

TERMS

COMMERCIAL COURIER.

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SUBSTITUTED SCHEME FOR ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

For Internal Improvements in the Dist. of Columbia. Class E. for 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, 23d September, 1837.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—15 DRAWN BALLOTS 15 Drawn Numbers in each 25 Ticket.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$35,295
1 "	10,515
1 "	5,000
1 "	4,000
1 "	3,000
1 "	2,500
1 "	2,250
1 "	2,000
1 "	1,750
1 "	1,600
1 "	1,500
1 "	1,400
1 "	1,300
1 "	1,250
1 "	1,200
1 "	1,000
50 "	250
50 "	220
50 "	200
60 "	160
60 "	150
60 "	120
60 "	100
60 "	60
60 "	40
120 "	30
120 "	25
120 "	20
5,820 "	12
1,770 1st drawn No.	10
7,080 2d 3d 4th or 5th;	8
8,850 6th 7th 8th 9th or 10th	8
8,850 11th 12th 13th 14th or 15th	6

Standings \$10—Shares in proportion. Standing Rule.—All prizes to be negotiated at the agency where sold.

Orders from the country (free of postage) will meet with attention if addressed to D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers, 26 Broad-st. Charleston, S. C. Where tickets in all Lotteries managed by D. S. Gregory & Co. may be had.

CIRCULAR.—When the managers laid before the public the Scheme for Class E. of the Alexandria Lottery, (which is now withdrawn and the accompanying Scheme substituted in its place) the country was in a state of great prosperity; and they felt warranted in risking the result of so heavy a Scheme, however limited in amount the sale might be—the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and the general derangement of the internal exchanges throughout the Union, that subsequently took place, induced the managers to postpone the day of drawing to the 23d of September next, before which time, it was hoped, a more favorable state of things would be brought about. But as the internal exchanges have been getting worse instead of better, and as no reasonable hope can be now indulged of an immediate amendment, the managers are compelled to announce the withdrawal of the Scheme heretofore published for Class E. of the Alexandria Lottery, Capital Prize 75,000 dollars. The postponement of this Scheme, having met with approbation at the time, the managers trust that the withdrawal of it now will only be considered an act of prudence demanded by the state of the times.

The public are aware that the only drawback in favor of the managers is the 15 per cent. on prizes which is to provide for the payment of the lottery contracts, all commissions, expenses, and the risks and hazards to be run. Until the state of the country is such, that the transmission of funds from one point to another can be done at reasonable rates, and thus enable the managers to concentrate funds for the prompt payment of heavy prizes, they do not feel justified in running unwarrantable risks by the drawing of extraordinary Schemes. The reasons are so many and obvious, that they are persuaded the propriety of this course will be readily admitted. It is the intention however of the managers as soon as internal exchanges are re-established, to re-issue the Scheme now withdrawn, or others equally as brilliant.

The price of the tickets in the scheme heretofore substituted for Alexandria Lottery, Class E. being one half the price of the tickets in the Scheme withdrawn, the holders of tickets may have their purchase money returned, or, if preferred, an additional ticket without further charge, which will give them two chances in the substituted Scheme, for one in the Scheme withdrawn. Either measure will be carried into effect by the agent or vendor by whom the sale was made. If they retain the ticket first purchased, its result will be determined by the accompanying Scheme. D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will be absent from Camden about three weeks; he has appointed John E. Murray, Esq. his lawful agent. Aug. 15 11 S. K. GIFFORD.

NEW SHOES.—Ladies and Childrens' Shoes of the latest styles, just received and for sale by the subscriber, at the old stand of J. Bishop, & Co. GEORGE ALDEN. Camden, Aug. 12 15

THE KING AND THE ANTELOPE; OR PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.

The court of Raharam, the fifth king of Persia, was one of the gayest companies that ever encircled the Sassanian throne. There have been periods in the history of the country when the palace has exhibited superior splendor; there have been times of greater luxury and reigns when wit has flourished with more brilliancy; but never perhaps has there been an age in which active amusements and bodily diversion have been so systematically and incessantly pursued. The understanding of the monarch might be rated considerably above the average of kingly intellect; yet a candid and impartial observer would probably have characterized him as restless rather than enterprising, ingenious rather than wise. He was yet young when he ascended the throne, and that ambition which belonged to his nature, having never been directed by prudent counsellors, to objects worthy of its predecessor's talents and station, led him to seek the distinction accorded to feats of bodily strength and skill, rather than to bend his energies to those pursuits of which the scene was the cabinet and not the field, of which the reward was the approbation of the wise, and the result the happiness of the country. The courtier of course had the taste of his master; and to hurl the lance, to draw the bow, and to rein the struggling steed, and to follow the flying deer, soon became the only occupations of the attendants of Raharam.

