COLUMBIA TELESCOPE,

AND SOUTH-CAROLINA STATE JOURNAL.

[XII.] COLUMBIA, (S. C.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1826. [NO. 6.

By authority of the State of South-Carolina.

A LOTTERY,

FOR BUILDING A

Roman Catholic Church,

IN THE TOWN OF COLUMBIA.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1	Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
2	Prizes of	1,000	is	2,000
3	Prizes of	500	is	1,500
4	Prizes of	100	is	400
9	Prizes of	50	is	450
12	Prizes of	25	is	300
20	Prizes of	10	is	200
30	Prizes of	5	is	150
*7400	Prizes of	5	is	37,000
7482	Prizes,			$50,000
20000	Tickets, $2½ each,			50,000

**7400 Prizes of $5 each, to be entitled to tickets in the Second Class subject to no deduction.*
First drawn number on the first day, prize of $1000
Last drawn number on the last day, prize of $6000

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	10,000	is	20,000
2	Prizes of	5,000	is	10,000
3	Prizes of	1,000	is	3,000
4	Prizes of	500	is	2,000
5	Prizes of	100	is	500
1900	Prizes of	5	is	9,500
1918	Prizes.			$80,000
16000	Tickets at $5,			80,000

PRIZES only to be drawn, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent, and to be *all floating from the commencement*, except the following.

ORDERS FOR TICKETS, from any part of the United States (*post paid*) and enclosing the CASH, addressed to J. R. ARTHUR, M. ANTONIO, or B. D. PLANT, will meet with prompt attention.

The following gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services to act as managers, viz: Messrs. JOS. R. ARTHUR, D. J. M'CORD, JAS. T. GOODWYN, W. S. WATTS, and M. ANTONIO.

☞ The editors of the *City Gazette*, Charleston *Pioneer*, Yorkville; *Chronicle*, Augusta; *Republican*, Savannah; *Patriot*, Baltimore; and *Globe & Emerald*, New-York, are requested to publish the above weekly, (for one month) and remit their accounts to this place for payment.

June 17. 24—tf

J. Ferguson.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, in addition to his former Stock, an extensive supply, selected with the greatest care, for this market, which he offers either wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. The following are some of the leading articles:

Fine rich Cut Glass Bowls, Dishes and Plates,
Grecian and Ball Ground Passage Lamps, (new style,)
Elegant silver mounted Candlesticks, Cordial Stands and Castors,
Silver mounted and plated Goods, of various kinds,
Tea Trays, Audirons and Chaffing Dishes,

As well as a general assortment of CUTLERY, GROCERIES, and other Goods too numerous to mention.

January 31, 1826. 5 3

A Card.

MRS. M. NUTTING respectfully informs the Ladies of Columbia that she has just returned from Charleston, where she purchased from the newest and latest importations, a choice assortment of articles in the MILLENARY and MANTUAMAKING LINE; among which are the following:

Plain Straw, Satin Straw, Silk and Satin Hats
Gold and Silver ornamented Garlands
Gold and Silver Flowers
Silver Wheats
Gold and Silver Muslins
Silver Ball Dress Trimming
Black and white real Ostrich Plumes
Silver Lace for Belts
Ladies' Dress Caps, and work'd Linen Cambric ditto
Kid Dolls, &c. &c.

Leghorn Hats bleached and cut in the latest fashion, to look equal to new.

☞ All persons indebted to Mrs N. either by note or book account for the year 1824 and 25, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, as urgent necessity will compel her to resort to disagreeable means, with those who do not avail themselves, of the opportunity of doing so by fair means.

January 13, 1826. 9 6

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave Columbia, offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, on Richardson street, opposite Messrs. Purvis' Store. The dwelling House is built of Brick three stories high: on the premises are, a new two story Brick Kitchen, a Brick Smoke House, with a large Stable, Coach House, &c. &c. The Lot is completely enclosed by a good Brick wall. It is a desirable situation for a Tavern and Dry Goods Store. Possession can be given as soon as required.

