WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE } A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. } CHARLOTTE, MECKLENURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. TERMS { $2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

W. A. YATES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. } TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1857. New Series { VOLUME 6. NUMBER 271.

THE

Western Democrat

—Published every Tuesday—

Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

TERMS:

For the year, if paid in advance,....$2 00
If paid within six months,..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00

☞Any person sending us five *new* subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription ($10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

☞Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, $4 00
" " " " " 6 " 6 00
" " " " " 12 " 10 00
One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞For announcing Candidates for office, $5 in advance.

☞Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly

WILLIAM J. YATES.

Land For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale

1200 Acres of Land

In one body (one thousand of which is in woods) lying in Gaston county on both sides of the South Fork of the Catawba River, 11 miles North-west of Charlotte, and within three miles of the line of Railroad now building from Charlotte to Lincolnton.

Also, Two Hundred Acres, one-third of which is under cultivation.

Also, 250 Acres on the South Fork in a good state of cultivation.

The above are good Farming Lands, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms easy.

On one of the tracts there is a water power of 20 feet, with command of the whole River.

Persons wishing to examine these Lands will be attended to by the parties at Stowesville.

J. & E. B. STOWE.

Charlotte, June 2, 1857. 48-tf

500 Head of Beef Cattle Wanted.

Also, 500 HEAD OF SHEEP & 100 Head of HOGS,

And 12 or 15 No. 1 Milch Cows.

I DESIRE to purchase the above amount of Stock. Those having any for sale will do well to give me a call, as I am willing to pay the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to sell their Beeves, Sheep or Hogs to me instead of butchering themselves, as I think I can remunerate them as well if not better than if they butchered themselves.

W. A. COOK.

Charlotte, July 14, 1857. Town Butcher.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just Received

FOR THE

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE,

As fine an Assortment of

Boots and Shoes

As has ever been offered to a

Southern People.

Call and see them at

BOONE & CO'S STORE.

☞ Terms, CASH.

March 17, 1857. tf

K. R. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 104 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 1y

DR. R. WYSONG,

Charlotte, N. C.

HAVING located in this place, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

☞ OFFICE in the new brick building, opposite the burnt district, Main Street.

April 28th 1857.

BREM & STEELE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hats, and Shoes,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 5, 1857. 44-tf

MILLINERY AND

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. WHEALAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and offers her services to her old customers and friends.

RESIDENCE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Charlotte, June 30, 1857.

DR. B. CHERAS

Having located at MONROE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the Town and surrounding country, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

☞ Office at J. Bickett's.

April 28. 43-3m

☞ For the Neatest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

☞ For the Prettiest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

☞ For the Cheapest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

Country Merchants

Are respectfully invited to call and examine my Wholesale Prices of CHOICE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

put up in any style to order, by

PRITCHARD,

Druggist and Apothecary,

July 28, 1857. Irwin's Corner.

White Lead.

10,000 Lbs. White Lead, in oil, just received and for sale at PRITCHARD'S

Aug. 18. Drug House.

Paint or Linseed Oil.

300 Gallons just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, at

PRITCHARD'S

Aug. 18. Drug & Chemical Store.

VARNISHES! VARNISHES!

A large stock now on hand, consisting of Demon, Furniture, Copal, Coach-body, Japan, &c.,| which will be sold for cash, lower than any other House in Charlotte, at

H. M. PRITCHARD's

Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,

Aug. 18. Irwin's Corner.

PUTTY, PUTTY, PUTTY.

1,000 Lbs. Putty, just received in assorted cans, and for sale at

PRITCHARD'S

Aug. 18. Drug Store.

Otto of Rose.

A large assortment of Lubins', Glenn's and J. Hanles' splendid EXTRACT TOILET WATERS, Soaps, Brushes, &c., &c, just at hand, at

Pritchard's Fancy Drug Store,

July 28. Irwin's Corner.

Port Monnaies.

