

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, SEPTEMBER 27, 1859.

EIGHTH VOLUME--NUMBER 380.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
If paid in advance, \$2 00
If paid within 3 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.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

J. M. MILLER, M. D.,
Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 10th. Office opposite Kerr's Hotel.

D. B. REA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his professional care.
OFFICE OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL.
March 14, 1859.

A. C. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
has taken an office jointly with J. A. Fox, Esq., up-stairs next door to the Court House, where he will be constantly present to attend to all calls on professional business made for himself or for Mr. Fox when he is absent.
January 4, 1859.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
Office next door to the Court House, Up-Stairs.
A. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., who is a joint occupant of the office, and who will be uniformly present, will attend to professional business for me in my absence.
December 21, 1858.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
December 14, 1858.

JAS. T. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.
The collection of claims promptly attended to.
March 14, 1859.

T. H. BREM & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
British, French and American
Dry Goods,
Carpets, Hardware, Hats and Shoes,
Charlotte, N. C.
THOMAS H. BREM,
J. A. SABLE, JR.,
T. LAFAYETTE ALEXANDER.
Nov 9, 1858.

H. W. RUPP,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
CONCORD, N. C.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
September 14, 1858.

BELTS! BELTS!
For Wheat Threshers, Fans, cotton Gins, Saw Mills, and machinery of every description; the best Belting now in use and far superior to leather in many respects. It will not stretch, or draw on one side as leather. THE SUN WILL NOT AFFECT IT.
Rain or water cannot injure it; it requires no oil; it rats will not cut it; your negroes will not steal it for strings or shoe soles; you can get any length you wish all in one piece without joints, and with good care it will last any farmer for twenty years.
Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention, and the freight paid to any point on the Railroad or stage line.

CASH PRICES:
2 inch 12 1/2 cents per foot.
3 " 15 " "
4 " 17 " "
5 " 20 " "
6 " 22 " "
7 " 25 " "
8 " 27 " "
9 " 30 " "
10 " 32 " "
11 " 35 " "
12 " 38 " "
12 " 4 ply 42 " "
Egg-Shellless Belts manufactured to order at short notice.
Conducting Hose of all sizes, for water or steam pressures, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. Also, Packing of all description, at 50 Cents per pound.
J. R. F. BOOSE,
Charlotte, N. C.
June 7, 1859.

CERTIFICATES.
I do hereby certify that I have three Gum Belts, which I got of Mr. J. B. Boone, in use in my machinery in my Tan Yard, and have been in use for the last eight or ten months; and as far as I have tried them, I like them better than the leather belts.
G. C. HENDERSON,
Lincolnton, N. C.
June 6, 1859.
This is to certify that we have been using the "Rubber Belting" sold by Mr. J. B. Boone, and find it has proved all that it represents it to be, and have no hesitation in recommending its use to the public.
YOUNG & WILKINSON,
Proprietors of the Rock Island Wool Mills.
July 9, 1859.
I hereby certify, that the India Rubber Belting bought by me of J. B. Boone, has been used in my cotton Factory from 12 to 18 months, and has given entire satisfaction.
July 13, 1859 T. R. TATE.

Magic Oil--Magic.
A Fresh supply just received and for sale by
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
June 28, 1859.

WHEAT!
The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.
JNO. WILKES.
July 26, 1859

Notice.
F. SCARR having purchased the entire interest in the firm of F. SCARR & CO., the Business will hereafter be continued by himself personally.
All Notes and Accounts due the late firm of F. Scarr & Co., to January 1st, 1859, must be paid in to F. SCARR by July 1st, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.
May 17, 1859.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.
President--A. C. STEELE,
Vice President--C. OVERMAN,
Attorney--JOS. H. WILSON,
Secy & Treasr--E. NYE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS:
A. C. STEELE, S. T. WRISTON,
JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,
M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR,
CHAS. OVERMAN.
Executive Committee--S. T. Wriston, F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown.
April 29, 1859.

TAXES.
The Tax Lists for the year 1858 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come forward and settle.
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.
April 12, 1859.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor.
EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel.
At this Hotel is kept the line of Daily Stages from Charlotte to Asheville.
Oct. 1, 1858. J. B. KERR.

NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Charlotte, N. C.
THE Exercises of this Institute will commence on the 1st October next.
FACULTY ELECT:
MAJ. D. H. HILL, Superintendent.
LIEUT. C. C. LEE, Commandant.
C. F. ESTILL, A. M., Principal of Primary Department.

