifty hands, he must venture into speculation, and entail upon himself a load of debt, the yearly interest of which should have frightened him from his purpose; but he has become tired of thriving in a small way; is not content with the appellation of a thriving farmer; and must needs gratify his ambition to become a planter. He ventures, and is bit. The costly plow, the sparkling hook, the rich manure, united with fashionable furniture, fine horses, splendid coaches, "first rate overseers," and had crops, have made him a preacher. He is ruined, and lectures upon economy. We hope that he will practice it. If not enervated too much by luxurious living, he, in his exercise, may yet attain a competency. Let him not look beyond this, for true happiness is seldom found the companion of those who more than a competency possess.

The Mechanic comes next. He, too, talks of

the hardships of the times, and recommends economy. Well, truly has he been hardly used! The world to him hath ever been unkind! Hard knocks from his boss when an apprentice, low wages when a journeyman carpenter, blacksmith, or bricklayer, he yet contrived to save a little from his hard earnings, and was on the road to prosperity; but he has advanced on the ladder of fortune even yet a step higher, and is now a master workman. A builder of houses himself, with his dependent journeymen, apprentices, &c.—Eager to monopolize the business of the town, he has made many unfortunate contracts. He has lost money in putting up the Jail. He has been worsted in erecting the Court House. The wages of journeymen have increased. Brick, mortar, lime, and other materials have unexpectedly also increased in price. Every thing has taken a bad turn. Rendered desperate he ventures further still. What is the consequence? He is ruined, and with the Merchant and Planter, he has become a preacher of Economy. Truly do we pity his situation, and wish him every success, in his exertions to rise again. Let him take heed to practice what he preaches, and all will yet be well with him.

Not only doth the Merchant, the Planter, and the Mechanic loudly praise economy in our streets, but the Lawyer, the Physician, the Speculator, the Banker, the Note Shaver, the Retailer, the Gambler, gentlemen of every profession and calling, and gentlemen of no profession or calling at all, all, appear to be determined to worship at the shrine of economy, alone, in the future. Never have we witnessed so unanimous a feeling prevailing before in any community, upon any subject, as there is upon this. The absolute necessity of every man exercising rigid economy, appears to be acquiesced in by all. It is in truth the only hope. Nothing else can save many from absolute ruin. Let us all then work more, and play less. Avoid extravagance, and practice economy. It will be well for us, and better for those who are to supply our places when we have all quit this stage of action. The talent that has been committed to our care, we must improve, or the application of "well done thou good and faithful servant" will not be applied unto us at the great, the accounting day. Economy in future shall be our watch word. We will practice economy. We will preach economy. Economy is a virtue. It may make a man to be rich; it can never make a man to be poor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Incidents of the Lexington.—The following stories show on how small a circumstance our lives some times depend:

When the Philadelphia morning boat arrived on Monday, the 13th, one of the gentlemen passengers called a hack, and agreed with the driver to take him to Eighth street. Another gentleman being about to get in, the former admonished the driver that he must not zig zag about the city, but go directly to Eighth street. "Yes sir," said the driver, "I will take you first; it will not be out of the way for this gentleman." When the hack had gone on some distance, the two gentlemen fell into a conversation, and the second one stated that he was on his way to Boston, and was then going to the Providence boat. "To the Providence boat," exclaimed the other; "why, we started from the very next pier to the Providence boat, and here this rascal of a hackman is taking you a journey of three miles, and you will certainly be too late."—Such was the fact; but the gentleman imposed upon, was out of health, and could not help himself, and so had to go the round, and probably pay for it too; and be made too late besides, for the Lexington had gone when the hack returned, and so the man's life was saved. This story shows the advantage of being cheated, and is calculated, not to make us approve of fraud, but to rejoice that there is a Providence which can bring so much good out of so vexatious an evil.

One of our citizens who was very anxious to go to Boston in the Boat of Monday evening, was, by a series of apparently untoward circumstances, prevented from finishing his business at Philadelphia in time to return here on Saturday, and as he could not conscientiously travel on Sunday, he remained at Philadelphia until Monday. His Boston trip was accordingly deferred, and thus his life was saved. This shows the advantage of keeping the Sabbath.

Another gentleman had made his arrangements on the Saturday previous, to take the boat on Monday for Stoughton. But learning that a creditor who held a demand against him, was watching his opportunity to catch him, and reflecting that the boat was the place at which he would be sure to be found, he determined on taking the New Haven route, and so his life was saved. This shows the advantage of being in debt. Let no man complain of his lot in this respect. Doubtless there are many more cases in which some little occurrence, seemingly unmeaning, prevented persons from being on board. Oh! that it had pleased the good Being who guides our destiny, to have turned all feet away from the Lexington on that day.

From the Texas Telegraph.

