State Library

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE } A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. } CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. } TERMS { $2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

WE. A. YATES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. } TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858. } New Series { VOLUME 6. NUMBER 293.

THE

Western Democrat

—Published every Tuesday—

Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

TERMS:

For the year, if paid in advance,....$2 00
If paid within six months,..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00

☞Any person sending us five *new* subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription ($10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

☞Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months,		$4 00
" " " "	6 "	6 00
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One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion,		$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,		25

☞Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞For announcing Candidates for office, $5 in advance.

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

WILLIAM J. YATES.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons are under wrong impressions in regard to the law concerning newspapers. For their special benefit we publish the following:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

3. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

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7. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

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At the Western Democrat Office.

Warrants, Marriage Licenses,
Tax Receipts, Subpoenas, Jury Tickets,
Administrators' Bonds and Letters,
Guardian Bonds, Indentures,
Deeds for conveying Lands or houses
Prosecution Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds,
Attachments, Delivery Bonds.
Fi Fas, county and superior court.
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☞ Blanks of all kinds printed to order at short notice.

Oxford Female College.

The Fourteenth Session will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches	$15 00
" " College Classes	20 00
" " Music	20 00
" " Drawing	10 00
" " Painting	20 00
" " Embroidery	5 00
Board and Washing, per month, ...	10 00

☞ No extra charges will be made.
For particulars, address
J. H. MILLS, Oxford, N. C.
Nov. 3, 1857. 81-12t

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

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

President—M. B. TAYLOR.
Vice President—C. OVERMAN.
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DIRECTORS:

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

April 28, 1857. tf

500 Head of Beef Cattle Wanted.

Also, 500 HEAD OF SHEEP & 100 Head of HOGS,

And 12 or 15 No. 1 Milch Cows.

I DESIRE to purchase the above amount of Stock. Those having any for sale will do well to give me a call, as I am willing to pay the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to sell their Beeves, Sheep or Hogs to me instead of butchering themselves, as I think I can remunerate them as well if not better than it they butchered themselves.

W. A. COOK.
Charlotte, July 14, 1857. Town Butcher.

New Millinery and Mantua Making ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. P. M. SMITH would inform the public that she intends carrying on the above business at her residence, next to the new Episcopal Church. She would also inform the ladies that she has just received a supply of Bonnet Trimmings, consisting of Flowers, Feathers, Rouches, &c., &c.

Oct. 27, 1857. 80-tf

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1858, and if not taken out will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

Miss Louisa S Armfield 2, Mrs Nancy Allen, J A Adderton, Jno C Alexander 3, Miss Lizzie M Alexander, Dr A F Alexander 2, John Alexander 2, Sam'l W Alexander 2, Miss Elizabeth M Alexander, Miss Mary Alexander, T F Alexander, Col J Alexander, Wm Alexander, A W Alexander, E C Alexander, Miss Mollie Alexander, Fanny Alexander (a slave.)

Capt Wm M Bigham, W J Beddingfield 2, Mrs Margaret Berryhill, W A Bingham 2, J B Boland, Messrs Baesten, Messrs Brown & Anderson, W F Brooks, W A Brown, Miss Barbara E Bason, J M Barker, F H Brown, Miss R J Blair, Jas L Blair 2, E T Brown.

James A Clarke, Mrs Margaret Carter, John A Carter, E H Chapman, Mrs S E Caldwell, Miss Rachel M Caldwell, M Crawford 3, W M A Cooper, Jos R Cathey, John A Cooper, R T Cansler, Thos Caudle, J J Cockrell, George Cook, Mrs Alice A Caldwell, Wm Carper, Mrs J E Caldwell, R C Cotten, R T Cansler, J L Carpenter, M A Cook, R C Cook, Wm Cooper, Mrs H C Coston, J V Coston, J B Cool, Union Mining Co, P M Clarke, David Cowan, Rev J D W Crootte.

Richard Daniels, E A Darr, John B Dail, M Downing.

John Eagle, Mrs Margaret Eagle, Mrs J S Erwin.

Mrs Henceretta Freeman 2, David G Flanigan, S S Farrar, Rev W F Farrow, Walter W Faar, Lee B Flanigan, J A Forearer.

