

The Mormon Rebellion.

Despatches received at the State Department confirm the report received by telegraph that the Mormons had commenced actual rebellion against the Federal Government by an attack upon the Government train on its march to Utah.

An Express train has just arrived from Green river, and reports that on the night of October 5th a train of twenty-six wagons was captured by the Mormons, twenty-five miles from the Pacific Spring.

At the same time two other trains were taken near Green river—in all seventy-eight wagons and loading. The Mormons said they had seven hundred men there and fifteen hundred more at Salt Lake City.

Col. Alexander is encamped on Ham's fort, thirty miles in advance of the front line, which is destroyed. He sent Captain Marcy with four hundred men back to Green river, to enable the teamsters to collect their cattle.

The Mormons killed no one, for the reason that no resistance was made.

Col. Smith will collect the trains on this side and escort them forward. One train is now before us and two behind. We are in good spirits, and that is a great help to all.

We shall most likely take the route on Bear river for Salt Lake City. The want of forage for our mules is the greatest hindrance, but we shall go on if we have to walk and carry our provisions.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writes as follows on this subject:

"The dispatch of Judge Echols, of Utah, reporting the destruction of three trains of government wagons, (seventy-eight in number,) by the Mormons, was corroborated by advices received yesterday by Secretary Floyd. There was a faint hope that the report might prove a hoax, as no official dispatch had been received from Col. Johnson. Gov. Floyd is now satisfied that these dispatches were sent to head quarters," but as General Scott is absent from home, they are now lying in New York.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the loss of these wagons and the supplies they contained, would seriously embarrass the expedition, while the hostile position of the Mormons threatened destruction to the whole command. I am pleased to say this is all an egregious error. I am authorized to state that the expedition will suffer no inconvenience from the loss of the wagons destroyed or the provisions they contained. There was an abundance of supplies of every description to last till October next, and the trains destroyed constituted only one-sixth part of the whole. The supplies destroyed were such things as could be readily spared or replaced—and there need be no apprehension on that account.

As to danger to the command, I am enabled to say that the force under Col. Johnson (2,000 men) are perfectly competent to protect themselves, under any and all circumstances, against the Mormons, and that the Department feels not the slightest apprehension on that score. They carry with them everything requisite for winter quarters, and can encamp at one spot as well as another if convenient to wood and water. Hence there need be no alarm as to the safety of the expedition.

In the meantime it should be remembered that these men were not ordered to Utah to fight the Mormons. The Mormons constitute a portion of our own population, and an instance had never occurred where the federal troops had to enforce the loyalty of a territory. Utah and New Mexico had been constituted a military district exactly as Texas now constitutes one—and these troops were designated for that district, for the general purpose of the frontier. It is, doubtless, true that the reported threats of violence to the federal officers by the Mormons, caused an increase of the force sent, but did not originate the expedition. That would have been sent in the ordinary routine of business of the War Department. Troops are also stationed in Texas and New Mexico. The resistance by the Mormons of Col. Johnson's command involves a terrible responsibility.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Advices have been received from Col. Alexander, substantially confirming the newspaper reports respecting the destruction of the contractors' train by the Mormons. Brigham Young has issued a proclamation to the U. States troops, defying the government, counseling his people in the most determined form to hostilities, and ordering the United States troops to keep away from Utah. He says if they desire to remain till spring, they may do so, provided they give up their arms and ammunition.

Col. Alexander, in reply, told Young that the United States troops were there by order of the President, and that they would be disposed of as the commanding officer saw proper.

Brigham Young has proclaimed martial law throughout the Territory. He claims the right to do so by virtue of his authority as Governor and Indian Superintendent.—He expressly forbids the U. S. Troops entering the territory without his authority, and complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens—the object of the misrepresentations on which the Government has acted being to drive them from the territory. His language is so hostile, that the Government regards it as a declaration of war.