TERMS. One half cash, the remainder a credit of 4 years, well secured, with interest from date. Apply on the premises to V. BELCHER.

October 14. 41 tf

Lost,

ON Saturday evening or Sunday last, a small sum of MONEY. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, and if required, a suitable reward, by leaving it at the Telescope Office.

January 31. 5 tf

Poetry.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

We have often been delighted with the following beautiful effusion of our countryman Dr. Percival, and think it one of the happiest productions of this first of American bards. Notwithstanding it is familiar with almost every reader, we cannot refrain from inserting it here, that it may be preserved as a valuable keepsake.

THE NEGLECTED WIFE.

He comes not—I have watch'd the moon go down,
And yet he comes not—once it was not so,
He thinks not how that bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds his riot in that town.
Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep;
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.
O! how I love a mother's watch to keep
Over those sleeping eyes, that smile, which cheers
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fix'd and deep.
I had a husband once, who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees, from laurel flowers poison sip:
But yet I cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang for ever on his eye,
And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.
I loved him then—he loved me too—my heart
Still finds its fondness kindle if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often sting me with a dart,
Venomed and barbed, and waste upon the vile,
Caresses which his babe and mine should share;
Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear,
His madness—and should sickness come, and lay
Its paralyzing hand upon him, then
I would, with kindness, all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep and say,
How injured and how faithful I had been.

ANECDOTES.

Bishop Atterbury happened to say, upon a certain bill then in discussion, in the House of Lords, that "*he had prophesied, last winter, this bill would be attempted in the present session; and he was sorry to find that he had proved a true prophet.*" My Lord Coningsby, who spoke after the Bishop, and always spoke in a passion, desired the House to remark, "*that one of the Right Reverend had set himself forth as a prophet; but, for his part, he did not know what prophet to liken him to, unless to that furious prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass.*" The Bishop, in a reply, with great wit and calmness, exposed this rude attack, concluding thus: "*Since the noble Lord hath discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam: but, my Lords, I am at a loss to make out the other part of the parallel: I am sure I have been reproved by nobody but his Lordship.*"

Leaving Cards.—Two gentlemen at Saratoga Springs, the last summer, having a dispute, one went to the other's door early in the morning and wrote *scoundrel* upon it. The other called upon his neighbour, and was answered by a servant that his master was not at home; but if he had any thing to say, he might leave it with him. "No, no," said he, "I was only going to return your master's visit, as *he left his name* at my door in the morning."

Reward for over-politeness.——A gentleman, being confined by illness a long time, his servant was daily accosted by a man whose sole business was a constant enquiry after his master's health. When the gentleman was recovering, his servant acquainted him of this stranger's civility. Curiosity induced him then to discover who he was, when, lo! he turned out to be an undertaker. It was then agreed between the master and servant, to make him a proper acknowledgment for his politeness; the servant was instructed to say his master was dying, and in a few days after, that he was dead; the instructions were obeyed, the undertaker paid his devoirs to the servant, with a present of two guineas on being informed he was to have the job. He was next introduced to take measure of the corpse, to which he was proceeding with a face as hypocritical as Judas Iscariot's, when suddenly the dead alive jumped up, gave him a hearty horse-whipping, and kicked him down stairs.

Extravagance in dress.—The following anecdote of Charlemagne redounds more to his honor than the most splendid victory he ever gained. One day reproving some of his nobles for their fondness of dress, he indignantly exclaimed, "For shame! learn to dress like men, and let the world judge of your rank by your merit, not your dress. Leave silks and finery to women, but you above it."—Frederick the Great, like Charlemagne, and indeed like every great mind, held this passion for finery in dress in contempt, as evinced in the following anecdote: On his courtiers appologising for appearing before him in a plain and homely dress, Frederick turned upon him a disdainful look and exclaimed, "You know very well that I never attend to such miserable considerations as these: observe me, when I send for you, you may be as neglectful as you please about your dress, but do not forget to bring your head, and I shall be satisfied; I only want your head."

