State Library

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1858. SEVENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 338.

THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tues ,

BY

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:

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.

Rates of Advertising:

One square of 14 lines or less, for 3 months	$ 4 00
" " " " 6 "	6 00
" " " " 12 "	10 00
One square, 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.

S. P. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

MAY ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE of Wm. Johnston, Esq.

☞ Prompt attention given to Collections, writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.

January 26, 1858. 1y

W. A. OWENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C

WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

January 19, 1858.

H. LaF. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.

Office over China Hall.

August 11, 1858. y

P. SAURS,

Architect and Builder,

Will furnish Designs, Plans and Drawings for Public Buildings, Private Residences and Villas. Particular attention will be paid to building Flouring Mills, Corn Mills, &c. OFFICE in 3d story of Alexander's Building, front room, over China Hall.

Charlotte, Oct. 19, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE,

COPARTNERS IN THE PRACTICE OF

Medicine and Surgery.

☞ OFFICE up Stairs in Springs' Building.

C. J. FOX, M. D. W. E. WHITE, M. D.

April 3, 1858. 3-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.

April 3, 1858. 3-tf C. J. FOX.

Good Family Flour.

I WILL keep a supply of my best Flour at the Store of H. B. WILLIAMS & CO., where those desirous can obtain it at any time. FOR CASH.

J. B. STEWART.

Charlotte, June 15, 1858. tf

BOOTS

SHOES AND

BROGANS

THE BEST,

THE CHEAPEST

AT BOONE'S,

OPPOSITE THE BANK OF CHARLOTTE

October 5, 1858. tf

Belts! Belts!! Belts!!!

FROM the best Belting Company, at Manufacturer's prices: CASH PRICES:

2 inch	12½	cts. per foot.
2½ "	15	" "
3 "	17	" "
4 "	22	" "
5 "	27	" "
6 "	32	" "
7 "	38	" "
10 "	60	" "
12 "	72	" "
12 " 4 ply	92	" "

☞ Seamless Belts manufactured to order at short notice.

Conducting Hose of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. ALSO, Packing of all description, at 55 Cents per pound.

J. B. F. BOONE.

June 1, 1858. tf

Dissolution.

The Firm of YOUNG & WILLIAMS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the Firm will be settled by H. B. William.:

W. A. YOUNG, H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1858. 23-tf

MANSION HOUSE.

UNDER NEW AUSPICES.

This commodious and magnificent establishment has recently come under the personal supervision of the subscriber, who respectfully announces to his friends and the traveling public especially, that every effort will be made on his part to please in every particular appertaining to the duties of "mine host."

W. W. ELMS.

Charlotte, August 24, 1858.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. SANDERS,

CABINET MAKER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture of his own and northern manufacture. Also,

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Dec 29, 1857 y

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling House known as the "Crystal Palace." The House is pleasantly situated on the corner of Church and Eighth streets opposite the residence of Mr George Cross. On the premises are the necessary out buildings in good repair. For further information address the undersigned at Pineville, or apply to J. P. Smith at Charlotte.

Terms moderate. JOHN R. DANIEL.

October 12, 1858 tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

General Commission Merchant,

62 South street, NEW YORK.

June 29, 1858 y

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding & General Commission

Business, and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of *MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS* to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce. WM. B. GRANT.

All shipments of Produce to D. Colden Murray, New York, will be forwarded free of commission.

June 29, 1859 y

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions, which are the life and support of man—the **Liver**—For the diseases of that organ have made it his study, in a years, to find some remedy many derangements to which

Bilious attacks are **better prevented**, by **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before resting, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while One dose often repeated a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus**, and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mercury.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives virtue to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents:

BARNES & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; M. S. BURR & CO., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & HAMMOND, Cleveland; FARNESTOCK & DAVIS, Chicago; O. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; S. S. HANCE, Baltimore. And retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

F. SCARR & CO.

March 2, 1858. y

Sanford's Invigorator, for diseases of the Liver, for sale by F. Scarr & Co., Trade street.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Sanford's Invigorator, for the cure of all diseases of the Liver, compounded entirely from Gums.

