ers and privileges, and shall be subject to the restrictions and liabilities prescribed in the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, except in the cases otherwise provided for by this act.

§ 4. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be exclusively devoted to the purposes named in the first section of this act, and said Corporation may take, hold and convey real estate, and an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

§ 5. The stockholders of said Corporation shall annually on the first Monday of May, elect a President, Secretary, Treasurer and five Directors, who shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected. The persons named in the first section of this act are hereby appointed such Directors until the election of the stockholders. The Directors shall manage and have the care of the stock, property and concerns of the said Corporation.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCLXXVIII.—An Act authorizing the town of Malone, in the county of Franklin, to make a loan from the Common School Fund. Passed April 16th, 1858, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. The treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller, shall pay to the trustee of the Franklin Academy in the town of Malone, in the county of Franklin, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury belonging to the capital of the school fund, or out of any money in said treasury which the comptroller is authorized to invest, to be expended by the said trustees in paying and discharging the debts due from the said institution; which sum of one thousand dollars shall be charged in the books of the comptroller as a debt due from the said town of Malone to this State, payable in ten equal annual payments, with annual interest on the whole sum unpaid, at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

§ 2. In raising said loan shall be made, the board of supervisors of the county of Franklin are hereby authorized and required, at their annual meeting during each of said ten years, to cause to be levied and collected from the taxable property and inhabitants of the said town of Malone, over and above the expenses of collection, at the same time and in the same manner in which the other taxes of said town shall be raised and collected, such sum as will pay the several installments so to grow due on such loan, with the interest, and which several sums, when collected, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the county of Franklin.

§ 3. Within ten days after the aforesaid sums shall be respectively collected and paid over to him, as above provided, the treasurer of said county of Franklin shall pay the same into the treasury of this State, and upon such payment being made, the same shall be an exhaustment of so much of the said debt so aforesaid charged to the said town of Malone.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCLXXXII.—An act to provide for the appointment of a Clerk and Deputy of the Court of Special Sessions, in the City and County of New-York, and in relation to the Justices of said Court. Passed April 16th, 1858, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. The clerk shall be appointed by the Police Justices in the City and County of New-York in the manner herein after provided a clerk and deputy clerk for the Court of Special Sessions in said city and county.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of said Clerk or his Deputy, to enter all the proceedings of the said Court, and the sentences on all convictions had therein, in full, in a book of minutes to be by him kept for that purpose, to administer the oath or affirmation required by law to be administered in the said Court, to issue all subpœnas for witnesses on the part of the People, and to furnish, when required, the necessary blanks for witnesses on the part of the defense.

§ 3. Whenever sentence shall be pronounced upon any person convicted of any offence in the said Court of Special Sessions the Clerk thereof shall, as soon as may be, make out and deliver to the Sheriff of the said City and County, or his Deputy, a transcript of the entry of such conviction, in the minutes of the said Court, and of the sentence thereupon, duly certified by the said Clerk, which shall be sufficient authority to and by the Sheriff or Deputy to execute such sentence and he shall execute the same accordingly.

§ 4. All fees imposed by the said Court, shall be received by the Clerk thereof, who shall return the same monthly, under oath, to the Chamberlain of the said City.

§ 5. Transcripts of convictions had in the said Court, shall not be required to be certified by the Magistrates holding the said Court, or filed, but a duly certified copy of any such conviction, made by the Clerk of the said Court, shall be evidence in all Courts and places of the facts therein contained.

§ 6. The salary of the said Clerk and Deputy Clerk, shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, and shall not be increased or diminished during the continuance in office; such salaries shall be paid out of the Treasury of the City and County of New-York, in equal monthly payments. Before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, the said Clerk and Deputy Clerk, shall severally take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the County, the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which oath shall be filed in the office of the said County Clerk; they shall also severally execute a bond to the people of the State, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties to be approved by the City Comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties according to law, which bond shall be filed in the office of the said City Comptroller.

