

It is commonly believed that during the early periods of the world, the lives of its inhabitants were more youthful and perfect; that these primitive men had a gigantic size, incredible strength, and a most astonishing duration of life. A variety of such notions were long prevalent among mankind; and to these we are indebted for the origin of romantic tales. Some have not hesitated seriously to ascribe to our forefather, Adam, the height of nine hundred yards, and the age of a thousand years. But the accurate and rational investigation of modern philosophy has converted the supposed bones of giants found in different parts of the earth, into those of the elephant and rhinoceros; and acute theologians have shown the chronology of the early age was not the same as that used at present.

Some, particularly Hensler, has proved, with the highest probability, that the year, till the time of Abraham, consisted only of three months; and that it was afterwards extended to eight; and that it was not until the time of Joseph it was made to consist of twelve. These assertions are, in a certain degree, confirmed by some of the Eastern nations, who still reckon three months to the year; and besides, it would have shortened one-half immediately after the flood. It would be equally inexplicable why the patriarchs did not marry till their sixtieth, seventieth, and even hundredth year; but this difficulty vanishes when we reckon these ages according to the before-mentioned standard, which will give the same period at which people marry at present.

The whole, therefore, according to the explanation, assumes a different appearance. The sixteen hundred years before the flood will become four hundred and fourteen; and the nine hundred years (the highest recorded,) which Methuselah lived, will be reduced to two hundred—an age which is not impossible, and to which some men in modern times have nearly approached.

In profane history, we have an account of many heroes and Arcadian Kings of those periods, who attained the age of several hundred years, but these pretended instances of longevity can be explained in the same manner.

With the period of Abraham, a period when history seems first to be established on more certain grounds, we find mention of a duration of life which can be still attained, and which no longer appears extraordinary, especially when we consider the temperate manner in which the patriarchs lived; and that as they were nomads, or a wandering people, they were much exposed to the free open air.

Dram Drinkers in England.

The Journal of Commerce comments, in an article on "dram drinking in England," on the new law which has just gone into operation there for the suppression—or at least the regulation—of tipping on the Sabbath. This law, we are told, has already been productive of the most gratifying effects, both in a moral and social aspect. The measure, though, is but a half-way one after all, but nevertheless it is a good beginning for a reform, which has long been wanted. As many as a hundred thousand persons have been taken into custody, annually, by the police in England and Scotland for drunken and disorderly conduct! Such is actually the fact, as shown by the police returns, and of that number as many as sixty thousand were females. The Journal adds:

"This, too, only of the towns having a population of not less than 10,000 people, of which there are 101 in England, and 16 in Scotland. On the 5th April there were in various jails and houses of correction in England, as many as 20,143 prisoners, the offences of probably a majority of whom might be traced, it is believed, to indulgence in intoxicating drinks. But what else is to be expected from the varied and multiplied facilities provided for the popular addiction to this disorganizing and debasing vice in that country? What are we to think of a country not much larger—though more populous than the State of New York, having more than a hundred thousand establishments licensed for this mischievous purpose? A proportion of them are only licensed for the sale of beer, but these houses are generally the worst conducted of all, and as respects the whole hundred thousand, they evidently contribute more to the disorder of society and the commission of crime, than all the other influences, whether from without or from within, put together. When an evidence of their baneful influence is there not to be found in the fact—to say nothing else, for it is pregnant with evil—of the duty alone of British spirits only, amounting to upwards of six millions and a quarter of pounds, or more than thirty-one millions of dollars annually. And this is independent altogether of some five millions of gallons of rum consumed, and some ten millions of brandy and Geneva, and seven millions of gallons of foreign wines."

THE RIGHT SORT.—Recently, while the cholera was committing such fearful ravages in Knoxville, Tenn., an extra issued from the office of the *Whig* in that place, contained the following:

Particular Notice.—As the hotels and boarding houses of our city are closed, and many of the gentlemen aiding the sick have but few places at which to call for their meals, we respectfully invite them, one and all, to call at our dwelling at all times and eat and drink of such as we have. Our family are well—our cooks are well—and the string of our latch is out!

VIRGINIA.—It is said the tobacco crop of Halifax County, Va., is unusually large but suffering from the worm.

WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee "Wisconsin" says the potatoe crop of the State is large and excellent.

NEPOLSON TURNER, the famous circus rider in Kentucky recently, of cholera.

The Enterprise.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1854.

AGENTS.
E. W. CARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-st. Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent.
A. M. PEDEN, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist.
W. M. C. BAILEY, Wallace's Factory, Spartanburg.
W. W. SMITH, Merrittsville, Greenville District.
O. P. M'KINNEY, Slattown, P. O., Anderson Dist.

