The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. | CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1859. | SEVENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 346.

THE

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BY

WM. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

Edwin A. Yates, Associate Editor.

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

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

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☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

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

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY,
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, Charlotte, N. C.
December 14, 1858.

W. A. OWENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
January 19, 1858.

H. LaF. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.
Office over China Hall.
August 11, 1858. y

A. C. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Has taken an office jointly with J. A. Fox, Esq, up-stairs next door to the Court House, where he will be constantly present to attend to all calls on professional business made for himself or for Mr Fox when he is absent.
January 4, 1859. tf

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
Office next door to the Court House, Up-Stairs
A. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., who is a joint occupant of the office, and who will be uniformly present, will attend to professional business for me in my absence.
December 21, 1858 tf

DRS. FOX & WHITE,
COPARTNERS IN THE PRACTICE OF
Medical and Surgery.
☞ Office up Stairs in Springs' Building.
C. J. FOX, M. D. W. E. WHITE, M. D.
April 3, 1858. 3-tf

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
April 3, 1858. 3-tf C. J. FOX.

C. KELLEY & J. L. GARDNER,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c.,
Newbern, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. ☜
April 20, 1858. 1y-pd

P. SAURS,
Architect and Builder,
Will furnish Designs, Plans and Drawings for Public Buildings, Private Residences and Villas. Particular attention will be paid to building Flouring Mills, Corn Mills, &c. Office in 3d story of Alexander's Building, front room, over China Hall.
Charlotte, Oct. 19, 1858.

BREAD and CAKES.
Having secured the services of a No. 1 Baker, we are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Charlotte, and mankind in general, with something nice to eat.
☞ Weddings, Parties, &c., furnished at short notice to order and dispatch.
1st Door from the Court House.
HOUSTON & HUNTER.
Nov. 23, 1858. tf

Exclusively Wholesale
Drug. Paint and Oil Warehouse.
SANTOS, WALKE & CO., wholesale dealers in DRUGS; Lamp, Machinery and Paint OILS; Varnishes, Paints, &c. &c.
No. 36, *Iron front, West side, Market Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.
☞ Goods shipped from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, to Charleston, when required.
November 9, 1858. y

SECOND SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS, AT T. H. BREM & CO'S, FOR THE New Year.
Charlotte, Dec. 21, 1858. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
BY **J. B. KERR, Proprietor.**
EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel.
At this Hotel is kept the line of Tri-weekly Stages from Charlotte via Monroe, N. C., and Lancaster S. C., to Camden, S. C.
Patrons of the Charlotte Hotel conveyed to and from the Depots free of charge.
Oct. 1, 1858. J. B. KERR.

MECKLENBURG BONDS.
Seven per cent per annum.
These Bonds are undoubtedly the safest investment that can be made, and are really preferable to any State Bonds.
The County cannot repudiate. They bear *seven* per cent interest payable *semi*-annually, with Coupons for the same. They are of the denomination of $100, which will make them more current and useful for domestic purposes. The coupons will prove a convenient medium for paying county taxes. The citizens of the county should possess them, and they are now offered to them. Proposals left at either Bank in Charlotte or with Stephen W. Davis will receive prompt attention.
H. W. GUION,
Sept 28, 1858. Pres't. W., C. & R. Railroad Co.

YOUNG'S
Smut Machines,
Of A. Dickson's make, constantly on hand and for sale at REDUCED PRICES. T. H. BREM & CO.
August 17, 1858.

Chafin's Hotel,
Salem N. C.
THE undersigned has recently purchased the Hotel in Salem, N. C., well known throughout the Southern country as "Butner's Hotel," and will accommodate all who will favor him with a call, with "the best the country can afford." He will spare no effort to make the stay of his guests comfortable and pleasant. The House is well provided with good Servants, the Stables attended by good Hostelers, and the Table shall not be excelled.
The old friends and customers of the House are solicited to continue their patronage.
N. S. A. CHAFIN.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 31, 1858. 24-tf

All Right Again!
I have commenced Butchering Beef again, and am ready and wish to buy Beeves, Mutton and Pork, on the hoof. I solicit, and hope to merit, the patronage of the town. W. A. COOK,
Aug. 24, 1858. 23-tf Town Butcher.