In all the undertakings of the King, the chief object which he sought was the applause of those around him. Whenever he went into the fields the ladies of his court accompanied him; and the wonder and delight which they testified at any extraordinary feat of skill, constituted abundant recompense for the trouble which he had taken. Among the females attached to his court was one, though less personally attractive perhaps than any other in the circle, possessed, by the commanding vigor of her intellect, and the winning gentleness of her temper, a greater influence than any over the heart of the monarch. The mild intelligence that dwelt in every feature of her countenance, gave to her face a power which was denied to the more sparkling eye and the more blushing cheek. Notwithstanding all the efforts to gain the smiles of his lady, the king never found that to his hopes she responded with all the gratification he could have wished to inspire. Her smile when won was always mingled with a shade either of regret or contempt. In truth she loved Raharam, and was grieved to see his powers applied to ends so little worthy of his dignity; she wished him to be withdrawn from enterprises so insignificant, to others which would adorn his station and exalt his name.

"Surely," she would sometimes say to him, throwing the advice in an impersonal form, "surely, sire, those persons who are eminent for mental or political greatness, command a larger portion of esteem than those who have become distinguished for physical dexterity, in which, in truth, any one could obtain the same proficiency who would abandon himself to them in the same degree."

To suggestions like these the monarch lent an unwilling ear and generally managed to forget them as soon as they were concluded. After many an unsuccessful trial, the king had at length become able to execute a feat which he had long labored for, and was now anxious that his courtiers and ladies should be spectators of the display. He carried them, before, to the plain, and an antelope was found, asleep. The monarch discharged an arrow with such precision as to graze its ear. The animal awoke, and put up its hind hoof to its ear, to brush off the fly by which he conceived himself annoyed. As the hoof was passing above his head, another arrow from the royal bow fastened it to his horn. The exulting Raharam turned from the congratulations of the throng to his favorite lady, expecting to receive her warmest praises. Vexed to see that toil squandered upon an unworthy trick which, if properly applied, might have enlarged the empire and consummated mighty revolution, she coolly replied, "Practice makes perfect."

Enraged at this uncourtly observation, the king immediately ordered her to be carried to the mountains and there exposed to perish. The order was promptly obeyed; and the lady was left alone in the middle of a mountain forest, and the train returned to the place.

About four years after the events described above, Raharam was walking with his minister near the plain where he had pierced the hoof of the antelope. "It was here," said the king in a musing mood, "that my rashness destroyed a lady for a thoughtless speech; and I was deprived of the only person whom I ever loved. The place which she occupied in my heart has never been supplied. Why was an order dictated by passing passion executed with such fatal precision? It is the course of royalty, that while the resolution of kingly plans is controlled by the weakness of humanity, the irrevocable

decision of divinity presides over their execution. To the rashness and errors of ordinary men is granted the blessing of timely repentance; but the discovery of his wrong by an erring king, only wakes a barren anguish."

While the king thus soliloquised, his walk brought him within sight of a small cottage, almost hidden among the trees, at the door of which he beheld with amazement a young and delicate female carrying a cow upon her shoulder up a flight of twenty steps. Astonished at a circumstance so extraordinary, he immediately sent his minister to inquire by what means such unusual strength was brought to reside in a form so frail. The minister returned with the information that the lady said her secret should be revealed to none but Raharam, and to him only, on his condescending to visit her alone. The king instantly went, and when he had ascended to her room, desired her to explain the remarkable sight.

"Four years ago," she replied, "I took possession of this upper room. Soon after my arrival, I bought a small calf which I regularly carried up and down the steps, once every day. This exercise I have never intermitted, and the improvement of my strength has kept pace with the increasing weight of the animal."

The monarch began to repeat his admiration of what he had seen, but she bade him not to lavish praise where praise was not due. "Practice makes perfect" said the lady in her natural voice, and at the same time lifting her veil, displayed the features of her whom he had mourned as dead. The king recognised embraced his favorite: delighted with that love which had led her to pass four solitary years in an endeavor to regain his favor. Struck, too, by the visible logic of so conductive an example, he perceived that of those bodily feats which he valued so highly, the most extraordinary were easily possible to time and perseverance; and he resolved, upon the spot, to abandon so poor an ambition and to consecrate the remainder of his life, to acts that should command the respect of virtue, and win the regard of fame.

FROM 'COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.' BY THE REV. J. M. DAVIS. WHAT CONSTITUTES A BETROTHMENT?

The most interesting and decisive period in the history of courtship remains to be considered. We have endeavored to conduct the enquirer after truth along, from one step to another, till we have brought him to that point when he is prompted, not only by the affections, but by a regard for his own character and the character of his friend, to make those declarations of attachment and love, which, if reciprocated, shall prepare the way for the assumption of obligations the most binding and solemn. What, then, is the nature of betrothment? And what are the circumstances which will render it null and void?