§ 7. The Police Justices of the said city shall, within twenty days after the passage of this act, meet together in the Court-room of the Special Sessions, at the Halls of Justice in said city, and proceed to appoint the said Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Special Sessions, and a majority of the whole number of Police Justices elected in said city, shall be necessary to a choice in each instance. The term of office of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk first appointed under this act, shall expire at the same time with that of the Police Justices aforesaid; and their successors shall be appointed for the term of six years, in the same manner herein provided; in case of vacancy in either of said offices, it shall be filled in the same manner for the unexpired term.

§ 8. The said Court of Special Sessions may be held by any three of the said Police Justices, who shall sit alternately, except that one of their number may be selected to preside. And the said Justices shall meet in convention, and assign the Justices to hold the several terms of said Court. The resolution of the Board of Supervisors of said county, fixing the compensation of said Justices for holding said Court, shall take effect from the time the said Justices entered upon the performance of such duty, and said compensation shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office. The said Board of Supervisors shall fix the compensation of the temporary Clerks employed in said Court up to the passage of this act.

§ 9. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIV.—An act to revive and amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal and Basin Company," passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three. Passed April 16th, 1858.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Albany and New-Baltimore Ship Canal and Basin Company," is hereby revived and continued, as hereinafter amended, notwithstanding the omission of the corporation thereby created to comply with the requirements of the eighth section of the said act within the time thereby limited; and the time within which the said corporation shall be required to begin the construction of the said works, and expend ten per cent of its capital thereon, is hereby extended for the term of five years from the passage of this act, and the time for so far finishing the said canal as to admit of the regular passage of vessels through the same for the term of ten years from the passage hereof.

§ 2. The second section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§2. The capital stock of the said company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, with liberty to the Directors to increase the same from time to time, as they may deem necessary for the completion or improvement of their works, to an amount in all not to exceed fifteen hundred thousand dollars. The said stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Books of subscription therefor shall be opened, under the direction of the Directors, subject to such regulations as they may prescribe; and no subscription shall be received unless the subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay to the Directors ten per cent on the amount of stock subscribed by him.

§ 3. The third section of the act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 3. The provisions of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations and to regulate the same," passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty, and of the subsequent amendments to the said sections, contained in chapter two hundred and eighty two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty four, except so far as the fifth section thereof is modified by the next section of this act, are hereby made applicable to the corporation hereby created.

§ 4. The fourth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 4. The Directors of the said Company shall be fifteen in number, and Eli Perry, George R. Thacher, Erastus Corning, Josiah B. Plumb, Lansing Pruyn, Orlando Meads, Visscher Ten Eyck, James D. Wasson, Robert H. Pruyn, William E. Bleecker, David I. Boyd, John N. Wilder, Samuel H. Lansing, Jacob H. Shear and Edward F. Kendrick, shall, in case they become subscribers to the said stock, be the first Directors of the said corporation, and shall hold their offices until the first annual election after this act shall take effect, and until others shall be chosen in their stead.

§ 5. The third subdivision of the fifth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. To make, construct and forever maintain a ship canal or slackwater navigation, of suitable width, depth and dimensions, to be determined by the Directors, for the passage and accommodation of ships, steamers and other vessels, on either or both sides of the Hudson River, from some suitable point on the said river, at or near the south bounds of the City of Albany, to some other suitable point of communication with the said river, at or near, or above the village of New-Baltimore; and also for the use, convenience or protection of the said canal or of the vessels navigating the same, or the business connected therewith, to construct and maintain suitable locks, toll-houses, embankments, basins, piers, wharves, side cuts, docks, dams, culverts, feeders, waste weirs, and other necessary or convenient works, buildings and grounds connected therewith; but nothing contained in this act shall be deemed to authorize the said corporation to encroach upon, obstruct or in any way interfere by any of its works, with the navigation of the present main channel of the said river.