CONFECTIONERY STORE.

J. D. PALMER,

One Door above the Bank of Charlotte,

Respectfully informs the public that he has just received a splendid assortment of Confectioneries, West India Fruits,

SEGARS

of various brands, chewing & smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

ALSO,

a variety of Musical Instruments, Yankee Notions, &c.

A FINE LOT OF WILLOW WARE.

He is constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above Goods and many other articles not enumerated.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber is now manufacturing an excellent article of Candy, free from poisonous coloring, unlike the New York steam refined candy. Call and see and try it. J. D. PALMER.

November 9, 1858 tf

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

A fine Devon Bull of Holt's Stock—Waverly and Springfield—3 years old, for sale cheap.

J. L. MOREHEAD.

Nov. 23, 1858. 36-3t

SCARR & CO.,

Druggists & Chemists,

No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.,

INVITE the attention of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c, to their NEW and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the PURITY OF THE DRUGS sold by them.

October 12, 1858.

For the Toilet.

New and elegant stock, consisting of English, French and American HAIR BRUSHES, Tooth Brushes in great variety; Tuck, Puff and side Combs in Tortoise shell, Buffalo horn and India Rubber.

FRENCH and ENGLISH SOAPS.

American, French and English Pomades.

Genuine Lubin's EXTRACTS, 23 varieties.

Also, cologne, verbena, geranium and other Perfumeries just received at SCARR & CO'S

October 12, 1858 Drug Store.

Choice Family Teas.

Silver Leaf Hyson, Oolong,
Imperial, Breakfast,
Gunpowder, Ne Plus Ultra,
and other varieties at SCARR & CO'S

October, 1858 Drug Store.

Preston & Merrill's YEAST POWDERS,

The only reliable Yeast Powder sold.

SCARR & CO'S

October, 1858 DRUG STORE.

Superior Vinegar.

A very superior article of Family Vinegar. Also, Nutmegs, cloves, mace, ginger, cinnamon, allspice, &c. A fresh supply at SCARR & CO'S

Octobes, 1858 Drug Store

Tobacco.

680 BOXES of J. O. King's TOBACCO just received and for Sale by

M. W. ROBISON & CO.

July 27, 1858. 19-tf

All Right Again!

I have commenced Butchering Beef again, and am ready and wish to buy Beeves, Mutton and Pork, on the hoof. I solicit, and hope to merit, the patronage of the town. W. A. COOK,

Aug. 24, 1858. 23-tf Town Butcher.

To all whom it may concern.

All Persons indebted to BREM & STEELE, are earnestly requested to pay the same by the 1st day of January, 1859, or they will most positively be sued.

I will be found at the Insurance Office until that time.

Those who disregard this notice cannot justly complain, after twelve months' indulgence. It is important that the business should be settled.

October 26, 1858. 2m A. C. STEELE.

HENDERSON & AHRENS

Are receiving and have now in store a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

READY-made CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, Hats, Caps, Hardware, crockery, cigars, fancy Goods &

GROCERIES,

Which will be offered for cash at unusual low prices. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Black and colored cloth, silk and cashmere Cloaks and Mantillas from $1 50 to $12 50.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies Morocco Boots, first rate article, at 90 cents; men's calf, kip and other kinds of Shoes; congress Gaiters. Also, a good stock of Brogans at $1 10 to $1 50.

Clothing, Shirts, Cravats, Collars,

Socks, Drawers, Undershirts, a good assortment. Ten dozen Gentlemen's bordered cambric Handkerchiefs at 10 cents. Also, linen and silk Handkerchiefs, a large variety.

Gents' Shawls, Raglans, Comforts, &c.

Fine Watches and Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles.

Embroideries & White Goods.