W G Gannisen, K J Greenwald, E G Groves, A J Gardner, Jo Grimes, Robert L Gillespie 2, Arthur Goff, John R Gillespie, Messrs F C Glenn & Co, M V Galway.

Lieut D C Houston 2, John C Harris, John H Hunter, Joseph Higgings, Harry Hutchison, George Harrison, G S Hooper, Robt G Howard, James Houston, N Hay, R J Hamilton, Miss Martha M Hunter, J T Henderson, Dr John R Herndon, J E Hannon, Geo W Hagans, D F Halloway, J W Henderson, W E Harkey, John Harren, R W Holden, Messrs Hunter & Anderson, M H Hannon, M Hayes, R Hendricks.

Mrs Ann Irwin, C M Irwin, Miss L C Irwin.

Lieut J P Jones 4, J F Johnston 3, L Johnston, Miss Sarah Johnston, J C Jenkins.

W J Kellough 3, W C Keer, R Kerney 3, Cinthy Kerr, Thomas Kerney, Capt Barnhard Kerbe.

James H or Geo W Leak, H Lawrence, Messrs Lineburger & Co.

John L Mackeil, George W Miller, C Myers, R M McEachern, Alex McElveary, Miller & Porter, Miss H A McKnight, P A Miller, Mrs Mariah Mremby, Charles McCranney, Messrs Morton, Rouldon & Eggleston, James M McKnight, Dr James M Miller, Miss Aba P McLeod, W H Miller; M W Moore, Valentine Mauney, Elizabeth McCord.

Rev F K Nash, R T Northrup.

John O'Conner, S R Oates, Mrs S D Owens.

Parks & Welbourn, W D D Poole, Charlotte Phillips, John M Potts, D B Penick, Mrs Margaret Plummer, Sam'l Parker, D W Parks, Rev H C Parsons.

D L Rose, John Rhodes, Gilbert Robinson 2, G W Russell, James Rollison, Sam'l Robison, Miss E A Robertson, Miss O Z Rankin, Sam'l C Robinson, Wm F Robison, Mrs Martha Ray, Rev Alex Ranson, Thomas Russell.

Wm B Symms 3, Jeramiah Skinner 2, James Stevens 2, Joseph M Swift, F F Slade, J W Shive, D C Sharp, Richard L Sykes, W Sheek 3, Rev James M Sprant, Moses Strickland, C H Stevens, John W Sterling, H S Shuford.

Miss Margaret J Tredenick, James N Todd 2, Wm J Taylor, Miss M L Todd, Wm Treloar, Newton Taylor.

J H Vincen.

Wm A Wilson, Mr F Whittle, P Warlie, J A Wilson, L N Wilson, Messrs Workman & Co 3, Thomas Wilson, Dan'l Wentz, John R Walker, Jas S Wiloughby 2, Caroline D Wallace, Mr Wilburn, Robt Wilson, James A Whitesides, Wm J Watkins, H R Witherspoon, Elizabeth Wallace, H J Walker, W H Walker.

☞ Persons calling for the above letters will please say that they are advertised.

3t] F. M. ROSS, P. M.

HENDERSON & AHRENS

Are daily receiving, and have now on hand, an excellent assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

The cheapest stock of BOOTS, SHOES and CLOTHING in this section of country.

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS,
AND Bonnets.

A large and very cheap stock of

LADIES' CLOAKS, &c.

We offer the following goods at the annexed low prices:

Men's stout Shoes, whole leather,	$1 37½
" Boots, Kip and Heavy,	$2 75 to $3
Ladies' calfskin Boots,	$1 00
" Morocco and goatskin Boots,	$1 to $1 25

Men's Coats from $3 to $15.
Raglans and Overcoats at all prices.

ALSO,

A large lot of Pants, Vests, Shirts, Ties, Cravats, Drawers, Undershirts, Hats and Caps; a large variety of Blankets, Linseys, Brogans, pant Stuffs, &c., a large assortment.

Families and others in need of any Goods this fall would do well to give us a call before making heir purchases, as we are offering unusual inducements, particularly to Cash buyers.

☞ Store at Springs' Corner.
HENDERSON & AHRENS.
Oct. 12, 1857. tf.

☞ We have also a good assortment of Goods at our Store at MORROW'S TURNOUT, where we offer Goods at Charlotte Prices.
HENDERSON & AHRENS.

