

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1868.

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THE Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.
W. W. HART, Proprietor.
February 17, 1868.

Robert Gibbon, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly W. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
January 27, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Surgeon Dentist,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Broadway Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
May 20, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

Traywick & Bland,
Having formed a co-partnership, tender their professional services to the public at large. Their office will be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them will visit patients at their residences when called.
Office near the Court House, Trade Street.
August 10, 1868.

JOHN T. BUTLER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,
Have opened a new Grocery Store in Bryce's Building, and invite attention to their
Stock of Groceries.
They keep a supply of everything usually found in a Grocery Store and wanted by farmers, such as Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Iron, Cotton Yarn, Molasses, Fish, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., Crockery and Wooden Ware, Irish Potatoes, Meal and Corn.
Purchasers are requested to call and examine this stock and prices.
Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for Groceries, or received on consignment for sale. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Flour, &c., that may be sent to our care.
J. W. McHERRAY,
J. N. DAVIS & CO.
March 16, 1868.

A. HALES, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing,
Don't get mad and go to swearing;
Just take it into HALE'S shop,
He will fix it so it will not stop.
He warrants his work all the year,
When it is used with proper care.
He will do it as low as it can be done,
And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868.

NEW ARRIVALS At J. Kuck & Co's Grocery Store.

5,000 POUNDS OF MOUNTAIN BACON.
1,000 Pounds Baltimore Bacon,
25 Sacks Rio Coffee,
50 Sacks Salt, common to fine,
50 Boxes of superior Star Candles,
5 Tiers of Sugar Cured Hams,
25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades,
10 Hogsheads of Molasses,
10 Barrels of Syrup.
March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES, Hammond & McLaughlin,

(At Oates' Corner.)
Have received a full stock of new Groceries, consisting in part of
A large lot of Bagging,
Iron Cotton Ties and Rope,
Sugar, Coffee and Tea,
Molasses, Iron and Nails,
Salt, Leather of all sorts
Anything and everything in the Grocery line may be found at their Store.
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.
Sept 14, 1868.

The City Bank of Charlotte

Solicits the Accounts of business men and others, and promises satisfaction.
July 6, 1868. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Bank Money.

The highest market price paid for old Bank Notes, and orders for the same solicited, at the City Bank of Charlotte.
W. A. WILLIAMS,
July 6, 1868. Cashier.

The Stream of Life.

Out from the mystic depths, beneath the Eternal Throne,
A silvery stream of living water flows,
Wide o'er the plains of Paradise; and on,
Till earth's dry deserts blossom as the rose,
Beneath its cooling touch; and where the brier grew,
There spring the myrtle and the olive tree.
It is the stream of life; and for its source,
It has the fount of God's eternal love;
And for its channels long and deep and wide,
It has the Saviour, Christ—the Crucified—
The Spirit, the best Comforter divine,
And Nature, with her vast, exhaustless mine.
Roll on, thou stream of life! Flow to the north,
And to the south, and west and east.
O'er universal nature roll thy waves,
Till sin and pain and death shall all have ceased;
Till the fierce lion shall lie down with the lamb,
And they be led by childhood's gentle hand.

Important to Planters and Country Merchants.

JULIUS T. COIT,
Cotton Factor, Commission
AND
SHIPPING MERCHANT,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office next door to Broom, Brown & Co's Hardware Store, Up Stairs.

Having effected my arrangements with responsible parties in New York, I am now prepared to make liberal CASH ADVANCES on Cotton which will be promptly forwarded, free of charge, or it will be held or sold in this market if so desired. I will receive Cotton at any of the Depots between this point and Columbia, and the money will be forwarded from Charlotte by Express, thereby saving time and expense.
Consignments of all kinds solicited, either for sale here or for shipment. I shall give the business my closest personal attention, and shall try to promote the interest of the Planters.
Refer by permission to Hon. J. W. Osborne, Gov. Z. B. Vance, T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; First National Bank; Broom, Brown & Co.; Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1868.

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
We enter upon our second year of business on the first day of October, and return our thanks to our old friends and new friends for their custom and patronage during the year now closing.
We are now prepared with
Increased Means & Ample Capital
to transact any safe and desirable Banking Business which may be offered us.
We will receive deposits and pay same on call, and when left on time will pay interest on same according to agreement. We buy and sell Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes, &c. Will discount for customers good business paper. Purchase and sell on commission Stocks and Bonds, and give our best attention to any other matter in the Banking or Brokerage line entrusted to us.