Course of Studies:
In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a Student to enter any College.
In the Scientific Department the West Point Curriculum will be closely followed. It will be the aim of the Professors to make Surveyors, Engineers, Chemists, and men fit for the practical business of life.
In addition to the usual Exercises at Military Schools, the months of August and September will be spent in Campaigning through the mountains of North Carolina.
The Academic Year will commence on the 1st day of October, and will embrace twelve months. A furlough of two months (Aug. and Sept.) will be given to Cadets at the end of their second year.
Particular attention will be given to the moral and religious instruction of Cadets.

EXPENSES:
The Institute will provide Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Arms, Equipments and Uniforms,--and all clothing except under clothes,--for \$300 PER ANNUM, one-half payable in advance; the balance in six months. No extra charges. No remission of charges to those who leave unless on the score of health.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:
No one will be admitted into the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT under Twelve years of age; nor into the SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT under Fifteen nor over Twenty-one years of age. All connected with the Scientific Department will be required to board in the Institute; those in the Primary Department may do so if they choose.

REMARKS:
The Institute Buildings are the largest, most elegant and commodious for the accommodation of Cadets in the Southern country; and the Board of Directors trust that under the management of the Superintendent and Commandant, both of whom are Graduates of West Point and of long experience in the Army, and in the business of instruction, the Institute will be established on a true Military basis and conducted on true Military principles. The board will further say, that Mr. ESTILL is a Graduate of the Virginia University and an experienced Classical teacher. They would further state that it is their intention to increase the number of teachers in both Departments as the patronage of the public may require.

This Institute was granted a liberal Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina, with the power of conferring Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed Course of Studies.
Applications for admission will be received until the 1st of September, and must be directed to Dr. C. J. Fox, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C. [For further particulars see Circular.]

C. J. FOX,
JAS. P. BRAWN,
H. L. ALEXANDER,
JAS. H. CARSON,
THOS. H. BREM,
W. A. OWENS, Com.
of Charlotte,
J. B. KERR, Intendant
of Charlotte.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
From Charlotte to Asheville,
DAILY.
The subscriber would call the attention of the Traveling public to the above line of DAILY STAGES, connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains from Charlotte and S. C. and North Carolina Railroads.
To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western North Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated HICKORY NUT FALLS
in daylight, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned BLACK MOUNTAIN.
Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.
New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, safety and speed of passengers.
Office at Charlotte: KERR'S HOTEL,
" Asheville: GUDGER'S HOTEL,
J. F. SULLIVAN,
Contractor.
July 12, 1859. 6m.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH ASSETS, \$1,750,000.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent.
Charlotte, April 17, 1859.

"The Fashion of this World passeth away."
'Tis written on the rolling sky,
That clouds no settled form;
Its shadowy folds, its azure dye,
Its rainbow and its storm.
'Tis written on the restless year,
On spring arrayed in flowers;
On summer bright, on autumn sear,
On winter's stormy hours.
'Tis written on the changing earth,
Its valleys clothed in pride,
Its towering hills of ancient birth,
Its fields of forests wide.
'Tis written on the surging sea,
Whose waters will not sleep;
And on the countless streams that feed
All restless to its deep.
'Tis written on Time's moving show,
That never is the same;
The living dreams that come and go,
Remembered but in name.

Desirable For
RESIDENCE SALE.
THAT beautiful located and desirable House & Lot on Tryon Street, adjoining Rev. A. Sinclair's Residence on the south, is offered for sale. If not sold privately, it will be offered at Auction on MONDAY the 3d of October. Further information can be obtained on application to
Aug. 29, 1859. 75-5t
WM. HARTY.

MEDICAL BOOKS, &c.
A select Medical Library (second hand) for sale, cheap, at the Drug Store of E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. Also, two cases Surgical Instruments. Apply soon.
August 2, 1859

To Farmers and Country Merchants.
J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
ARE now offering to the public the largest and best assortment of GROCERIES ever brought to this market, consisting of
COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SALT, &c.
The best kind of Bagging, Rope and Tarpaulin.
Also, 15,000 pounds good country-cured Bacon,
10,000 " " Tennessee sides,
2,000 " " Tennessee Lard,
All of which will be sold low for cash or country Produce. Call and examine our stock, as we don't charge for looking.
Charlotte, August 23, 1859.