1. I remark that a matrimonial engagement does not consist in any of the civilities and courtesies of life which a gentleman may extend to a lady. It is not unfrequently the case, however, that these are mistaken for declarations of love, and the announcement is made at once that such persons are engaged. Such is the imprudence of friends often, and more frequently of the lady herself, that the politeness and attention, which is ever due between the sexes, are construed into proposals for matrimony, and a young gentleman hears the report of his engagement while, as yet, not even a dream of the thing has passed his own mind.—By such imprudence the lady severs herself from the society, perhaps, of an honorable and polished mind, and brings upon herself and friends the mortification and disappointment which will inevitably follow in such cases. If a gentleman attend a lady to church, if he escort her to the public assembly, if he occasionally visit her for the sake of good society, the report is not unfrequently set on foot, by some mischief-maker or indiscreet friend, that the parties are engaged to be married.

2. Neither does an engagement consist in any politeness, or social intercourse which a lady may extend to a gentleman. There are young gentlemen, however, of such consummate vanity, as to suppose that such treatment is nothing less than the strongest intimation of personal attachment. If a lady so much as look at them, they fancy it must be a love affair, and equivalent to the most direct proposals for matrimony. A smile, a compliment, a social interview, a walk or ride of pleasure, is set down by such conceited coxcombs, as the most unequivocal declaration of love. They tell of the conquests they have made, with an air of triumph, and never know their mistake till they learn it in that reserve and neglect which their conduct so richly deserves.

3. Neither does an engagement consist in any of those preliminary steps, which are so important in order to a just estimate

of the character and qualifications of the person with whom you would be united for life.

Many persons, however, imagine that every such step is a committal. While the individual is only forming that wise estimate, and making those judicious investigations, which every one is bound to make, in the affair, by a regard to his happiness—and that of others—he is considered as fairly committed, without the possibility of honorable retreat. But this is all wrong, whether it be the sentiment of individuals or public sentiment. The very object of his researches is to ascertain if the character and qualifications of the person are such as will make him a happy companion for life. Without such investigation he might as well commit his interest, in this matter, to a lady he had never beheld. He might as well be betrothed, as heathen children, by their parents, without his consent or knowledge, and while yet in a state of infancy. He might as well blindfold himself, and rush into a great assembly and select a companion at random. Parents must suppose their daughters little else than angels, if they expect to betroth them in this manner. And if young ladies are so superficial in character and accomplishments, as not to admit of such honorable and wise scrutiny; they had better give up the idea of married life, and become nuns at once. Such should be the sentiments on this subject, that every young gentleman should feel himself at liberty to make every necessary investigation of character, without subjecting himself to the report of being engaged, or of other than honorable intentions, if, disappointed, he sees fit to retire.

4. Neither does an engagement consist in the most unqualified declaration of love on the part of either the gentleman or lady. This may all be, yet no obligations are assumed, no contract is formed. And yet there are those who suppose that declarations of attachment impose an obligation on their friend which cannot be resisted or violated. The gentleman, whose province it always is first to make such disclosures, considers that when he has done this, he has secured by right his object. But not so. The lady may be wholly unprepared for such an event.—Such a disclosure may be made before she has made the necessary inquiries and investigations herself. Such a declaration may be made when she had no suspicion of an attachment existing, and whilst her own engagements and circumstances do not admit of her entertaining such proposals for a moment. It is true, such a disclosure on the part of a gentleman, imposes certain duties on the female. If her circumstances are such as to render an engagement impossible, she is bound by every principle to acquaint him immediately with the fact, and keep the transaction a secret. If her circumstances are such as to render it proper for her to enter into a matrimonial engagement, it is proper then that she make his proposals a matter of immediate and serious consideration. If she is satisfied with his character, and entertains such an affection for him as will render a union happy, she has nothing left to do but to make known to him, in a modest and affectionate manner, her acceptance of his proposals.—But if, after due consideration, and inquiry, and deliberation, she is conducted to a contrary conclusion, she should lose no time of informing him of the fact, in a way least likely to wound his sensibilities or mortify his pride. She will consider it too, both a dictate of modesty and prudence and honor, to disclose the circumstance to no living being.

5. A matrimonial engagement, then, is when the parties, having made mutual disclosures of affection for each other, in view of such disclosures, bind themselves, by promises, to become each other's wedded companion for life. There must be a contract formed, in which the parties pledge themselves to each other for life, or there can be no matrimonial engagement. Nothing short of this can be accounted a betrothment, and nothing more is necessary to its perfection.

From Frazer's Magazine. THE YOUTH, THE SERPENT, THE COW AND THE FOX.

