THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY;" FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XII.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. DECEMBER 10, 1841. [NUMBER 12.

D. ASBURY, *Editor.*
T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. *Three Dollars* if not paid within three months. *And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' duties charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.
Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
16 Thursday,	7 134 47		*For December, 1841.*	
17 Friday,	7 134 47			D. H. M.
18 Saturday,	7 134 47		Last	5 7 4 morn.
19 Sunday,	7 134 47		New	12 4 29 even.
20 Monday,	7 134 47		First	20 9 30 even.
21 Tuesday,	7 134 47		Full	28 1 12 morn.
22 Wednesday	7 134 47			

NOTICE TO

Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Commissioners, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte.

WM. WILSON, *Chairman.*
Dec. 7, 1841. t17

☞ Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by R. P. Boyd and William Boyd, for certain purposes, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 25th instant,

Two Tracts of Land,

near town, one containing about 200 acres, and the other 56—very valuable. Terms, Cash.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*
Dec. 8, 1841. t12

A Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Andrew Montgomery, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell at the residence of said Montgomery, on the 24th instant the following property, viz:

2 improved Lots

in the town of Charlotte, lying on College street, on which said Montgomery now lives,

1 Negro Woman

named Dinah,

COWS AND HOGS.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and various others articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

T. R. HUGHES, *Trustee.*
Dec. 4, 1841. t13

Negro Hiring.

I WILL Hire out to the best bidder for the term of twelve months, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., on the 1st day of January next, all the NEGROES belonging to the Minor Heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*
Dec 8, 1841. t14

Negro Hiring.

WILL be Hired on the 30th instant, for 12 months, at the residence of the subscriber, seven miles from Charlotte, to the right of the Statesville road, the NEGROES belonging to Margaret and Adolphus Henderson, (minors,) consisting of *Men, Women and Children.*

DAVID HENDERSON, *Guardian.*
Dec. 8, 1841. t14

☞ Notice!!

16 NEGROES
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at October Term for Cabarrus county, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Concord, on the 1st day of January, 1842,

16 likely Negroes,

consisting of *Men, Women and Children,* sold for the purpose of division among the heirs of Michael Garmon, Jr., deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

G. H. SWARINGEN,
t14 *Commissioner.*
Cabarrus county, N. C., Nov. 20, 1841.

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House, for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber, through the Charlotte Post Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.

BENJ. MORROW, *Chairman.*
Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. t12

A CARD.

DR. J. R. YOUNG having located himself in Concord, tenders his Professional Services, in its various branches, to the citizens of the village and surrounding country.

August 4, 1841. 45tf

PUBLIC SALE
AND
HIRING.

ON Wednesday, the 29th of December next, the subscriber will dispose of the following property at Public Auction to the highest bidder, viz: his entire

STOCK OF HORSES

Two Mules, young and well broke to harness,
Two fine young blooded Colts,
—ALSO—
His stock of CATTLE and HOGS.
—ALSO—
His Farming Utensils, One Wagon, nearly new, &c.

He will hire (having disposed of his Farm,)

3 or 4 Field-hands privately.

On the same day, he will also offer for sale,

TEN or TWELVE

Bags of Cotton.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

A. GRAHAM.
Nov. 27, 1841. t13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

Martha Flanniken vs. Saml. Flanniken. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Flanniken, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered,* that publication be made for three months, in the 'Charlotte Journal' and the 'Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,' for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, J. R. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

J. R. KERR, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $10. t29

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Sarah Ramsey vs. James Ramsey. } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Ramsey, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered,* that publication be made for three months, in the "Lincoln Republican and Western Wing Banner, or the Charlotte Journal," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of law, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the second Monday after the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, F. A. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 3d Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

F. A. HOKE, *Clerk.*
Oct. 18, 1841. Price adv. $10. t16

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.
June 15, 1841. 38tf

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE MOUNTAINEER.

