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, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. TERMS { $2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

E. A. YATES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. } TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1857. New Series { VOLUME 5. NUMBER 44.

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.

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One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months,	$4 00
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☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

WILLIAM J. YATES.

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At the Western Democrat Office.

Warrants, Marriage Licenses, Tax Receipts, Subpoenas, Jury Tickets, Administrators' Bonds and Letters, Guardian Bonds, Indentures, Deeds for conveying Lands or houses, Prosecution Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds, Attachments, Delivery Bonds. Fi Fas, county and superior court. Constables' Bail Bonds, county and superior court Writs, Commissions to take Depositions. Witness Tickets.

☞ Blanks of all kinds printed to order at short notice.

Notice.

HAVING returned to Charlotte, I am again at the disposal of those who may require my services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 31-tf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 104 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 1y

DEROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.
BROWN & DeROSSET,
New-York,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

USUAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

September 2, 1856—1y

Notice.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of W. P. Trotter, deceased, I give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of **T. Trotter & Son,** by note or book account for the last four or five years, to come forward and pay the same without delay, and thereby save cost, as the concern must be settled up. THOS. TROTTER, Adm'r and Surviving Partner.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 31-tf

The Watch and Jewelry business will in the future be conducted by the subscriber, who will spare no pains or expense to give general satisfaction. Watch repairing done in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice.

THOS. TROTTER.

House & Lot for Sale.

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

J. R. DANIEL.

February 17, 1857

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.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOWRIE & ENNISS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present them to P. J. Lowrie for settlement, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

LOWRIE & ENNISS.

March 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

Having sold out to Mr P. J. Lowrie all my interest in the Books, accounts, notes, &c., belonging to the firm of Lowrie & Enniss, all those indebted will make payment to him, as he alone authorized to settle the same.

March 16, 1857. J. H. ENNISS.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Lowrie & Enniss are requested to settle the same immediately, as the business of the late firm must be closed. I will continue the Book business on my own hook. Call and see me.

P. J. LOWRIE.

March 16, 1857. tf

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. Office nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel.

President—M. B. TAYLOR.
Vice President—C. OVERMAN.
Sec'y & Treas'r—E. NYE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. TAYLOR, C. OVERMAN,
J. A. YOUNG, WM. JOHNSTON,
J. H. CARSON, S. T. WRISTON,
F. SCARR.

April 28, 1857. tf

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

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

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

Tan Bark Wanted!

WE want to purchase 1,000 Cords of Tan Bark, for which we will pay the following prices, in Cash, delivered at our Tan Yard, or at either of the Railroad depots at this place:

White or Chesnut Oak Bark,	$4 50 per cord.
Red or Black " "	4 00 "

BOONE & CO.

Charlotte, March 3, 1857. 35-2m

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the situation known as

"White Hall,"

In the Steele Creek neighborhood,

Directly on the main road leading from Charlotte to Yorkville, seven and a half miles from the former place and about four miles from the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad.

The tract contains FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, of which about one-fourth is uncleared, the remainder nearly all under fence, and mostly in a good state of cultivation. The fences are in good repair and the buildings second to none in the country. The Steele Creek lands are noted for their fertility, and this place ranks among the best. There are four churches, a flourishing Male Academy, and female school within convenient distances.

The community is unsurpassed in the general intelligence, public spirit, high-toned morality, and social qualities of its citizens.

Persons wishing to purchase will apply to M. N. Hart, Esq. to W. S. Prather on the premises, or to the subscriber in the immediate neighborhood.

An indulgence of one, two, and three years will be given.

J. B. WATT.

March 9, 1857. 3m.

SOMETHING NEEDED.
A New Tailoring Establishment.

JAMES BRIANT informs his friends and former patrons, that he has reopened his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the up-stairs of the Building next to the Bank of the State, where he will be happy to see all those wanting any thing done in his line. All work warranted.

Oct. 28th, 1856. 17-tf

W. W. QUINN,
Exchange Saloon,
MINT STREET,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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.

Soap Potash.

Just received a fresh barrel of Potash, at

SCARR & CO'S
April 14th. Charlotte Drug Store.

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

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 CREWING TOBACCO,

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES.

JAS. D. PALMER.
Opposite Boone & Co.'s Shoe Store.

Charlotte, April 7, 1857. 40-tf

A Rare Chance
To get Bargains at Flint Rock, Catawba county, N. C.