DR. L. L. POLLOCK

Offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.

Office on Trade street, two doors South of the Court House.

December 29, 1857. 1y

FOR SALE,

106 SHARES of Charlotte Bank Stock, on two months' time.

Also, five Coupon Bonds of the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad Company. Apply to
E. NYE HUTCHISON.
Dec. 29, 1857. 89-tf

IMPORTANT RUMORS!!!

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

AGAINST THE STATE.

BLUE STONE.—It is stated, and from the authority of Dr. H. M. Pritchard, who has just received from the manufactory, for which he is agent, several hundred pounds of the finest article ever offered in the town of Charlotte, to be enabled in a short time to supercede in quality and sale any imported article, and at a less price. Call and see it.

Nov. 17, 1857. IRWIN'S CORNER.

Tanners,

OR TRAIN OIL.—For Tanners and Planters use in dressing and preserving Leather and Harness. For sale by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

Physicians, Take Notice!

Having taken advantage of the pressure of the times, I am receiving, by cash purchases, an immense and selected stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Instruments, Chests, &c., to which I most respectfully invite your attention.

All orders by mail or otherwise, put up with neatness and dispatch.
H. M. PRITCHARD.
Nov. 17. 1857. Irwin's Corner.

600 Gallons

CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, just received from the manufacturers. Also, Lamps and Wicks for burning them, 100 per cent. cheaper and more brilliant than any other light.
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 17, 1857. Irwin's Corner.

30,000 SEGARS

Just received and for sale at $1.25 per hundred, by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

Pure French Brandy,

Holland Gin, Whiskey, Sherry and Port Wines, London Ale and Porter, for medical use. Sold by
Nov. 17. H. M. PRITCHARD.

Starch,

Black Pepper, Ginger, Baking and Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Flavouring Extracts of every kind. For sale at wholesale and retail, by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

Saponifier,

OR CONCENTRATED LEY.—Warranted to make soap without lime, and with little trouble. The best and cheapest article in use. Price 25 and 50 cents a can. Sold by
PRITCHARD,
Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

Citrate Magnesia.

An agreeable refrigerant and laxative, as pleasant to the taste as soda water. Sold by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 17, 1857. Irwin's Corner.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Wistar's Balsam and Lozenges, Royer's Syrup Tar, Hive Syrup, Syrup Squills, Syrup Ipecac and all kinds of Pectoral and Cough medicines. For sale by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

SNUFF.

Scotch, Mackaboy and English, Gentlemen's SNUFFS, just received, 600 lbs. in bladders and jars. Sold low for cash by
H. M. PRITCHARD
Nov. 24, 1857 *Irwin's corner.*

Fresh Congress Water,

In pint bottles—just received from Saratoga Springs, by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

300 gallons of pure **Linseed Oil,** Just received and will be sold low for *Cash* by
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

$140 REWARD.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of my Negro Man MILTON and the thief who decoyed him away, with proof sufficient for the conviction of the latter; or I will pay $20 for the Boy alone, if lodged in Jail so that I can get him. Said boy left me the 20th of September last.—He is rather black, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; his hair grows low on his forehead, sharp chin, a tolerable fiddler, and pretty smart. He was o. c. owned by Mrs Hampton, near the town of Charlotte, N. C.

Said boy was purchased by me from Dr. Joseph A. Weatherly of Greensboro', N. C., in January last. He may probably be lurking about Atlanta, Georgia, as I am informed he has a wife at that place.

W. R. EDDING,
Pineapple, Wilcox co.,
Jan. 5, 1858. 90-4t-pd Alabama.

CONFECTIONERY AND VARIETY STORE.

J. D. PALMER,

One door above the Bank of Charlotte.

Respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a splendid assortment of

Confectioneries,
West India Fruits,
Havana Cigars, Fine
Chewing and smoking
Tobacco, Snuff. Also, a
variety of Musical Instruments.
Yankee Notions, Toys, Willow-ware, &c.

He is constantly receiving the above goods and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Having secured the services of a first rate Baker, the subscriber will be prepared, at short notice, to furnish Wedding, Pic-Nic and private Parties with **Superior Cakes.** Persons wishing anything in my line would do well to give me a call, as I am determined to keep a good Stock and sell cheap for CASH.