Revenue Stamps

Always on hand for sale.
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
At Building (formerly Branch Bank),
one door below Smith's Shoe Store, Tryon St.
Charlotte, Sept. 28, 1868.

NOTICE.

We have this day sold our entire interest in the "Long Shoal Paper Mills" to WILLIAM TIDDY, who will continue the manufacture of Paper at said Mills, and whom we recommend to our former customers and friends as well worthy of the support extended to us.
GRADY, BANNISTER & CO.,
Lincolnton, September 23, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next Session will commence on the 1st October, 1868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869.
The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole session or for one term.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:

REV. R. BURWELL, Principal, and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
JOHN R. BURWELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Ancient Languages.
MRS. M. A. BURWELL, English Branches and Superintendent of Social Duties.
MRS. S. L. C. WHITE, English Branches.
MISS MARGARET T. LONE, English Branches and French.
MRS. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on Piano.
MISS J. C. PATTON, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
PROF. R. E. PRIEST, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.

Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:
Board, with every expense, fuel, lights, washing, &c., with tuition in English Branches, \$120.00
Tuition, day scholars, Primary Department, 20.00
" " " Collegiate " " " " 25.00
Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, extra, at usual charges.
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 27, 1868.

Pictures! Pictures!!!

The undersigned Photographic Artist, of Baltimore, Md., calls the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to his newly opened PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE GALLERY, where he is now prepared to take A No. 1 Pictures of each and of every style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed in every Picture. Copies taken from the smallest into the largest portrait. Also pictures neatly fitted in Rings, Dressings and Lockets. All I ask is, "give me a trial!"
N. B.—Parties desiring to learn the trade and art of taking Pictures can do so by applying to
HENRY BAUMGARTEN,
Charlotte, N. C.
Photograph Gallery over James Hart's Store,
Feb 24, 1868. Next door to Court-house.

Concord Mills.

Having opened a House in Charlotte, near the Post Office, for the sale of our own manufactured goods, we invite the attention of merchants and others to our YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABERGS, CARPET CHAINS, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
Yarns Cotton taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.
J. McDONALD & SONS,
August 12, 1868. Concord, N. C.

Washington-Items.

Gen. Howard reports the total expenditures of the Freedmen's Bureau to August 1st, 1868, at seven millions, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Gen. Grant's return to Washington is deferred to the last of October.

The contract for printing postage stamps, for four years, has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company, at New York.

Between ten and twelve thousand people gathered to welcome Gen. McClellan on his return from Europe. His appearance caused great cheering. He confined himself to thanking them for their welcome.

A Good Illustration.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in a speech of great soundness and force, in showing the importance of harmony and good feeling between the North and South, and the advantages of reciprocal trade between the South and North-western States gave the following happy illustration:

"The sweetest lesson of our religion is to be found in the parable of the Prodigal Son. That son, you recollect, became tired of the best home in the world, and wandered off to seek his fortune among strangers. Seceding from the paternal roof, soon poverty and hunger came upon him, and he concluded to return. If that father, who 'saw him away off' had been a Radical, what would he have said? 'There comes my rebellious son! He thinks I will let him come back upon the same terms as the rest of the boys and girls. No, no!'

"That father as described to us in the parable was not a Radical. He opened his arms and welcomed him as he saw the erring boy return, and as he stepped into that home, peace, love, and happiness returned. There was a Radical in that family, though. The other boy, as soon as he saw his brother coming, commenced growling, and did not want the returning prodigal admitted. I ask you, as christian men and citizens, do you think we can build our institutions upon the bad passions of hatred, revenge and jealousy—passions that come up from the dark caverns of hell?"

CUTTING GLASS.—Alex Taylor writes as follows to the Photographic News: "In treating of glass, I may give you another way of cutting bottles, shades or any glass vessel the neat thing you wish, and that is to get a rod of iron heated to redness, and having filled your vessel the exact height you wish it to be cut, with oil of any kind, you proceed to very gradually dip the red hot iron in the oil, which, heating all along the surface, suddenly the glass chips and cracks right round, when you can lift off the upper portion clean by the surface of the oil.

"I say, Jim, are there any bears in your country in the winter?" "Y-es; the ice bears."