Jackonet and Swiss Edging and Insertings, collars, sleeves, Laces, Flouncing, Marseilles, corded and a variety of Hoop Skirts from 75 cts to $5 50.

SEGARS.—Still on hand the favorite old brand (LaEstulta) at $3 per box of 250; also Havana segars of choice qualities.

☞ Call at HENDERSON & AHRENS at Springs' corner and satisfy yourself that their prices are, if not the lowest, among the lowest.

October 12, 1858 tf

New Firm.

REA & ALEXANDER.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, at the old stand of D. L. Rea, give notice to their old friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to put up work of the latest fashions, in the most substantial manner and at short notice. They hope their well-known skill, and efforts to please, will meet with favor and patronage.

Terms, Cash. D. L. REA,

Nov. 9. JAS F. ALEXANDER.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT YEDDO.

The Jugglers of Japan.

Lieut. Habershaw, of the United States Navy, is writing a series of interesting letters to the Philadelphia Ledger from Japan. In his last he gives an interesting account of the first interview of Mr Harris, United States Consul at Simoda, with the Emperor of Japan at Yeddo, the imperial capitol. He says:

The manner in which Mr H. and his secretary went to Yeddo is interesting. The Emperor sent him a body guard of 120 men, and had comfortable houses put along the road for him to pass the nights in. He also sent him a large sedan chair, carried by 12 bearers, and so roomy that he put a mattress into it and reclined at full length when he was tired of sitting. It is only about 70 miles from this place to Yeddo, but the country is so rugged; and the roads so bad the first part of the way, that they were seven days in accomplishing the distance. Every night they stopped at one of the comfortable houses, which had been prepared *expressly upon his account*, and after an early breakfast, resumed their road. Upon arriving at Yeddo, they were lodged in the most commodious quarters, treated with the greatest respect and attention, and granted interviews with the Emperor. The reader is of course aware that every one, who has heretofore approached the Emperor, has been required to do so *upon his knees.* This custom they were determined to adhere to in the present case; but, somehow or other, it had never before been so difficult to "bell the cat." "Who was to speak to Mr H—— about it?" that was the question: Finally a Japanese Douglas stepped forward and offered to brace his huge shoulder to the task. This gentleman was not the most determined man in Japan; but then he was upon the niost intimate terms of both social and political intercourse with "the American Legation." He therefore called upon Mr H. and commenced the attack by begging that he would not be offended at what he was going to say.

"Certainly not!" says that gentleman. But he has an inkling of what is coming, and a look of sudden and unusual gravity causes Douglas to tremble. Instead, therefore of broaching the subject—he begs once more that "his Excellency will not be offended at something which he, Douglas, has been *ordered* to say;" and then—coughs, and looks behind him.

"Certainly not!" and an increase of gravity in the Consular face. Corresponding increase of nervousness on the part of Douglas. Grand tableau, in which the American eagle is supposed to dominate. Final desperation of Douglas, and outbursting of the secret.

Mr Harris listened quietly and kindly to all he had to say, and then replied with his usual judgment and firmness of manner. He told him that he was anxious to do everything that was consistent with self respect to do honor to the Emperor, but that this thing was out of the question, and had better not be referred to again. "Were Nipon to send a Minister to my country," he said, "he might approach our President in any manner he saw fit. He might kneel and knock his head against the floor, or he might bow to him and shake hands. There we allow every one perfect liberty; and it is but right, therefore, that I be allowed the same here."

"Very well! Very well!" replied Douglas, half apologetically. And thus was settled this question "*for ever!*" remarked Mr H.

Mr Harris speaks most interestingly of the feats of the jugglers, and of the theatres of Yeddo, as well as of the extensive stores. He says that the Prince of Cinano, (Cinano no-Kami) to whose particular care it seems the Emperor confided his comfort and amusement, fancying that he was having a dull time in the immense house that had been appropriated to him, called up some of his jugglers to perform before him and help him pass it. One of them was the "Anderson" of Japan—his feats were so wonderful that I am almost afraid to write them. I wish it distinctly understood therefore that I am only repeating *what Mr Harris told us*, and *what we consequently believe.* Here are some of his feats:

No. 1. He took an ordinary boy's top spun it in the air, caught it on his hand, and then placed it (still spining) upon the edge of a sword near the hilt. Then he dropped the sword point a little and the top moved slowly toward it. Arrived at the very end, the hilt was bowed in turn and the top brought back. As usual, the sword was dangerously sharp.