§ 6. The provisions of the third, fifth and sixth sections of chapter two hundred and eighty two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty four, and of the second section of chapter four hundred and forty four of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, amending the said general railroad act, and further regulating the proceedings, appraisals and for obtaining title to real estate, are hereby made applicable to the proceedings by this corporation and the said proceedings may be and shall be deemed to be so modified as may be necessary for this purpose.

CHAPTER CCLXXXV.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the formation of Town Insurance Companies." Passed April 16th, 1858, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. The first section of an act to authorize the formation of Town Insurance Companies," passed April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§1. It shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than twenty-five, residing in any town or in any two adjoining towns in this State, who respectively shall own property of not less than fifty dollars in value, which they desire to have insured, to form themselves into an incorporated company, for the purpose of mutual insurance against loss or damage by fire, which corporation shall possess the usual powers, and be subject to the usual duties of corporations, under the regulations herein prescribed, by the name of the town, or towns, within which the business office of said company is located.

§ 2. Section ten is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 10. No property insured under this act shall be held or deemed to be within the limits of the town or towns comprised in the formation of the company, nor shall they insure any property other than detached dwellings and their contents, and farm buildings and their contents, nor shall they insure any property within the limits of any incorporated city in this State.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVII.—An act to provide for the payment of a claim to Oliver Teall. Passed April 16th, 1858, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. The sum of twenty-one cents is hereby appropriated to pay the draft of Thomas H. Sherrill, Canal Commissioner, on the Auditor of the Canal Department in favor of Oliver Teall, to pay an award made by the Canal Commissioners for damages sustained by him in consequence of being deprived of the certain waters of the canal, leased to him in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six; said sum to be paid out of any moneys appropriated or to be appropriated to the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVIII.—An Act to enable the Oswego Starch Factory to apply the loss of its certificate of organization. Passed April 16th, 1858.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. The Oswego Starch Factory, a corporation organized under and in pursuance of the act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed February eighteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the various amending said act, is hereby authorized to file in the clerk's office of the county of Oswego, a certified copy of its duplicate certificate of organization, which was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and the county clerk of said county shall, upon being paid his fees therefor, receive and file the said certified copy as of the day and year last aforesaid. And the said duplicate certificate, under the seal of the Secretary of State, when so filed, shall have the same effect, in all respects, as the original certificate, filed in the said county clerk's office, on the twenty ninth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, and which has neither been lost or mislaid, so as not now to be found.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIX.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to limited partnerships," passed April 14th, 1857. Passed April 16th, 1858.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. Section two of the act entitled "An act to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to limited partnerships," passed April 14, 1857, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Section twelve of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 12. Every alteration which shall be made in the names of the general partners, in the nature of the business, or in the capital or shares thereof contributed, held or owned, or to be contributed, held or owned, by any of the special partners and the death of any partner, whether general or special, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership, unless the articles of partnership shall specify that in such events the partnership shall be continued by the survivors, in which case it may be so continued with the assent of the heirs or legal representatives of the deceased partner. And every such partnership which shall be carried on after such alteration shall have been made, or such death shall have occurred, shall be deemed a general partnership, as respect to all business transacted after such alteration or death, except in the case of a provision in the articles of partnership for the continuance of the business by the survivors as aforesaid, in which case the heirs or legal representatives of the deceased partner may succeed to the partnership rights of such deceased partner, and continue the business the same as if such partner had remained alive; provided, however, that one or more special partner or partners may be added to the partnership upon actually paying in an additional amount of capital, to be agreed upon by the general and special partners, and the alteration of the partnership by such additional special partners, shall not make the partnership general nor alter its name nor work a dissolution, provided the general partners in the partnership name shall file an additional certificate with the clerk, with whom the original certificate may have been filed, verified on oath by one of them, stating the names and residences of such additional special partners, and the amounts respectfully contributed to the common stock by them. And any special partner, or the heirs or legal representatives of any such special partner, deceased, may sell his interest in the partnership without working a dissolution thereof, or rendering the partnership general, provided a notice of such sale be filed within ten days thereafter, with the clerk with whom such original certificate of partnership may have been filed, and the purchaser of such interest may thereupon become a special partner, with the same rights as an original special partner.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

New-York Daily Tribune.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TITCOMB'S LETTERS.