Choice Virginia Seed Wheat FOR SALE.

The undersigned will have about one thousand bushels of fine SEED WHEAT from the Valley of Virginia, on consignment, this week, for sale to Planters and Farmers, at the C. & S. C. Railroad Depot in Charlotte. This Wheat has been selected with great care, and is unmixd, having been purchased by the car load from Farmers.
W. F. PEGRAM,
Sept 28, 1868. Im Agent C. & S. C. R. R.

Agricultural Implements.

COOK & ELLYSON,
Manufacturers of
The Watt Plough,
And Dealers in all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
Offers the latest and best Implements at Factory prices, freight added. Call and see for yourself. Factory in the Navy Yard, Charlotte, N. C.
W. M. ELLYSON,
T. I. ELLYSON,
of Richmond, Va.
Sept 28, 1868. If

Fine Store and Elegant Goods.

BUXBAUM & LANG
Have removed from the corner store under the Mansion House to the newly fitted up store of Hammond & McLaughlin near Oates' corner, where they have a Splendid Assortment
Of Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods Store.
To those who may patronize them they will say that they guarantee satisfaction in
Prices and Quality.
Call at the New Store, 3d door from Oates' corner, and see for yourselves.
Sept 28, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A splendid lot of Bagging, Roping and Fies, at
Also, a splendid lot of Country Bacon.
— B. M. PRESSON.
Also, a lot of Cheese, at
B. M. PRESSON'S.
Farmers can come and get their Bagging and Roping to be paid for in Cotton.
Sept 21, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

New Store and NEW GOODS.

J. ROESSLER & CO.,
(At Kuhn's old stand, 2d door from Broom, Brown & Co's Store.)
Have just received a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
which they offer to the public at fair and reasonable prices.
The Stock of Dry Goods, for
Fall and Winter Wear,
Will be found to be one of the best ever brought to this market. The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine goods and prices.
Ready-Made Clothing,
Of every description, for men and boys, is being offered at remarkably low rates.
CAPT. J. ROESSLER respectfully requests his old friends to give him a call this Fall and Winter, and he assures them that he will continue to exert himself to please them in the future as he hopes he has done in the past.
Sept 21, 1868. J. ROESSLER & CO.

Incredible Extravagance.

Each member of the Radical Lower House of Congress receives five thousand dollars salary. In extras he puts the country to the expense of thirty-five hundred more—these extras being in the services of men and boys to wait upon them, stationary, and we don't know what besides. Each one of these patriots, then, costs the United States \$8,500.

In the Senate each member last session spent four hundred dollars for stationery alone, and each received eighteen penknives apiece at a cost of forty-five dollars. They received also thirty-seven pair of scissors each, besides four pairs of kid gloves—emblems of innocence, we presume—and six hair-brushes. But this is not all—they received fifty-six reams of paper apiece, and thirty-six thousand envelopes.

In addition to all this, they allotted themselves corkscrews and lemons; the whiskey, we suppose, being charged under some other head. Moreover, the country has had to pay for any quantity of hair-ponade, soap, ointment, and we don't know what besides, for these fellows.

Now, what has been done with these knives, scissors, stationary, and other articles furnished at such an enormous cost, and which the members could not use? Why, the only answer is, that they must have sold them, thus turning into money what they had appropriated under the form of necessities required for their position as Representatives and Senators.

Now, it is to be expected that members of Congress will furnish themselves with anything they want, and plenty of it too—but such swindling as this was never before perpetrated.

Yet such men as have thus stolen from the government to such an unheard of extent, have the effrontery to brag of their economy.

That the country with such evidences before their eyes of downright roguery, all proved by public documents, should tolerate such fellows as have been guilty of this swindling, is a strange feature of the times. Yet it is even so, and not only will the people not consign to infamy these obtainers of goods and money under false pretences, but many of them will be returned to their seats in the halls of legislation to be guilty of still more atrocious rascality.

