

# THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS.

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ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"The States—Distinct as the Willow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1854.

NO. 42.

## Business Cards, &c.

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Attorney at Law,  
Office in Loring's Brick Building, 2nd floor.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**RHETT & ROBSON,**  
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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Liberal advances made on Consignments.  
Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Corn,  
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feel confident of giving satisfaction.  
March 17, 1854. 34-6m

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Plantation Woolsens, Blankets, &c., Carpetings and  
Curtain Materials, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks,  
Mantillas and Shawls. Terms Cash. One Price Only.  
March 17, 1854. 24 ly

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Sept 23, 1854. 10-1y.

**RANSLEY'S PIANO STORE,**  
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
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Grand PIANOS,  
Grand PIANOS,  
Suzuki Pianos, Grand PIANOS,  
(Johann's, Stein's, and other  
the Family Pianos,  
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23, 1853. 12-1y.

**S. J. LOWRIE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL practice in Mecklenburg and the adjoining  
counties and prosecute Bounty Land and Pension  
Claims. Office in Johnston's brick building, between  
Kerr's Hotel and the Post Office, up stairs.  
March 18, 1853. 35-1y

**CAROLINA INN,**  
BY JENNINGS B. KERR,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
January 28, 1853. 25-1y

**Mrs. A. W. WHELAN,**  
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,  
(Residence, on Main Street, 3 doors south of Sadler's  
Hotel.)  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Dresses cut and made by the celebrated A. B. C.  
method, and warranted to fit. Orders solicited and  
promptly attended to. Sept. 9, 1853—8-1y.

**BAILIE & LAMBERT,**  
219 KING STREET,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
IMPORTERS & DEALERS in Royal Velvet, Tapestry,  
Carpetings, Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian  
CARPETINGS; India, Rush and Spanish MATTINGS,  
Rugs, Door Mats, &c., &c.  
KING LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, Diapers,  
Long Lawns, Towels, Napkins, Doilies, &c.  
An extensive assortment of Window CURTAINS,  
CORNICES, &c., &c.  
Merchandise will do well to examine our stock  
before purchasing elsewhere.  
Sept. 23, 1853. 10-1y

**The American Hotel,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
I beg to announce to my friends, the public, and  
gentlemen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—  
"As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you  
that it has been ascertained that if you mix  
with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells  
or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay  
twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-  
fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs,  
but cannot do so without the materials of the shells,  
however nourishing in other respects her food  
may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water,  
free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any  
in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they  
eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with  
the best will in the world."—Exchange Pa-  
per.

**Baltimore Piano Forte Manufactory.**  
J. WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Honnair  
Grand and Square PIANOS. Those wishing a  
good and substantial Piano that will last an age, at  
fair prices, may rely on getting such by addressing the  
Manufacturers, by mail or otherwise. We have the  
honor of serving and respecting to the first family in  
the State. In no case is disappointment sufferable. The  
Manufacturers, also, refer to a host of their fellow citi-  
zens.  
J. J. WISE & BROTHER,  
Feb. 3, 1854. 25-6m Baltimore, Md.

**MARCH & SHARP,**  
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.  
Will attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise,  
Produce, &c. Also, Real and Personal Property.  
Or purchase and sell Slaves, &c., on Commission.  
Sales Room—No. 121 Richardson street, and imme-  
diately opposite the United States Hotel.  
Feb. 3, 1854. THOS. B. MARCH. J. M. E. SHARP.

**Livery and Sales Stable,**  
BY S. H. REA,  
The stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in  
Charlotte, House No. 10, and sold. Good ac-  
commodations for Drivers. The custom of his friends  
and the public generally solicited.  
February 17, 1854. 30-y