WILMINGTON BRANCH.
NEW GOODS.
KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country that they have opened a Store two doors from T. H. Brem & Co's, where may be found a large and extensive stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Bonnets, Ladies' Cloaks, and Readymade Clothing, for Gents, Youths and Boys wear; Blankets, Kerseys, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c.
We are now daily receiving the most extensive and best assortment of the above named goods that can be found in the State, and cheaper than any other House. Having bought our entire stock for CASH, which enables us to sell our goods 20 per cent cheaper. All persons wishing to save money in buying goods should bear in mind not to forget to call on us before buying elsewhere. Wholesale buyers, particularly, should bear it in mind to call at our store, second door from T. H. Brem & Co.
In addition to our large stock we have fitted up a WHOLESALE ROOM for wholesale buyers.
DAVID KAHNWEILER,
DANIEL KAHNWEILER.
Nov. 9, 1858 JACOB KAHNWEILER.

GROCERIES.
KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS have just received, in addition to their large stock of Dry Goods, a full supply of GROCERIES.
Dec. 14, 1858.

Salem Almanacs
FOR SALE AT
LOWRIE'S BOOK STORE.
Charlotte, October 19, 1858.

RAILROAD NOTICE
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR FREIGHT FOR THE INTERIOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Merchants and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter supplies, are requested to notice that by the completion of the North-Eastern Railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a cheap and expeditious route from the seaboard has been opened to them. All Freight consigned to the Agent of the North-Eastern Railroad will be forwarded free of commission. No charge will be made for storage at Cheraw; all Goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.
A schedule of charges will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMONS,
Aug. 10, 1858. tf Eng. and Supt.

DR. J. M. HAPPOLDT,
of Salisbury, N. C.,
OFFERS his professional services in the different branches of his Profession, not to the citizens of Salisbury and the contiguous country only, but would respectfully notify the citizens of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, and more especially those in whose families he had practiced for nearly twenty years whilst a resident of Mecklenburg county and the town of Charlotte, and with many of them, maintained for years the endearing relation of Family Physician, that his services can be as easily obtained (by the facilities of Railroad travel) now, and in many instances more so, than when he lived among them.
Applications made by mail, or at the "Veranda House," Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.
Salisbury Dec. 15, 1857 tf.

S. M. HOWELL,
Saddle and Harness

Manufacturer,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
ONE DOOR SOUTH of the MANSION HOUSE.
☞ Repairing promptly and neatly done.
Jan. 1, 1859. y

BLUE EYES.

Blue eyes are full of danger,
Beware their tender glow!
They'll leave thy heart a stranger
To peaceful hours below;
I warn you, men, give earnest heed!
Let not bright eyes your sight mislead;
And when blue eyes your glances win,
Look not too deep—too deep therein.

Blue eyes with soul are beaming,
They'll look thee through and through;
With light of love they're streaming,
So mild, and warm, and true.
And when my heart is sore oppressed,
And sorrow fills my lonely breast,
Let, then, blue eyes my sorrow win,
What joy, what bliss I see therein.

Blue eyes from heaven are lighted
With holy, soul-born glow,
To cheer poor man benighted,
And charm him out of woe.
And when cold wintery clouds arise,
And shroud in gray the sunny skies,
Then let blue eyes my glances win,
I find my sky, my day therein.

Last Notice.
All those who are indebted to Thos. Trotter & Son or Thos. Trotter, either by note or account are requested to come forward by April Court and settle up, as further indulgence cannot be given.
Jan. 11, 1858. 43-3m. THOS. TROTTER.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of ROBT. H. YOUNG, dec'd, are notified to settle their notes by the 1st of February, or they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection. In my absence, Col. Z. Morris will attend to the business, on whom debtors will please call.
WILLIAMSON WALLACE, Adm'r.
Jan. 18, 1859, 44-3t.