The toleration of such knavery makes us sometimes almost despair of the Republic, and fear that as we are becoming utterly corrupt as a nation, the measure of our wickedness will soon be full, and Providence will leave us to our fate as not worthy longer to enjoy the blessings of liberty which has been so wickedly abused.—*Norfolk Journal.*

WHAT THEY SAY OF EACH OTHER.—

A gentleman, who heard a discussion, a few days since between "Judge" Tourgee and "Windy Billy" Henderson, the bolting and regular Radical candidates for Congress in the Fifth District, describes it as exceeding in personal vituperation and billingsgate, anything which he ever heard in the stump before. We learn that Tourgee charged Henderson with having stolen the lay-books of the late Benj. Kittrell, of Lexington, with having forged a note on the old Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Salem; and also, with the mule business. In reply, Billy accused Tourgee of having been a saced by a negro, and ejected from a tenement which he had rented, and for which he had failed to pay, and with disgracing the bench of North Carolina by such in-law exhibitions and depravity! And of such is Radicalism! There is an old adage that when "rogues fall out, honest men get their dues!"—*Rail Sentinel.*

The cattle plague has appeared in Kentucky, and (by Stevenson, on the 2d inst., issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle for the next 60 days from any State or locality where the disease prevails.

THE COMET VISIBLE.—Our Exchanges say, Encke's comet is now visible. It is located near the constellations Gemini and Cancer, and can be seen with the naked eye from nine in the evening till three in the morning.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

As executor of the last Will and Testament of Silas Caldwell, deceased, I shall sell at public auction on the 27th instant, at the late residence of said Testator, all the property directed by the Will to be sold, consisting of a Tract of land upon which said Testator lived, containing about one hundred and sixty acres, subject to the Dower of the Widow. It is a good tract of Land, well improved.
Little time being, I will sell also the Personal Property consisting of three Horses, one good four-wheeled Wagon, Buggy and Harness, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools, Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
A credit will be given. Terms made known on the day of Sale.
E. P. COCHRAN, Ex'r.
Oct. 5, 1868.

FURTHER NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Silas Caldwell are hereby required to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay, or their debts will be put in suit.
Oct. 5, 1868. E. P. COCHRAN, Ex'r.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Dr. Byrn's Magic Pain Cure.
This is a new and wonderful Medicine. It is used for the various forms of Headache, which, in ordinary cases, it cures in a few minutes time; also, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Cold in the Head, and Weakness of the Nerves, is speedily brought under its influence. Ordinary or mild cases of Catarrh in the Head, can also be checked by its use, and prevented from going further, which is of great importance, and even cases of long standing can be cured by persevering in the use of the medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and is warranted to give satisfaction.
People often express wonder and astonishment to find themselves so suddenly relieved from all pain; yet the remedy contains no Opium, no Chloroform, no Ether, nor any thing of a narcotic nature. It is prepared from roots, bark, leaves, gums and flowers, and is absolutely harmless, even for an infant. This remedy is a nerve, and is used as a liquid, and this is one reason why it cures so quickly. There are no diseases more common than those for which it is recommended. Millions of suffering mortals would be willing to pay almost any price to secure a few hours relief and rest, if they knew of a remedy that would give immediate ease. Then by all means be cured permanently by using the Magic Pain Cure.
Price 50 cents.
E. L. SHERRELL, P. M. at Sherrell's Ford, Catawba County, N. C., is agent for the counties of Catawba, Lincoln, Iredell, Gaston, Rowan and Mecklenburg, N. C.
For sale by Druggists in Charlotte and by Druggists generally.
Sept 21, 1868. 3mpt

The Bible and Science.

Commodore M. F. Maury, in the course of his address on the occasion of his recent installation as Professor of Physics in the Virginia Institute, in addressing the young gentlemen of the institute, alluded as follows to the Bible and Science:

Strive in all things and at all times to be right-minded; and as you are conducted along those beautiful walks in the fields of physical research, which modern investigation has made so lovely and instructive, guard against the seductive arguments of those authors who delight to point out what they call contradictions to the Bible.

My dear young friends, always remember the author of that Book is nature's God—that the revelations of science and the statements of that Bible are both true, and that truth cannot contradict itself.

Now, when you fancy you discover, as many say they do, discrepancies between science and the Bible, be not fast, as Colenso and others have been, to pronounce the Bible wrong. Keep from presumptuous sins, and believe that the Bible is true—that science is true, and that if there be discrepancies between these two records it is not the fault of either, but of yourself, their interpreter. The records are right, but the interpretation has on many occasions been wrong.

