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The Western Democrat.

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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, MAY 3, 1859.

SEVENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 359.

THE

WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,

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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One square of 14 lines or less, for 3 months,	$ 4 00
" " " " 6 "	6 00
" " " " 12 "	10 00
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Each subsequent insertion,.....	25

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

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

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

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,

PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY,

Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

December 14, 1858.

JAS. T. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.

☞ The collection of claims promptly attended to.

March 14, 1859 y

D. B. REA,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his Professional care.

OFFICE OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL.

March 14, 1859 y

T. H. BREM & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

British, French and American Dry Goods,

Carpets, Hardware, Hats and Shoes,

Charlotte, N. C.

THOMAS H. BREM,
J. A. SADLER, Jr.
T. LAFAYETTE ALEXANDER.

Nov 9, 1858.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please come forward and settle the same by Cash.

Febuary 8, 1859 ROBERT GIBBON.

H. W. RUPP,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

CONCORD, N. C.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

September 14, 1858 y

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.

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

CASH PAID FOR HIDES,

BY S. M. HOWELL,

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE.

Jan'y 1, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons, whose Notes and Accounts are due, owing to the undersigned as Trustee, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as it is important that the trust fund be marshalled at as early a day as possible. Remember, indulgence *cannot be given.*

W. R. MYERS, Trustee
June 15, 1858. tf of Leroy Springs.

Louric's Mills, S. C.

MESSRS. OATES & WILLIAMS are my authorized Agents for the sale of

LUMBER

at Charlotte, N. C. All orders delivered to them will meet with prompt attention.

April 12. 56-7t SOL. LOURIC.

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.

January 1, 1859.

Tilden's

Fluid Extracts.

SCARR & CO. call the attention of the Medical Profession to these elegant Preparations so admirably suited for the extemporaneous prepration of Tinctures, Syrups, Wines, &c., securing the desirable object of uniformity of strength.

No Physician should be without them.

For sale at SCARR & CO'S
Jan. 25. 1859. Drug Store, Charlotte.

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.*

Window Glass,

Putty, Whiting, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Paints, &c. Low for cash by SCARR & CO.

Jan 25th Druggists.

JONAS RUDISILL,

Architect and Builder.

(DESIGNS FURNISHED AND BUILDINGS COMPLETED ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, AND IN EVERY STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.)

On College street, corner of Eighth street.

Charlotte, N. C.

WOULD most respectfully announce to the Citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he still continues the above business in Charlotte, where he is prepared to furnish DOORS, BLINDS AND SASH, to the public on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

Having a great many small claims for work done, scattered all over the country, he is determined to change his method of doing business and hereafter will require **CASH** for all work done in his Machine Shop, before removal.

Jan. 25, 1858. tf

Belts! Belts!! Belts!!!

FROM the best Belting Company, at Manufacturer's prices: CASH PRICES:

2 inch	12½	cts. per foot.
2½ "	15	" "
3 "	17	" "
4 "	22	" "
5 "	27	" "
6 "	32	" "
7 "	38	" "
10 "	60	" "
12 "	72	" "
12 " 4 ply,	92	" "

☞ Seamless Belts manufactured to order at short notice.

Conducting Hose of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, ordered direct from the Manufacturers. ALSO, Packing of all description, at 55 Cents per pound.

J. B. F. BOONE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned as Agent will receive applications for Insurance in the *North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.*

This Company is the oldest in the State, and has been in successful operation for several years. Its rates are moderate, and all losses promptly adjusted.

Persons wishing to insure their own lives or the lives of their Slaves, in this Company, will call at the Office of the Agent, at the Bank of the State.

☞ SLAVES insured for TWO-THIRDS of their VALUE.

THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent.

Jan'y 11, 1859. 1y

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.

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Pills.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague in all its complicated forms, and is also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description. This medicine is perfectly safe and harmless in its effects and may be given with perfect safety to persons of all ages. It never fails to effect a cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. It is purely vegetable, containing no deleterious drugs, nor mineral medicines of any kind.

DR. CHAMPION'S Anti-Billious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills—The most reliable and safe remedy in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick headache, Sick stomach, billious habits, indigestion, and all that class of diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, bowels, blood or liver. It is entirely vegetable and contains no deleterious drug or medicine, and is one of the best cathartics ever recommended.

Price, 25 cents per box.

For sale by F. Scarr & Co. and by F. M. Ross, Charlotte.
F. M. Swyer & Co., Proprietors,
June 14, 1858. y Belleville, Illinois.