Col. Johnson writes from the Camp on Sweet Water, that it is impossible for him to communicate with Col. Alexander, who is one hundred and sixty miles in advance.—The road is completely beset with companies of Mormons.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

The great news from India hardly needs to admit of analysis or discussion. Delhi, the famous city and arsenal on which all thoughts have been fixed for months, has fallen, and the rebellion of the Sepoys has received its death-blow.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

It is very well known among commercial men that an Institution, perhaps more than one, exists in New York which undertakes to furnish reliable information to its subscribers as to the means, character, habits and standing of every man engaged in trade throughout the Country. Could any of our merchants look over the record there kept relating to himself, he would find statements concerning his property, his business habits, his success, the number of negroes he holds, the amount of property he received by his marriage, together with many other particulars of history and character. If the record were a favorable one, his credit would be good and he might buy merchandise almost without limitation; if his name were on the blacklist, he could purchase as far as his cash would go, and no farther. This information is either furnished by a local or traveling agent, whose business it is to pry into the condition of every dealer visiting New York within a certain locality. The local agent is generally a lawyer, who finds his compensation in the collection business sent him through the medium of the Agency.

Although this organization seems adapted to protect completely the wholesale merchants from trusting their merchandise to irresponsible and dishonest men, while at the same time it secures the good credit of the honest buyer, it is found in practice to be productive of many evils. The honest dealer, who confines himself to transactions legitimately belonging to his branch of business, feels no hesitation in disclosing his condition to those New York merchants of whom he asks credit. On the contrary, strict honesty requires that he should make such disclosure voluntarily, and we dare say it is often done. Yet it is stated with much confidence that Country merchants, whose payments have been regular, are sometimes refused further credits for no apparent reason, and are suddenly called upon to pay the balances due on former transactions; and not long since one of these Agencies was pretty severely punished by the Courts for the damage done to some business men. The local agent, either deceived by the representations of others or using the opportunity to cripple and destroy an enemy, has forwarded an unfavorable report. The secrecy and irresponsibility surrounding the reports of the Agent, it is evident place the credit of the merchants of any community in the keeping of one man, who may not always be its most upright and conscientious member. A lawyer charged with the collection of a debt is justified in investigating the ability of the debtor to pay, and in reporting the same to his client,—but beyond that he is treading on dangerous ground. The propriety of one member of a community maintaining an espionage upon all the others, and of reporting the results of his investigations to third parties, is more than questionable.—Washington Dispatch.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.

At a meeting of the Hibernian Bible Society, held in Belfast, the Rev. Mr. Graham, of Bonn, mentioned this fact: He had to tell them that Gen. Havelock, who is now so distinguished in India, although a Baptist, was a member of his (Mr. Graham's) missionary church at Bonn, and his wife and daughter were members of it for seven years. He could also narrate an anecdote regarding that great and good man, which he had heard from the lips of Lady Havelock. When Gen. Havelock, as colonel of his regiment, was traveling through India, he always took with him a Bethel tent, in which he preached the Gospel; and when Sunday came in India, he usually hoisted the Bethel flag, and invited all men to come and hear the Gospel—in fact, he even baptized some. He was reported for this at head-quarters, for acting in a non-military and disorderly manner; and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, entertained the charge, but with the true spirit of a generous military man, he caused the state of Colonel Havelock's regiment to be examined. He caused the reports of the moral state of the various regiments to be read for some time back, and he found that Colonel Havelock's stood at the head of the list—there was less drunkenness, less flogging, less imprisonment in it than any other.—When that was done the Commander-in-Chief said, "Go and tell Col. Havelock, with my compliments, to baptize the whole army."

ELEVENTH HOUR MEN.

There is a class of men who are always late in all their undertakings, coming in at the eleventh hour in all things. They are the last in reaching the platform when the cars are about starting, and are good for a perilous jump when they go on a steambath jaunt. Everything, both in morals and business, they put off till the last moment, and then stand an excellent chance of being a few minutes too late. In case of a boat or railroad cars, it would be the same with them if the time of departure was an hour later, for they would be just in the same flurry, and just a little too late to take things comfortable and easy. These late people are the bane of all punctual persons with whom they have dealings, and who have no big bell to tap or steam whistles to blow and thus hurry up the eleventh hour men to their duties. One delinquent man will derange the best laid plans of hundreds, by failing to be in time, and by his disregard of minutes he causes others to lose hours.