A new and beautiful assortment, just received at

Pritchard's Drug and Chemical House,

July 28. Irwin's Corner.

Blake's Aromatic Bitters,

An excellent Tonic and anti-Dyspeptic medicine, just at hand at

Pritchard's Depot of choice Family Medicines.

July 28. Irwin's Corner.

SOLUBLE ESS. OF CAMPHOR,

For diseases of the Throat, Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, prepared and sold at

Pritchard's Drug and Chemical Store,

July 28 Irwin's Corner.

Condition Powders.

Farmers and others interested in fine Stock, are assured that these preparations are unsurpassed as a health-giving remedy for Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Stock. For sale at

Pritchard's Wholesale and Retail Drug House,

Ju'y 28. Irwin's Corner.

Patent Medicines.

Call at PRITCHARD'S DRUG STORE Irwin's Corner, for the most approved and popular medicines of the day.

July 28.

Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs,

The very best of this class of articles, consisting, in part, of

Solution of Tin,
Extract of Logwood,
Cochineal, Madder, &c.,

may be bought low at

Pritchard's Drug House,

July 28. Irwin's Corner.

BOOKS

For Sale

AT THE

CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN: containing hints to Sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of the Game Birds and Wild Fowl of America, by LEWIS.

THE GOLDEN LEGACY: a story of Life's Phases.

RILLS from the FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, or Sermons to Children, by Rev. R. NEWTON, D. D.

THE DAISY CHAIN or Aspirations: a Family Chronicle.

SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS: A Way-Side Glimpse of American Life, by WALER MARCH.

KATHIE BRANDE: a Fireside History of a Quiet Life, by HOLME LEE.

HOUSEHOLD MYSTERIES, by Lizzie Pitt.

EL GRINGO, or New Mexico and her People.

PAUL FANE, by N. P. Willis.

VEVA, or the War of the Peasants and the Conscript: two interesting Romances bound in one volume.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY, or the History of the Bonaparte Family: an entirely new work, by the Berkley Men, with twenty-two authentic Portraits.

Call at P. J. LOWRIE'S Book Store.

March 31, 1857. 39-tf

H. B. Dowler & Co's

CELEBRATED

WHEAT FANS.

The subscribers are now engaged at Monroe, Union county, N. C, in putting up the above named Fans. In their manner of construction and operations and entire adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed, these Fans are unequalled by any that have heretofore been offered to the public. They are constructed of the best materials, and none but the best workmen are employed. An experience of five years in the business justifies the belief that entire satisfaction will be given.

All our work is warranted.

☞ All orders will receive prompt attention and the machinery delivered according to order.

References:

D. A. Covington, J. P. Houston, Munroe, N C.
James B Robinson, Benj Morrow, Mecklenburg county.
Wm G Smith, Dr Wadkins, Anson county.

ROSE & STEEL.

MONROE, Union county, March 20th. 6m

Dissolution.

The firm of MILLER & ORR was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th of July. Those indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment.

H. S. MILLER,
Aug. 4, 1857. DAVID ORR.

John Henry Wayt, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.)

Having located permanently, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., and vicinity.

Dr. Wayt prepares and inserts artificial palates and obturators, and attends to the correction of congenital and accidental deformities of the teeth and jaws. He is also prepared to insert artificial teeth, after the most approved methods.

☞ Ladies waited on at their residences if required.

Office on Tryon Street, in Carson's new building, up stairs.

Nov. 18th. 20—tf.

Ready-Made Clothing

AND

Furnishing Establishment.

SPRINGS & HEATH

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have received and are receiving an extensive assortment of Ready-Made Clothing at their old stand on the north side of Mint street, to which they invite attention.

Gentlemen's COATS;

Among their stock may be found Black Cloth Coats, single and double breasted; black and drab Alpacca in Sacks, Frocks and Raglans; French and English Drap-d'Ete; plain and fancy Cassimeres, gotten up in nice suits; plain and fancy Linen Marseilles, in suits; white Linen Drill and Linen Duck; each style embracing the different cuts, Sacks, Frocks and Raglans.