## To Miss E. T. \*\*\*\*\*

In artless youth, when Love was true,  
I felt its sweetest power for thee,  
Nor will it change to passions flame,  
But ever pure and hallowed be.  
When we played in our native glade,  
Or sat beside that ancient tree,  
With thee alone in a trembling tone,  
I told my early love to thee.  
As now I stand on a foreign strand,  
Beside the glorious sea,  
Its mighty sound so deep profound,  
But makes my youthful love for thee.  
Can cooling age or wildest rage  
Or proud Ambition drive me?  
Or bands disperse? I'll love forever,  
And cherish love alone for thee.  
No golden prize or golden eyes,  
Shall ever win this love from me,  
I'll serve the treasure and fill the measure  
Of love, pure love alone for thee.  
Low-browed shame, and sharp-tongued blame  
Has driven thy early love from me,  
And while I roam without a home,  
Alas! I am forgot by thee.  
A few short years of bitter tears,  
And I perhaps no more will be,  
Oh! then you will remember still,  
My life, was only love from thee.

Davidson College, April 24th, 1854.

## GARDENER'S CALENDAR FOR MAY.

The destructive frosts of the first of the past month, made it necessary to plant over many crops, and the careful and attentive gardener was soon able to ascertain the state of the first planting of beans, melons, cucumbers and squashes, in order to make up for deficiencies, from failures, before the season was too far advanced. The principal sowing season, for general crops, may be considered as past; but there are many kinds of seeds which may still be sown this month. Cabbage seed may still be sown, to raise plants for the principal fall and winter crop. For this purpose, we prefer Bergen's Late Flat Dutch, as the best variety grown; but when this cannot be obtained, the Large Drumhead, and other late varieties, may be sown. The seeds should be selected in favorable locations, and they should be frequently watered in dry weather with a liquid composed of an infusion of soap, elder, burdock and the leaves and berries of the China tree—to this we would add tobacco. It is said that an infusion of tobacco, from the exceeding bitter taste, so offensive and destructive to insects, and will do much to prevent the ravages of striped bugs upon melon and cucumber vines. Finely prepared charcoal dust, sowed round the plants, is also a good preventive. In the evening, will now require frequent hoeings and occasional waterings. Where this becomes necessary, draw away the earth carefully from around the plants, and give them a good watering late in the evening. The next morning, when the water has completely soaked away, draw up the dry earth around the plants, and you will be saved the trouble of watering again for a week to come. Carrots, parsnips, and all close crops, will require thinning out to proper distances, and should be carefully worked. If this is properly done, they will require very little more after culture than to take out what weeds may spring up between the rows. Beets will now require to be well worked. The principal business is transplanting. This should, if possible, be done during showery weather, though most persons too often transplant when the ground is too wet. It is advisable to take up the plants and set the roots in water, in the shade, until evening, then dip the roots in a rich puddle of garden soil and transplant; they will have taken up sufficient moisture as to wither very little the next day. If it is necessary to plant melons, &c., we would advise the seeds to be steeped for two or three hours in a pint of warm water, in which infuse one ounce of saltpetre—or a solution of sulphur is equally good. If you have any thing in your garden that you desire to force forward, give it a good dose of soap suds, with a little gypsum, twice a week, for the next month, and you will be sure to see your labor rewarded, by a growth of the plant, that will more than fulfill your expectations. Be sure, in a time of drought, to let nothing, if possible, suffer for want of water.

**FEEDING POULTRY.**—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—  
"As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials of the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world."—Exchange Paper.

**DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.**—The late and lamented Judge Tallou, in the case of Wag vs. Kelson, tried at the Bristol, England, Assizes shortly before his sudden death, thus defined the character of a gentleman:—  
"The evidence proved that the defendant, while in the theatre, had said to the plaintiff, 'Do not speak to me, I am a gentleman, and you are a tradesman.' 'Gentleman,' said the learned judge, 'is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and the feelings in every station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candour, and the tradesman who discharges the duty of life with honor and integrity, are alike entitled to it; nay, the humblest artisan, who fulfills the obligations cast upon him with virtue and with honor, is more entitled to the name of gentleman than the man who could indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however big his station.'