The undersigned, not having sufficient water-power to drive all their machinery profitably, are determined to sell the articles named below, and therefore offer them at the very low prices annexed:

A complete sett of Carding Machines, $400.
Power Loom $40, and Cotton Gin $40.

Apply to T. & M. M. MOSER.

Flint Rock, N C, April 7. 6m-pd

State of North Carolina.

Office Court of Equity—Cleaveland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that, I. Durham and wife Ann, Jacob Carroll and wife Sarah, B. D. Durham and wife Elizabeth, John Cline and wife Lucinda, Thompson Evans, Thomas Evans, and Louis Evans non-residents of this State, be and appear before me at my office in Shelby, on Monday the first day of June next, then and there to file their several and respective claims to the money arising from the sale of the lands of Jesse Evans, dec'd., late of Rutherford, now Cleaveland county: that their several claims may be reported to the next term of the Court of Equity for Cleaveland county, to be held at the Court-House in Shelby, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1857, for the further orders of the Court. By order of the Court of Equity for Cleaveland county, N. C., 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856.

THOS. WILLIAMS, C. & M. E.
Shelby, North Carolina.

April 7, 1857.—40-6w [Pr's fee $6.]

Lightning Rods.

L. J. HAWLEY & CO. offer their services to the public for the purpose of supplying buildings with LIGHTNING RODS. Having been engaged in the business for over six years in Virginia and North Carolina, and being provided with the best recommendations, I hope to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may employ me.

Having permanently located in this place, all work done by me will be kept in good repair free of charge.

Orders addressed to me through the Post Office, or left at the Residence of N. Wilkinson, will meet with prompt attention.

L. J. HAWLEY & CO.

Charlotte, April 7, 1857.

MRS. M. J. CRAIG,
Dress Maker,
Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory
CHARLOTTE.

April 22, 1856.—1y

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE.

Among the parting acts of benificence which distinguished the late President, General Pierce, was the placing in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Danforth a check for $100, to commence a subscription of $1,000, the sum necessary to constitute President Buchanan a life director of the American Colonization Society.

A DREADFUL SLAUGHTER AMONG THE CAFFRES.—One of the London papers contains an account of a terrible slaughter among the Caffres, in which no less than thirty thousand human beings perished. It is stated that disturbances of a most sanguinary character recently took place among the Zulus. These disturbances were caused by a contest between Ketchwya and Umbulazi, two sons of the paramount chief Panda. On the 2d December, the latter was defeated with immense slaughter.—The victorious Ketchwya, a lad of nineteen, after the battle, divided his army into three sections, and with these scoured the country in all directions putting to death not only his enemies but all neutral or doubtful subjects who came in his way. He, however, kept clear of Panda, who by the latest intelligence, was raising an army in defence of his throne. It is said that men, women and children were all alike put to death. Umbulazi was put to death with the utmost barbarity, having been skinned alive.

NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES.—In the eastern section of North Carolina, the present spring has been one of the most unsuccessful and unprofitable fishing seasons that has occurred for years, owing to the excessive cold, but few fish have been caught and fisheries have not been able to supply one half of the home demand.

☞ A Parliamentary paper has been issued showing the total imports of grain and flour into England for the past year. Three-fourths of the supply of foreign flour was obtained from the United States, in addition to three-fifths of the amount of Indian corn and more than a fourth of the amount of wheat.

THE NEW CENT.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, on the authority of Col. Snowden, director of the U. S. Mint, that in about two weeks time this much desired coin will be distributed to the public.—About a million are already completed, and two millions more will be finished before the mint commences paying them out.

ROYAL WEDDING GIFTS.—The approaching marriage of the daughter of the Sultan of Turkey with the son of the Viceroy of Egypt has given rise to large orders among the jewellers of Paris. Vast sums of money are expended on the jewels, and the gold and silver services which are being prepared for the wedding gifts—cups and saucers of gold, enriched with diamonds and emeralds of immense value, each article costing not less than 50 to 60,000 francs; small *portetasses* (little waiters) for coffee, likewise of gold, ornamented with precious stones; round waiters, in silver of one metre and a half, weighing 80 pounds; magnificent heaters, dishes, and covers of gorgeously wrought silver scabbards and hilts of swords, in gold, incrusted with diamonds, &c., &c. The armlets, necklaces, head ornaments, graceful and beautiful wreaths of jewels imitating flowers, intended for the decoration of dresses, are exquisite specimens of the perfection to which the art of combining and setting precious stones has reached in France. The tiny slippers, entirely covered with diamonds, for the Eastern bride, are fairy like b'joux of great value.