PANTALOONS;

Pants of French and American Cassimeres, black and fancy; black and fancy Alpacca, steel cloth and French and English Drap-d'Ete; plain and fancy Linen and Marseilles of all grades.

They would call especial attention to their lot of

VESTS,

both single and double breasted, embracing black and figured Silk, black Satin, and the prettiest lot of Marseilles Vests ever offered in this market.

Gents Furnishing Goods,

The largest lot in this market, consisting in part of plain and fancy Linen and Cotton

SHIRTS;

Collars, Byron & Bishop; linen and cotton Drawers; plain and fancy Hosiery; Gloves, silk, kid, &c.; a variety of Cravats, silk and linen; Handkerchiefs, silk and linen; Suspenders, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A fine lot of HATS for the Summer wear, embracing all the latest styles of the Silk, Cassimere and Felt Hats; Straw, Leghorn, and Panama do.

They offer the above Goods

VERY LOW FOR CASH,

or to punctual dealers on time, with the express understanding that accounts are due when they want the money.

They return their thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by diligence in business and untiring efforts to please. Call and examine their Goods.

SPRINGS & HEATH,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

April 7, 1857. 40-tf

FOR THE LADIES

TOILET.

A large assortment of Fancy Hair and Tooth Brushes of every quality; French, English and American Pomades for the hair; Lubin's Extracts of Jockey club, violet, marechale, tea rose, cedar, heleotrope, rose, new mown hay, sweet scented shrub, sweet pea, mouseline, bouquet Napoleon, summer, blossom, milleflowers, upper ten, jasmine, caroline, musk.

Cologne, Verbena, Jasmine, and Geranium Waters, &c. Just received at

SCARR & CO'S

April 14th. Drug Store.

Temple of Fashion

IS NOW OPEN.

Something Entirely New.

GENTLEMEN, one and all, young and old, who wish to wear Good, Fine Clothes, go to

J. W. COLE'S

NEW CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

First Door above Kerr's Hotel,

formerly occupied by Lowrie's Book Store, where you can get the best fits and the finest clothes for the least money than anywhere else in the State. The goods are all made up to order expressly for this market. Everything is gotten up in the very latest and neatest styles, and the making of every piece is

Warranted

to last, or otherwise made good. Let all go and look at his well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing, and be sure to examine his prices; he will put you up a suit so low that you will be compelled to wear fine clothes.

Gentlemen wishing any particular suits, by leaving their measures, can have them in 12 days, **warranted to suit or no sales.**

He intends to sell very low and conduct a strictly Cash Business. The purchaser will certainly find the Cash System at least 20 per cent. in his favor. His motto is "quick sales and small profits," for CASH ONLY. Yes, if you want the worth of your money come to me.

J. W. COLE, Ag't.

Charlotte, April 28, 1857. 6m

DR. H. M. PRITCHARD'S

DRUG STORE

IS REMOVED to the Stand on the North corner of Public Square, known as Irwin's Corner, where he will be glad to see his friends and customers.

May 12, 1857. 45-tf

Cigar, Tobacco,

AND

FRUIT STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has just received a splendid assortment of

SPANISH CIGARS

of the choicest brands. Also, a fine article of CHEWING TOBACCO,

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES.

JAS. D. PALMER.

Opposite Boone & Co.'s Shoe Store.

Charlotte, April 7, 1857. 40-tf

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE.