Gaudiness and finery may indeed become the band-box rag-baby of a milliner's youngest apprentice, or the frisking and obsequious ball room coxcomb, but it is inconsistent with the dignity of *manhood*, and rarely, if ever, accompanied with greatness and elevation of mind.

Qualifications for Congress.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress" said a lady the other day to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout. "Why should I, my dear?" replied he, "I am not qualified for the station." "Nay, but I think you are," returned the wife, "your language and actions are truly parliamentary. When *bills* are presented, for instance, you either order them to be laid on the table, or you make a motion *to rise*; though often out of *order*, you are still supported by the *chair*; and you often poke your nose into *measures* which are calculated to destroy the *constitution*."

A Scolding Match.—Two notorious scolding women had a set-to in England lately; force of lungs alone decided the victory in favor of one of them. The defeated Xantippe, from great prostration of strength, died next day.

Fortifications.—A schoolmaster on being asked what was meant by the word *fortification*, answered, "Two twentifications makes a fortification."

OFFICIAL PAPER.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

IN SENATE U. S.—*Monday, January 9, 1826.*

Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to the expediency of an entire removal of the discriminating duties of tonnage and of impost, on the entry of foreign vessels and merchandise into the United States, made the following Report:

That, among the earliest measures, after the organization of the general government, were the imposition of a duty of six cents per ton on the vessels of the United States, when entering the ports thereof, from any foreign port or place; and on all other vessels, belonging to foreign powers, a duty at the rate of fifty cents per ton, with an addition of ten per centum to the several rates of duty on merchandise brought into the United States, when not imported in ships or vessels thereof.

That the beneficent operation of this wise and salutary system, from the confidence it inspired, in the estimation of the government, of the importance of the navigation of the country, and in the national protection intended to be afforded by it, to an interest destined to be the great source of its revenue, and in its various relations to the industry, the commerce, the fiscal concerns, and the external defence of the nation, among the most imposing committed to its care, was soon made manifest, by the resuscitation, and rapid increase of the navigation of the United States, which immediately ensued from the adoption of it, and which were, doubtless, produced, in a good degree, by these measures of protection, aided, however, by other causes which soon after followed, and co-operated with them.

The discrimination in duties before mentioned, was gratefully received by the merchants of the United States, and by all those classes more immediately connected with its navigation; as, in addition to its effects on their individual interests, and its countervailing influence on the duties imposed on American shipping in foreign ports, it required little prescience to perceive, with an extended sea-coast, of near two thousand miles, bordering a vast and fertile country, inhabited by an intelligent, brave, and enterprising people, who, from their first settlement, even under colonial subjugation, had claimed the free use of the ocean, as their birth-right, that it was destined, at no distant period, to become one of the theatres, alike of their wealth, and their industry—of their prosperity and their glory.

The discriminating duties thus imposed, between foreign vessels and those of the U. States, with occasional alterations, dependant on the circumstances of the times, and the varying dispositions and conduct of other nations towards the United States, with a duty on foreign vessels, of fifty cents per ton, as light money, in 1804, have been continued to the present time, except with those powers with whom conventions or arrangements have been made for a reciprocal abolition or suspension of them, in whole or in part.

That the increase of the navigation of the United States, before alluded to, was as rapid and gratifying as it was expected and unexampled, is established by the fact, that the tonnage of the U. States, which in 1789, amounted to 201,998 tons, of which 127,329 tons were employed in the foreign, 68,607 tons in the coasting trade, and 9,062 tons in the fisheries, had reached, in 1807, in the aggregate, to 1,477,075 tons, giving, in that space of time, a seven fold increase; whereof 1,116,241 tons were employed in foreign trade, 285,090 tons in the domestic trade of the country, and 75,744 tons in the fisheries.

This very important expansion of the navigation of the United States, as before observed, without doubt emanated, in part, from the discriminating duties; while the unprecedented political circumstances of the times, could not but also have had a powerful influence in producing a result so desirable.

The French Revolution, which commenced nearly contemporaneously with the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by its momentous effects, deranged, for a series of years, the mercantile operations of nearly all the trading and navigating nations of Europe; and for long periods, between the epoch of 1789 and 1807, left, at times, the U. States, as the only important neutral power traversing the ocean.