Not only in business but in moral enterprises also we have eleventh hour men.—How often do we see men, when the great reforms of the day seem to run smoothly in silver slippers, come into the great work with much gusto and talk as bravely as though they bore the scars of an hundred battles. "Better late than never," and they shall have their allotted penny.—Spirit of the Age.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The session of the Convention was a most harmonious, delightful and effective one. It opened on Wednesday and closed on Monday. The proposition for raising an independent endowment of \$50,000 for W. F. College, introduced in the last Convention, was completed at this. The friends of the College will rejoice to learn this. A number of those who made the first subscription on this plan, subscribed again in order to its completion. This \$50,000 added to what had been previously raised, places the College on a permanent basis.

N. C. RAILROAD.

The Directors of this Road held a special meeting in this City on the 13th, all of them but two being in attendance. Considerable business connected with the details of the operations of the Company was transacted, but none of public importance. We are indebted to one of the Directors (Gen. Saunders,) for a statement of the comparative receipts of the Road for the first four months of the years 1856 and 1857; from which it appears the total amount received from passengers, freight and mail for the months of July, August, September and October, 1856, was one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and seventy cents; and from the same sources and for the same months in 1857, one hundred and thirty-one thousand twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents—showing an increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seven cents over 1856. If this rate of increase should continue, the receipts of the Road the present year will reach four hundred thousand dollars.—Standard.

THE SPIRIT OF A DEPARTED NIGGER.

The Banner of Light, a sort of lucus a nonlucido organ of the Massachusetts Spiritualists, has just brought out a letter from a departed "nigger," who writes from the shade as follows:

SAM, A SLAVE FROM RICHMOND.

Oh, bress de Lor, massa, I see free, free, free, Massa, whar dis place? I never was here, massa. It can't be so—it must be Richmond, massa. Oh dear massa, I see 'fused. I lived on Lochland plantation. Massa has got most fifty niggas—they teach me to speak, to write, to read, took care of me when I was sick. I used to brush massa's coat and boots—don't do so now; but I wanted to be free. Massa say I should be when I dead—so I see dead and free too.—Oh, massa, I wish Quin was here, my brother. They used to call me Sam—massa's name Smith. I don't know what to say, massa for I see 'fused—don't know how long I see 'fused in place, but reckon its a week. Yes, I'd like to go on the old plantation, massa. Doctor said I died wid fever—coteh'd cold. Massa sent me out to find some ob his tings dat was lost, and I coteh'd cold. Massa said, Sam, I'm sorry—thought yer had more clo's on. I lived down in Louisiana before I went to live with Massa Smith; had hard massa then. Missus told me to come here and talk to Massa Charles. I want to tell him Sam is free now, and I want to talk to him. Missus says she wants to talk to massa Charles too. She fixes me here to come to you. She always did fix me good. Now she says I must go."

A MAN JUMPING INTO THE RIVER TO AVOID HIS WIFE.

Yesterday afternoon a rather ludicrous affair took place between a husband and wife in the neighborhood of Furlong's Block, on Huron street, which came near ending fatally. A tailor named Carey quarreling with his better half, or rather his better half got quarreling with him, and he ran away and left her, as every man should do when his wife begins to scold. But Mrs. Carey was not to be baffled by this, and being nearly as good a traveler as he was, put after him, and overtook him in the above mentioned place when she commenced pummeling her league lord in a manner that would be creditable to a pugilist. He retreated under a heavy pounding toward the bridge, but as the draw was open, there was no room to retreat further unless he jumped into the river, and in he jumped! The water was quite cool, and we think it had the effect of bringing him to a true sense of his perilous situation. He worked hard to keep above the surface of the water, and after getting a pretty good soaking, he was fished out by two men who were working at the bridge in a boat. In the meantime the sixen wife stood upon the abutment quite coolly looking at her husband struggling in the water, and when he kept up longer than she expected, she was heard to exclaim: "I wish to the Lord he would sink." He did not sink, however, for which he may be thankful, on the contrary, to the boatmen.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

SLAUGHTER OF SEPOYS IN INDIA.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has a letter dated London October 29, which says: The news has just arrived that Delhi has been taken by the English, after six days' siege, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and 10,000 Sepoys slaughtered—a just retribution.