INDIAN FIGHTING IN TEXAS.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th instant is indebted to Lieutenant Wool, U. S. A., who arrived here last evening, from Texas, *en route* for Washington, for the following facts, which were received by him from Lieut. Hood, of the 2d artillery, just as he was leaving Texas:

"Lieut. Hood, company G, 2d cavalry, reports an engagement on the 20th July, at the head of Devil river, with forty-five Indians. He had twenty-four men on a scouting party; was informed at Fort Mason, from which he was detached, that a band of Lipans had obtained permission to bring in their families, and if they encountered any of the scouting parties, they were to hoist a white flag. On the 20th, he discovered ten Indians, who raised a white flag. He kept seven men with his pack mules and started towards them, and when he approached within about thirty yards, they immediately lowered their flag, and some thirty Indians sprang up and commenced firing rifles and arrows. These shots were forthwith returned, and a close combat ensued. Lieut. Hood's men were armed with yagers and one revolver each. The melee became so close that one of the men, after firing his gun, hung it over the pommel of his saddle, and an Indian took it off! He killed nine Indians and wounded ten or twelve. Lost two men, one killed and one missing; one dangerously wounded; himself and three men were wounded; and one horse was killed and three wounded.

Lieut. Hood had seventeen fighting men in the engagement. His guides counted forty-five Indians, and stated them to be Lipans and Camanches.

THE COTTON TRADE.—Out of 900,000,000 lbs. of cotton imported into Great Britain last year, no less than seven hundred million pounds were from the United States. A rise of one penny on the pound in the price of cotton involves a national loss to England of $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. The dependence of England on the United States for supply has increased from 45 per cent. of their consumption in 1801, to 80 per cent at the present time.

IS TOBACCO UNWHOLESOME?—Beyond a doubt it is, when used excessively—when smoked and chewed in such prodigiously unchristian quantities as are used by some men who would appear to think that the whole business of an individual's life is to fill the air with as much smoke as he can, and to spit at, into, over, upon, under and around, every object that comes in his way. But is it injurious to health when used moderately?—that is the question.

The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine had the subject under consideration a few days ago, when an interesting essay was read by Dr. J. P. White. The essayist took the ground that the deep and deadly hostility to the use of tobacco by certain stony-souled philanthropists and reformers of the present day, is partially groundless. It assumed that the smoking of good tobacco in judicious quantities, not only might be harmless, but might even be actually beneficial. In the course of the discussion that ensued on the subject among the members of the Academy, the evils of excessive chewing were acknowledged by all; but no one attempted to refute the assertion that a moderate use of the weed might be attended by a decided benefit. Tobacco is a narcotic—the fact that those who smoke it derive considerable comfort from the practice, cannot be denied. It is a disinfectant, and often effectually counteracts the deleterious influence of contagious diseases. It is a gentle stimulant, and may preserve the tissues from that wear and tear which the fierce pursuits of men at the present day cause. Let the arguments against the *use* of tobacco be directed against its *abuse*, and they may be more effectual.—*St. Louis News.*

POETRY SOBERED DOWN.—I'm thinking of the time, Kate, when sitting by thy side, and shelling beans, I gazed on thee, and felt a wondrous pride. In silence leaned we o'er the pan, and neither spoke a word, but the rattle of the beans, Kate, was all the sound we heard. Thy auburn curls hung down Kate, and kissed thy lilly cheek; thy azure eyes half filled with tears, bespoke a spirit meek. To be so charmed as I was then, had ne'er before occurred, when the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard. I thought it was not wrong, Kate, so leaning o'er the dish, as you snatched up a lot of beans I snatched a nectared kiss. And a sudden shower made my eyes blind, and I neither saw or stirred, but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard.

THE SMITH FAMILY.—One of the few, the immortal names not born to die, is evidently, Smith. It is stated that in England and Wales, every year, 5,588 Smiths are born, 4,044 Smiths die, and 3,005 Smiths, determined to preserve the Smith family from extinction, do marry.

THE CHANCES OF LIFE IN THE PROFESSIONS.