J. D. PALMER.
Dec. 22, 1857. 88-tf

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Charlotte, N. C.

A DRAMA IN REAL LIFE.

The London Morning Post supplies us with a narrative, curious and true, of circumstances elicited in one of the English law courts, which shows some of the workings of the matrimonial system in the old country, and really reads more like the plot of an amusing comedy than a chapter in real life. A gentleman of limited means applied to a Matrimonial Agency office, entered his name, paid his fee, stated his desire—to obtain "a wife with money"—was shown a number of ladies' portraits, and, after minute inquiries, expressed himself pleased with one, the original of which had $30,000 in her own right—he was told. A correspondence between the parties was the result—unfortunately the letters have not been published—and at last, on paying $75 to $100 more to the hymenial go-between, the agent for persons if not hearts, the wife-seeker, whose name is Allen, obtained an interview with the lady. As Allen had simply described himself as only "wanting a woman with money," it may be imagined that he was not likely to be disatisfied with *any* crinolined possessor of $30-000. However, the lady whom he saw actually had youth, if not good looks, and Mr. Allen, considering himself very fortunate, pressed his suit like an ardent (money hunting) lover, as he was, and was duly and tenderly accepted. Here ends Act I. of this life drama.

Sharp as he was (or ought to be, for he was a bill-broker by profession,) Mr. Allen was so completely taken in by the appearance of the demoiselle, that he omitted to satisfy himself whether or not her reputed fortune was notes of the Bank of England or the "Bank of Elegance." Dazzled by the diamond flash of her bright eyes, our hero omitted to ascertain whether or not the lady had jewels of a more earthly kind. Yet he did not take everything for granted. He learned that she resided at Cheltenham, a fashionable watering place, and thither he betook himself. There he actually saw the lady riding in a private carriage, which he naturally assumed to be her own, and became satisfied that she also possessed the luxury of a lady's maid. "The course of true love never yet ran smooth," and the lady confessed that she had made a sort of pre-contract to marry another swain; that she would surrender him for the sake of darling Mr. Allen; that it would be necessary, however, to steal a march on this to-be-dreaded rival, and that therefore, as she dreaded to excite suspicion by ordering the usual matrimonial *trousseau*, she must start on her bridal tour *minus* the silks and muslins, laces and feathers, velvets and moires antique usual, we believe, on these extremely interesting occasions. Every man we are persuaded, has some vanity in his composition—sometimes to a much larger extent than much-abused womankind possess—and what could be more flattering to Mr. Allen's *amour propre* than the assurance, gently confessed with half a sigh and half a smile, that the lady *had* fancied another, but was now willing to devote herself to *himself* alone!

Allen was properly tickled, no doubt, and agreed to marry the lady, even though she did not appear at the altar in white silk, a Brussels veil, and a darling gossamer bonnet, trimmed with a fitting array of orange blossoms. He married her, and here let the curtain decorously drop on Act II.

Having made such a good hit, as he thought, Mr Charles John Allen determined to pass the honeymoon, like a man of spirit and means, at Paris. Unfortunately, though not deficient in *brass*, which is part of the stock in trade of a regular bill-shaver he wanted what is sometime familiarly called *tin*. He was not making much gear by his business—as he had contrived to spend somewhat more, was certainly not very well off. However, his wife's $30,000 would set all right, and, on the strength of his being about to make such a good match an opulent friend was so kind as to lend him $1,250. Now of all places in the world there is none where a "happy couple" can spend their time and their money more agreeably and rapidly than Paris with its theatres, balls, drives, restaurants, and above all, tempting jewelry stores in the Palais Royal, and the fascinating millinery shops in the Boulevards. Reckoning these in their account, and stating that they were nearly five weeks in Paris, the money lasted a long time. When they reached the house of Mr. Allen's mother, in London, the $1,250 had dwindled down to $20. Here with a domestic tableau of reception, closes Act III.