LOVERS IN A FIX.—Singular Scene at a Wedding.—The Dandridge (Tenn.) Statesman of last week announces the marriage of Mr Ben. Husky, to Miss Susanna Parker, both of Sevier county. We learn from the Statesman that two expectant bridegrooms were in attendance, at the "auspicious hour" each elate with the prospect of duplicating their existence. It seems that the fair deceiver had so wound herself into the affection of the two, that when "popping" time came round, she was unable to resist so urgent were they in their glorious cause.—According to time set, both gentlemen were at the appointed place, both anticipating the brilliant "good coming," with apparent coolness. The Squire announced his readiness to tie the desired knot by "lead your partner out on the floor," and to the astonishment of the assembled lookerson, two grooms advanced with eagerness to grasp the fair hand of the cruel-hearted and bewitching creature. After a somewhat animated discussion, the two frustrated and almost prostrated aspirants to matrimonial honors concluded to let the lady make a choice, if one she could effect, between the two, which she soon accomplished, and was married. Verily, the course of true love will never run smooth.

From the Charleston Advocate.

GREAT PREACHER OF LONDON.

I have reached London, and heard Mr Spurgeon. These two facts are mentioned together, not as a necessary sequence, the one to the other, nor even as an indispensable attendant one upon the other, but as at least a very desirable one. Arriving late last Saturday evening, the necessary instructions were eagerly sought to enable me to pilot my way to the Surry Gardens, wherein stands a splendid musical hall, capable of holding ten thousand persons. Being too late to secure a ticket the day previous, you must make an early start so as to be near the entrance when it is opened to the unticketed crowd. As far back from the Gardens as London Bridge, a steady current of people, generally grave and serious in demeanor, gives the assurance that you are on the right road.

As you near the Gardens it becomes a stream of people, and as they approach the place the attraction seems to get stronger, and they start in a trot, and then in a run—young men and young women, boys and girls, are seen now in a very fast walk or run, all bending in one direction. Here is a gate—a policeman cries "tickets here"—you press up: "Where's your ticket?" "Have none; but I am all the way from America—let me pass." "Pass on sir." You fell into the current that flows on in increasing volume toward the reception rooms of the Hall. Though an hour is yet to pass before service begins, the lower floor is filled, the dress circle is densely crowded; so betake yourself to the second gallery, and feel grateful that you get a front seat. All has the bustling air of a concert room. No one takes his hat off, and the buzz of hundreds of voices makes it difficult for you to feel that you have come for the purpose of worship. But the Hall is filled to its utmost capacity—in all the vacant spaces, hundreds stand patiently.

Now you see toward the stage a movement and a general taking off of hats. The preacher is making his way along toward the pulpit. A young man, only twenty-two, with a pale but full face, benignant yet serious, enters and bows down over the Bible in prayer. Everything is silent as the grave. He rises from his knees and thousands of hymn books over the vast assembly are opened. "Let us sing the 30th hymn of the Watts' Collection"—"Come ye that love the Lord," is spoken in a clear, full, silvery voice—and you have heard the voice of the "modern Whitfield," as he is now termed. His prayer is fervent, simple, and humble. He prays most powerfully for the ungodly and most touchingly for grace to aid the speaker in his position of fearful responsibility. But how can he fail of fervor after the singing of the beautiful hymn by ten thousand persons, for all sing, and the music is purely vocal.

Another hymn is sung, "Grace, 'tis a charming sound" after the reading of the lesson, which is the 84th psalm. In reading the lesson, the speaker makes a few simple, and on the whole appropriate comments; but listen to the voice and observe the well chosen gesture. His voice fills the house, and though you are seated near the furthest end of the hall, every word is distinctly heard. His prayers and comments indicate his general style of speech. His sentences are simple.—His prayer opened thus: "O Lord, we want a blessing this morning." His opening comment was, "In David's time there was but one tabernacle. But now

'Everywhere may grace be found
And every spot of earth is consecrated ground.'