We have an old document in our possession which contains some very interesting information unknown to many, and rarely encountered in the papers. Among other things, it contains a table exhibiting the average age attained by persons employed in the various popular professions of the day. In this particular, as in most others, the farmers have the advantage over the rest of mankind, as their average age is sixty-five. Next upon the docket come the judges and justices of the peace, the dignity of whose lives is lengthened out to sixty-four. Following, then, immediately in the category of longevity, is the bank-officer, who sums up his account at the age of sixty-three. Public officers cling to their existence with as much pertinacity as they retain their places—they never resign their offices, but life forsakes them at fifty-six.—Coopers, although they seem to stave through life, hang on till they are fifty-eight. The good works of the clergymen follow them at fifty-five. Shipwrights, hatters, lawyers and rope-makers (some very appropriately) go together at the age of fifty-four. The "Village Blacksmith," like most of his cotemporaries, died at fifty-one. Butchers follow their bloody career for precisely half a century. Carpenters are brought to the scaffold at forty-nine. Masons realize their cry of "Mort!" at the age of forty-seven. Traders cease their speculations at forty-six. Jewelers are disgusted with the tinsel of life at forty-four.—Bakers, manufacturers, and various mechanics, die at forty-three. The painters yield to their cholic at forty-two. The brittle thread of the tailor's life is broken at forty-one. Editors, like all other beings who come under the special admiration of the gods, die comparatively young—they accomplish their errand of mercy at forty. The musician redeems his last note and plays his dying fall at thirty-nine. The professional dancer shuffles off his mortal coil also at thirty-nine. Printers become dead matter at thirty-eight. The machinist is usually blown up at thirty-six. The teacher dismisses his scholars at the early age of thirty-four, and the clerk is even shorter lived, for he must needs prepare his [illegible] is given of the average longevity of wealthy uncles; the inference is fair, therefore, that they are immortal.

DEATH OF GEN. RUSK.

The following is from the Nacogdoches Chronicle extra, of the 30th ultimo:

"*Gen. Rusk is Dead.*—A great calamity has befallen the State of Texas. One of her most distinguished and noblest sons has fallen. Thomas J. Rusk is no more.

A gloom hangs over our people—a mystery thus far is connected with the matter. We can only give the facts and mourn the sad stroke which has thus deprived Texas and the South of a valued and useful champion.

Gen. Rusk has, ever since the death of his lady, suffered under a mental depression, which at times bore him down beneath its weight. He has, to a great extent, secluded himself from society, and lately that despondency has been more marked and apparent to those familiar with him. A severe illness, from which he was just recovering, had prostrated him for weeks, and he was suffering greatly from a rising upon the back of his neck.

On yesterday evening, about two o'clock, his family, hearing the report of a gun, and the fall of a body, ran to the spot, and found him lying dead upon the ground, behind the gallery at the back of the house, with a rifle under him. A coroner's jury was summoned, from whose verdict we extract the following:

"The cause of his death was a gun shot rifle wound on the fore part of the head, inflicted from a rifle gun held in his own hands, and discharged by himself."

No further clue can be given to this mystery. No paper or writings of the same day have been found except a letter addressed to a gentleman in New Orleans, ordering a tombstone for his wife, with this inscription:

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

Let the people mourn the loss of a man, who, on the field of battle, and in the councils of the State and nation, has proved himself to be worthy the proud place already accorded him in the affections of the people."

HOW TO MAKE WATER COLD WITHOUT ICE.—The following description of a method of rendering water almost as cold as ice, has been going the rounds of the press for many years. Just now it is again "in season," and we copy it for the benefit of those of our readers who either have not the opportunity or the inclination to purchase ice:

"Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical climes, where ice cannot be procured, this is common. Let every mechanic and laborer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus provided and with lids and covers, one to contain fresh water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather."

MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF STUDENTS.