No. 2 was also performed with the top. He spun it in the air, and then threw the end of the string back toward it with such accuracy that it was caught up and wound itself already for a second cast. By the time it had done this it had reached his hand and was ready for another spin.

No. 3 was still performed with the top. There was an upright pole, upon the top of which was perched a little house with a very large front door. The top was spun, made to climb the pole, knock open the said front door, and disappear.—As well as I remember, the hand end of the string was fastened near the door, so that this was almost a repetition of the self-winding feat.

But feat No 4 was something even more astonishing than all this. He took two paper butterflies, armed himself with the usual paper fan, threw them into the air, and fanning gently, kept them flying about him as if they had been alive.

"He can make them alight whenever you wish! Try him!" remarked the kami (prince) through the interpreter.

Mr H—— requested that one night alight upon each ear of the juggler. No sooner expressed than complied with. Gentle undulations of the fan waved them slowly to the required points, and there left them comfortably seated. Now, whether this command over pieces of paper was obtained simply by currents of air, or by the power of a concealed magnet, Mr H—— could not tell or ascertain. One thing, however, was certain—*the power was there.*

Let us turn from jugglers to theatres. It seems that there are only four of the latter in Yeddo, and that they are all alongside of each other. Hence, if a Japanese, on the edge of the city, wishes to attend one of them, he must take some foot exercise before being able to do so. I say that he must walk, for no one but the princes in Japan are allowed to ride, as a general rule, and *they must ride*, either in a chair or on horseback, as they choose. In the latter case, the horse is led by a groom on each side, and is never allowed to go out of a walk. While passing by these theatres, Mr H. expressed a wish to attend a performance, but his princely conductor was very much shocked, telling him that none but the common people ever went to such places. If the nobility wanted to see anything of the sort, they *made the actors come to them.*

Speaking of the stores of Yeddo, Mr H—— observed that we would be surprised at their size, at their contents, and at their great number of salesmen, each of whom had his dozen or more shop boys standing behind him to execute his orders. "Upon entering the immense building, you see no goods at all," he said. "They are all stored in fire proof buildings in the rear. When a customer enters and asks for anything, the salesman orders the shop boys, the shop boys apply at the fire-proof, the keeper of the fire-proof checks against each one that which he takes, the salesman makes his sale, each shop boy returns to the fire-proof his part of what remains, and at night the salesman accounts to his employer for the difference. Thus is business conducted in the large houses in Japan."

REGULATION OF THE PRICE OF BREAD IN PARIS.

In nothing is that spirit of minute supervision so characteristic of the French government, more remarkable than its regulations with regard to the price of bread in the metropolis. However incompatible this may be with that freedom of movement which is claimed for the trade of bread, in common with all other departments of commerce, the French regulations must be admitted to be effectual for their purpose. We copy the following from one of our exchanges.

Every bag of wheat, flour, or meal that comes to the city must be brought to the Halle au Ble, or Grain Hall. This is an immense area, inclosed with a circular wall, and covered by a huge dome, so that it presents a vast, unbroken hall, of grand and beautiful proportions, lighted from the top. Various stalls, with desks for the offices of the clerks and employees. On the floor of this hall are piled up, cobhouse fashion, in huge piles, ten to twenty-five feet high, the bags of grain, presenting to the visitor a striking panorama of solid plenty.