Varnishes,

Coach, Furniture, Copal (three qualities), Damask, Japan, &c &c. E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

FORGIVENESS.

"Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

Oh child of earth, oh sinning man!
Can'st thou not yet forgive?
Remember, life is but a span—
Repent, and truly live.
Repent, and though thy brother err,
Give him a helping hand;
If happiness thou wouldst confer,
Obey the Lord's command.

Forgive, as thou wouldst be forgiven,
Or ask no more for grace
To find the way that leads to heaven,
To see the Saviour's face.
"Whither I go, ye cannot come,
Transgressing my decree;
O do not from my shelter roam,
Repent, and follow me."

If he has sinned—thy brother man—
Art *thou* from weakness free?
Forgive—leave him to one who can
Requit in equity.
Its bitterness the heart alone
In silence deep can feel;
Then pause, ere thou shalt cast a stone,
Nor wound, till thou canst heal.

Forgive! or thou shalt never know
A joy like that in heaven,
When, penitent, he bendeth low,
Who sinned, and is forgiven.
O, brother, heed the warning given,
Forgive, while yet 'tis day;
Then, when the sun goes down at even,
"Forgive *me,*" thou canst pray.

A. PORTER.

NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Charlotte, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institute will commence on the ***1st October*** next.

FACULTY ELECT:

MAJ. D. H. HILL, Superintendent.
LIEUT. C. C. LEE, Commandant,
C. P. ESTILL, A. M., Principal of Primary Department.

Course of Studies:

In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a Student to enter any College.

In the Scientific Department the West Point Curriculum will be closely followed. It will be the aim of the Professors to make Surveyors, Engineers, Chemists, and men fit for the practical business of life.

In addition to the usual *Exercises* at Military Schools, the months of August and September will be spent in Campaigning through the mountains of North Carolina.

The *Academic Year* will commence on the 1st day of October, and will embrace twelve months. A furlough of two months (Aug. and Sept.) will be given to Cadets at the end of their second year.

Particular attention will be given to the *moral and religious instruction* of Cadets.

EXPENSES:

The Institute will provide Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Arms, Equipments and Uniforms,—and all clothing except underclothes,—for **$300 PER ANNUM,** one-half payable in advance; the balance in six months. *No extra charges.* No remission of charges to those who leave unless on the score of health.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

No one will be admitted into the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT under Twelve years of age; nor into the SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT under Fifteen nor over Twenty-one years of age. All connected with the Scientific Department will be *required* to board in the Institute; those in the Primary Department may do so if they choose.

REMARKS:

The Institute Buildings are the largest, most elegant and commodious for the accommodation of Cadets in the Southern country; and the Board of Directors trust that under the management of the Superintendent and Commandant, *(both of whom* are Graduates of West Point and of long experience in the Army, and in the business of instruction,) the Institute will be established on a true Military basis and conducted on true Military principles. The board will further say, that Mr ESTILL is a Graduate of the Virginia University and an experienced Classical teacher. They would further state that it is their intention to increase the number of teachers in both Departments as the patronage of the public may require.

This Institute was granted a liberal Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina, with the power of conferring Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed Course of Studies.

☞ Applications for admission will be received until the 1st of September, and must be directed to Dr. C. J. Fox, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C.

[For further particulars see Circular.]

C. J. FOX,
JAS. P. IRWIN,
H. LAF. ALEXANDER,
JAS. H. CARSON,
THOS. H. BREM,
S. M. BLAIR,
DAVID PARKS,
DIRECTORS.

Charlotte, N. C., April 12, 1859.

PEA MEAL.

We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock. Also, we have on hand at all times, Family, Extra, Superfine and coarse Flour. We warrant our family flour.

Corn Meal and Grits can always be had at the mill.

J. WILKES & CO.

April 19, 1859

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,

NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce, and also, importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.

Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co.'s Superphosphate of Lime. April 19, 1859. 3m-pd.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

President—A. C. STEELE,
Vice President—C. OVERMAN,
Attorney—JOS. H. WILSON.
Sec'y & Treas'r—E. NYE HUTCHISON.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. STEELE, S. T. WRISTON,
JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,
M. B. TAYLOR, F. SCARR,
CHAS. OVERMAN.

Executive Committee—S. T. Wriston, F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown.

April 20, 1859.