No Bill.—In the case of the State against Edward Gunter indicted for the murder of Capt. Jesse D. Scurry, the Grand Jury of Newberry failed to find a Bill.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

It will be seen by referring to our news column that the allied forces of England and France have succeeded in capturing the strong-hold of the Russians—Sevastopol. It certainly was one of the greatest military achievements of the age; if we may rely upon the information in our possession, Russia having it is said used all her means to make it impregnable, in case it was attacked either by land or sea.

We cannot say what the ultimate consequences will be. One thing is certain, it will prove of lasting benefit to the commercial world. Already a favorable change is noted in the money and cotton markets. For a great while the tardy movements of England and France, in the Crimea Expedition, had the effect of putting a check to the commercial affairs in the east, which resulted in the fall of stocks of all kinds. We look with the greatest anxiety for future developments.

FLIGHT OF PIGEONS.

LARGE flocks of these birds have been flying over our village and the mountains for the past few days, wending their course westward, perhaps in search of a more congenial atmosphere, or most probably, like many of our citizens, they have been taken with the emigration fever. They have afforded much amusement to our young sportsmen, some of whom have killed six and seven, sometimes more, at one shooting.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

LAST week we gave our readers an account of the commencement of the first newspaper in this territory at the city of Leavenworth. We have been enabled to furnish additional items concerning this new city in embryo. It may no doubt prove interesting to our readers.

The "City of Leavenworth," is situated about a mile and a half below Fort Leavenworth, is "laid out" into streets, squares, &c., and is growing with true Western rapidity and thrift. It is destined to become a large and important place of business. It is not far from the new city of Kickapoo!

A large number of hands are engaged in cutting out the streets of the city!

The population of the city is nearly as follows: 99 men, 1 woman, 0 babies. Total 100. Truly a flourishing and promising town.

Leavenworth was already talked of as the future capital of Kansas. We trust it will have something to fill a school house with before the capitol is built.

Of the 90 male inhabitants, of the city, 10 advertise themselves as "Attorneys and Counsellors at Law!" There is one physician, a hotel, a steam sawing mill, several dry good stores, a book store, drug store, and other trading establishments.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, confidential agents of the Cuban expedition now fitting out under the command of General Quitman have recently been in Washington to ascertain how far the administration are favorable to the scheme and will tolerate its execution. Repeated private interviews were had with the President and Secretaries, the result of which was not encouraging to the projectors. Secretary Marcy declared himself inflexibly hostile to the whole undertaking, and the majority of the Cabinet are with him.

THE REV. DR. BAKER, (who by the way, is one of the most remarkable men of his age,) in his Sermons to Children, relates a circumstance of his own life which produces a deep and lasting impression on the minds of all who hear him:—thus, he tells us the affectionate disposition of his little daughter—how she asked for him when he was away from home, and how she clasped her little hands to meet him on his return, and ran out crying, "Father is coming!" Then how she observed on one occasion, "Why father you've preached all the hair off your head!" At this the little folks are inclined to laugh; but their smiles all give place to tears, when he proceeds to tell how she took sick and died. Then, he tells them, in his earnest and impressive manner, that when he dies, he expects to go to Heaven; and that the first one to greet him when he arrives, will be his little daughter, clasping her hands with joy, crying, "Father is coming! Father is coming!"—*Newberry Sentinel.*

Enterprise.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 17, 1854.

Mr. Enterprise.—Our last was written at an exciting time—at a period of turmoil and agitation never before equalled in Richard District. Now the battle is over—the strife ended—the dust has cleared away and amid the acclamations of hundreds Col. JOHN S. PATERON is hailed victor. To use common English, Col. PATERON is elected Senator by a majority of 104 over Gen. JAMES H. ADAMS. Messrs WILLIAM WALLACE, WADE HAMPTON, jr., CAMPBELL R. BRYCE and W. D. DE SAUSSURE represent us in the House of Representatives. A majority of the Richard Delegation are in favor of giving the election of Electors to the people; and our Senator has promised to introduce in the Senate, a bill to bring about "a consummation devoutly to be wished for." Hon. W. W. Boyce was re-elected to Congress without opposition.

Quite an excitement was caused to-day by the reception of a Telegraphic Dispatch stating that the English and French armies conjointly had succeeded in capturing Sevastopol, the stronghold of Russia. Dreadful slaughter, it is said ensued, and some 20 or 30 thousand (hundreds?) were slain. The capture of this city will probably end the war. Altho' differing widely from a majority of the people, still we avow, our hopes and wishes are for the success of the Russians! Hence we are not, of course, particularly pleased with the aspect of foreign affairs; but better times, we hope, are coming.

The foundation of the new State House has been razed to the ground. The Commissioners are awaiting the action of the Legislature, before progressing farther. Mr. J. R. MERRISS, consulting Architect, is here at present awaiting we believe, the meeting of the Legislature. The corner-stone laid with such imposing ceremony has been, or shortly will be, taken up! "Sic transit gloria Carolinae!"