The city of Paris is surrounded by a wall, not for defence, as it is comparatively slight, but simply for police, revenue, and other municipal purposes, one of which is the regulation of the bread market. Barriers, that is gates, with police attendants and revenue officers, form the only entrances to the city, except the River Seine, which has also its guards. Every bushel of wheat or other grain brought to the city for sale, must be registered and stored at the grain hall, under heavy penalties. This regulation is rigidly enforced, which is easy to do at the barriers with so bulky an article; especially as the bags must be of uniform size.

From this register of the daily supply, the government of the city know at any hour just how many pounds or pecks of grain of any kind there are in Paris. From accurate statistics required to be furnished, they know how much flour or meal is baked daily at each bakery, and how much bread of all kind is consumed. They are therefore able to fix the weight and prices of loaves, each size and shape of which has its appropriate name, according to the ratio between the supply and demand, allowing a fair and just profit to producers, traders, bakers; no more, no less. This price, thus fairly graduated, at short intervals, is fully proclaimed to the public, the dealers, the bakers, and the police.

The police is authorized to drop in, at any time, into any bakery, or breadshop, wherever bread is exposed for sale, and weigh the loaves. There is also a special inspecting officer appointed for this express purpose. His visits are not stated, that they may have things got ready for exhibition instead of inspection, according to the English and American fashion of doing such things. If the inspector finds weight deficient, or the price of a peculiar kind of loaf too high for the grade, all the bread in the shop is swept off at once, and distributed to the hospitals and eleemosynary establishments of the city. Thus are the public protected against private cupidity speculating in the means of existence.

THE KANSAS EXCITEMENT OVER.—We see by our exchanges that an effort was recently made by the free State party to form a constitution, and apply for admission immediately under a Freesoil Constitution. For this purpose a Convention was called, at which not more than twenty delegates were present. Without any attempt at action, they quickly adjourned. This, no doubt, ends the whole Kansas struggle. When she has a sufficient population, she will then take position among the sovereigns of the confederacy. In the meantime, the people having had enough of political excitement, will devote themselves to their own affairs and to the development of the resources of the Territory, preparatory to the assumption of State sovereignty.

LOTTERIES.—Sergeant Bermey has just returned from a Southern tour, where he has been making arrangements to break up the lottery business. He has visited the governors and authorities in states where the institutions exist, who, without exception, have pledged a hearty co-operation in putting an end to the system. There are now twenty lotteries in the United States, fifteen of which are in the State of Maryland, and expire by their charter in April next.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

EDITING A PAPER.—We copy from the Opelousas Gazette, of January 13, 1830, the following which shows that twenty-eight years ago the difficulties of an editor of a newspaper were the same as they are now, and the same as will always exist:

"The truth is, an editer cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinions fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptious. If he states facts without comments, he dares not to express his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of hostility.

LEGISLATION AND THE CURRENCY.

The Journal of Commerce in reviewing the discussions and proceedings of a meeting of the "friends of a sound currency" in New York, remarks:

We have had far too much legislative tinkering of the currency already, and we have little faith in the benefit of arbitrary enactments. The laws of trade will better regulate these matters if we leave the subject entirely to them, and not interpose so many legal interruptions. If we are to have special legislative privileges on one side, we create a necessity for special restraints on the other; but free trade, like the truth, needs less careful watching. If possible, therefore, let the reform take the direction of enlarged freedom, instead of fresh restraints. To remove the more common temptations to reckless banking, and to provide a more substantial basis for the credit superstructure we cannot yet afford to demolish, why not take a step in the direction of freedom, and abolish the odious Usury Laws? It is the operation of these tyrannical regulations, left us as a legacy from the barberous ages, which render so many other legislative restrictions necessary.

We forbid the legitimate loaning of money at over seven per cent, and then create, by law a class of institutions which are enabled to declare eight and ten per cent. dividends by the very practices we are now exhausting our wisdom to prevent. We increase the competition in banking without increasing capital, by refusing the same profit to money employed in more natural channels; and after stimulating this strife by every conceivable legislative artifice, until the fever thus created leads to all sorts of wild excesses, we set to work, on the homœpathic principle, to cool off the excitement and restrain the madness by a further exhibition of the same process. It would be refreshing, at once, to see a step taken in the opposite direction.