THE Subscriber—believing that the large and intelligent portion of North Carolina embraced in the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need of a newspaper, and is fully competent to its support—proposes to publish in the town of Wilkesborough a weekly paper under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it two or more such organs of information, the Thirteenth is entirely destitute, and dependant on the others.—Why is this so? Surely, not because the people are not able and willing to support one! It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The subscriber expects to make this trial, and unhesitatingly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Five Thousand Whigs of the District for support.

During the late contest for the Presidency, the subscriber lent his humble aid to elevate Gen. Harrison; and he will continue to advocate the peculiar tenets of the Whig party. More the limits of a prospectus will not permit him to say. In politics the paper will be temperate—but *firm.* It will fearlessly discuss all questions brought before the people—condemning measures which it may deem *wrong,* and approving such as may appear *right,* regardless of party considerations.

Although the Mountaineer will bear a character strictly political, a portion of its columns will be devoted to spreading information on *Agriculture* before the Farmers—a feature which must render the publication more acceptable. To "the bone and sinew of the country" the subscriber looks without fear, for aid.

Every exertion will be made to render the paper, acceptable to the general reader, by giving due attention to other subjects, such as Foreign and Domestic News; the cause of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences; Polite literature, &c. &c.

But enough of *promises.* The subscriber requests the citizens of the 13th District to *try* him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to forfeit their confidence and support.

TERMS.

THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at TWO DOLLARS in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of subscribing: two dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

No subscription taken for less than one year; and a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as a new engagement.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

☞Any person procuring five responsible subscribers shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

☞No paper will be sent out of the State unless payment be made in advance.

ALFRED A. BAKER.
August 27, 1841.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

New Goods.

MRS. MARY PORTER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from the North, where she has purchased some splendid articles in her line, which she offers to the public, consisting of

BONNETS

of the Latest Fashion and cheaper than ever before offered here,

Silks, Muslin-de-lains,
Balgerines, Eolians,
Muslin-de-lain Shawls with Silk Fringes,
Splendid Silk Shawls,

a handsome assortment of French and American

Artificial Flowers,

and a splendid assortment of

RIBBONS.

Mrs. P. being compelled to raise funds to make a remittance to the North, the above Goods will be sold at cost for CASH only, until she succeeds in obtaining the amount needed.

Mrs. P. will still attend to the Millinery and Mantua-Making. She returns her thanks for the encouragement heretofore received, and hopes still to merit a share of the public favor. She wishes it understood that hereafter all work will be made for cash only.

Oct. 20, 1841. 4tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving in the house formerly occupied by N. B. Taylor, in addition to his former Stock, an assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

suitable to the season, for which all kinds of Country PRODUCE will be taken in exchange, and for CASH as reasonable as his neighbors. Persons having Produce to dispose of would do well to call and examine.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
Nov. 3, 1841. 6tf

NEW CASH STORE.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

New Goods,

in the brick store, formerly occupied by W. A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper, than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase upon tic.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1841. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding

AGENCY,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to say to the Charlotte and other Merchants of the Interior, that they continue to attend to the above Business in all its branches, connected with a LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTED STOCK OF

Groceries,
Hardware, Cutlery, Paints,
Dye-stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

From several years' experience, and a prompt attention to business, they hope to merit a portion of the business from the Southern section of the State.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Messrs. W. W. Elms, Leroy Springs, Chas. E. Moss & Co., M. W. Alexander, Col. B. S. Gaither, } *References.*

N. B. COTTON and other PRODUCE will be received for Storage, Sale, or Shipment, as the owners may direct. C. J. & R. M. O.
Oct. 20, 1841. 6m

☞ A Card.

HAVING obtained the services of a young Lady of fine accomplishments as a Tutoress in my family, I propose to take in 8 or 10 young ladies as boarders and pupils. Boarding will be provided at $7 per month.

Tuition in the common branches of English Education, per session of five months,	$8
Higher Branches,	10
Music,	20
Drawing and Painting,	10
French Language,	10

Session to commence the 4th of October.