TITCOMB'S LETTERS TO YOUNG PEOPLE SINGLE AND MARRIED. TIMOTHY TITCOMB, esquire. 12mo., pp. 251. Charles Scribner.

The alliterative fancy name on the title page of this volume must not lead the reader to confound it with the effusions of sentimentality and affectation which, in these latter days, have so sorely infested the paths of good literature. Nothing could be more foreign to the design of this writer, than the attempt to produce a sensation by rhetorical tricks. His work has a deeply earnest purpose, and is written in a corresponding spirit. It consists of a series of letters, addressed to young persons of both sexes, upon a variety of topics relating to the formation of character and the conduct of life. The author, who is understood to be a distinguished member of the press in Massachusetts, is not so far advanced in life as to have passed beyond the sphere of youthful sympathies, while he has had sufficient experience to qualify him for the difficult office of giving advice without presumption, and instruction without pedantry. His book shows great faith in human nature, and a habit of looking at the brighter side of human life. Although didactic in its aim, it is far from being rigid or formal in manner: on the contrary, it has something of the freshness and expansion of the mountain air in which it was composed. Its counsels are urgent, but always affectionate, never dealing in over-statements for the sake of effect, but admirably tempered by modesty and common sense. Without appealing to points of sectarian controversy, it is pervaded by a profound sense of religion, and enforces its suggestions by motives drawn from the highest and purest sources. The author writes in a direct and familiar style, enriched by abundant illustrations, and, for the most part, marked by a natural simplicity. An occasional vein of satire imparts a wholesome acidity to what might otherwise cloy by its unmingled sweetness.

The following passage on a subject of general interest shows

HOW A GOOD WIFE IS TO BE WON.

I know that men naturally shrink from the attempt to obtain companions who are their superiors; but they will find that really intelligent women, who possess the most desirable qualities, are uniformly modest, and hold their charms in modest extinction. What such women most admire in men is gallantry; not the gallantry of courts and pipe, but boldness, courage, devotion, decision, and refined civility. A man's bearing wins ten superior women where his boots and brains win one. If a man stand before a woman with respect for himself and fearlessness of her, his suit is half won. The rest may safely be left to the parties most interested. Therefore, never be afraid of a woman. Women are the most harmless and agreeable creatures in the world, to a man who shows that he has got a man's soul in him. If you have not got the pluck in you to come up to a test like this, you have not got that in you which most pleases a high-souled woman, and you will be obliged to content yourself with the simple girl who, in a quiet way, is endeavoring to attract and fasten you.

But don't be in a hurry about the matter. Don't get into a feverish longing for marriage. It isn't creditable to you. Especially don't imagine that any disappointment in love which takes place before you are twenty one years old will be of any material damage to you. The truth is, that before a man is twenty five years old he does not know what he wants himself. So don't be in a hurry. The more of a man you become, and the more manliness you become capable of exhibiting in your association with women, the better wife you will be able to obtain; and one year's possession of the heart and hand of a really noble specimen of her sex is worth nine hundred and ninety-nine years' possession of a sweet creature with two ideas in her head, and nothing new to say about either of them. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." So don't be in a hurry, I say again. You don't want a wife now, and you have not the slightest idea of the kind of wife you will want by and by. Go into female society if you can find that which will improve you, but not otherwise. You can spend your time better. Seek the society of good men. This is often more accessible to you than the other, and it is through that mostly that you will find your way to good female society.

The author now and then warms a little metaphysical, and makes nice distinctions. Here he descants on the difference between

PUPPYISM AND POLITENESS.