SHOWER OF LIZARDS.

The Le Roy, (N. Y.) Gazette says that during the heavy rain of Sunday night last live lizards, some of them measuring four inches in length, came from the clouds like manna, though neither as plenty nor half as welcome. They were found crawling on the sidewalks and in the streets like fugitive infantile aligators, in places far removed from localities where they inhabit.

BETTER AND IMPROVING TIMES.

It cannot be denied, says the Philadelphia Press, that a better state of things is visible in all quarters. The pressure has, we trust, expended by extending itself. Nothing but the most calamitous crash in Europe can make the future darker than it seemed to be a few days ago; but even this event may not be without its compensation in the fact that Great Britain cannot do without our cotton in the midst of her own disasters, and must therefore relieve us to an extent sufficient to absorb a large amount of our indebtedness to her. An article in the London Times, of October 12, shows conclusively the entire dependence of the manufacturers in Great Britain, and, in a large degree, the dependence of the manufacturers of France, upon our cotton, and the real hopelessness, in the face of effort, of opening new fields for the growth of that important staple. From this article we make the following extract:

THE COTTON QUESTION.

It is extremely interesting—unless, indeed, a term expressive of some deeper emotion should be employed to remark the views and proceedings of the manufacturing world at this moment with regard to the cotton supply. This plant is now considered, and with perfect reason, as one of the chief elements in the wealth of nations. The mutinies in India set the French journals speculating on the effect on the cotton market by the interruption of cultivation in Bahar—the Americans are seriously apprehensive of being overtaken by the excessive demands of Europe, and our own manufacturers have formed associations and established correspondents for the purpose of seeking out the supplies of cotton in all parts of the world. There is no delusion or mania about all this. What bread is to life cotton is to commerce, for raiment comes next in necessity to food. Wool was once the great staple of this country, but wool now gives place to the produce of cotton plant. On this produce depend our manufacturers, and upon our manufacturers depend our inexhaustible resources and our national power.

GEN. HENNINGSEN TO GEN. CASS.

Gen. Henningesen has addressed a letter to Gen. Cass, setting forth certain alleged violations of the Convention at Rivas, concluded at the capitulation of Walker. One of the stipulations of the Convention provided that native Nicaraguans, who had sided with Walker, should be permitted to remain unmolested in the country. Gen. Henningesen asserts that this agreement has been broken—that these men have been forced to carry arms and to labor, and have been persecuted in various ways. Among other instances of injustice, the case of Gen. Pinda is cited—that officer being now compelled to work in chains on the Segovia road. Gen. Henningesen demands the intervention of our Government, inasmuch as the capitulation was made under the protection of the American flag.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The advice by the Arabia, as we learn from the Baltimore Sun, show that this fatal disease is still prevailing to a great extent in the north of Europe. In Stockholm, and other cities of Sweden, the deaths, thus far, were computed as high as five thousand; but the latest accounts show a progressive decline. At Hamburg it is likewise on the decrease.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, UNION CO. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—OCTOBER TERM, 1857.

Joel Rushing vs. Samuel M. Pounds.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel M. Pounds, defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, for the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for said county, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in January next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale shall not be granted to sell the lands levied upon.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, UNION CO. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—OCTOBER TERM, 1857.

John Ash vs. Samuel M. Pounds.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel M. Pounds, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, for the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for said county, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in January next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale shall not be granted to sell the lands levied upon.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, UNION COUNTY COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—OCTOBER TERM, 1857.

John T. Edwards vs. J. R. Bacon, Wyatt Austin, and Jacob Austin—Levy on Land.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wyatt Austin, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendant that he be and appear at the next Court of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday in January next, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale shall not be made.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, UNION COUNTY COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—OCTOBER TERM, 1857.

Wm. J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said court at office, in Monroe, the first Monday in October, A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American independence. (P. fee \$6) J. F. HOUGH, c. v. c. c.

LOSS OF LIFE.

New Orleans, Nov. 18.—By an arrival at this port from Texas, we learn that the steamship Opelousas, from Berwick Bay for Galveston, came in collision with the steamer Galveston, at midnight on the 15th instant, and was sunk immediately. Twenty-five persons were lost, among whom was Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina. All the officers and crew were saved.