CHARLES W. HARRIS.
Millgrove, Cabarrus co., Sept. 24, 1841. 1tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

Margaret A. Dunlap vs. David R. Dunlap, George H. Dunlap & Harriet Dunlap. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Dunlap, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered,* that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Charlotte Journal, notifying the said George H. Dunlap to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. T. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
Printer's fee $5 62½. t12

Warranties Deeds for sale at this Office.

E. H. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away Professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all references as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years.

☞Charges moderate—Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Nov. 15, 1841. t13

SEAR'S
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
BIBLE
AND
VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,
WITH FULL AND INTERESTING LETTER-PRESS
DESCRIPTIONS
CHIEFLY EXPLANATORY OF THE
ENGRAVINGS
and of numerous passages connected with
THE
Geography, Natural History & Antiquities
OF THE
SACRED SCRIPTURES.

THE following work has been compiled from the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for **$15 to $20 per copy!**

☞*Every man, woman and child,* in the United States, who possesses a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of Scripture Illustrations.

200 Pictorial Illustrations
OF THE BIBLE
AND
VIEWS OF THE HOLY LAND.

NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—Four hundred pages 8vo. Fine Paper, Handsomely Bound, *Price only Two Dollars.* The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and Splendidly Illustrated Work. Published and for sale, at No. 122, Nassau street, New York City. Its features are better defined by the title: 200 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND, together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting Letter-press descriptions, devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of YOUNG PEOPLE, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book for every thing valuable, relating to ORIENTAL MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c. &c., and comprises within itself *a complete library of religious and useful knowledge.* A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—*it will never be out of date.* ☞It is beautifully printed in *new long primer type*—handsomely bound in muslin, gilt and lettered; and is, decidedly, *the best and cheapest publication* (for the price,) *ever issued from the American Press.*

☞A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

☞Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122, Nassau Street, New York City.

ROBERT SEARS, *Publisher.*

*** Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, ☞Agents of Religious Newspapers and Periodicals, ☞Postmasters, and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

☞*No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.*

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.

*** *Newspapers or Magazines,* copying the above *entire,* without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice,) and give it 12 insertions, shall receive a copy of the work (*subject to their order,*) by sending direct to the Publisher.

☞Mr. Sears will please direct our copy to T. J. Holton, to the care of W. W. Elms, Charlotte, and deposite it with Townsend & Brothers, N. Y.

Old Times.—The first duel fought in N. York was shortly after the American war, on the old "Stone Bridge," which then stood in the centre of Broadway at the intersection of Canal street. The circumstances were peculiar, and elicited great remark and much interest at the time.

Congress was in session in Philadelphia, when a Monsieur Longchamp made some remarks offensive to Girard, the French minister, resident in Philadelphia. The French minister caused marines to be brought on shore from a French frigate to the city, and with their aid he endeavored to secure Longchamp. He was prevented, and severely rebuked and censured. The minister, irritated and revengeful, employed a cidevant French officer to quarrel with and kill Longchamp. Aware of the snare laid for him, Longchamp left Philadelphia for New York. Here the officer followed, and insulted and challenged him. Longchamp accepted, was killed, and left on the stone bridge at Canal street, and amidst great popular excitement was buried by the city authorities.

The Sharp Nosed Gentleman.—The Little Rock, Arkansas Gazette, states that during the struggle in the last Presidential canvass, a young man, whose face nature had formed a little on the pick-axe style, was one public day surrounded by a number of hearers, attentively listening to his efforts in electioneering, among whom was a plain old farmer, who was afflicted with a stammering, who thus accosted the aforesaid gentleman:

"Tell me, my friend, did-didn't you come from a rich ne-ne-borhood?"

'Yes the people are most all well provided for, why do you ask the question?'

'Because it is said, that the rich grind the faces of the poor, and I see they have got yours down to a p-point.'

The sharp noted gentleman left.

RURAL ECONOMY.

BREEDING.