F. SCARR,
(Late Scarr & Co.)
Chemist & Druggist
Charlotte, N. C.
RESPECTFULLY invites attention to his complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS and MEDICINES, selected with great care and without regard to price; purity and quality being especially regarded.

To Physicians.
New Chemicals and Drugs just received. Hypophosphites of Soda and Potass, Tilden's Fluid Extracts, Churchill's Syrup of the Hypophosphites, Ammon Ferri Alum, Perchlorate of Iron (solid) &c.

Country Merchants
Will find at this establishment a full assortment of articles in the Drug line at Charleston Prices.
Babbit's Pure Potash, in tins.
Concentrated Lye,
Soap Potash, in barrels.
Vinegar,
Nutmegs,
Allspice,
Cloves,
Mace,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Cinnamon, &c.

OILS.
Lined Oil, Train Oil,
Sperm " Tanners' "
Lard " Sweet "

A full supply of Paints.
White Lead, Red Lead,
Paris Green,
Chrome Green,
Chrome Yellow,
Prussian Blue,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra de Sienna, &c.,
Dry and in Oil.

Elegant Preparations for the Hair.
Barnett's Cocoa.
Savages' Urina,
Bazin's Ox Marrow, &c.,
At SCARR'S DRUG Establishment.
May 31, 1857

NEW CROP.
Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!
--A large supply of superior Turnip Seed--
Red Top, Flat Dutch,
Ruta Baga, Large Globe.
Just received from the North, at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
July 19, 1859.

Choice Salad Oil.
Eagle Brand.
A FRESH supply of this delicious and pure Oil just received and for sale at SCARR'S Family Drug Store.
June 7,
The Great Embassadors of Health to all Mankind.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DYSPEPSIA--The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy dispenses it from the patient's system.
ENVELOPPES, SALT RHEUM, BAD LEGS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS--Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.
BILIOUS DISORDERS--This anti-bilious medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and restoring the vital functions of the body.
GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS--From whatever cause, lowness of spirits, and other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.
Sold at the manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all dealers in medicine throughout the U. States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.
For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. April 18, 1859.

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GAS.--Greensboro, N. C., is going to erect gas works. We see it stated that there are now 245 gas-light companies in the United States, with an aggregate capital of \$40,000,000. The price of gas ranges from \$2 50 to \$7 per thousand feet. Mr. Melville of Newport, R. I., in 1812, is said to have been the first person to introduce gas-light into this country.

SUM PUMKIN.--The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin says he has received a pumpkin from Texas weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, and measuring 7 feet in circumference. Can't he eat pumpkin pies now?

BE SATISFIED.--A French paper relates the case of a young lady in Lyons, who was predisposed to corpulency. Some of her friends very foolishly ridiculed her stout figure. Soon afterwards her health began to decline, and finally she died rather suddenly. As there was no apparent cause for the death, a post mortem examination was had, and it was found that she had been taking acids too freely to stop the growing fatness.

It is stated that there is now on exhibition at a fashionable jewelry establishment in N. York, in a small show case less than 30 inches square, a collection of jewelry, forming an outfit for a lady, valued at \$78,000. A breast pin is valued at \$5,000, necklace \$9,000, &c. What extravagance! while there is so much suffering for the common necessities of life.

DIED ON THE EVE OF BEING MARRIED.--The papers record the death of a young man of Philadelphia in the morning of the day on which he was to be married. The arrangements were all made, the bride was ready, when the anticipated joy of the household was turned into mourning by the announcement of the death of the expected bridegroom. Surely in the midst of life we are in death.

KENTUCKY.--Gov. Magoffin, dem., in his Inaugural Address, declares that in the recent election for Governor the people of Kentucky have spoken out decisively in favor of "non-interference by Congress with the question of slavery in the States and Territories." He said, further:

"Other slave States away off in the South may take ultra grounds and talk lightly of the breaking up of this glorious Republic. Politicians and presses there may advocate the opening of the African slave trade, and upon pretexes, great or small, may appeal to prejudices or to reason, in order to prepare the mind for a Southern Republic, but we are differently situated. We have a different position in the sisterhood of States. Kentucky, calling not in question the motives or the morality of other sections, is firmly united in resistance to the reopening of the slave trade. She is stubbornly opposed to the introduction of any such tests of political orthodoxy; and she will give no countenance whatever at this time, come from what quarter it may, to any movement that looks to a dissolution of the Union. With seven hundred miles of her territory bordering on free States, we must think more calmly and act with more discretion; for, in the event of a separation of these States, then indeed would her towering mountains and peaceful valleys, now glowing in all their verdure and beauty, be the scene of conflicts horrible to contemplate. Then indeed would she be re-baptized in blood and fire with the significant title first won by our heroic fathers of 'the dark and bloody ground.' God grant it may never be realized! God grant the day may never come when this glorious sisterhood of States, now so free, so prosperous, and so happy; now resting upon each other's confidence, and still strengthened by the dearest ties of friendship, cemented by the blood of the Revolution, consecrated by all the associations of the past, and hallowed by all the sacred memories that could bind a people together, will be broken in fragments."