## School-Room Exercises.

**BY QUIZ.**  
"John, bound the state of matrimony?"  
"The State of matrimony is bound-d on the North by Solitude, on the East by Double trouble, on the South by Sore shins, and on the West by Vexation."  
"What are its chief products?"  
"Peevish babies, scolding wives, henpecked husbands, smoked coffee, burnt ham and sour pies."  
"What is said of its climate?"  
"It has a variant temperature than that of any other state in existence. In that portion of it called the Honey-moon the climate is salubrious and healthy—the atmosphere laden with the sweets of the flowers of Hymen. In some parts the inhabitants experience a freezingly cold reception when they expect most warmth and in some other parts there is all the burning sensation of the torrid zone. Sometimes a fellow's house in the state of matrimony gets too hot to hold him, and strange to say he travels with all speed not to, but from the poles, where cold is generally supposed to exist."  
"Sarah, has John given a correct outline of the State of matrimony?"  
"Can't say sir; I never was in that State. Bill Simpkins gave me an invitation the other day to travel in it with him, and when I return I will answer the question."  
"Well, Sarah, as you seem to be ignorant in Geography, I will examine you in Grammar.—Take the sentence, 'marriage is a civil contract.' Parse marriage."  
"Marriage is a noun, because it's a name.—And though Shakespeare asks what's in a name and says that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, yet marriage being a noun, and therefore a name, shows that by the rule established by a bird of Avon has at least one exception.—For marriage certainly is of very great importance, and being a noun, and therefore a name, Ergo there is something in a name."  
"Good!—Well, what is the case of marriage?"  
"Don't know sir."  
"Decline it and see."  
"Don't feel at liberty to decline marriage after having made Bill the promise I have. Had rather conjugate."  
"Jane, can you tell Sarah in what case marriage is?"  
"Yes, it is a very common case, and I wouldn't care if it was a little commoner. And I suppose Sarah won't be married a week before it's in the printer's case."  
"Can you decline marriage?"  
"Jane blushes extremely and answers:  
"Had rather not sir."  
"Well, Sarah, what person is marriage?"  
"Second person, sir, because the person you speak to is the one that is going to marry."  
"What number is marriage?"  
"Plural number now sir, because Bill and I are two at the present time. When the person takes the knot, marriage will then be singular, because the bible says the twain shall be one flesh."  
"What gender is marriage?"  
"Common gender because either male or female may get married."  
"Does marriage govern any thing, or does it agree with something?"  
"Both, sir. It governs both mankind and womanhood, and as to agreeing, it agrees with the world and all the rest of mankind."  
"Give your rule."  
"My rule is Bill shan't grumble if I buy two silk dresses a year, and he shan't have but one teaspoonful of sugar to two cups of coffee."  
"Peter, parse civil."  
"Civil, I suppose, would generally be called an adjective; but I would call it an interjection to express my surprise that it should be applied to the noun contract in opposition with marriage.—Guess you'd think so too if you were over to our house to see how the old man larraps the old lady when he's tight."  
"In what degree is civil?"  
"Civil as applied to marriage in the above sentence is of all three degrees of Comparison. For marriage produces in one instance the positive, in another the comparative in a third the superlative."  
"Positive, comparative and superlative what?"  
"Why, you see when a man marries ten thousand that's in the positive degree of luck; when a man marries twenty thousand that's in the comparative, and when he marries fifty-thousand or over, that's in the superlative."  
"It seems to me, Peter, your ideas are far fetched. But you are a genius notwithstanding you are little scattering. Take your seat and recite the balance of your lesson to-morrow."