Among the thousands of emigrants that are now constantly arriving in our country, we notice with regret too large a portion of young lawyers, physicians, clerks and graduates recently from the various universities of the United States. These young men come to our shores lured by the brightest prospects and burning with high hope. They have heard Texas described as an El Dorado, where might be but golden visions cheer the bold adventurer who has but to seek her fertile prairies, and bask in the bright sunshine of uninterrupted prosperity. But alas! what bitter disappointment often awaits them! They here find indeed a country unsurpassed for beauty and fertility, and abounding in agricultural wealth; but all this affords them no encouragement. They wander abroad from place to place, only as Arabs wander about the fertile fields of Goshen. What is to the farmer a paradise, is to them a desert. The occupations which afford them the means of support, are here either neglected or are already overburdened and rendered sterile by competition. Often have we seen young men of this class, who have been nurtured in the lap of luxury, and who, previous to the period of their emigration, had never known the sting of want, but had been constantly fostered and sustained by wealth and indulgent pa-

rents, here bowed by disappointment, suffering under the most abject poverty, embittered tenfold by the recollection of former and brighter days of happiness and ease. Our country is yet quite too new and its population too sparse and widely diffused to afford many asylums to individuals of this description. The population most required in Texas at present, is that derived from the farming districts of the United States, and not from the cities and larger towns. Those publications and public lectures therefore, that tend to urge emigrants from the large cities of that country, do injury, by enticing to our shores, a class of individuals that are wholly unqualified either by habit or disposition, to encounter and endure the privations and hardships of a new country. We have frequently on former occasions alluded to this subject, and endeavored to check this species of emigration; but, notwithstanding these efforts we believe the number of emigrants of this class now constantly arriving, is greater than it has been at any previous period.—To those young men who have already arrived in our country and are still unemployed, we would say, wait a time in idle expectation, nor tarry any longer in our towns; but hasten at once to the "Upper Country," and engage immediately in the business of farming; the planter in that section will receive you with open doors, and however irksome may be the change to this new occupation, it will ensure a competence and perhaps be the means of securing the spouses to influence.

A few useful hints to Young Men.—Industry is but little value unless it be regular. No good is gained by working only by fits and starts. To avoid the formation of habits of irregularity, endeavor to go upon a fixed determinate plan, in reference both to your ordinary avocations and your periods of study and reflection. To a steady perseverance in the plan you have laid down for yourself, add the virtue of punctuality. Our half of the people you meet with have no accurate idea on this important matter. They make like a play, and what is truly ridiculous, many of them perform their parts very badly. Instead of being punctual, they care not how they keep their engagements, and their punctual ones get ahead of them. Many complain that they are prevented from being punctual by the multiplicity of their engagements. But this, in most instances, is a delusion; all men may be punctual to the extent which is necessary to gain them a reputation for regularity if they choose.

It is astonishing what a man may do in the way of study and occupation, if he proceeds according to method, and does not allow himself to be overcome by the soft appliances and excuses which indolence is apt to suggest. The world generally esteems and pays court to men of real undeviating punctuality and integrity. All men love to lean upon such individuals, well knowing they are safe in doing so. Some men seem to be afraid of cherishing the habit of punctuality, lest it should be thought to border upon a virtue that is vulgar. They consider it beneath the attention of a great man, or of one who thinks he has a right to do as he pleases, to be punctual. This shows great weakness of character—littleness of mind—and overweening self-esteem. It may be remarked, that all men who have attained eminence or merited esteem, have been distinguished for their punctuality. Washington was a punctual man; so was Blackstone. When this last mentioned individual delivered his celebrated lectures, he was never known to keep his audience waiting, even for a minute; and he could never think well of any one who was notoriously defective in this virtue.

Punctuality in paying debts, settling accounts, and keeping promises, is a virtue of inestimable value. If people could but see and justly understand how highly their characters are raised in society by punctuality in these matters, they would exert every faculty and strain every nerve to be punctual. But too many allow themselves to be overcome by petty excuses to their consciences.—Make punctuality a habit; be punctual in every thing. If you determine to rise at a certain hour, be on the floor at the very moment. If you determine to do any particular thing before your breakfast, be sure to do it. If you have to meet a circle of friends or a society, be there at the appointed time. Some men are apt to be very tardy in attending meetings of societies, especially if they have any thing to do, they think there is great dignity in being waited for, but it is a very mistaken idea; for although an assembly will be glad to see you after having waited some time for you, they would have much more pleasure to have seen you at your post at the appointed time.

Industry, perseverance, punctuality and integrity are all greatly advanced by a habit of early rising. A young man may learn many sciences and languages merely by making a proper use of the early hours of daylight in the morning season.—Early rising is perhaps by some considered a very vulgar habit; therefore at a time when well enough for mechanics and laborers, but by no means to be adopted by the higher classes of society. But those who think so, either know nothing of the biographies of eminent men or have perused them with little attention. It is indubitable that few men ever lived to a great age, and fewer still ever became distinguished for their abilities, who were not in the habit of early rising. If you rise late, you cannot get about your business till a late hour, and then every thing you write throughout the day. Dr. Franklin says, "that he who rises late, may trot all day, and still not have overtaken his business at night." And Dean Swift says, "that he never knew a man to come to greatness and eminence who lay in bed of a morning." Indeed, it may be confidently affirmed, that he who is in the habit of early rising in his youth, will be much more likely to live to old age, more likely to be a distinguished and useful man in society, and more likely to pass a pleasant and peaceful life, than he who makes a practice of lying in bed till a late hour of the day.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Croup.—Cut Onions into thin slices; between and over them put brown sugar.—When the sugar is dissolved, a teaspoonful of syrup will produce almost instantaneous relief. This simple and effectual remedy for this distressing malady should be known to all having the care of small children.