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From March 1st 1858, to March 1st 1859, the 40 Colporteurs of the Am. Tr. Soc. in this State, visited 30,278 families; found 1327 families neglecting evangelical preaching; 1240 destitute of the Bible; 2157 without all other religious books; held 1753 religious meetings, mostly among the destitute. At the Society's low prices 9,440,830 pages were sold to those able to buy, in value $6,293,88, and 2,484,060 pages were given to the needy and destitute, in value $1,656,04. The cost of the above work was $5831,33—or about 19 cents to the family—which was paid by donations from this and other States. More work was done the past year than any previous, and the good accomplished is incalculable in instructing and encouraging thousands at their homes never before reached.—Let each one help forward this home evangelizing work in reaching the counties and families not yet visited, and in revisiting those reached only once.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Gen. Ag't.
of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. C.

TEA AND COFFEE.—According to the New York Courier, in the last nine years two hundred and eighty-five million pounds of tea were imported into the United States, the consumption being about one pound and one fifth for each person.—The total consumption of coffee in the United States last year was two hundred and fifty million pounds, over eighty pounds to each individual.

The above may be true with regard to the consumption by each individual, but we don't believe it.

☞ Among the items by the Arabia we notice that at Queen Victoria's Levee, Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr Dallas.

SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS.—The following statement of the groundlessness of fears as to the devastation to be committed by the seventeen year locusts, which, it is announced, will appear at the South this year, will be read with interest by our agriculturists. We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce:

In Jæger's "Life of North American insects," a work recently published, is a brief sketch of the history and habits of this species of locust, in which the assertion that they make their appearance only once in seventeen years, is pronounced erroneous as well as that they are destructive to vegetation. The writer states that he has observed them yearly for twenty-seven successive years; though there is a great difference in their numbers in different years. The same is true of other insects, particularly rose-bugs. Some years we are overloaded with them, and again in others there are scarcely any. Yet there are instances where the locust have been observed in the same place only after an interval of several years, perhaps seventeen, while during this interval they have been very abundant in other localities. They are, however, seen yearly in one place or another. With regard to the notion that these insects are very destructive to vegetation, the writer asserts that they are harmless. He says:

"They cannot be classed among the injurious insects, for they cannot devour our vegetables and fruits like other insects, because they have no mouth; and, as has been said before, they suck with their snouts only the dew of leaves for their nourishment, during the two short months of their existence in their perfect form. Even in their subterranean abode, during the condition of larvæ, although feeding upon the roots of several plants, their injury to vegetation is very trifling."

Should these locusts make their appearance as predicted, the farmers will have an opportunity of testing the correctness of the latter statement.

"BLACK LEG."—This is the name given to a very fatal disease, just now carrying off a great many cattle and pigs in Illinois. Black leg is nothing more nor less than a stagnation of the blood; and when an animal becomes lame with it, it is very generally the case that mortification has commenced, and that the animal will die. In the last stage of the disease excessive bleeding is the only remedy, but it is too often the case that no blood at all can be got. The blood is generally very thick and black.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—One day last week, while purchasing a lot of dried fruit, we discovered small pieces of sassafras bark mixed amongst it, and upon inquiry were informed that it was a preventive against the worm. It is said that dried fruit put away with a little bark—say a large handful to the bushel—will save for years unmolested by those troublesome little insects, which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a single season. The remedy is cheap and simple, and we venture to say a good one.—*Lex. Flag.*

Mattrasses.

MOODY & NISBET keep on hand, and make to order at short notice, Mattrasses of all descriptions, of the best workmanship and materials. Orders left at their store opposite the Presbyterian church will meet with prompt attention.

April 19, 1859 3m

The Great Embassadors of Health to all Mankind.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, BAD LEGS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS.—Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.—This anti-bilious medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and resuscitating the vital functions of the body.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.—From whatever cause, lowness of spirits, and other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

Sold at the manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all dealers in medicine throughout the U. States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.

☞ For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. April 18, 1859. y

A FEMALE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York Times relates a singular and interesting story of a young lady, who, he states, was cast away in a shipwreck on a desolate island in Lake Superior three years ago, and has but just been rescued and taken to Racine, Wisconsin. The narrative has an air of improbability, but may nevertheless be true. The young lady is a Miss Richardson, aged twenty-two. Her countenance, without being positively handsome, is pleasing in its expression; her air and manner are well bred; and, although when I saw her she was arrayed in garments, that were anything but fashionable and elegant, and her hands were roughened and browned with exposure and toil, it was impossible not to perceive that she was an educated and intelligent young lady.