Science is progressive, and for its healthful advancement speculation is often necessary. The boldness of such speculation, uttered in the shape of hypotheses, has sometimes startled the world, and needlessly disturbed the minds of Christian people. Sometimes the reading of the Bible has been wrong, and sometimes of the volume of nature, but in the end the dark sayings of each have been found to throw light upon the other. Galileo, in advance of his time, maintained that the earth turns on its axis; and "Mother Church" in those days was offended. She pronounced the doctrine a damnable heresy, and required him to renounce it. As he signed the recantation and turned away, he muttered: "Yea, remember, but it turns for all that." So, too, with the Nebule hypothesis, about which you are yet to learn, but which some good men have been disposed to regard as a modern heresy, because of its author. Recent discovery and scientific investigation are now presenting it in a new light, without in the least disturbing any religious belief whatever.

First, hypothesis, then theory, then demonstration—these are the steps by which the science of astronomy has reached its present advanced state. At first, the hypothesis was that the earth was the centre of the universe; that it stood still, and that the heavens rolled round it from East to West. But discovery and research soon convinced astronomers that this theory was not consistent with the results of observation.

Then, the theory was that the heavens stood still, and that the earth turned around daily on its axis from West to East, and annually, in its orbital revolution, round the sun. Observation and research furnished data by which the truth of this theory, as far as it goes, was demonstrated. Finally, it was discovered that the sun is moving through space with the velocity of cannon balls, carrying in its train the earth and the whole retinue of planets, asteroids and satellites, and so hypothesis was brought to the dignity of a theory, which reconciles all the known facts of the case.

Though we may not claim that the Nebule hypothesis has, as yet, attained to the dignity of a theory, nevertheless its plausibility appears to be such as to bring it within the range of probability, and, therefore, it may or may not have truth for its cornerstone.

The Nebule hypothesis is the conception of a great French geometer named Laplace. This hypothesis is more profound in its reach than Newton's laws, for the Englishman with his beautiful theory of gravitation only dealt with the heavenly bodies as he found them. The Frenchman, soaring beyond that, attempted to deal with them from "the beginning" to comprehend chaos and to show how, when the earth was without form and void, the various physical processes took place by which the inorganic matter of the universe was condensed into suns, aggregated into planets, thrown off and converted into satellites, sent wheeling on their orbits about the sun, and then turning on their axis. In comparing these two philosophers, I speak of their intellects, not of their revolve in the same direction, how they go round the sun, in a direction opposite to the hands of a watch, and have their orbits nearly in the plane of the sun's equator; that they also rotate on their axis in the same direction, and that with the single exception, perhaps, of the two outside, and most distant planets, all their moons do the same. They could not move as they do by any chance, for there is no chance in nature, neither in the heavens nor in the earth; moreover, according to the doctrine of chances, the odds are millions and millions to one against such an arrangement as that which we actually behold among the planets as they move in their orbits.

It is assumed, as our point of departure, that this arrangement in the planetary world must be according to design, and in obedience to law. Upon other assumptions equally plausible, its author founded his hypothesis, and then proceeded by analogy and illustration to develop it, and that with a degree of probability, which, if it did not carry conviction to our minds, must at least challenge our respect and admiration. It assumes that "in the beginning" the earth, sun and moon, with all the planets, were in a gaseous state; that when this was the case the planetary spaces were filled with this rare and attenuated matter.

What are the reasons for these assumptions? Chemistry tells us that all the matter of which this earth consists—the rocks, the metals and the mountains—is made from sixty-one or sixty-two simple substances; that the greater part of all the solid matter in the earth is gaseous; that one-half of the earth's crust consists of oxygen alone, and that all the water in the sea is composed of but two gases, and nothing else, and that all the other substances known upon the earth may, by heat, be either volatilized or converted into fumes or vapors, as rare, light and attenuated, as the gases themselves. With such materials, which the Frenchman called *nebules*, he, with his theory, filled the planetary spaces. That this assumption may receive from you its due weight, it is necessary to state that we have

recently discovered, and can now prove almost that the nebulae are of just such materials as this hypothesis calls for.

As this chaotic mass of matter began—so runs the hypothesis—to radiate off its heat, (for the assumption is, and it is supported by many analogies) that the centre of our planet is still in an incandescent state—as, therefore, this chaotic and highly heated mass began to radiate off its heat and to cool, it began to contract, and thus motion was generated from that motion, the hypothesis derives the *primus mobile* or the power which first gave the planets the motion in their orbits.