For where two or three are met together," etc. You are now not only satisfied that you will hear the sermon, but also hear the text. It is the 8th verse of the 106th Psalm: "Nevertheless he saved them for his name's sake." He proceeds, announcing his division; first, who saves them? Secondly, who is it that is saved? Thirdly why are they saved? Fourthly, what difficulty is understood as removed in the word "nevertheless"? His discourse is as simple as may be; but throughout it is the same silvery voice and the same striking action. He gestures chiefly with the left hand, the hand closed all but the forefinger. Generally he passes his right hand under his left arm, keeping it there while using the left.

While he speaks not a breath is heard, and at the close of every division the audience cough or re-adjust themselves in their seats, or as they may otherwise place themselves at ease before he recommences. He is bold in his enumeration and denunciation of sin, and holds up the cross throughout. As he closes he cries: "Let us send up one glad, hearty note of praise to our God. 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,'" all sing, and you leave the house with a thankful and improved heart. Mr Spurgeon is a remarkable instance of the power of voice and action. His sermons, in composition, are surpassed by several hundred ministers every Sunday in the very city in which he now preaches; but while many of them fail to get a tolerable congregation, no house can be found large enough to accommodate his audience.

"A penny for your thoughts," said a gentleman to a pert beauty. "They are not worth a farthing, sir," she replied, "I was thinking of you."

ANECDOTE OF CROMWELL.

An English merchant-ship was captured during a period of profound peace with France, by a vessel of that nation, and carried into St. Malo, where she was condemned, and sold for the benefit of the captors, upon some frivolous and groundless pretence. The master of this merchantman, who happened to be an honest Quaker, immediately on his return to England presented a petition, complaining of his grievance, and prayed for redress, to the Protector in council. On hearing the case, Cromwell informed the council he would take the affair into his own hands, and ordered the master to attend him the next morning. After a strict examination into the particulars of the case, finding the master to be a plain honest man, who had been embarked in no illegal traffic, he asked him if he would be the bearer of a letter to Paris. The man assenting, he desired him to prepare for the journey without delay, and wait on him again the following morning. On the next morning he gave the master a letter to Cardinal Mazarin, with directions not to wait longer than three days for an answer. This answer, he informed him, was to be nothing less than the full value of what he might have made of his ship and cargo, desiring him to tell the cardinal that if it was not paid in three days, he had strict orders for him to return home.

The honest Quaker appears to have followed the injunctions of the Protector to the very letter, and meeting with the usual shuffling evasions, so common among diplomatists, took his leave on the third day, and returned without accomplishing the object of his mission. "Well, friend," demanded the Ptotector, on seeing him, "have you obtained your money?" Being answered in the negative, he told the Quaker to leave his address with his secretary, promising to let him hear from him shortly. Without involving himself in the delays, trickeries, and evasions of diplomatic negotiations—without the empty parade of protocols and conferences, which too often waste time, without leading to any satisfactory results—without even deigning to repeat his demand, or explain the ground of his proceeding, this distinguished statesman issued orders to seize every French ship which his cruisers fell in with, and bring them into port. In pursuance of these orders several captures were made, and their cargoes ordered by the Protector to be immediately sold. Out of the produce of these sales he paid the Quaker the full value of his ship and cargo; and sending for the French ambassador, then resident in London, he acquainted him with the steps he had taken, and the reason of his doing so, informing him at the same time that there was a balance out of the sales, which should be paid to him if he pleased, for the purpose of returning it to the French owners.

PRODUCTION OF TEA.

It appears from evidence submitted to the British House of Commons in 1830, that the consumption of tea by the whole civilized world, at that time was 52 millions of pounds, of which 22 millions were consumed by Great Britain.—The China Mail says that, in 1853, the exports to Great Britain alone, reached nearly 73 millions of pounds, and those to the United States about 41 millions. The total exportation of tea from China at this time, is 173 millions, and the United States rank next to Great Britain in the consumption of tea. The total produce of the dried leaf in China alone, not to speak of Japan, Java, &c., is estimated at one million of tons, and the land devoted to tea culture more than three millions of acres.

The experiments of Mr. Junius Smith, in South Carolina, have successfully demonstrated that tea of an excellent quality, can be successfully cultivated in the Southern portion of the United States.