The oldest mail carrier in the United States is thought to be a Mr. Butts of Halifax county, N. C. He has carried a 1-horse mail in his section for 46 years, only missing one regular trip during the whole time.

HATS! HATS!!
Come to the Clothing Emporium, and buy you a nice fashionable Hat or Cap.
We are receiving a large stock of the above goods at exceedingly low prices.
FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.
August 30, 1859

PEA MEAL.
We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock. Also, we have on hand at all times, Family, Extra, Superior and coarse Flour. We warrant our family flour.
Corn Meal and Grits can always be had at the mill.
J. WILKES & CO.
April 19, 1859

Administrator's Sale.
I WILL SELL on Monday the 3d of OCTOBER next, at the Court House door in the town of Charlotte, THIRTY UNIMPROVED LOTS in the southern part of the town, adjoining Maj. B. Morrow, H. P. Williams, and others; one Lot back of J. M. Springs' residence, Forty Acres of Land two miles from Charlotte, on the Lawyers' road, and one Negro Girl, property of Patrick Harty, deceased. Also, at the late residence of the deceased, I will sell the Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., &c.
A Credit of Twelve months will be given, and interest from date required.
T. H. BREM, Adm'r,
Aug. 16, 1859. 74-7t With the Will annexed.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick Harty, dec'd, will make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
T. H. BREM,
Aug. 16, 1859. 74-7t Administrator.

THE COUNTRY NOT RUINED.
Those who have been preaching that the country was about being ruined by the democrats, and that the Treasury was bankrupt, will please notice the following:
Financial condition of the U. S. Government.--The United States Treasury stands a good chance of again having on hand a large surplus.

According to official data, the importations for the present fiscal year will greatly exceed those of the year previous, and will reach in amount at least \$390,000,000, which, at the average duty of 16 per cent, will yield revenues of \$62,400,000, or six million four hundred thousand dollars more than was estimated for by Secretary Cobb in his last annual report to Congress. It is an interesting fact that while the Government receipts thus exceed the Secretary's estimates, the public expenditures are falling considerably below his figures. The result of this double operation will be the receipt of a sufficient revenue not only to meet the current wants of the Government without any further loan or re-issue of Treasury notes, but the speedy accumulation of a surplus to be again applied to the redemption of a public debt. Never before, since the foundation of the Government, have the recuperative powers of the federal treasury been so forcibly exhibited.

The receipts for 1859-'60 are estimated at \$77,072,475, and the expenditures at \$63,321,415, thus leaving a surplus of \$13,751,059.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes as follows, descriptive of some portions of southwestern North Carolina:
Mount Pleasant--Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, and has about two hundred inhabitants. The village was established many years ago, and has been of late improved. The population is mostly of German extraction, and the churches near the place belong to the Lutheran denomination. The only church in the village, however, is a very neat and commodious edifice, recently erected by the Methodists. It is attended by large congregations and has a highly respectable membership.

For some years past Mount Pleasant has been the site of the Western N. C. Male Academy, which was last year converted into the North Carolina Male College. I understand that the college has had a competent corps of teachers but has languished for the want of students. President Brittle, nevertheless, anticipates for it a brighter day, and another wing is shortly to be added to the large brick building occupied by the institution. A Female Seminary is also expected to go into operation soon.

Albemarle--Perched upon a high hill, sixteen miles east of Mount Pleasant, you find Albemarle, the seat of justice for Stanly county. Albemarle makes no great pretensions. You find the pale red soil covered with ten thousand times ten thousand little brown pebbles; the umbrageous black oaks shield you from the oppressive Fall sunshine; the Court House has two stories, is painted white, and looks precisely like a private dwelling; two stores, churches, etc., are all of unambitious architecture, and stand as the exponents of the plainness, honesty and cleverness of the population. A vigorous war has been waged here against ardent spirits, and there is not now a licensed liquor establishment in Stanly county. I was informed by my hostess that they have had in this region four dry summers successively, and that the price of corn per bushel is now one dollar.