A DIFFERENCE.—A New York letter has the following interesting item of the times:

It is stated that a down town merchant recently repaired to his wife to say that he lacked \$1,400 towards payment of a note, which, if he did not meet would result in bankruptcy, whereupon his wife gave him \$5,000 in gold saved from her house money. That a brother of this same merchant laid by \$1,000 in gold at home, being afraid to trust the banks, in order to meet a note. When its use was required, he found it missing. His wife had bought a \$1,000 set of furs with it at Stewarts, and the merchant failed.

STARVING.—The Providence (R. I.) Transcript says:

A gentleman, a few days since, having purchased his dinner at a basket on the doorstep for a moment, to get some forgotten article within. On his return, he found his basket gone, and on the street he saw it in the hands of a man making off with it. The owner gave pursuit, and soon overtaking the supposed thief, he inquired why he took his basket. "Come with me," said he, "and you shall see." He went, and as soon as the father entered the room of his dwelling, his children rushed to the basket, and seizing the raw food, ate it with all the ravenous eagerness of extreme hunger.

ARREST OF A WITCH IN FRANCE.

The Phare de la Lire de Nantes states that an old woman has just been arrested at Lorient, who was long known in the country by the enticing designation of the Black Cat. She underwent a first interrogatory a few days ago, and an immense crowd assembled, on her passage from the prison to the office of the examining magistrate, in the hope of seeing a person so long famous for her sorceries.

TWO SEVERE SHOCKS OF AN EARTHQUAKE WERE FELT AT SAN FRANCISCO ON THE EVENING OF THE 19TH OCT.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th Oct.

AN EPITAPH.—Here lies John Shaw, Attorney-at-Law, And when he died, The devil cried, Give us your paw, John Shaw, Attorney-at-Law.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board, Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1857.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1857, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year. The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department. The counties of Jackson, Madison and Polk will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the law of the last General Assembly. THOS. BRAGG, President ex-officio of the Literary Board.

PULASKI COMPTROLLER, Secretary to the Board.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, Federal Pop., Spring Dis., Fall Dis., Total Dis., Deduct for Deaf & Dumb. Lists counties from Alamance to Yadkin with corresponding figures.

100 NEGROES Real Estate, &c. &c., FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 13th day of October, 1857, I will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, one of the most valuable lots of Negroes ever offered to the public, consisting of mechanics of almost every class, house-servants, field hands, &c. This lot of Negroes are unusually LIKELY, YOUNG and VERY SELECT.

Also, A number of the best IMPROVED LOTS in the Town of Charlotte, consisting of Dwellings, Stores, Shops, &c. &c. One of the best Steam FLOURING MILLS in the southern country. Also, a number of PLANTATIONS in this and adjoining counties.

400 head of Hogs, 100 head of the best BLOODED CATTLE in the south, 25 head of Mules, Likely and young.

A large quantity of GRAIN, ROUGHNESS, FARMING TOOLS, &c. &c.

Persons of the low country, wishing Farms, would do well to examine these Lands before sale, as all of them are in a high state of cultivation and with improvements of a very superior quality; all of them lying on or near the Railroads passing through this section of country, and all good cotton lands.

The loose Property, consisting of Stock, Provisions, &c. &c., will be sold at the SMART PLACE, 8 miles South of Charlotte, immediately on the Charlotte and S. E. Railroad, on TUESDAY, the 15th of December, at which time said place (SMART) containing 1700 Acres, will be offered for sale.

The balance of the REAL ESTATE, of every description, consisting of Town Property, Plantation, Steam Mill, &c. &c., together with the Negroes, will be sold in the town of Charlotte, without reserve, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of DECEMBER next.

W. R. MYERS, Trustee.

Negroes for Sale.

The subscribers, as Administrators of Silas Todd, dec'd, will sell on Friday the 15th of JANUARY, at the late residence of the deceased, Eight Likely Negroes, One man and the balance women and children. Terms, 6 months credit with note and approved security. ADAM H. TODD, Nov. 17th. 83-94 Administrators.

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