Mr. Horace Mann has lately written a letter upon this subject, which appears among the proceedings of the American Association, for the Advancement of Education. Mr. Mann asks: "What is the duty of College Faculties, or what has the community at large to expect from them, in regard to the moral character and conduct of the graduates upon whom they confer the honors and prerogatives of an academical degree?" In answer to his question, Mr. Mann proposes to connect morals and academic education; to make the Degree the guerdon of morals as well as scientific acquirements. His idea is briefly: "That vice ought never to be armed with the power of knowledge. Hence, whatever hopeful lenity of forbearance may be extended toward students during their preparatory course, yet when they enter College, their day of probation should be considered as about ended. There they are bound to lay the foundation broad and deep of all those virtues, upon which alone the fabric of a prosperous and noble commonwealth can be reared. Hence, if the conduct of any student, during his College life, is justly obnoxious to the charge of intemperance, of blasphemy, profanity and impurity of conversation, of yielding to sensual allurements, or to any of those infamies which when they graduate from College halls, become the scandal and pest of society, which disgrace the professions and become the opprobrium of the nation—such a student should be forthwith deprived of those means of knowledge which he threatens to abuse by being dismissed."

Among the forbidden things, Mr. Mann places liquor, tobacco, profanity and foul language. The New York Tribune is greatly disgruntled that Mr. Mann proposes to treat the use of tobacco and foul language with more lenity than profanity and intemperance: that they are not to be made cause of expulsion, but of simple rebuke and denunciation. In advocating the importance of decorum of speech, the Tribune uses "foul language" enough to supply a Billingsgate University; and in denouncing the filthiness of tobacco, it ejects from its mouth a collection of expletives compared with which, the abominated quids are cleanliness itself. "The hideous practice," says the Tribune, "of chewing and spitting should be considered evidence that a man is unfitted for 'the humanities,' and he should accordingly be excluded from the selected circle of education and refinement. What can a youth learn of the principles of virtuous self-denial when he sees his teacher pull out every few minutes a filthy plug of narcotic nastiness, roll it like a sweet morsel under his tongue, and then belch forth the disgusting juice? We do not believe national refinement or temperance possible with the use of tobacco. Indeed, 'our country,' so far as it is impersonated in hotels, steamboats, railroad cars, theatres, halls, work-shops and public walks, is beastly, owing to tobacco spittle. Go where you will, and no place is sacred.—Indeed, among some of the nastiest idolaters of this filth are members of the clergy.—Look at the boys and lads who are addicted to tobacco. They are old almost before they are out of their teens. The poison appears to have occupied every pore of their skin. Sallow, scraggy, ghastly even—these qualities are the facial phenomena of the poor wretches who become slaves to tobacco. The sense of taste, physical and intellectual, is dulled. The instincts of the gentleman are forestalled. The appetite for furious excitements is stimulated. We think, then, that Mr. Mann has not gone far enough, in failing to class the use of tobacco with that of alcohol in his interdicts to youth who aspire to the benefits and honors of a college education."

It cannot be pretended that the chewing of tobacco is a very nice and elegant operation, and yet we have seldom seen an old tobacco chewer make himself as "hideous" and "filthy" as the Tribune in denouncing the practice. After all, the world is the same old world, and the Tribune, which aspires to be the organ of every novelty, belongs to the same school of morals which flourished in Judea more than eighteen hundred years ago, which was forever compounding "for sins they were inclined to, by damning those they had no mind to;" which was searching for motes in other people's eyes without regard to the beams in its own; which made a great fuss over trifles and neglected the weightier matters of the law, and which was thus addressed by the Founder of Christianity—"Now do ye, Pharisees, make clean the outside of the cup and the platter, but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness."

SECRETARY DOBBIN.—The incident to which the Hon. James C. Robbin owed his Cabinet appointment is thus given in an exchange paper:

"He was in the Baltimore Convention, and was the instrument of Gen. Pierce's nomination. On the 48th ballot Pierce had 55 votes, the largest number he had received.—The 49th commenced, and twelve States voted with but slight changes from the previous ballot. Then, as the State of North Carolina was called, Mr Dobbin rose, and in a timely speech announced that his delegation cast their votes for Franklin Pierce, which fact at once secured the nomination for the latter gentleman.

THE PRIVATEER SYSTEM.