## When we are Dead.

1. There will be some honest sorrow. A few will be really sad, as we are robbed for the grave. Fewer, probably, than we now suppose. We are vain enough to think our departure will produce considerable sensation. But we over-estimate it. Out of a small circle, how soon we shall be forgotten! A single leaf from a boundless forest has fallen! That is all.  
The gay will laugh  
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care  
Piled on, and each one as before will share  
His favorite phantom.  
2. The world will go on without us. We may have thought a very important wheel in the great machinery will be gone when we are gone. But the world goes clattering on as if nothing had happened. It will fill important stations in society—if we have wondered what would or could be done, if we were removed—yet how soon others will fill our stations! The world will be a bustling active world will be a bustling active world without us. It was so before we entered it. It will be so when we are gone.  
3. When we are dead, affection may erect a monument. But the head that sets it up will soon be as powerless as ours, and for the same cause. How soon they that weep over us will follow us! The monument itself will crumble, and it will fall on the dust that covers us. If the marble or the granite long endures, yet the eyes of affection will not endure to read the graven letters. Men will give a glance at the name of one they never knew, and pass on, with not a thought of the slumberer below.  
On my grassy grave  
The men of future time will careless tread,  
And read my name upon the cultured stone;  
Nor will the sound, familiar to their ears,  
Recall my vanished memory.  
4. When we are dead our influence will not be dead. We leave epitaphs upon indestructible materials. Our manner of life has been writing them. We have stirred up thought and awakened emotion. The wonderful machinery of mind has felt our presence. We have pressed the stamp of our character into the warm wax of the moral sensibilities around us.  
Our places of business, our social resort, may know us no more; but living, accountable beings feel the influence that involves our personal departure.  
When we are dead the kingdom of God will not die. It did not depend on us for existence.—And onward will it go when we have ceased to live. Happy, indeed, if it had been the honor and joy of our labors to have promoted it. Blessed is it to be remembered as having loved Zion, as taking pleasure in her stones and favoring the dust thereof.  
Sacred, consoling thought. The kingdom of Christ moves on, when we drop our earthly relations to it!  
Other servants of God will rise to fill our places. A brighter star may rise for the one that has fallen. Stronger hands than ours may come into the world.  
5. When we are dead some will think of us.—Perhaps not a large circle. And what will they think? Our present course of life is furnishing them themes of thought. Coldness and indifference to the kingdom and glory of God—of that will our survivors think it marked our characters. And in sadness will those that truly love comforting, will rise and the pains of real sorrow over praises of him who called us to glory and to virtue. O, reader, think, to which of these channels am I likely to turn the thoughts of men?

## A Man Before Adam.

A conglomerate work, to use a geological phrase, has lately been published in Philadelphia, entitled, "The Types of Mankind," made up of contributions from the late Dr. Morton, Agassiz, Usher, Nott and Gliddon. This work is destined to create something of a commotion in the religious world. The idea of the unity of the race of man is totally discarded by the authors, one and all. Dr. Usher makes the astounding statement in this work that a human fossil has been found in New Orleans, in the course of some excavations in that city, to which a pre-Adamite age is attributed. According to his authority, the skeleton of a man, of the conformation of our native Indians, was discovered at a depth of sixteen feet, lying below a succession of four fossil cypress forests, to each of which the age of 14,400 years is given. Agassiz is said to have accepted it as a fact, and based upon it his assertion that man existed upon the earth at least 150,000 years ago. The theologian must either disprove this statement or be compelled to admit a new exegesis of Holy Writ.  
The Evening Post is responsible for the above. We do not see how the fact that Dr. Usher makes an "astounding statement" about a "human fossil" which said skeleton was found at a depth of sixteen feet, below "four fossil forests, to each of which the age of 14,400 years is given," is an adequate basis for all that is here piled upon it. Considering the volume of the mighty Mississippi, the liberties it takes with its banks, the rapid growth and luxuriance of vegetation in that semi-tropical region, and the concurrence of natural convulsions in producing physical changes, we think he must be a bold rather than a safe generalizer who could deduce with any confidence from such data as are here given the conclusion that man has existed on this earth 14,400 years, much less 150,000. We do not propose to dogmatize in turn; but we cannot believe that "the theologian" is "compelled to admit a new exegesis" on any such grounds as these.—Tribune.  
Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, acting upon a hint recently thrown out in Chamber's Journal, has been working wonders with consuetive patients, by having them well rubbed with a warm olive oil.  
"If it was not for hope the heart would break!" as the old woman said when she buried her seventh husband, and looked anxiously in the crowd for another.  
To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a lifetime. They sell, in Cashmere itself, for five thousand dollars.