Mothers are much keener than young husbands, just emerging from the honeymoon. The day after the arrival of Mr. Allen and his bride, while the fortunate happy husband was sipping his wine and cracking his filberts after dinner, in stalked like Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Allen senior—in a red turban and a tremendous passion; perturbed, in fact, as well as perturbated. Without a moment's pause, or note of preparation, she pounces down on her unsuspicious son. "Charles John!" she cried in a deep voice, "you 'ave been took in. Instead of marrying a lady you have married a lady's maid." Starting up, Charles John exclaimed, in a melodramatic manner, "Impossible! My dear Sophiar never could deceive me?" How the dowager Mrs. Allen made the discovery is not mentioned—but she was right. The individual whom the Cockney husband called "Sophiar" *was* a lady's maid, and *not* "a lady." She protested that the dowager was mistaken—that this was a wicked world, apt to slander innocent people—that if she told her husband a story about the $30,000, (which was invested, not in funds, but on the security of a splendid *chateau de Espagne*, or of the Isle of Skye,) *he* had also tricked her, by declaring himself worth $5,000 a year, and that he "kept a brougham." Finally, it appeared that she had only hired the carriage at Cheltenham, to ride a few times, while Allen was in that town, and that the attendant waiting maid—the *soubrette* of this little drama—was a quick-witted Abigail, a fellowservant indeed, who had lent herself to pass off "Sophiar" as a lady of fortune, and thus anchor her safely and happily, in the haven of matrimony.

Worse than this monstrous cheating, Mr. Allen found his bride behaving so improperly, after the ficticious nature of her fortune had been ascertained, that, in five or six days after their return from Paris, she left his house in company with another man, against whom he brought an action for *crim. con.*, and recovered $500 damages which—were *not* paid. So closes act IV.

Misfortunes come in battalions. Poor Mr. Allen found it so. That the $30,000 should be a myth was bad enough. This was not all. The faithless "Sophiar had contrived, before marriage to get into debt to the tune of $3,000, and Mr. Allen had to pay it. Wanting pecuniary means to do this, he became a gentleman in difficulties. Moreover he had to refund what he had borrowed, on the strength of his lady's fortune to cut a dash with in Paris. Nor is this all, naturally enough, he desires to break the matrimonial fetters. But marriage is a knot easily tied, and (especially in England) not easily loosed. Just while he was deliberating what to do, and how do it—sitting, in a brown study, in his office—in walks "Sophiar." She it seems, had commenced a suit against him for alimony, and actually had the effrontery to "tender herself," in legal form, to be taken back to his bosom, and there nourished and cherished as his lawful wife. In default of his so taking her back, her action for separate maintenance would lie. No doubt, also, that she would *lie*—to prove her case. Here, with the hero sued for his wife's debts at common law, and put into the ecclesiastical court for alimony, a sufficiently tragic *finale* is arrived at. The audience, acting as a jury, will give a verdict of "served him right," and the curtain drops.

All these circumstances are very unlike every day life as we see it, but have the strongest family resemblance to every day life as represented—on the stage. In "The School for Scheming," by Bourcicault, there is precisely such a scene as occurs in this case where a pair of adventurers, mutually deceiving and deceived, commit matrimony, each in full expectation that the other is very rich, and present a ludicrous appearance when the truth breaks in upon both, at the same moment.

We have not told this story, however, with any view to make our readers smile. We would only draw attention to the retributive nature of poor Mr. Allen's punishment. He merely wanted "a woman with money;" he was willing to sell himself for money; he misrepresented his own circumstances to deceive this woman, and he was properly served out by being deceived in turn. We sometimes notice in newspapers advertisements in which persons calling themselves men, but evidently not possessing honorable manly feeling; advertise for wives—the main qualification being that the fortunate lady shall possess property. We know not whether any women so qualified ever do seriously reply to such notices; should any be so weak as to expect fair play or honorable treatment from persons who would thus sell themselves for gold, they may profit by the perusal of Mr. Allen's matrimonial misbaps, and apply the moral of the story to their own case.

A young man belonging to Indianapolis wanted to marry a pretty girl of that city, but parental authority prevented it. They had tried all kinds of expedients without success. An elopement to Cincinnati proved to be fruitless, for, cautioned by the parents, the officers refused to issue a license. An effort to get a license at Newport, Ky., also failed. In this extremity, they chartered a magistrate, set him on a ferry boat, and thus, midway between two States, that is, in no State, they were plunged into the married state.

GOLD MINING.—A very important discovery in gold mining is said to have recently been made, the effect of which will tend greatly to increase the product of the gold region in North Carolina and Virginia.—Under this process (which is said to be simple and efficacious) gold is readily extracted from the black sand which is found so abundantly in these States, and is similar to the black sand of California. The yield from the pulverized ore of the mines is said to be from $20 to $30 per ton.