It is well for young men to obtain at the very start of their career, some idea of the value of politeness. Some cannot be otherwise than urbane. They are born so. One can stick them roundly and soundly, and they will not refuse to smile, if it be done good-naturedly. They dodge all corners by a necessity of their nature. If their souls had only corporeal volume, we could see them making their way through a crowd like mice little spaniels, scaring nobody, running between nobody's legs, but winding along, shrinkingly and gracefully, seeing a master in every man, and flattering every man's vanity into good-humor, but really spoiling their reputation as reliable dogs by their universal urbanity and universal complaisance. There is a self-forget-fulness which is so deep as to be below self-respect, and such instances as we occasionally meet with should be treated compassionately, like cases of idiocy or insanity, except when found in connection with the post-office department or among hotel waiters.

But puppyism is not really politeness. The genuine article is as necessary to success, and particularly to an enjoyable success, as integrity, or industry, or any other indispensable thing. All machinery runs itself by friction, without the presence of a lubricating fluid. Politeness, or civility, or urbanity, or whatever women choose to call it, is the oil which preserves the machinery of society from destruction. We are obliged to bend to one another, to step aside and let another pass, to ignore this and that personal peculiarity, to speak pleasantly when irritated, and to do a great many things to avoid abrasion and collision. In other words, in a world of selfish interests and interests, where every man is pursuing his own special goal, we must mask our real designs in studied politeness, or mingle them with real kindness, in order to elevate the society of men above the society of wolves. Young men generally would doubtless be thoroughly astonished if they could comprehend at a single glance how greatly their personal happiness, popularity, prosperity and usefulness depend on their manners.

I know young men too, in the discharge of their duties, imagine that if they go through them with a literal performance, they are doing all that they undertake to do. You will never see a smile upon their faces, nor hear a social word of good fellowship from their lips; and from the manner in which their labors is performed, you would never learn that they were engaged in intercourse with human beings. They carry the same manner and the same spirit into the counting-room that they do into the coal-hole or the stable. Everybody hates such young men as these, and recoils from all contact with them. If they have business with them, they close it as soon as possible, and get out of their presence. A man who, having got his vessel under headway on the voyage of life, takes a straight course, minding nothing for the men-of-war that lies in his path, or the sloop that crosses his bow, or the fishing-smacks that find game where he seeks nothing but a passage, or interposing rocks or islands, will be very sure to get terribly rubbed before he gets through—and he ought to be.

He has also a few words, invading the province of Mr. Willis, on the

PHILOSOPHY OF CLOTHES.

The talk of manners introduces us naturally to dress and personal appearance. I believe in dress. I believe that it is the duty of all men—young and old—to make their persons, so far as practicable or possible, agreeable to those with whom they are thrown into association. I mean by this that they shall not offend by singularity nor by slovenliness; that they shall "make a conscience" of clean boots and finger-nails, change their linen twice a week, and not show themselves in their shirt-sleeves if they can help it. Let no man know by your dress what your business is. You dress your person, not your trade. You are, if you know enough, to mold the fashion of the time to your own personal peculiarities—to make it your servant, and not allow it to be your master. Never dress in extremes. Let there always be a hint in your dress that you know the style, but, for the best of reasons, disregard its more extreme demands. The best possible impression that you can make by your dress is to make no separate impression at all; but so to harmonize its material and shape with your personality, that it become tributary in the general effect, and so exclusively tributary that people cannot tell after seeing you what kind of clothes you wear. They will only remember that you look well, and somehow dress becomingly.

I suppose that I shall be met here with a protest from employers, and a kind of protest from the employed. Counsel to dress well is dangerous, is it? But everybody now dresses extravagantly; and, as extravagant dressing is usually very far from good dressing, I think that the danger of exciting greater extravagance is very small. It may be descending into pretty small particulars, but it is proper to say that some men can dress better on fifty dollars a year than others can on one hundred, and for reasons which it is my duty to disclose. There was something in the doctrine of the loafer who maintained that "extremes justify the means," illustrating his proposition by wearing faultless hat and boots and leaving the rest of his person in rags; but he had not touched the real philosophy of the matter.