To Rent,
A GOOD COMFORTABLE HOUSE, Apply to
R. M. OATES & CO.
January 18, 1859 3t

REMOVAL.
The Confectionery and Family Grocery Store of MOODY & NISBET has been removed to the stand opposite the Presbyterian Church, where they are receiving direct from New York large additions to their stock of
CONFECTIONERIES,
FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.
Among their stock may be found everything usually kept in a store of this kind. A good assortment of Cake Trimmings, Willow Ware, &c., always on hand.
They have in their employ an excellent BAKER, and are prepared to furnish Families and Partys with Cakes of all kinds at short notice.
Nov. 16, 1858. MOODY & NISBET.
We have also opened a branch of our store at Lincolnton, where Mr Moody will superintend the business, and hopes to secure a share of public patronage in that section.
Nov. 16, 1858. MOODY & NISBET.

NEW FIRM.
Dr. E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,

Having purchased of Dr. H. M. Pritchard his entire stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c.,
Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they will carry on a *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL* DRUG BUSINESS at Irwin's Corner, where they are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large assortment of
Fresh and Genuine Drugs,
direct from the New York market.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, M. D., will superintend this large and well known establishment in person.
☞ Physicians' prescriptions made up with promptness and care.
October 19, 1858.

A Card.
Having sold my Drug and Chemical Establishment to Messrs E. Nye Hutchison & Co., I heartily commend them as my successors to the confidence and patronage of a generous public, for whose kind and liberal support of myself hitherto I am and shall ever be truly grateful. H. M. PRITCHARD.
October 19, 1858.

CONFECTIONERY STORE.
J. D. PALMER,
One Door above the Bank of Charlotte,

Respectfully informs the public that he has just received a splendid assortment of Confectioneries, West India Fruits,
SEGARS
of various brands, chewing & smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
ALSO,
a variety of Musical Instruments, Yankee Notions, &c.
A FINE LOT OF WILLOW WARE.
He is constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above Goods and many other articles not enumerated.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber is now manufacturing an excellent article of Candy, free from poisonous coloring, unlike the New York steam refined candy. Call and see and try it. J. D. PALMER.
November 9, 1858 tf

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
General Commission Merchant,
62 *South street,* *NEW YORK.*
June 29, 1858 y

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.
The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a
Forwarding & General Commission
Business, and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of *MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS* to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce. WM. B. GRANT.
All shipments of Produce to D. Colden Murray, New York, will be forwarded free of commission.
June 29, 1859 y

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

Our American aristocracy is characterised by Rev. Dr. Chapin, in his lecture on the orders of nobility, as composed of rather questionable materials for an aristocracy. The speaking is plain, but the conclusion just:

Dr. Chapin opened by alluding briefly to the men of noble birth in our days, who look back to more noble ancestry, as the source of their greatness—the fountain of their honor—the mere traditional orders of nobility. But essential nobility manifests itself in three ways: the nobility of work—the nobility of thought—the nobility of life.—The nobility of work—a man here does his part of the world's legitimate work, performs his task well and does it cheerfully, not like the mule or the monkey.

This is higher nobility than monarchs can make, and yet in our times how much is honest labor considered a degredation. You may in sweat, and write it carve it out with a spade, but it is nevertheless better to be a negro than a gentleman loafer.

But let it not be supposed that professional men, the brain-workers, are to be classed in this catagory. What would such men give for the sweet sleep of the toiler with the hand? and yet how these professions are flooded with men who would have done better if they had been casting iron or making shoes. These men go into improved atmospheres of labor because they think it more respectable than planing boards and making cart-wheels.—Idleness hence is always associated with gentility.

The aristocracy of America consist in one man having left off selling snuff—while the other despised neighbor hasn't. The very constitution of American social life ignores a difference in blood, and hence the standard reared is wealth. Nobility rests in the individual, and what he does is the only standard. All work is noble when animated by duty, and the most vulgar thing on earth is idleness. The young woman among us turns up her nose at marrying a mechanic, and makes up for it by marrying a profligate or a fool. Among the mechanics of the world stand forth the Guttembergs, the Watts, the Fultons of the world, who have sent forth the artillery of the printing press among the nations, and the pennon of the steamship, as she cleaves the ocean wave.