## Recent Babylonian Discoveries.

Writing to the "Athenaeum," from Bagdad, under date January 25th, of the present year, Col. Rawlinson says:  
"I hasten to communicate a discovery which I have recently made in Babylonian history, and which is of the utmost importance for scriptural illustration.  
"Mr. J. Taylor who has been employed during the winter in conducting the British Museum excavations in Southern Chaldea under my superintendence, has lately discovered a number of clay cylinders, in the ruins of Um Queer—(the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, and near the modern Arab capital of Soos-ess-Sheekh on the Euphrates.) Two of these cylinders have already reached me, and I have found them to contain a memorial of the works executed by Nabonidus (the last king of Babylon) in Southern Chaldea. They describe among other things the restoration of temples, originally built by the Chaldean monarchs, at least 1,000 years previously, and further notice the re-opening of canals dug by Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar. The most important fact, however, which they disclose, is, that the eldest son of Nabonidus was named Bel-shazzar, and that he was admitted by his father to a share in the government. This name is undoubtedly the Belshazzar of Daniel, and thus furnishes us with a key to the explanation of that great historical problem which has hitherto defied solution. We can now understand how Belshazzar, as joint king with his father, may have been Governor of Babylon, when the city was attacked by the combined forces of the Medes and Persians, and may have perished in the assault which followed; while Nabonidus, leading a force to the relief of the place, was defeated, and obliged to take refuge in the neighboring towns of Borsippa (or Birs-i-Nimrud), capitalizing, after a short resistance, and being subsequently assigned, according to Berossus, an honorable retirement in Carmain. By the discovery, indeed, of the name of Nabonidus, as appearing to the son of Bel-shazzar, as we are, for the first time, enabled to reconcile authentic history (such as it is related by Herodotus and Berossus, and not as we find it in the romance of Xenophon or the tables of Ctesias,) with the inspired record of Daniel, which forms one of the bulwarks of our religion.  
"It may be further of interest to your numerous readers, if I appended a brief sketch of the memorials of the later Babylonian monarchs (subsequent to the taking of Nineveh), which are now available for the verification of this portion of history. Of the time of Nabopolassar there are a few tablets in the British Museum which were found at Warka, but they furnish no historical data. Of his son Nabuchadnezzar (or Nabukodur-sarr, as his name is written in Babylonian), the monuments are most extensive. The slab in the Museum of the East India House gives a minute account of the various works executed by the King at Babylon or Borsippa; further details, referring to other parts of Babylonia, are furnished by a cylinder now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, and the inscription upon which was published a few years back by Dr. Grotefend, at Hanover. Materials, in fact, exist in the Museums of England, France, and Germany, for compiling a full account of the domestic history of Nebuchadnezzar, though unfortunately up to the present time no record has been discovered of his foreign wars. The discovery, however, of such a record will, it is to be hoped, reward the exertions now making by the Assyrian Fund Society.  
"Of Nebuchadnezzar's son, Evil Merodach, the only relic which I know is a weight in the form of a duck, brought by Mr. Layard from Nineveh, and now lying in the British Museum. (Layard's Nin. and Bab. p. 600.) Many bricks have been lately found at Babylon by the French Commission, bearing the names and titles of Neriglissar, or Nergal-Sharezar, who succeeded his brother-in-law, Evil-Merodach. His genealogy is not given, but he bears the same title of Rab-mag, (not, however, certainly with the signification of 'Chief of the Magi') as in Jeremiah, xxxix, 3, 13. The son of Nergal-Sharezar, Laborsarchoch, who reigned only nine months, has left no records; but of Nabonidus, the last king, who, according to Berossus, was placed on the throne by a revolution at Babylon, we are now finding relics in all quarters. The walls of Babylon, on the river face, erected by this king, were completely exposed during a recent fall of the river, and the bricks of which the wall was composed were found to be uniformly stamped with his name and titles.—Tablets also dated at various periods of his reign up to the sixteenth year, (according to history he reigned seventeen years,) have been found at Borsippa and at Warka; and the cylinders and clay barrels, recently excavated by Mr. Taylor, amid the ruins of Ur, promise to furnish a complete record of his domestic history. His eldest son, as I have stated, was named Bel-shazzar (or Belshazzar), and that this prince or joint king was really slain at the taking of Babylon by Cyrus, we may infer from finding in the Inscription of Bisitun that the impostor who caused the Babylonians to revolt against Darius Hystaspes, and who personated the heir to the throne, did not take the name of the eldest son of Nabonidus Belshazzar, but of the second son, Nabukodur-sarr. It is sufficiently remarkable that while the Assyrian cylinders and monumental inscriptions are especially devoted to a record of the monarch's foreign conquests, and merely speak incidentally of his domestic history, the custom at Babylon seems to have been exactly the reverse. A genealogical or bona fide historical document has never yet been found in Babylonia or Chaldea, while geographical, statistical sacerdotal, and architectural descriptions abound.  
"It would trespass too much upon your valuable space if I were to give an abstract even of the present state of our Babylonian and Assyrian knowledge,—but a few remarks upon the chronology may be perhaps of interest. There can be little doubt, then, but that the historical dates preserved by Berossus, and corroborated by Calisthenes, are substantially correct. Authentic Babylonian chronology dates from the latter half of the twenty-third century B. C., and we are now finding, both in Chaldea and Babylonia, relics of monarchs who lived almost as early as B. C., 2,000. The precise duration which Berossus assigns to the original Median dynasty of Babylon, and to the Scythians (?) who succeeded them, cannot be determined, as the numbers are in one instance doubtful, and in the other wanting. The Chaldean