The Reid Gold Mine.--Returning from Stanly I passed near the Reid Gold Mine in Cabarrus. It was from this prolific and celebrated mine that the first record of gold found in North Carolina was made. Old Mr. Reid was living on the premises in 1799. A beautiful yellow rock, weighing three or four pounds, was found, and was used in the house as a prop to keep the door open. It was finally regarded as something of a curiosity; and when the old man went to Fayetteville, N. C., to market, the old lady prevailed on him to take this singular rock along, that it might be examined. It was taken to a jeweler, who, after a delay of a few hours, pronounced it gold, and at the same time offered to purchase for three dollars and a half!

The owner considered the bid a liberal one, and the trade was quickly made, the magnanimous purchaser sending material for two calico dresses to Mrs. Reid, as a present. This is here given, not as a new story, but as a truthful and interesting one. In the year 1803, a piece of gold was found at this mine weighing twenty-eight pounds. There are still persons working there, and the yield of gold is encouraging.

Man passes his life in reasoning on the past, in complaining of the present, and trembling for the future.

RETROSPECTION.
An old man sat by the cottage fire,
And he watched the children play;
And a tear stole down his aged cheek,
But he wiped it not away;
For his thoughts had wandered back again
To the scenes of other years;
And his spirit had found a glad relief
In the falling of his tears.

Again he played on the dear old hearth,
And he heard a mother's voice,
And the gentle tones fell on his ears,
And they made his heart rejoice;
Again he joined in the blind man's buff,
And the game of hide and seek,
And he heard his little sister's voice,
So gentle, soft and weak.

Then in the shade by the woodland dell,
He sat with his picture book,
Or wandered to seek some wild bird's nest
That hung o'er the rippling brook;
Till, tired and weary of boyhood's play,
He turned to his home again,
By the rustic stile and broken bridge,
And the shady old green lane.

And thus the old man sat and mused,
And the tears fell down his cheek,
And a happier hour it was to him,
Than the old man's tongue could speak;
Yet he knew 'twas but a pleasant dream
That too soon had passed o'er,
That his eyes were dim and his locks were gray,
And he should be young no more.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.--The sentence of death passed on Capt. John A. Holmes, at Portland, Maine, for murdering a seaman on his vessel, was recently published. His defence was insanity, but it did not avail him. It appeared, from the evidence, that Chadwick had twice given offence to the prisoner--first that he, with others of the crew, did not sing one night, when hauling at a lee brace; second, that he did not use the word "sir," in answering a question. In this case, the prisoner struck Chadwick over the head with a belaying-pin repeatedly, and finally knocked him down with it. He was next stripped, and tied up to the main rigging by the prisoner's orders, and flogged with a knotted strap-yarn, by one man after another, for 20 minutes. When the men did not strike hard enough, or struck unskillfully, the prisoner would take the rope himself, and strike the deceased for the purpose of showing the men how to do it. The deceased repeatedly cried for mercy, and asked to be allowed to die in peace. These out-cries the prisoner silenced by striking the deceased with a belaying-pin--While still alive, he was taken down and helped into the forecastle, but in ten minutes he was brought back and tied up a second time, and the flogging was resumed, the prisoner telling the men to strike harder. Again for the purpose of stopping the out-cries of the deceased, not to kill him, the prisoner commenced striking him again with the belaying-pin, till a blow on the neck killed him, and when his corpse splayed round dead, the prisoner ceased to strike.

Two mills in Kanawha county, Va., are manufacturing 1200 gallons of coal or kerosene oil daily.

THE EDUCATION MOSTLY NEEDED.
Learn to Labor.

The question is often asked, why is it that so few persons are successful in business, and why property finds such an unequal distribution? This man, they say, received the advantage of a good English education, and that man was educated at one of our colleges. Both have been industrious, honest and economical, and yet neither of them has been successful in business. Why is it? asks the New York Express; and that journal proceeds to point out the cause, and in the course of its remarks says:

The idea too commonly prevails that a mere knowledge of books is the beginning and end of education. The sons and daughters, especially of the rich, grow up with this notion in their heads, in idleness, as it were, with little idea of the responsibilities that await them. Their natures revolt at the mention of "labor," not dreaming that their parents before them obtained the wealth they are so proud of, by industry and economy. How are many young men, college-bred though they may be, prepared to manage the estates which their fathers possess, and which it may have required a lifetime to acquire? How many young women, though having acquired all the knowledge and graces of the best schools, know how to do what their mothers have done before them, and which the daughters may yet be compelled to do at some period of their lives? The children of the poor have to labor or starve, and as far as that goes they are educated to be practical.