A ROMANCE IN POLITICS.

One of Texas' distinguished citizens, name not given, who has figured largely in public life, first as a lawyer, then as a soldier in the Mexican and Indian wars, and then as a leading politician, has the following related of him in a sketch of his life by the New Orleans Christian Advocate. He had been put up by his party in 1857 to succeed Gen. Houston in the United States Senate; but, feeling called to the ministry, and distrusting his own ability to resist the temptations of Washington life, was unwilling to accept the nomination. He laid the case before his wife, leaving to her the choice between the United States Senate and destruction to his morals, and the pulpit and salvation:

"Taking the letters and papers from all parts of the State, giving him assurance of his election, he went to his wife and said: I can go to the United States Senate. Here are the evidences. If you wish it, I will go. But if I go, hell is my doom. I shall die a drunkard as sure as I go to Washington. I can yet escape. If I pass this point, I never can. I can enter the ministry, which I ought to have done long ago, and save myself from a drunkard's grave and my soul from hell. But you shall decide.' His poor wife, unwilling to relinquish the glittering prize in view, replied, weeping, that she could not see why he could not be a great man and a christian too. But, after a prayerful reflection, she would not incur the fearful responsibility of deciding against his conscience, and told him to go into the itinerancy and she would go with him. To the astonishment of the whole State, a letter from him appeared in the papers, just before the meeting of the Legislature, declining the office and announcing his retirement from political life. The next thing heard of him was that he was preaching."

☞ Rudolph says that once upon a time a colored cook expected company, of her own kind, and was at a loss to entertain her friends. Her mistress said: 'Chloe, you must make an apology.' "Good Lord! missus, how can I make it! I got no eggs, no butter, no nothing to make it with!"

☞ A kind hearted wife once waited on a physician to request him to prescribe for her husband's eyes which was sore.

"Let him wash them,' said the doctor, 'every morning with brandy.'

A few weeks after the doctor chanced to meet the wife.

"Well, has your your husband followed my advice."

'He has done everything in his power to do it, doctor, but he never could get the brandy higher than his mouth.'

SCARR & CO.,
Druggists & Chemists,
No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.,

INVITE the attention of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c, to their NEW and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the PURITY OF THE DRUGS sold by them.
October 12, 1858.

To Physicians.
Dr. Churchill's new Remedies for Consumption.
Hypophosphites of Soda and Potash. Also, Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, at
SCARR & CO.,
Dec. 21. *Charlotte Drug Store.*

SEEDS! SEEDS!!
LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received a full supply of these celebrated Seeds direct from Landreth's, embracing every variety of Vegetable Seeds. With
Asparagus Plants by the hundred, and
VICTORIA RHUBARB ROOTS.
Also—**FLOWER SEEDS**—20 choice varieties.
SCARR & CO.,
Dec. 21. *Charlotte Drug Store.*

From the Memphis Avalanche.

WONDERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In an article published a few days ago, we referred to some singular facts connected with the overflows of the Mississippi River. There is no doubt that the rise of the water within the swamps to a level above that of the water in the channel of the river, can be prevented by the adoption of the plan suggested in the memorial of Mr Ware, presented to the Arkansas Legislature. But there are other facts which would startle those unacquainted with the freaks of this "great inland sea," which are as remarkable as the magnitude, depth, and volume of the great Father of Floods.

The difference of level between high and low water mark, at Cairo, is fifty feet; at New Orleans the difference is but twelve feet. The width and depth of the river from Cario and Memphis to New Orleans, is not materially increased, yet immense additions are made to the quantity of water in the channel by large streams from both the Eastern and Western sides of the Mississippi. The question naturally arises, what becomes of this vast added volume of water? It certainly never reaches New Orleans, and as certainly does not evaporate; and, of course, it is not confined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the entire region south of us.