THE ORIGIN OF MORMONISM.

The following account of the origin of the Mormon religion, which we copy from the Journal of Commerce, will be read with especial interest, at the present time:

MORMONISM.—As this disgusting compound of sensuality, despotism and ferociousness is continually thrusting itself upon the public attention, it may interest some of our readers to recall the circumstances in which it originated. The calamity has come upon us as one of the results of that excessive freedom, in the exercise of which we throw open the gates of our empire to all manner of immigrants from the world; for this anomalous population is chiefly recruited from Europe. Rev. Solomon Spaulding, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was distinguished for a lively imagination and a love of history. He lived in a part of Ohio, abounding with mounds and the ruins of old forts, and took much interest in the study of these antiquities.—To beguile the hours of retirement, he conceived the idea of giving a historical sketch of the lost race, about which there was so much mystery. It was of course a fanciful undertaking, giving wide scope for the exercise of imagination, and tempting him to indulge in an antique style while describing ancient things. The Old Testament containing the most ancient books in the world, he found it convenient to imitate its style. He therefore launched out at will into the region of free historical romance. This was in 1812. His neighbors, hearing of the progress of this curious work, would come to his house, and hear portions of it read. It claimed to have been written by one of the lost nation, to have been recovered from the earth, and was christianed with the title of "Manuscript Found." This self-amusing gentleman pretended to be decyphering the mysteries of the disinterred manuscript, and regularly reported progress to his neighbors. From the classics and from ancient history he introduced many uncouth and unaccostomed names, which awakened curiosty.

Mr Spaulding removed to Pittsburg, and found a friend in the person of an editor—to whom he showed his manuscript. The editor was pleased, borrowed it, kept it, and offerred to print it, if Mr S. would make out a suitable title page. He proposed also to make it a source of profit. Mr S. declined any such use of it. Sydney Rigden, who has since figured so largely among the Mormons, was then employed in the editor's printing office; he inspected the manuscript, and had an opportunity to copy it. It was returned to the author, who died in 1816. But the influence he had unwittingly originated, did not die with him. There is no doubt that Rigden took a copy of the whole parts of the manuscript. He appeared in Palmyra, New York, in 1828, working at his trade. About this time there began to be talked of certain mysterious "plates" being found in that region. They had been discovered, it was said, by Joseph Smith, Jr., in the bank of the Erie Canal, near Palmyra. Here Smith and Rigdon conspired to start the fraud. Smith was a man of low cunning, vulgar and sensual in his habits, a fitting accomplice of Rigdon, both being ready to execute any falsehood. Joe was to be set up as a leader, and assume the title of *Prophet*. It was given out that Joe was engaged in translating the plates. This was in 1829. Some followers were obtained, chiefly the ignorant and vicious, and the dishonest who had no character to lose. They called themselves the Latter Day Saints, and organized at Manchester under Joe Smith, who issued an edition of 1,200 copies of the "Book of Mormon" at Palmyra. Some three or four seeming respectable men of that region joined them, which attracted more attention.—Smith and his followers selected Kirtland, Ohio, as their "city of refuge," by inspiration, as the blasphemer said the Lord intending and directing the temple should be built there. Two hundred composed the first settlement. They called their book the "Golden Bible." Smith founded a bogus bank, which of course failed, and he found it necessary to move farther West.—Thither has been the disastrous progress of these miscruble imposters, whose subsequent history is known to the world. It would seem as if there was no form of folly or impiety which some human beings will not embrace. Polygamy, blasphemy, rebellion, murder, are the natural fruits of this wretched conspiracy, which is troubling the whole land. Smith was over taken with the judgment of God and died a miserable death. Young is probably destined to a similar end.

THE CORN ROTTING AT THE WEST.—The Missouri Democrat has news from Ohio Indiana, and Kentucky, that corn is rotting to a disastrous extent, both that which is on the stalks and in the cribs. The Evansville (Indiana) Journal says that the injury to the corn by early frosts of November, and the subsequent rains, has been very serious throughout all the middle and northern counties of the State. On the upper Wabash the damage extends to a large part of the crop. The injured crop serves to feed stock, and to increase the quantity of beef and pork that will be thrown upon the market. The price of corn will be affected by the disaster, and the value of wheat and flour will be raised in the regions where the corn has been rendered unfit for food.