An Arabian youth, mounted according to the custom of his country, on a fleet and sure-footed camel, was journeying over the vast desert of Keramaun; he was in pursuit of the caravan, and arrived late one evening on the borders of a forest great as the power of Allah, and extensive as the plain of destruction. The travellers had proceeded on onwards, and on leaving this their last halting place, some negligent wretch had omitted to extinguish his fire. The sparks being still alive, and the western gale springing up, had fanned them into a flame, which, proceeding from brake to bush, and from bush to tree, speedily set the whole forest in a blaze. The youth, arrested in his progress, was gazing on the awful spectacle before him, when on a sudden the voice of lamentation reached his ear. He looked about and beheld, at a little distance from him, surrounded by the all devouring element, a large serpent, writ-

thing, as it seemed in the last agonies of death, bound and fastened as he was in the fetters of the flames.

On observing the approach of the traveller, the serpent lifted up his voice and said, 'Oh youth? pity my miserable condition; and although we are, it is true naturally enemies, yet extend a helping hand, and save me from the wretched fate which, without assistance instantly awaits me.'

The youth had drunk deep of the bitter cup of adversity, and from experience had learned the value of kindness and compassion. He said, 'although we are taught the maxim, that to serve the wicked is to injure the good, yet thy condition is so deplorable, and thy destruction so sure unless I help thee, that I will for once act contrary to the advice of the wise.' Having said this, he fixed his wallet to the end of his spear; and stretching out the hand of assistance, desired the serpent to take speedy advantage of the means of escape offered to him. The serpent, lost no time in coiling himself up in the bag, and was drawn safely out of his perilous situation.

'Go,' said the youth, 'wherever thy inclination may lead thee, and henceforward out of gratitude for the service now rendered thee, abstain from injuring man.'

'What!' asked the serpent, 'dost thou require me to abandon the dictates of my very nature? Knowest thou not that there is an inherent principle fixed within me, which bids, may command me to do all the harm I can to every son of man? I cannot, and will not give up that disposition, which was planted within me by my Creator; and sir, I will not go from this spot, till I have inserted my deadly fangs both into thee and into thy camel.'

'Did I not, but this instant,' replied the youth, 'render thee an important service. And among what class of God's creatures is the custom to return evil for good? and with what tribe is it held right to sully the pure stream of kindness and affection, with the foul dross of cruelty and ingratitude?'

'It is the practice of you men,' said the serpent, 'and although to render a service, is abstractly considered to do good, yet when misapplied, as in the present instance, it becomes a sin. I will therefore punish your presumption and folly, that your example may be a warning to others. I will sell you the very article I purchased in your market; you will surely buy for once that which you sell all the year.'

The youth in great alarm, bent the knee in supplication to the earth; but compassion was a stranger to the adamant heart of the serpent who called out, 'Prepare quickly, and say whither I shall bite thee first or the beast.'

The youth repeated that it was most unjust and cruel to return evil for good, and defied the serpent to prove by credible witnesses, that such was the practice of mankind, adding, that if the snake should really produce evidence in support of his proposition he would cast aside the mantle of hope, and hold out the hand of despair to be bitten by him.

'Well, then,' said the serpent, 'let us refer our dispute to the cow grazing in yonder meadow.'

'They went, and no sooner asked the cow what was the usual return for good, than she replied, 'if you ask what is the practice of man, I must unhesitatingly tell you, it is evil. I myself was for a long time in the possession of a man; morning and evening I supplied him with milk and butter; year after year I brought forth a calf, which he sold to supply the wants of his family. At length from increase of years, my milk dried and I lost the power of bearing young. My tyrant master no sooner perceived this, than, unmindful of my good and faithful services, he drove me from his yard to seek for food and shelter, he cared not where. I strayed into this plain, and being unfettered and at my ease, I have regained somewhat of my former fat and sleek appearance. It was but yesterday, that my master passed this way, and observing the improvement in my condition, actually sold me to his butcher, and to-morrow I am to be led to the slaughter-house.—Such is the return man makes for good!'

'Prepare yourself quickly,' said the serpent.

'To condemn,' answered the dismayed youth 'upon the testimony of a single witness, is contrary to our most holy law, produce another and then act as you desire.'

'They were standing near a tree and they appealed to and said, 'I have sprung up as you see me, in this desolate place; and here, standing upon one stem, and occupying but a small portion of God's earth, am ever at the service of passers by. I spread out my branches in every direction, to afford shelter to the scorched and weary traveller. Often have I saved a wretched miserable man, who but for my timely aid, must have sunk under the burning rays of the sun. Mark the result. He no sooner begins to derive the advantage of my assistance, and to recover from the fatigue of his journey, even yet while he is reposing under the shade I cheerfully give him than he looks above and around him; saying 'How grace-