The story is that Miss R. sailed in May, 1856, in the barque Mary, from Cleaveland, Ohio, to Green Bay, in order to be married there to Daniel Ashwell. Near the Straits of Mackinaw a storm came up, and the captain and crew having indulged a little too much in liquor, the vessel was not well managed, and the next morning struck on a reef about a mile from an island. The only life preserver on board was given to Miss R., and the yawl having been stove, all hands, except the mate, who was Miss R.'s cousin, leaped overboard to swim ashore, but were never afterwards seen. Just as the cousin and Miss R. were to follow, a spar fell, striking the former dead. Miss R. then fainted away, and after reviving found that the vessel was so wedged between the rocks that it could not sink. She then continues her narrative as follows:

Hours passed by and I saw and heard nothing of the captain or the crew. I was alone with the dead. The thought became unbearable, and I resolved to leave the wreck and endeavor to reach the land. I brought up my trunks from the cabin, and lashed one to each end of the spar which had killed poor George. Then with infinite labor I got them over the side into the water, which had now became comparatively calm. Summoning up all my resolution, I lowered myself into the waves. The life-preserver supported me admirably, and I managed to reach the spar to which my trunks were tied. The wind carried us slowly towards the breakers. There were passages between the rocks, and fortunately we were floated through on these and thrown upon the shore. I was terribly lacerated and exhausted, but managed to crawl up on the sand out of the reach of the waves and then laid down with a full and grateful heart. After resting perhaps half an hour, I untied my trunks, and rolled them up the bank. The shore was covered with casks and boxes, and I succeeded in securing some of them. This fatigued me excessively, as I was then unused to labor, and was not so robust as I now am.

Miss R. found among the goods a bale of buffalo robes, with which she made a bed, and the next morning breakfasted on some sardines. The wreck had disappeared. The rest of her narrative is as follows:

The next day I occupied in collecting together the goods which I had saved. I found that I had eight barrels of pork, two kegs of lard, twelve barrels of flour, two of sugar, several boxes of candy, candles, raisins and dried herrings; my box of sardines, another bale of buffalo robes, a box of dry goods, needles, pins, thread, yarn, etc; a box of mining hatchets, a box of heavy clothing, and a bale of blankets.

On the third day I explored my island. I found it to be entirely uninhabited, as far as I could then judge, and I afterwards ascertained this to be true. The shore was sandy and barren. Half a mile from the lake there were short and scrubby trees, which grew larger and thicker as you advanced. On this day, also, the waves threw upon the shore the dead and bruised bodies of several of the sailors, among them that of my cousin. In his pocket I found a metal box filled with friction matches, which were afterwards of the greatest service to me.

I dug a shallow grave in the sand buried them as well as I could. It was a sad and awful duty, and left me very melancholy and depressed. For several weeks I was certain that a vessel would arrive and rescue me But when six weeks had passed and I had seen no sail, nor heard the voice of any human being, I began to give way to the most poignant agony and fear. I was enabled finally to overcome this, and as autumn approached, I had become in a measure, at least, reconciled to my fate.

I knew I had provisions sufficient for three or four years. I had already learned to catch fish and to cook my pork and flour without the aid of dishes and stoves. With the fragments of the wreck, and some of my empty barrels and boxes, I made a low hut, which I covered with sand to the depth of a foot. One end of this was closed, the other was fitted with a door made from the lids of my two trunks; over my barrels and boxes of goods I stretched a sail, fastened it down by means of stakes. As the winter approached, I fabricated from my buffalo robes a dress, which I fancied would be impervious to the cold. My shoes, gloves and hat were made of the same material. The forest supplied me with fuel, and I soon learned to chop it with ease. During the early part of the first winter I suffered terribly, but I managed to live through it, and the next season I was inured to hardship. In this manner I passed these long and lonely years. I kept a journal during this unhappy period, and this was my only recreation. My books, and even my Bible, were left in the vessel. During these three years I saw but seven vessels. They either did not see or did not regard my signals; my anguish on these occasions was indescribable. The thoughts of home and of the friends who were now mourning me as among the dead, would rush upon me with overpowering force, and my misery seemed too heavy for me to bear.

At length, I know not on what day, but by my calculations, on the 25th of February, my island was visited by six Menominee Indians. They had crossed from the British shore, partially in their canoes and partly on the ice. They were as much surprised to find me upon the island, as I was delighted to see a human face again. We could not understand each other, but they made signs that I should go with them. I was in their power, but I was willing to go, as I conceived that by their means I might finally obtain my release and restoration. They returned with me to the British coast, which I think is not more than twenty or twenty-five miles from my island. They conducted me in a two day's journey to a French trading post, where for the first time in three years I found myself in the company of civilized men. I was received with kindness, and soon forwarded to Fort William. The commander of this fort entertained me hospitably until the lake became open, when he despatched me to Marquette, from which point Capt. Marvin has conducted me hither. At the Sault I learned that Mr Ashwell had returned to Cleaveland, I am now on my way thither.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

The Empire is composed of three large islands off the coasts of China. Its population is said to be about thirty millions. Our Consul-General, Mr. Harris, has negotiated a commercial treaty which also guarantees the toleration of the Christain religion. The Foreign Committe, of the Episcopal Church, have appointed two of the Missionaries now in China to open up a mission in Japan. The Portuguese at one time, had large missionary and trading establishments in that Empire; in fact Francis Xavier, the celebrated Apostle of the East, made Japan the theatre of his most successful labors.