## Cure for Venereal Small Pox or Scarlaitina and Measles.

A merchant and shipowner of this city has had the following sent him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. L. Larkin member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouches for it as a "medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure not only of small pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could ever have been hitherto anticipated even by the most ardent philanthropist.  
"On the first appearance of fever or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subdued mode of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain of powdered fox glove or digitalis, (valuable in ratio of its greenness—the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc, (his article is commonly known as white vitriol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup of sugar be added. Of this mixture a table-spoonful should be given an adult, and two tea-spoonful to a child, every second hour, until symptoms of disease vanish.  
"Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels become obstructed in progress of the disease, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap, (formed of two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap,) and one gram of the herb, treated as above, formed into a pill with syrup or sugar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.  
"The methodus medendi of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appears to be as follows: The herb, by its anti-febrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of vice, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of a tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium.  
"Mr. Larkin adds: 'No emigrant government vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few penny worth of these protectors; and it is further ardently hoped that as the dearest interests of our common humanity are as vitally involved in this discovery, the press of all countries will give publicity to this announcement.'  
Boston Courier.

## Bayard Taylor relates the following amusing incident in his own experience in Arabia:

"While in Arabia, I had a very remarkable experience. There is a drug in the East whose effect is like that of opium; it is prepared from the Indian hemp. It is much used by the Saracen warriors when about to enter battle as a stimulant. It produces on the imagination a double consciousness; one part of the mind seems to study, while the other part looks on. From motives of curiosity, I was persuaded to try the effects of it on my own system. I was in Damascus at the time. Soon after taking the drug the effect began to appear. I saw the furniture of the room, talked with the company, and yet I seemed to be near the pyramid of Cheops, whose blocks of stone appeared to me like huge squares of Virginia tobacco. The scene changed, and I was on the desert in a boat made of mother of pearl. The sand seemed grains of lustrous gold, through which my boat ran as easily as on the waves of the sea; the air seemed filled with harmonies of the sweetest music; the atmosphere was filled with light, with odors, and music. Before me seemed to be a constant series of rainbows, through which, for fifteen years, I seemed to glide. The finer senses were developed, and all gratification was a single harmonious sensation. Hence, we can easily conceive the origin of the Arabian Night.—My companion, a huge Kentuckian, tried the drug with an amusing effect. After looking at me for a while, he started up with the exclamation 'I'm a locomotive,' and began to cut off his words like the puff of an engine, and to work like the moving of the wheels. At last, he seized the water jug for a drink, but set it down with a yell, saying, how can I take water into my boiler when I am letting off steam!"

## LET THE BILLS ALONE.

An individual was arrested in New York, on Friday, charged with maliciously obliterating the show bills of a Broadway theatre. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months.