If a well is sunk anywhere in the Arkansas bottom, water is found as soon as the water-level of the Mississippi is reached. When the Mississippi goes down, the water sinks accordingly in the well. The owner of a saw mill some twenty miles from the Mississippi, in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boilers of his engine during the late flood. When the waters receded his well went down, till his hose would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. He dug a ditch to an adjacent lake to let water into his well; the lake was drained, and the well was dry again—having litterally drank ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is that the whole valley of the Mississppi, from its banks to the highlands on either side, rests upon a porus substratum, which absorbs the redundant waters, and thus prevents that degree of accumulation which would long since have swept New Orleans into the Gulf but for this provision of nature, to which alone her safety is attributable.

In fact, if the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi were like the shores of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New Orleans would to-day be part and parcel of the Gulf of Mexico, and this whole valley a vast fresh water arm of the sea. Were the geological character of the valley different, the construction of levees confining the waters of the Mississippi to its channel, would cause the rise in the river to become so great at the South, that there, no sufficient levee could be built. The current would be stronger and the accumulation of water greater, as the levees are extended North of us.

Such results were reasonably enough anticipated, but the water instead of breaking the levees, permeates the porous soil, and the *overflow* is really *beneath* the surface of the swamps. Such, it seems to us, are the wise provisions of natural laws for the safety and ultimate reclamation of the rich country South of us.

We believe that the levee system will be successful, and that the object of its adoption will be attained. The porosity of the material used in making them has caused most if not all of the crevasses. Men may deem it a superhuman task to wall in the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans, but our levees are the work of pigmies when contrasted with the dykes of Holland. The flood-tide of the Mississippi is but a ripple on the surface of a glassy pool, compared with the ocean billows which dash against the artificial shores of Holland. The country to be reclaimed by our levees, all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as those of the Dutch when originally built, would make one hundred such kingdoms as Holland. The misfortunes which befel those subjected to the disasters resulting from the overflow of last year should not cause the abandonment of the only means of securing life and property which can be adopted; and, in after years, when the system is perfected, men will not say that he was a dreamer who wrote the following paragraph, clipped from the prophetic New Year's Address of the Bulletin. It will be remembered that this "Address" is supposed to have been written in the year of our Lord 1900:

"The wilds of Arkansas, which half a century ago were uninhabited save by wild beasts, and as wild a race of men, now teemed with a crowded, busy population, and one hundred millions of people lived and grew rich on the shores of the Mississippi. From its banks, the dense forests which crowned them from its shores to the Gulf, have been removed. The rich soil, highly cultivated and exposed to the rays of a genial sun, absorbed every raindrop, and the streams which came down from the distant hills, passing through interminable fields had half filled with alluvium the channel of the Father of Floods. The fearful overflows which once devastated the country, have long since been forgotten. God and Nature, which adapt all things to human wants and industry, have relieved the valley of the Mississippi of those occasional desolations which swept over it fifty years ago."

Such is a truthful picture of Arkansas and the lowlands of the Mississippi; and, in our opinion, we have a Prophet as well as a Poet among us.

Crop Estimates.—Wright & Co.'s New York cotton circular, of the 10th inst., says in regard to the cotton crop:

The late letters from New Orleans advise a change of opinion on the subject of crop. 3,400,000 and 3,500,000 estimates are given up. 3,600,000 bales finds more general favor, while there are many more advocates for 3,700,000. In this city, the opinions vary, but the mass is towards the larger estimates.

North Carolina Flour going to New York.—We learn that about 140 barrels Family and Extra Flour from Messrs O. G. & J. F. Foard, of Rowan Mills, N. C., have just been received here by Railroad, for the purpose of being shipped to New York.—*Newbern Progress.*

Fell Dead while Dancing.—A young woman in Cincinnati, named Margaret Nichols, fell dead on Thursday night while dancing.

EXECUTION OF A FRENCH BISHOP IN TONQUIN.

Late accounts from Tonquin bring reports of the cruel execution of the venerable Bishop Don F. Melchior and his two servants in the village of Kheng-lao, in Tonquin, by order of the Mandarins. They were suspected of being leaders of the insurgent party against the government.