The decided stand taken by the present Administration against the abolition of privateering, we are gratified to see, meets the general approbation of the country. All parties agree in commending it as a wise and cautious step—this refusal to recognize Mr. Marcy's conditional acceptance of the policy recommended by the Paris Conference. It is not denied that the privateer system is obnoxious in some respects, being liable to flagrant abuses, unless subject to rigid regulations. Under any precautionary circumstances, indeed, it is difficult altogether to guard against occasional excesses. In time of war little attention is given to the correction of private grievances and the redress of private injuries, and governments have always been prone to overlook or palliate even the grossest outrages and depredations committed by those employed in its service. But, however serious the objections to the system, it would be madness in the United States Government to bind itself, absolutely and irrevocably, not to make use of this means of warfare under circumstances. The present condition of our naval establishment is altogether insufficient in a sudden emergency for the complete protection and defence of our coast, and in the event of a war with a superior naval power, like Great Britain for instance, without recourse to privateering, we should be soon swept from the seas.

There are many, however, who dissent entirely from the general reasons assigned by the Paris Conference for the abolition of privateering. On the contrary, they are disposed to concur with a writer in the New York Times, in the opinion that the system, independent of its peculiar advantages in the hands of a nation like ours, is the most humane, because it is a war upon property rather than lives of an enemy. "Under it we are always able, in an incredibly brief space of time, to cover the seas with armed vessels, harrassing the commerce of our enemy, and so making her people feel in their pockets the necessity of Peace—the surest way of bringing a nation to reasonable terms; while a war entirely between national ships, would arouse the pride of the beliggerents in favor of war, for the point of honor without any extended private interests to check it. Thus war would be prolonged indefinitely. The Privateer war upon commerce soon creates a public sentiment in favor of peace which a Government finds it difficult to resist, especially when popular instinct, quickened by self-interest, exposes the error of the erring power, and suggests the concessions demanded by common sense."

There is considerable force in the view here presented. A war between men, bred to the profession of arms, is apt to be a war of extermination to one side or the other; but where both property and human life are subjected to its devastations, the inducements to terminate hostilities are more directly felt by the beliggerents.

At any rate, be the system never so objectionable, it is now absolutely necessary for our self-defence, and would be exceedingly unwise in us to abandon it at the suggestion of European Powers.

TEA TASTING.

A New York correspondent gives the following particulars of the effects of "tea tasting" and sampling upon the constitution of those engaged in the business:

"The death of a famous tea broker in this city lately calls to mind the curious nature of his business. I wonder if any of your readers at the West knows that their fastidiousness in the choice of the herb which cheers, but not inebriates, is the cause of the establishment of a profession—called "tea tasting"—which is as certain death to a man as the continued practice of opium eating. The success of the tea broker, or taster, depends upon the trained accuracy of his nose and palate, his experience in the wants of the American market, and a keen business tact. If he has these qualities in high cultivation, he may make from $20,000 to $40,000 per annum while he lives, and die of ulceration of the lungs. He overhauls a cargo of tea, classifies it, and determines the value of each sort. In doing this, he first looks at the color of the leaf and the general cleanliness of it. He next takes a quantity of the herb in his hand, and breathing his warm breath on it, he snuffs up the fragrance. In doing this, he draws into his lungs a quantity of irritating and stimulating dust, which is by no means wholesome. Then sitting down at a table in his office, on which is a long row of little porcelain cups and a pot of hot water, he 'draws' the tea and tastes the infusion. In this way he classifies the different prices, and is then ready to compare his work with the invoice. The skill of these tasters is fairly marvellous, but the effect of the business on their health is, as I have said, ruinous. They grow lean, nervous and consumptive. At the end of a hard day's work they feel and act as fidgetty and cross as a hysterical old maid."

A NECESSARY INQUIRY.—"Sambo, spose dere is six chickens in a coop, and de man seli three, how many is dere left?"

"What time of day was it?" "What has dat to do vid it?" "A good deal; if it was after dark, dar would be none left; dat is, if you happened to come along dat way."