THE GULF STREAM.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

The reports you have published on the above subject could not have failed to greatly interest the intelligent readers of the Evening Post. That portion published on the 21st ult, is certainly wonderful, and must greatly astonish all who read it. To my mind the report solves the mystery as to the cause of the Gulf Stream—a problem that has perplexed the navigator and philosopher since the days of Columbus.

The fact is announced that, at a depth of two thousand feet, in Straits of Florida, the temperature of the ocean is only three degrees above freezing, and in the deep sounding on the telegraph route it is found the temperature is ten to fifteen degrees below the freezing point. (How is it that water, unless very salt, can remain in a liquid state at that temperature, starts a new question which I admit my inability to solve). But to the Gulf Stream question—let me illustrate.

Every body knows, or ought to know, that, if we open the door of a heated room, two currents of air are immediately set in motion. If a lighted lamp or candle is held at the floor, it will show the current is setting in; if raised midway, the flame will rise perpendicularly; if raised to the top, the current will be found rapidly out. If a thermometer is placed first at the base and then at the ceiling, a difference of ten to twenty degrees will be found in the temperature, this difference creating an inward and outward current.

As cold and heated water act precisely as cold and heated air, a circulation must and will take place, rapidly or slowly, according to circumstances—more rapidly with air than water. Fill a tub half full of cold water and then turn on the hot gently—the cold water will remain so for a long time; but reverse it, put the hot in first, and the cold on top, and an equalization takes place almost immediately.

Therefore a surface current of water, called a Gulf Stream, is set in motion by the intense heat of the sun acting on the surface of the water lying in the Gulf of Mexico.

This vast body of water, thus heated, becomes much lighter and of greater volume, made lighter and more voluminous by the constant flow of *fresh water* from the Mississippi and other great fresh water rivers.

The heated and more buoyant water seeks an outlet, as it rises to pass off to the North—the colder and salter water always near the bottom rushes under to fill the space created by the passing off of the lighter and heated surface water.

That there are two currents of water in the Atlantic Ocean, flowing in opposite directions, I do not question. An upper and under Gulf Stream seems quite probable. If there is not an under current, how is it those immense iceberg with a base thousands of feet below the surface of the ocean, find their way so far South, unless the under current is pushing them slowly but surely to this dissolution?

If it were possible to canal the ocean, and place one end of it in the tropics and the other in the North Sea, a circulation of the water would take place on the principle that buildings are heated by hot water pipes—one end in the fire, as the water is heated it only flows off to cool and then returns to undergo the same round. The Gulf Stream, in flowing north to cool itself, only follows the laws of nature, and in doing this it greatly helps to equalize the temperature of the Northern Ocean, which but for this great principle of circulation might become a mass of ice.

If the conclusions I have arrived at are erroneous, it will be gratifying to me to be set right.

Yours truly, &c., J. C. THOMPSON.
Staten Island, December 22, 1857.

IMPRESSIVE WORDS OF GEN. SHIELDS.—A volunteer in the Mexican war, writing from Baltimore to the National Intelligencer, says:

May I ask a small space in the columns of your paper for the purpose of laying before its readers the few words that escaped the lips of General James Shields when he was being carried off the field of battle at "Cerro Gordo," Mexico?—supposed at the time to be mortally wounded and dying, having been shot through the body with an "escopeta" ball. I was one in the party that assisted in conveying him from the field, and the words are as vividly impressed upon my mind as if they had just met my ears. They were these:

"Men, I am no further use to my country! You are. Lay me down and let me die; I might as well die here as to be taken off to die. You are all strong, able bodied men—able to do your country some service. For God's sake lay me down and go to your duty."

This brave hero and accomplished gentleman has just been elected one of the U. States Senators from Minnesota.

JUST THE KIND OF ARGUMENT.—The New Haven Register has it that Mrs. Jenkins says the Kansas people are acting just as her son Bill does when he wishes to "set up" in the evening. "Come, Billy, itis time to go to bed." "I hain't had my supper yet." "Well, why don't you eat your supper?" "Cos I don't want to go to bed!"