When led to the place of execution the two servants were tied to posts and beheaded; after which the following torture, (given in the Hong-Kong Register,) was inflicted on the Bishop, whose predecessor, two years ago, also suffered martydom at the hands of the Tonquinese:

The two servants having been executed, the executioner stretched a mat on the ground, placed a small carpet upon it, broke the chain which was round the neck of his eminence, and made him lie down on his back upon the matting. The Bishop wore, at this time, nothing but a pair of trousers turned up to the thighs. The victim being thus placed, the executioner took two stakes, which he fixed in the ground on each side of him, and to which his hands were tightly bound with cords, causing great pain Two others were then placed under his armpits, and crossed over the chest of the Bishop, so as to press it tightly. Two other posts were then set up at a short distance from his feet. The cords with which his feet were bound were passed round these posts and stretched violently, the feet being then pegged down; the loins were similarly secured. It would be difficult to conceive the tortue of the venerable prelate, thus bound and racked. An order was then issued first to cut off the feet, then the hands, afterward the arms, afterward the head of the martyr, and lastly to eviscerate him. At this order five executioners commenced their frightful duty. They were armed with a kind of billhook or hatchet, purposely blunted in order to inflict greater suffering.—They commenced by cutting off the legs above the knees, each limb receiving about twelve blows before it was severed. The same process was repeated with the arms. But the power of speech now failed the unhappy martyr, who, so long as strength remained, had not ceased to call on the name of Jesus. His head was then struck off after repeated blows, and lastly, his body was opened, and his entrails drawn out with a hook.

Bishop Melchoir's head was exposed for some days on the Southern gate of Nan-dinh, and then broken to pieces and thrown into the sea.

LIGHTNING IN THE YEAR 1858.

Our memoranda of lightning phenomena of 1858, within the field of our research, states fifty-three persons have been killed by lightning on the land, and in addition to these, three accounts each state "several persons were killed by lightning." The number of persons injured by lightning in 1858, are stated at sixty-eight, and in addition to these, two accounts state that "several were injured by lightning."

In the year 1857 our memoranda state the death of ninety-eight persons by lightning, and sixty-eight injured; and two accounts each state "several persons were injured by lightning."

In 1858 four persons were killed and fourteen persons were injured by lightning while on board of vessels.

In 1858 we record the names of forty-seven vessels struck by lightning—one of which, loaded with cotton, took fire and was abandoned, and another was so badly injured as to be abandoned. Four steamers were struck by lightning during the last year.

Two deaths by lightning are stated to have taken place in buildings furnished with rods.

No case of death by lightning in a railroad car, steamboat, iron ship or iron building, has at any time come under our notice; nor has death on board of sail vessels been caused by lightning to any person, when the vessel was furnished with lightning conductors. Since railroad cars have been in use, two persons have been killed by lightning while standing on the outside platform of cars. No case of death by lightning to a telegraph operator has come under our notice since telegraph wires have been in use.

The free use of cold water, thrown on the body and limbs of a person struck down by lightning, has been found a most effectual and successful means of restoring animation.

A barn in a village near Toulous, France, was struck by an Aerolite on the 9th December ult. It is not often that Aerolites (thunder balls) strike buildings or persons.

I have never known of a claim to be made on Marine Underwriters for damage by lightning in any case when the vessel was furnished with lightning conductors, and I have made inquiry of many of the most extensive underwriters and of experienced ship masters.

Thunder and lightning storms occurred within the field of our research on sixty-one of the ninety-two days composing the summer months of June, July and August, 1858. E. MERIAM.
Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1859.

Simple Mode of Ascertaining Interest.—The Detroit Advertiser gives a new method of computing interest on any number of dollars, at six per cent., which appears simple:

"Separate the right hand figures by a point, and the figure on the left hand of this separating point will be interest in cents for six days—the figure on the right of the point decimals of a cent. Multiply the whole amount by five to find the interest for 30 days, and this sum by two for 60 days, three for 90 days, &c. For any number of days less than six, take the fractional part of the interest for six. Care must be taken to separate the right hand figures of the dollars, whether there be cents or mills in the given sum or not."

This is all very well, but a simpler and shorter way, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, is to multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separating the right hand figure, and dividing by six; the result is the true interest of such sum for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is so simple and so true, according to all business usage, that every banker, broker, merchant, or clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.