THE DANCING.

"Look! look!" said a half dozen lady voices one pretty night, as we sat leaning against the outside of the ball-room. We did look—alas! for our poor modesty, we ought not to have done so. "If my children were among them, I'd whip them well for it. Yes, if they were full grown, I'd give them the hickory." So said the wife of one of our princes, as she turned away in utter disgust.

Doctor, let me describe a little—if the public may look, certainly it may read, though it run. A group of the splendid ones is on the floor, and lovingly mated. The gents encircle their partners' waists with one arm. The ladies and gentlemen stand closely face to face. The gents are very erect, and lean a little back. The ladies lean a little forward. (Music.) Now, all wheel and whirle, circle and curl. Feet and heels of gents go rip-rap, rip-rap-rip. Ladies' feet go tipity-tip, tipity-tip-tip. Then, all go rippity, clippity, tippity, bippity, skippity, hoppity, jumpity, bumpity, thump. Ladies fly off by centrifugal momentum. Gents pull ladies hard and close. They reel, swing, slide, sling, look tender, look silly, look dizzy. Feet fly, tresses fly, hoops fly, dresses fly, all fly. It looks tuggity, huggity, pullity, squeezity, pressity, rubbity, rip. The men look like a cross between steelyards and "limber jacks," beetles and jointed Xes. The maidens tuck down their chins very low, or raise them exceedingly high. Some smile, some grin, some giggle, some frown, some pout, some sneer, and all sweat freely. The ladies' faces are brought against those of the men, or into their bosoms; breast against breast, nose against nose, and toes against toes. Now, they go again, making a sound like Georgey-porgey, derey-peery, ridey-pidey, coacheypoachey.

"This dance is not much, but the extras are glorious." If men were women, there would be no such dancing. But they are only men, and so the thing goes on by *woman's love* of it. When a boy, we used to visit these Dutch dances, and trip the whirling beer barrels, as they passed our feet, and then run for dear life. We still feel the instinct of tripping in our toes. A secular writer says: "There is no established standard of propriety about this matter. If I were a lady, I *might* object to these dances; but, being a man, I do not. We certainly ought to be satisfied, if they are."

MEDICAL ADVICE.—Charles Lamb, though not holding a physician's credentials, has given a better bit of medical advice on the liver complaint than is to be found in the whole range of professional books on that subject. Hear him:

You are too apprehensive of your complaint.—The best way in these cases is to keep yourself as ignorant as the world was before Galen, of the entire construction of the animal man; not to be conscious of a madriff; to hold kidneys to be an agreeable fiction; to account the circulation of the blood an idle whim of Harvey's; to acknowledge no mechanism not visible. For, once fix the seat of your disorder, and your fancies flux into it like bad humors. Above all, take exercise, and avoid tampering with the hard terms of art. Desks are not deadly. It is the mind and not the limbs that taints by long sitting. Think of the patience of the tailors; think how long the Lord Chancellor sits; think of the brooding hen.

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY.—Somebody truly says, that "society" is a nuisance in a "fashionable" sense. It is nothing more nor less than a stiff series of absurd and cold formalities. It has no heart, any more than the Rock of Gibraltar has. The password of it is "Money"—if you've got it, or make the world *think* you have, "go in."—Brush up your beaver—never mind about your character—and "go in!" Learn the set speeches of polite gossip, dress "in good taste," pretend to great respect for a sectarian creed, and keep up a fashionable outside show, and you shall safely pass with the genteel elect. Society is "fearfully and wonderfully made!"

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS IN ENGLAND.—The number of births in England the last year, of living children, was 657,363, and the number of deaths 390,507. The number of marriages was 159,337. Of the births 355,541 were boys, 321,612 girls. The number of children born out of wedlock was 421,651, or 6¼ per cent of the whole. The greatest proportion of births was in the quarter between April and July.