

Grieve not at the accidents, however untoward, that happen to you in the world; for your time is but short in it, and to attach yourself to it more than is necessary may injure your future existence.

Break not the ordinances made for the public good.

Let your beginning be good, and Providence will crown it with an happy end.

Meditate not with what does not concern you. Suffer not your hands or your feet to act, nor your ears to hear, nor your eyes to see, nor your lips to approve a bad action.

Sleep not till you consider how you have spent the day; it will render God thanks, and if it ask forgiveness from him.

Do not what you wish, but what you ought.

The best mode of employing our language is to converse concerning the greatness, power, and goodness of God.

Do not be wise in words and unwise in actions; for words vanish into air, and the actions remain with yourself, and these must come a term.

Would you imitate any of God's creatures, that your instructions may be the better received.

Do not fear to try, nor admit the insinuation of a man who denies the most evident truth.

Do not let your thoughts to consider of things long in coming, but of things which will walk you down; the death is certain, and the hour is unknown.

Believe not those who say they love the truth, if they do not conform to it.

Let your promise be as sacred as if you took an oath to perform it.

Be not deceived when a man tells you a falsehood of another; for, believe it, he will do the same on yourself.

Invention and intelligence are life, but ignorance and stupidity are death.

Learning and knowledge are the exalted gifts of heaven to man; they make the soul of man the receptacle of worth and of goodness.

ANECDOTE.—The oath taken among the Highlanders in judicial proceedings, contains a most severe denunciation of vengeance, in case of perjury, and involves the wife and children; the father and mother, or the next of kin, takes it, all being sworn to the same. When it is administered, there is no back to be seen, but the oath is held up while the oath is repeated. To prove the superior idea of a man, by which this intimation conveys to those who are present, returned to it, it may be sufficient to re-

late of a Highlander, who, at the Carlisle assizes, had sworn positively, in the English mode, to a fact of consequence. His indifference during that solemnity, having been observed by the opposite party, he was required to confirm his testimony by taking the oath of his own country to the same. "No, no," said the intendant, in the northern dialect. "Keeve not that is a trantle of difference, 'twixt a bairn on a bairn, and domine's ones an' sauld."

HARD TIMES,  
CAUSE OF, AND CURE FOR.  
From the *American Museum*.

I profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that the country is afflicted, as well as ourselves, by any one is complaining, and I feel all your grievances; but I had they could not be helped, troubles come on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds upon others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great indignation; but to keep up the above character of an honest man, I cannot, in confidence, say, that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself. "No money, and no money," says every one. A short story of myself will show how it came "hard time, and no money," came me, at the age of sixty five, who have lived well these forty years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age to a farmer, with whom I lived till I was twenty one. My master fitted me off with two stout suits of homespun, four pair of stockings, four well worn shirts, and two pair of shoes. At twenty two, I married me a wife, and a very good working young woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry, we gained ahead fast. I paid my rent punctually, and by money laid out. In ten years, I was able to buy me a farm of sixty acres, on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich, and soon added another sixty acres, with which I was content. My expenses are now entered beyond all account. I bought several acres of cutland for my children, who amounted to seven when I was at five years old. About this time, I married my eldest daughter to a clever fellow, to whom I gave one hundred acres of my farm. This daughter had been a diligent working girl; and therefore I had her out with, and to her husband I had her to take the best of my wool and flax,

and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings and shilts; nay, I suffered her to buy some cotton, and make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it; and let me, one year with another, one hundred and fifty silver dollars; for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which were for salt, nails, and the like. Nothing to wear, eat, or drink, was purchased, as my farm provided all. With this saving, I put money to interest, bought cattle, fattened, and sold them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says, "Come, you are now rich—you know Molly had nothing but what she spun—and no other clothing has ever come into our house for any of us. Sarah must be fitted out a little. She ought to fare as well as neighbour Fiddler's Betty. I must have some money and go to town." "Well, wife, it shall be as you think best. I have never been snug; but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do." However, wife goes to town, and returns in a few days, with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of ston's tea cups, half a dozen pewter tea spoons, and a tea-kettle—things that had never been seen in my house before. They cost but little—I did not feel it—and I confess I was pleased to see them. Sarah was as well fitted off as any girl in the parish.

In three years more my third daughter had a spark—and wedding being concluded upon, wife comes again for the purse; but when she returned, what did I see! a silken gown, silk for a cloak, a locking glass, china tea gear, and a hundred other things, with the empty purse. But this is not the worst of it. Some time before the marriage of this last daughter, and ever since, this charge has increased in my family, besides all sorts of household furniture unknown to us before. Clothing of every sort is bought—and the wheel goes only for the purpose of exchanging out substantial cloth of flax and wool, for gauze, silk, ribands, tea, sugar, &c. My butter, which used to go to market, and brought money, is now expended at the tea table. Breakfast, which used to take ten minutes, when we were satisfied with milk, or pottage made of it, now takes my whole family an hour at tea or coffee. My lambs, which used also to bring cash, are now eaten at home, or, if sent to market, are brought back in kind of no use, so that, instead of laying up one hundred and fifty dollars,