Many of our farmers seem to consider that it is sufficient for them to purchase a good stock, and that the system of scientific breeding is much too complicated for them. We assure them that they may continue the plan of importation until all their means are exhausted—their stock will continue to degenerate unless they learn to sustain and improve it by judicious crossing. To assist them in effecting this object we quote the following remarks from a work of Mr. Cline's who was one of the most celebrated anatomists and authors England ever produced:

"Although the form of domestic animals has been greatly improved by selecting with care those possessed of the best shape for breeding, yet the *theory* of improvement has not been so well understood, that rules could be laid down for directing the practice in every case; and although the *external* form has been much studied and the proportions well ascertained, these are but indications of *internal* structure,—the principles of improving it must, therefore, be founded on a knowledge of the structure and use of the *internal* parts; and of these, the *lungs* are of the first importance; it is on their size and soundness that the strength and health of the animal principally depend, the power of converting food into nourishment being in proportion to their size, an animal with large lungs being capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with smaller lungs, and therefore having greater aptitude to fatten. The form and size of the chest, but a *deep* chest is not capacious, unless it be proportionally broad.

'The *pelvis* is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch bones with the bone of the rump, and it is essential that this cavity should be large and capacious; its size indicated by the width of the hips and the breath of the twist—which is the junction of the thighs—the breadth of the loins being always in proportion to that of the chest and pelvis. The head should be small; the length of the neck in proportion to the height of the animal; the muscles and tendons large, the strength of the animal depending more on the muscles or tendons than on the bones; many animals with large bones are still weak, and those that are imperfectly nourished during their growth, have their bones often disproportionately large. A compact, round made body, a deep, full chest, a broad loin, full flank and straight back, a small head and clean chaps, with fine tapering neck, limbs and bones not coarse and large, a soft but thick skin, with soft and fine hair, are amongst the chief marks of a good kind.

"It has been generally supposed, that the breed of the animals is improved by the largest males: this opinion has done considerable mischief, and probably would have done more, if it had not been counteracted by the desire of selecting animals of the best form and proportions which are rarely to be met with in those of the *largest size*; experience has proved that crossing has only succeeded, in an eminent degree, in those instances in which the females were larger than in the usual proportion of females to males, and that it has generally failed when the males were disproportionately large. If a well formed large buck be put to small ewes, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parent; but if a good *small* buck be put to larger ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form: the improvement depends on this principle, that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment is in proportion to her size and the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the fœtus is generally in proportion to that of the female parent, and, therefore, when she is disproportionately small, the quantity of *nourishment* is disproportionately small, and her offspring has all the *disproportions* of a starveling: but when the female, from her size and good constitution, is more adequate to the nourishment of a fœtus of a male smaller than herself, the growth will be proportionately larger; the larger female has also a greater quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth. To produce the most perfectly formed animal, abundant nourishment is necessary from the earliest period of its existence, until its growth is complete.

'To obtain animals with large lungs, *crossing* is the most expeditious method, because well formed females may be selected from a variety of a large size, to be put to a well formed male that is rather smaller; by such a mode of crossing, the lungs and heart become larger in consequence of a peculiarity in the circulation of the fœtus, which causes a larger proportion of the blood, under such circumstances, to be distributed to the lungs than to other parts of the body, and as the shape and size of the chest depend upon that of the lungs, hence arises the remarkably large chest, which is produced by crossing with females that are larger than the males: but this practice must be limited, for it may be carried to such an extent that the bulk of the body might be so disproportioned to size of the limbs, as to prevent the animal from moving with sufficient facility, so that where activity is required, this practice must not be extended so far in those which are intended for the food of man. The kind of animals selected for cross breeding ought never to be of very different habits and sizes, for notwithstanding the confessed advantages derived from cross breeding, yet, great or sudden changes are highly improper, that having often been found injurious to the health and character of the stock: the use of bucks of the pure Dishly or Bakewell stock has, with several coarse flocks of sheep, been attended with no sensible advantage, owing to this cause, the characters and habits of the breeds being so widely dissimilar. Whenever, then, cross-breeding is attempted, care ought always to be taken to do it gradually, and to rear the progeny in a proper manner; and when the matching is conducted progressively, and with due attention to the diversity of habit in the animals, it succeeds well; the chief art being, to begin gradually at first, and in process of time, as the blood of one family is diminished, that of the other will be increased, till improvement to the degree wished for be attained by gradual approximation.