Under these events, advantages were given to the commerce of the United States, and an increase and employment to their shipping, which could, within the same compass of time, have probably been derived from no other source; as the hazards of capture, and the higher rates of insurance alone, which attached to European vessels at that period in an intercourse with the United States, greatly exceeded the discriminating duties, and served to extinguish, at least for a time, the freighting business of this country, and of other nations, in the vessels of the belligerents.

But, at the period, last referred to, it had become apparent, amid the collisions of a world in arms, that this state of unrivalled prosperity for the commerce and navigation of the United States, was not to have a longer continuance; for the aggressions on the rights as a neutral nation, and the depredations on the commerce of the United States by the more important of the maratime powers of Europe, had multiplied so fast as to occasion, in 1807, the withdrawal, *for a time*, of American navigation from the ocean, and to give *rise* to those measures of resistance which eventuated in the late war with Great Britain: at the conclusion of which, it being the desire of the government of the United States to promote the freedom of commerce among the nations of the earth, upon a fair and equal footing, as conducive, by the friendly intercourse and interchange of commodities to which it would give rise, to their mutual advantage; and also, doubtless, relying that the vigor and maturity which the navigation of the United States had attained, would enable us successfully to meet a fair competition with that of other powers, when based upon those principles of free trade and just reciprocity, which are as equitable and liberal in themselves, as creditable, to the government adopting them; the act of Congress of March, 1815, repealing the discriminating duties of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and of impost on goods imported therein, was passed, and which abolished the distinction and duties which had previously existed, so far as regarded the vessels of those powers, and the produce and manufactures of the nation to which such vessels belonged, as reciprocated the same conditions to the United States.

This act was further confirmed by an act passed January 7, 1824, extending the principle so far as to include within it those articles of produce and manufacture, which could be, or most usually are, first shipped from a port or place in Europe, when brought into the United States in the vessels of such nation, whether the articles be of its own produce or manufacture, or not; the proffer of which conditions has, as is stated by the President, in his recent message to Congress, been accepted by several of the powers of Europe; and it being also understood that negotiations are now pending with other nations, embracing the same principle, with a still further extension of it. The question presented as worthy of the serious consideration of Congress, is, whether, in the abrogation of discriminating duties, the restriction at present existing, and confining, except by treaty stipulation, such abolition to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the foreign vessel belongs, or to such article as are usually first shipped from its ports, may not be abandoned, and a general tender of terms of entire equality be extended to every nation accepting the same on like conditions, so as to embrace all articles of merchandise not prohibited; of what country soever they may be the product or manufacture, or from whencesoever they may come.

In reverting to the commencement of this liberal policy, it is not to be disguised, that the wisdom of abrogating the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost, and, consequently, the admission of foreign vessels into the ports of the United States, on the same terms as vessels thereof, was viewed by a considerable proportion of the mercantile part of the community as one of very doubtful expediency, and was the subject of some alarm and apprehension on the part of those more immediately interested in it.

To what extent these impressions were well founded, or how far the apprehensions, then entertained, have been realized, it has been the endeavor of the committee to ascertain; and in order to do this, they have caused to be prepared the following tabular statements, which they present to the Senate, as making part of this report, to wit:

"A statement exhibiting the quantity of American tonnage employed in the foreign trade, the coasting trade and fisheries, respectively from the year 1789, to the year 1824, inclusive; and of the foreign tonnage engaged in the trade with the United States, during the same period, as the same were entered at the several ports thereof;" also, "A statement exhibiting a comparative view of the American and foreign tonnage, annually employed in the foreign trade of the United States, during the years ending on the 30th Sept. 1821, '22, '23, and '24."

From an examination of which statements, it will be seen, that, although an important amount foreign tonnage is still engaged in the trade of the United States, and thus far, perhaps, subtracts employment from American shipping; yet, as the Committee believe, from the same reference, it will also be apparent that, with those powers with whom conventions or arrangements have been made, equalizing the duties, the employment of foreign tonnage has neither increased in the degree that was probably expected, nor to an amount justifying any great apprehensions, for the future, nor to an extent warranting its interference with a system of national policy, bottomed on broad and equal principles, and the success of which has already, in part, been tested by experience.