There is on every man what may be called a *dress-center*—a nucleus from which the rest of the dress should be developed and unfolded. This dress-center, or primary cross idea, is different in different persons, but it is always above the waist. The cravat, the vest, the hat, the bosom, the coat collar, may either of them be the idea. It is always safe to locate it about the neck and chest. A beautiful cravat, sustaining a faultless dickey, is about all a man can stand without damage, in the way of elegant dress. This should form the center. The vest should harmonize, but be modest, and all the other robing should be shaded off, until there is not an obtrusive feature. Extremities will then only be noticed. These should be faultlessly dressed, but in a manner rather to satisfy than attract attention. Everything should be subordinated to this idea; the whole dress should bow to the cravat. Any man who has made dress a study knows very well that ten dollars a year, spent about the neck, will go further than fifty dollars spread upon the person. Consent clothes, developed from an elegant neck-tie, or an elegant central idea of any kind, become elegant themselves, and receive and evolve a glory which costs absolutely nothing at all, except a few brains, some consideration, and the reading of this letter.

One sees the demonstration of this in traveling. We meet multitudes from all quarters and of different nationalities. One, and he is usually a Yankee wears the best of broadcloth, and the costliest of coats, and looks vulgar; while another, with a single stamp of good taste upon him, at some central point, is a gentleman at half price. Rich clothes are really a sign of mental poverty. Let the secret of good dressing be thoroughly learned, and we shall hear comparatively little of the cost of dress. Let each young man choose his central idea, plant it and develop it; and if he has good common sense he will find that he can dress better than he ever could before, with the expenditure of half the money it has usually cost him.

He is sound on

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

Some of the fashionable bad habits of the day are connected with the use of tobacco. Here is a drug that a young man is obliged to become accustomed to before he can tolerate either the taste or the effect of it. It is a rank vegetable poison; and in the unaccustomed animal produces vertigo, faintness, and horrible sickness. The young men persevere in the use of it until they can endure it, and then until they love it. They go about the streets with cigars in their mouths, or into society with breath sufficiently offensive to drive all unperverted nostrils before them. They chew tobacco—roll up huge wads of the vile drug and stuff their cheeks with them. They ejaculate their saliva upon the sidewalk, in the store, in saloons which become incorporate stenches, in dark corners of railroad cars to stain the white skirts of unsuspecting women, in lecture-rooms and churches, upon fences, and into stoves that hiss with anger at the insult. And the quids after they are ejected! They are to be found in odd corners, in out-of-the-way places—great bowlers, bolsters, bulbs! Horses stumble over them, dogs bark at them; they poison young shade-trees, and break down the constitutions of sweepers. This may be an exaggeration of the facts, but not of the disgust with which one writes of them.

Now, young men, just think of this thing! You are born into the world with a sweet breath. At a proper age, you acquire a good set of teeth. Why will you make of one a putrescent exhalation, and of the other a set of yellow fangs? A proper description of the habit of chewing tobacco would exhaust the filthy adjectives of the language, and spoil the adjectives themselves for further use; and yet, you will acquire the habit, and persist in it after it is acquired! It is very singular that young men will adopt a habit of which every man who is its victim is ashamed. There is, probably, no tobacco-chewer in the world who would advise a young man to commence this habit. I have never seen a slave of tobacco who did not regret his bondage; yet, against all advice, against nausea and disgust, against cleanliness, against every consideration of health and comfort, thousands every year bow the neck to this drug, and consent to wear its repulsive yoke. They will chew it; they will smoke it in cigars and pipes until their bedrooms and shops cannot be breathed in, and until their breath is as reek as the breath of a foul beast, and their clothes have the odor of the sewer. Some of them take snuff, cram the fiery weed up their nostrils to irritate that subtle sense which rarest flowers were made to feed—in all this working against God, shaming nature, perverting sense, injuring health, planting the seeds of disease, and insulting the decencies of life and the noses of the world.