Such, in brief, are the assumptions of Laplace, and, being granted, the rest is philosophical deduction. Newton's laws took no notice of the great first cause that sent the planets wheeling round the sun in their peculiar orbits, and sent them all revolving and rotating in the same direction on their axis; nor did his laws attempt to account for the satellites and rings which attend some of the planets.

In going beyond gravity and grappling with first causes and *primus mobile*, the Frenchman stalked forth into dark regions and traveled proudly upon grounds which the Englishman, as great and as gigantic as was his intellect, had not ventured to essay. To explain the nebule hypothesis upon the basis of these assumptions, let us avail ourselves of familiar instances for illustration. You have observed, while driving fast along a muddy road, that the carriage wheels threw the mud, not straight off from the carriage to the side of the road, but forward and nearly in the place in which the wheels turn. If you will watch the larger pieces of mud closely you will discover that they have a rotary motion, like the wheel, and in the same direction. Bearing in mind this homely illustration, let us return to the original nebulous mass. It is highly heated and easier of attraction by being globular in form. Consider it to be at rest, and the process of cooling to have commenced, and see when it takes place. The cooling is from the outside, the condensing is consequently on the outside—wherefore a movement commences from the circumference towards the centre and because it is from the circumference towards the centre, it is a rotary motion.

It is such a motion as we see in the whirlwind on land and in the whirlpool in the water. This begets a revolving motion either to the right or to the left, and in the nebule of the solar system, it was from the right to the left. Thus the nebulous mass was set in motion.

As it continued to cool and contract, the outer particles continued to flow inward, and, as in all revolving bodies, the particles at the circumference travel faster than the particles near the centre—these in rushing particles carried their momentum from the circumference to the centre, impressed it there, and gradually accelerated the revolving motion to such an extent that the centrifugal force at the circumference became greater than the centripetal, and so a lump or ring was thrown off, first one and then another; for, as the nebulous mass continued to cool and contract, its velocity of rotation continued to increase, and so, first the matter for Neptune and his satellites; then for Uranus, then for Saturn and his rings; was thrown off all in all near the plane in which the great central mass itself was revolving.

These fragments were not thrown off in the solid state, but as liquid or gaseous matter; for we know that Saturn, Jupiter, Mars and the earth are all spheroidal, and of such shape as a mass of matter only in the fluid condition revolving about its own axis could assume, and we know that the interior of the earth is still in a fluid state, which is quite consistent with the idea that the whole was once fluid.

Saturn is still in the sky with his rings to attest this mode of sloughing of matter; nor is the sun altogether without them. These rings—so holds the theory—were afterwards broken up into one or more planets with or without moons—with or without rings; all of which continued to move nearly in the same plane, and to rotate on their axis; they revolve, every one with the exception already mentioned, in the same direction around their primaries.

The stream of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter now stand out under this grand and sublime hypothesis, not as fragments of a broken planet, but as pieces of a severed ring.

November and August meteors constitute a ring. The zodiacal light is also a ring, and some of the most remarkable nebulae in the sky are rings. Striking analogies are afforded by some of them in favor of Laplace's hypothesis, as the nebule in Cancer Venatici with its central agglomeration, its rings and planetary nebulous mass in the distance.

Then again, in Leo, Lord Ross' telescope reveals nebule that make still more plausible the great Frenchman's hypothesis.

In other parts of the sky, and as if to show that nebulae do grow into stars and suns, that monster telescope has picked up planetary nebulae that are apparently stars in the process of formation.

But Saturn presents the most grand and striking example of all, though we find in the heavens nebule of more fantastic forms and curious shapes than Saturn with his rings and moons.

MATRIMONIAL MARKET IN NEW YORK.—A fair relative of the Governor of New York has had a remarkable career. Louisa J. Fenton was her name eight years ago, when she was a maiden beauty of seventeen. She found her fate in the person of a young man of good family whom she loved altogether too well, but who finally married her under legal advice. She had been a wife hardly a year, when the conduct of her husband in the way of infidelity, enabled her to get a divorce. When free, she went to Boston (so the story goes) fascinated a gentleman of means in that city, and was married. Going to New York about a year after, she fell in with her former husband, the old love came back, and she soon gave her new husband ample cause for securing a divorce, which he did. As soon as the decree was entered she was re-married to her first love. This time they held together until some six months ago, when the old trouble caused a new divorce, and now the handsome three-divorced woman is engaged to a rich and prominent New Yorker!