And the committee further remark, that although it will likewise appear, from an examination of the statements submitted, that the American tonnage, employed in foreign trade, notwithstanding the important accession to the numbers, wealth, and productions of the United States, since 1816, has not only not increased, but has considerably diminished; yet this circumstance, the committee are of opinion, instead of being viewed as indicative of a permanently unfavorable or depressed state of the foreign commerce of the United States, may be, in a great degree, accounted for from the trade of the world having, since that period, and the return of a general state of peace, reverted to its ancient channels; and from each nation having resumed that portion, which more legitimately belonged to it, in the trade with their respective colonies, the renewal of former commercial relations, and to a certain extent, the increased exportation of its own products.

The fact, however, of the diminution of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, arising from whatever cause it may, is considered as strongly corroborating the opinion suggested in a former part of this report, that the rapid expansion of American tonnage, anterior to 1807, although, doubtless, much assisted by the then existing discriminating duties, was in part only attributable to that source, and by inference also warranting the more ready abrogation of whatever may remain of them, with those nations who may reciprocate the same liberal and equal provisions towards the commerce and navigation of the United States.

But, while it appears that the navigation of the United States, engaged in foreign commerce, during the last eight years, has not been enlarged, great satisfaction may be derived from the extended employment that has been given, during the same period, to the coasting trade of the country, which has greatly increased within that time, and which, the last year, occupied more than 77,000 tons, engaged in a commerce exclusively our own; little dependent, even for its materials, on the good or the ill will of other nations; cementing the mutual reliance, and supplying, as it were, by a domestic interchange, the reciprocal wants of the several members of the same great family which inhabit the United States.

On the whole view, therefore, which the committee have been enabled to take of the subject committed to them, and which, for many years, has been one of much interest and attention, both with the people of the United States and the government; although they are aware that, from the high price of labor in the United States, an index, as they conceive, of great national prosperity, arising, as it does, in a period of peace, from the reward which ability and industry are sure to meet in a country where every man is free, without shackles, prohibitions, or monopoly, to avail of the fruits of his own efforts; and where, from the comparative extent of the Territory to the sparseness of the population, labor is sure, for a long time yet to come, not only to be required, but to be amply rewarded; as well as from the greater cheapness and facility in obtaining the articles necessary for ship-building, and the difference in the cost, as well as the comforts of subsistence, between American and European seamen, that the vessels of the North of Europe, particularly, can probably be constructed and navigated at a less expense than those of the United States; yet the committee, duly estimating the intelligence, industry, and enterprise, of the merchants and navigators of the United States, and reposing that confident reliance which they believe may be safely placed on their successful competition with those of any other nation, on equal terms—are of opinion, that, while the proffer entirely to abolish the discriminating duties between the United States and other nations who may reciprocate the same, alike on vessels and on merchandise, will meet the professedly liberal principles of the present times, and will afford a new instance of the equal and equitable views, and of the frank and liberal policy, which have ever characterized the conduct of the United States in its commercial and foreign relations, the doing it will not be injurious to any of the interests thereof, and therefore report the following bill.

JAMES LLOYD,
Chairman per order.

[The report was accompanied by a bill, conformable to the Report, which is now pending in the Senate.]