So much for the nature of the habit; and I would stop here, but for the fact that I am in earnest, and wish to present every motive in my power to prevent young men from forming the habit, or persuade them to abandon it. The habit of using tobacco is expensive. A clerk on a modest salary has no right to be seen with a cigar in his mouth. Three cigars a day, at five cents apiece, amount to more than fifty dollars a year. Can you afford it? You know you cannot. You know that to do this you have either got to run in debt or steal. Therefore I say that you have no business to be seen with a cigar in your mouth. It is presumptive evidence against your moral character.

But he is no friend to

SAWDUST PUDDING AND PLANK BEDS.

I have noticed that most writers of books for young men have a good deal to say about diet and regimen, and physical culture, and all that sort of thing, these knowing the least of these important subjects invariably being the most elaborate and specific in their treatment of them. There have been some awful sins committed in this business. All the sham courses I so condemn. I dedicate to them white-livered, hatchet-faced, thin-blooded, scrawny reformers who prescribe sawdust puddings and plank beds, and brief sleep, and long walks, and short commons for the rising generation. I despise them; and if there is a being who always touches the profoundest depths of my sympathy, it is a young man who has become a victim to their notions. It is a hard sight to see a young man with the pluck all taken out of him by a meagre diet—his whole nature starved, degenerated, emasculated.

I propose to apply a little common sense to this business. If I have a likely Durham steer, which I wish to have grow into the full development of his breed, I keep him on something more than a limited quantity of hog meat. I do not stir him up with a pitch-fork before he has his top off, and insist on his being driven ten miles before he has anything to eat. I do not take pains to give him the measest bed I can find for him. I know perfectly well that that animal will not grow up strong and stout, fat and full, the prodigal of the farm and the gem of the stall, unless I give him an abundance of the best food, a clean and comfortable place to sleep in, and just as long pasture as he sees fit to take. The horse which in its organization more nearly approaches man than the steer, is still more sensitive to the influence of generous living. How much pluck and spirit will a horse get out of a ton of rye straw? The truth is, that a good and abundant diet is not only essential to the highest physical health and development of men, but it modifies very importantly the development and manifestation of the soul. A man cannot acquire courage by feeding on theories and milk. An Englishman cannot fight without beef in his belly; and no more can any of us.

He is an advocate of

BEARDS.

I should be unjust to the age were I to omit the mention of a special point of "physical culture" which has been long neglected. You find as you come into manhood that hair has a tendency to grow upon your face. It is the mark by which God means that men and women should be distinguished from each other in the crowd. That hair was placed there in infinite wisdom, but your fathers have been cutting it off from their chins in small crops from twenty to fifty years, thus injuring rather poorly, wasting precious time, drawing a great deal of good blood, creating a great deal of bad, and trying to erase from their faces the difference which was intended to be maintained between them and those of women. If you are a man, and have beard, wear it. You know it was made to wear. It is enough to make a man with a decent complement of information and a common degree of sensibility (and a hands me beard) deny his kind, to see these smooth-faced men around the streets, and actually showing themselves in female society! Let us have one generation of beards.

And advises his young women readers to abstain from

TALKING IN ECSTATICS.

And now that I am upon this subject of talk, it will be well to say all I have to say upon it. It is a very common thing for young women to indulge in hyperbole. A pretty dress is very apt to be "perfectly splendid;" a disagreeable person is too often "perfectly hateful;" a party in which the company enjoyed themselves somehow becomes transmuted into the "most delightful thing ever seen." A young man of respectable parts and manly bearing is very often "such a magnificent fellow!" The adjective "perfect," that stands so much alone as never to have the privilege of help from comparatives and superlatives, is sadly overworked in company with several others of the intense and extravagant order. The results of the intense and extravagant order. The results of the intense and extravagant order. The results