"The great improvement of the breed of horses in England arose from crossing with those diminutive stallions, Barbs and Arabians: and the introduction of Flemish mares was the source of improvement in the larger breed of cart horses; the form of the swine has also been greatly improved by crossing with the small Chinese boar: but when it became the fashion in London to drive large bay horses in carriages, the farmers in Yorkshire put their mares to much larger horses than usual, and thus did infinite mischief to their breed, by producing a race of small chested, long-legged, large boned, worthless animals; and a similar project was adopted in Normandy, for the purpose of enlarging their breed of horses, by the use of the Holsten stallion, by which the best breed of horses in France would have been spoiled, had not the farmers discovered their mistake in time, by observing the offspring much inferior in form, to that produced by their own horses.

HORSE SHOEING.

My Dear Sir,—I observed in the last Planter an article upon hore shoes, that puts me in mind of a circumstance from which I derived a good deal of benefit, and which I will relate for the good of your readers.

I happened several years ago, to be at the blacksmith shop where I get my work done, when an old gentleman of the neighborhood rode up, accompanied by a negro man with several horses, who wanted shoeing. The smith had been lately introduced into the neighborhood and had great reputation. I offered to defer to the old gentleman, although he was the last comer, but he was too managing for that; he insisted upon it that I should have my horse shod while he looked on. Accordingly, the smith proceeded with his operations. The old man seemed to be pretty well satisfied, until the smith, having fitted the shoe and driven the first nail, began to twist the end off. This he protested against, and by ocular demonstration, showed the difference between wringing the nail off and breaking it by bending backwards and forwards. In the former case, the part of the nail in the hoof is twisted, and a round hole is cut, which is filled only with its own dust: no wonder the nail in such a hole would soon work loose. Moreover, in twisting the nail, the corner edge is frequently presented to the hoof, and does not clinch half as well. From that time to this, I have never permitted my smith to "wring a nail," and I assure you I have found my profit in it.

This to be sure is a small matter, but there is not one smith in fifty who is not guilty of the error here exposed; and small errors are sometimes productive of serious evils, especially, as we all have heard, in the matter of a horse shoe.

Yours, H. T.

Tobacco Chewing.—The St. Louis Gazette goes into a calculation to show the amount of tobacco a man chews in a lifetime. The Editor says: "Suppose a tobacco-chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug, which amounts to 6,375 feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick, and two inches broad." He wants to know what a young beginner would think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him and he were told that to chew it up would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of $2,095. We guess he would think it a pretty considerable job—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

And in addition to this, suppose he could behold a lake of dark slimy *tobacco juice* as wide and deep as Lake Erie, and were told that in chewing up the mile and a quarter of tobacco, he would necessarily spit or squirt out of his mouth the same quantity of the like filthy fluid: we guess he would not undertake the job at all.—*Nat Intelligencer.*

Fashionable Drink.—A bottle of medicated stuff, called Port wine, and usually drank as such in this country, has been found on a chemical analysis, to contain —Alcohol, 3 oz.; Cider, 3 oz.; Sugar, 1½ oz.; Alum, 2 scr.; Tartaric Acid, 1 scr.; Concentrated Solution of Logwood, 4 oz.

A Precocius Son.—A boy named Harvey, says the Wetumpka (Ala.) Times was fined $500 and sentenced to six months imprisonment, at the last Circuit Court in that county, for *shooting his father!* After sentence he contrived to escape from the officer, and has not since been heard of.