The education that scoffs at labor and encourages idleness is the worst enemy for a girl, man or woman. Instead of ennobling it degrades; it opens up the road to ruin. The education which directs us to do that for which we are fitted, that respects labor, that inculcates industry, honesty, and fair-dealing, and that strips us of selfishness, is the education we need, and that which must become the prevailing system of the country before we can be a happy and prosperous people.

TANNING LEATHER.
Various Materials Used--Ground oak-bark, which was formerly the only material in common use, and is still the most general, produces good leather of a light fawn color. Valonia, of which considerable quantities are used by tanners, produces leather of great solidity and weight, the color of which is inclined to gray, and is more impervious to water than that made with oak bark. Catechu, or terra-japonica, produces leather of a dark reddish fawn color, which is light, spongy, and pervious to water in a high degree. Another substance which has been used of late years is a kind of bean-pod called drier-dry. These substances are used either individually or in various combinations, and they are prepared with plain water or with oze, with hot water or with cold, according to the judgment of the tanner. In whichever way the tanning is effected, the hide is subjected to the action of solutions increasing progressively in strength, until it is so perfectly penetrated that when cut through it presents a uniform brown color, any appearance of a white streak in the middle of its thickness being an indication of imperfect tanning. When the process is complete the hides are hung up and allowed to dry slowly, and while they are drying they are compressed by heating or rubbing, or by passing them between rollers, to give them firmness and density.

Of the thin skins prepared for ornamental purposes many are tanned with a substance called sumach, prepared from the well-known plant of that name. After a preparatory cleansing, &c., the skins are sewed up in the form of a bag, with the grain or hair side outwards; they are nearly filled with a solution of the sumach, inflated with air, the aperture tied up, and the bags then thrown into a cistern of hot sumach liquor. Being thus acted on, within and without, the skins are soon impregnated with sumach. The bags are then opened, the liquor removed, and the skins washed, dried, dyed, and wrinkled by pressure with a grooved instrument.

Classification of Leather Skins.--The stoutest leather is made from ox hides. Bull-leather was formerly made from the hide of the buffalo, but it is now furnished by the cow hide. Calf skin supplies the great demand for the upper parts of boots and shoes. Sheep skins form a thin, cheap leather; lamb skins are used for gloves; goat and kid skins form a light leather of fine quality; deer skins are usually shamooyed, or dressed in oil; horse hide is prepared for harness work, &c.; and this, with seal skin, is also used for making enamelled leather; dog skin makes a thin, tough leather, but most of the gloves sold as dog skin are made of lamb skin. Hog skin makes a thin, porous leather, and is used for covering the seats of saddles.

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HORRIBLE CRUELTY.--The sentence of death passed on Capt. John A. Holmes, at Portland, Maine, for murdering a seaman on his vessel, was recently published. His defence was insanity, but it did not avail him. It appeared, from the evidence, that Chadwick had twice given offence to the prisoner--first that he, with others of the crew, did not sing one night, when hauling at a lee brace; second, that he did not use the word "sir," in answering a question. In this case, the prisoner struck Chadwick over the head with a belaying-pin repeatedly, and finally knocked him down with it. He was next stripped, and tied up to the main rigging by the prisoner's orders, and flogged with a knotted strap-yarn, by one man after another, for 20 minutes. When the men did not strike hard enough, or struck unskillfully, the prisoner would take the rope himself, and strike the deceased for the purpose of showing the men how to do it. The deceased repeatedly cried for mercy, and asked to be allowed to die in peace. These out-cries the prisoner silenced by striking the deceased with a belaying-pin--While still alive, he was taken down and helped into the forecastle, but in ten minutes he was brought back and tied up a second time, and the flogging was resumed, the prisoner telling the men to strike harder. Again for the purpose of stopping the out-cries of the deceased, not to kill him, the prisoner commenced striking him again with the belaying-pin, till a blow on the neck killed him, and when his corpse splayed round dead, the prisoner ceased to strike.

Two mills in Kanawha county, Va., are manufacturing 1200 gallons of coal or kerosene oil daily.