GENERAL JACKSON'S REQUEST OF A GOLD SNUFF BOX.—The box bequeathed by Gen. Jackson to the Common Council of New York, to be awarded by it to the bravest officer or soldier from that city engaged in the late war, caused another meeting of the committee of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, to ascertain who is entitled to it under the terms of the will. Gen. Scott appeared, by invitation, before the committee. He was unprepared to give any opinion as to the individual bravery of the actors in the war. He spoke of a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, who was lieutenant in the service, and present at several battles; also of Colonel Burnet, but could not say from actual knowledge. He advised that the committee open a correspondence with Generals Wool, Quitman, and other officers he named, who had an opportunity of witnessing the personal performance of those under their commands, and offered himself to direct the letters, and mark them free. The committee accepted the offer, and communications are to be prepared.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SPIDER.—A lady named Ann Eliza Tyler died suddenly on last Thursday night, in Richmond, (Va.) from the bite of a spider. She was bitten on the cheek the night before, and died the following evening from the effects.

UTAH.

The existence of polygamy, communism and all their attendant vices and immunities in an extensive territory of the United States, is alike repugnant to the genius of our government and odious to decency, religion and humanity throughout the civilized world. Mormonism is the synonyme for a combination of all the ills of a licentious society, unrestrained even by the ordinary instincts which elevate man in his normal state, above the brute. In morals, in politics, in religion, in everything that contributes to the dignity or bespeaks the superiority of the human race, it is an outrage upon man and an insult to God. And yet in the most enlightened age, and upon a wide domain of the nation which claims for its institutions, the highest excellence that has yet been attained on earth, and for its citizens the fullest liberty, and most loyal regard for reason, right and law, there are a hundred thousand votaries of this infamous faith. Outside of Utah, in the adjacent territories, it is estimated that the Mormons number an additional two hundred thousand. It is a state of things horrible to contemplate; presenting a picture of human nature, so hideous, that the spirits of the damned might chuckle over it, as unfolding a depth of degradation, which even they have never fathomed. That this disgusting deformity upon the body politic should be removed either by the emollient influence of moral suasion, or by the strong arm of the Government, seems to be the prevailing opinion of the press and the people in all parts of the country. Whether the Federal Government has the right, under the Constitution, to coerce the Mormons into a renunciation of their municipal laws relating to property, polygamy, and religious rites and belief, there is a strong doubt, amounting almost to an absolute denial, on the minds of many who would wish it otherwise. And as an undeviating adherence to the Constitution is indispensable to the security of the country, there might appear to be an embarrassment to any movement on the part of the Government against the inhabitants of Utah. But civil and religious liberty are far different things from absolute license. And while we may have no right to march upon Mormonism with fire and sword, as long as Brigham Young and his disciples enact no laws in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and are guilty of no overt act of treason, it is the duty, as it is the prerogative of the Government, to put down rebellion, and, if possible, to remove the cause that gave rise to it. Overt acts of treason have been committed in Utah; and upon that ground an army may be marched into that Territory, and the country laid in waste, if necessary, for the proper punishment of the traitors, and to provide against a repetition of such lawlessness.—If "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," demand it, let the Mormons be hung by hundreds. They have already been tolerated too long. The idea of converting them, into the adoption of Christian customs, cannot now be seriously entertained—and if allowed longer to wallow in their cesspool of pollution, the Turk, with his harem, may point to the United States in derision, for preaching Christianity and prating about chastity, while fostering a new nation even exaggerating and abusing the example of his libidinous life. But we have no doubt the Administration, while exercising clemency and discretion, will dispose of this disagreeable difficulty so effectually as to satisfy the world, that in the estimation of the American people, socialism is not sanctioned by justice, that Joe. Smith is not God, and that no man is entitled to more than one wife at the time.

MAGGIE.

A Ballad for Music—with variations.

Maggie she is young yet,
Hardly turned over twenty,
Maggie is my darling, too,—
And she has wooers plenty.
Maggie's eyes so soft and bright,
Her rosy cheeks impris'n,
And not a laddie sees their light,
But wishes they were hisen.

Work! I work the day long,
Working for my deary,
Saving up for her a home,
A home so sweet and cheery;
And through the flood or fire
I'd rush to save my Maggie;
Years may pass—I'd think them short,
If I can gain sweet MAGGIE!

SUNDAY LIFE IN CHICAGO.—Here is a picture of Sunday life in Chicago, a city now and for some time under Republican administration. It is furnished by the Times:

"Here in Chicago on Sunday we have fifty-six churches open during the forenoon and evening; but at the same time there are no less than eighty ball rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waltzing goes on without intermission. In addition to these 'festivities' we have two theatres, each with its performers in tights and very short garments, rivalling Ellsler in their graceful evolution. Saloons have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thriving business through side entrances."