But these Roman Catholic Missionaries, after a series of almost unheard of persecutions, were driven out of Japan, and on a chest containing the dead bodies of the last detachment, was written: "Henceforward, so long as the sun shall shine upon the earth, let not any Christian be so daring as to set his foot in Japan." For fully 210 years this threat has been enforced. So rigidly was this enforced, that even her own citizens who left home, were never permitted to return. In 1831, a Japanese vessel was driven across the Atlantic and wrecked near the mouth of the Columbia river. Our government, at great expense, sent this crew back to their own country, but they were not permitted to land, and the ship was ordered from the harbor. In 1846, Commodore Biddle made an attempt to open negotiations, but failed. In 1849, the U. S. ship Preble rescued some shipwrecked seamen, but was forbidden to communicate with the people.

It was not until the successful expedition of Com. Perry, largely made known by its brilliant results, that access was gained to that densely populated Empire. Now every year is adding largely to the results thus commenced, until now Messrs. Reed and Harris, by their treaties, have opened up to civilization and Christianity China and Japan, containing at least two-fifths of the human race. We suppose that if our globe now contains a population of 1,000,000,000, fully 400,000,000, of these are found in these two Empires.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—It would appear from the latest dates from Utah, that apostacy is rapidly on the spread among the Saints, and that an expectation prevailed that large numbers of them, disgusted with the church and its practices, would leave the Territory in the spring. The charge of Judge Cradlebaugh, in the third judicial district court at Provo, had created a great sensation, from the fact that he recommended to the grand jury a searching investigation into the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857, the Springfield murders, and other offences attributed by the Saints to the Indians, but the perpetrators of which are well known to have been white men. It is stated that the captain of the large party which was so ruthlessly murdered in 1857, and the only one who escaped, is now at Camp Floyd, and will act in concert with the authorities in ferretting out the authors of the most wholesale massacre ever committed on our continent.

HOT SPRINGS OF RIO VERDE.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives a description of a very beautiful spot on the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, where are found some hot springs. The "bathing pool" is situated at the foot of a cliff, which rises perpendicularly, with parallel sides, to the height of over two hundred feet; this giant wall or ledge reaches down to the surface of the water, and is cut down from the top with all the regularity of a work carved by human hands. The pool is about forty feet in length by twelve in breadth, and in the middle is fully nine feet deep; it is scooped out of the solid rock, and is perfectly adapted in all its natural arrangements to bathing purposes. The temperature of the water in the pool is about 94 deg. Fahrenheit, but a few yards above, where the springs first make their appearance, it is so hot as to be uncomfortable in its application to the hands or feet; and yet, strange as it seems, in this stream of almost boiling water, numbers of curious and beautiful fishes are found, each different from his fellows, and all variegated with spots and stripes. The water possesses remarkably curative properties in cases of sundry disorders of the human body. The bites of poisonous insects are immediately cured by a plunge in the fountain.

THE MEN AND WOMEN OF PARAGUAY.—Everything relating to Paraguay is now of interest, and we therefore give below an extract from a letter received in Washington, from an officer of the navy. The letter is dated Asunction, Jan. 26:

I was ashore yesterday, and can assure you that this is not a fine city by any means and falls far below my expectation—the houses are low, generally of one story, with brick or clay floors and filled with vermin. The men wear very wide white pants, coming to the knees, from which a fringe extends to the ankle; and the women generally wear only a chemise (if that is the name of it,) which serves very well for what it is intended, viz: free ventilation. The people are very polite, taking off their hats when meeting us, and extending every courtesy. Lopez has a large army, say 12,000 men all dressed in white pants and sea shirts, and making a fine appearance. Both the men and women here are remarkably good looking, and the latter have the most beautiful eyes, hair and teeth I ever saw. Their eyes are large, intensely black and brilliant, hair very long and black, and teeth regular and of pearly whiteness.

HEAVY ADVERTISING.—The London Illustrated News recently paid three hundred guineas, ($1500) for a six column advertisement in the London Times.