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

After a residence of nearly twelve months in the United States, General Lafayette has at last returned to Europe. Hitherto we have, somehow, abstained from saying a single word on the extraordinary spectacle by which his visit has been throughout distinguished. We have, like all mankind, been struck mute, as it were, by each successive gushing out of the spontaneous and unpurchased homage of ten millions of free people. We have stood by, in almost stupid wonder, while so many more than classic triumphs—so much higher than classic feelings, were performing and bursting around us; hardly knowing, indeed, whether we had to deal with the honest excitement of a real and gallant people, or were cheated by the solemn fantasies of a race of Bedlamites. It was not, in fact, till after the blinding pageant had passed away, that we could bring ourselves to talk soberly either of its fitness or its reality. At last, however, the question does rush upon our minds—Why have all things been? How is it that for twelve long months we have heard of nothing but processions, feastings, and jubilee, among a people pre-eminent among all men for thrift, jealousy, and stubborness? What can this, or any man have done to turn upon himself the rejoicing lustre of so many millions of eyes; to call down blessings from so incalculable a host of uplifted hands; and to feel the honors and gratitude of a mighty people wafted to his bosom, as by the voice of a single man? What is it, in fact that has swayed the hearts of these stout republicans throughout every one of their twenty-four communities; that has hurried, all along that vast line, every woman from her distaff, and every infant from its cradle, to shout on the steps of a total stranger to their blood; and has now melted so many jarring cries and interests into one general prayer of regret, thankfulness and safety? It is not any thing like a venal sycophancy to dignity or riches or descent; it is not the conventual homage of one great authority to another; nor can it be placed even among the reasonable, but frigid trophies of a mere general merit. It is too stupendous, too immediate, too much akin to the burning ardor of children towards a parent. It is a portion of the unbounded gratitude of a gallant people to the *founder of their freedom*. It is no more temporary return of any present benefit, but a part of the perpetual worship owing to an author of their political existence. It is the homage of America to the Nestor of the revolution. Her early warriors are now no more. Her Franklins and Washingtons have long since sunk one after another, amid the tears of their people, into an illustrious tomb. One commander alone remains who fought at the Flatbush, at Brandywine, and at Lexington. What wonder, then, that the honors and almost the merits of the extinguished mighty should seem to concentrate around their sole surviving fellow? Generation after generation has hindered him from every thing that in America could extirpate rivalry, and add a sting to passion. He left them in a feverish and bloody infancy; he has returned in their peaceful and majestic manhood.—He left them worn, divided and impoverished; he found them strong, unanimous and rich. He has come to see the grain quietly waiving over the fields of slaughter; to find their once vacant harbors crowded with a gallant navy, their unsheltered beaches secured by impregnable work; their swampy forests swarmed with a gay and growing population. And he can say what no living leader can say with him: "This is partly my work; in the heart of a corrupted state I digested the manual of freedom; hemmed round by the blandishment of luxury, I preserved the spirit of independence; I forsook the court for the sword; I adopted danger for ease; and here are my rewards!" It was the younger Scaliger, we believe, who would have preferred the honor of writing a single ode of Horace to the empire of Germany; and he was right. But what are the honors of all the odes of all Horaces that ever lived, to the pride of the patriot's bosom, to the outbreaking of a nation's gratitude? After all, there is much more in these things than the merit or the praise of any one person, or any one set of persons. It is not man individually, but man collectively that is here chiefly concerned. These rewards, and these deservings, are, in fact, the recognition by nature, of her own nobility; they form the evidence which she bears to the eternity of her own character; they are the proud effusions of her thankfulness to the power which impressed that character upon her. *Edinburgh Observer.*

Our Actions.—The only things in which we can be said to have any property, are *our actions*. Our thoughts may be bad, yet produce no poison; they may be good, yet produce no fruit. Our riches may be taken from us by misfortune; our reputation by malice; our spirit by calumny; our health by disease, and our friends by death. But our actions must follow us beyond the grave: with respect to that alone, we cannot say that we carry nothing with us when we die; neither that we shall go naked out of the world. Our actions must clothe us with an immortality loathsome or glorious; these are the only title deeds, of which we cannot be disinherited; they will have their full weight in the balance of eternity, when every thing else is nothing; and their value will be confirmed or established by those two sure destroyers of all earthly things—Time and Death.

It seldom happens that a wilful deviation from the right path of conduct, if ever so slight continues so, and that it does not speedily increase into a considerable and persevering fault. Imprudent inclinations are so insensibly linked together, that no one can safely select the most trifling one for indulgence—for "they come not single spies, but in battalions."

Flattery.—The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.