All slumbering and sleeping folks were aroused on last night by the violent ringing of the Town Bell proclaiming in an iron voice Fire! Fire!! In company with several hundred, cold, lazy individuals, we promiscuously entered the upper part of Columbia in search of the conflagration, and in fifteen or twenty minutes, received the very consoling and gratifying intelligence, that there "was no fire nowhere!" We learned next day that Mr. Somebody saw the moon rise, and being unaccustomed to such a sight, gave an alarm of fire!

The "Carolina Blues," the last formed of our Volunteer Military Companies, paraded on Saturday last, and were presented with a beautiful flag by Maj. W. WALLACE, their former Commander. The "Governor's Guards," also, paraded on the same day, and like the "Blues," made an excellent appearance. *Appropos to this,* the "Independent Battalion" composed of various Volunteer Companies of Columbia make its debut—if we may use the term—on Saturday next, under command of Col. MEIGAN.

Columbia presents quite a busy scene just now, Main Street is filled with persons from the up-country, purchasing winter supplies here—while the ladies are promenading Blanding Street, or busy shopping! But not liking to pass by the ladies, we close for the present. Yours, BAYARD.

Cincinnati Conference.

This Conference of the M. E. Church was in session last week. We learn from the *Commercial*, that a highly interesting and exciting discussion occurred in the Conference on Tuesday, upon a motion requesting the Rev. Mr. Langard to withdraw from that body, and surrender his ministerial authority. Mr. Langard is charged with holding and preaching anti-Methodist doctrine, viz: That the gospel was not designed nor sufficient to accomplish the conversion of the world; and that the kingdom of Christ would not be on earth until the second advent of the Son of God, and that the Bible taught that God would finally destroy both the body and soul of the wicked, in the sense of annihilation.

"Mr. Langard—who is said to be a fine, open-countenanced man, erect and manly in stature and deportment, mild in manner, yet possessing great force of character—made an eloquent and powerful speech in his defence, contending that his views were not adverse to the doctrines of the church—that they had been taught by the fathers, and by many of the excellent and much more able evangelical ministers in England. They were the doctrines of Fletcher, and lately of Bishop Hamline, who Mr. L., said, having studied the English authorities, cited in his own book and recognised by the Methodist Church, acknowledges that he was firmly persuaded of the premillennial coming, and that the world would not be wholly converted until after that coming."

"The most intense excitement had been created during the explanation of Mr. Langard and most of the ministers were standing or clustering around the neighborhood of the speaker."

"Rev. Mr. Strickland, after some discussion said he was opposed to the motion. He rejoiced in the independence of Mr. Langard; if the brother was wrong, they should show themselves prepared to meet the issue, prove the heresy and try to save him; but he was too valuable a man to lose, by asking him to surrender his parsonage. He had heard him preach, and as to the effect on his congregation it was tremendous."

The whole subject was finally placed in the hands of a committee."

It is generally believed, that the United States are prepared to give a very large sum for the island of Cuba, if not worth the consideration of the Spanish Government, whether the loss of the revenue derived from that colony would not be much more than compensated by the improvements at home that the purchase money would enable her to make! But, if Cuba were sold with this view, other points must be made sure of. First, the duration of an honest government; and secondly, a reduction of the duties on foreign manufactures. A Government like that of which the July revolution fortunately rid Spain would play at ducks and drakes with the Yankee dollars; a tariff such as at present here exists would certainly not induce foreign countries to offer Spain advantages for the sale of her produce. This is an old theme, but it cannot too often be reverted to. Among the most intelligent, honest, and unprejudiced men in Spain, there is only one opinion as to the sources whence she should derive her prosperity—namely, from her endless stores of corn and wine, oil and fruit; from the riches of his or her teeming soil and glorious climate; and not from the rubbishing tissues of Catalan manufacturers.—*Correspondence London Times.*

Facts in Natural History.

The editor of the Athens, Ga., *Watchman*, in his paper of the 12th, publishes to the world some highly interesting facts in natural history. We are inclined to think the aforesaid editor is considerably interested in having a knowledge of this important branch of science generally diffused, especially among the sporting community, and so we give his suggestions the benefit of an insertion in our columns. He says:

1. WILD TURKIES ARE NEVER WHITE.—We wish to impress this fact indelibly upon the minds of our youthful population—as some persons are in the habit of going into our corn-field to shoot wild turkeys, and ours are all white. We selected that color to breed from, expressly with a view of avoiding such unfortunate mistakes.

2. *Sheep are not an indigenous production of Georgia woodlands.* There are no wild sheep here. Therefore, every sheep running at large belongs to somebody. The individual who "appropriated" the editor's sheep, if he did not know it was *our mark*, at least knew that it was *not his own*.

3. Hogs bearing a private mark are not public property. It is hoped this will be remembered.

4. It is not a great distance to Milledgeville, and certain persons will be assisted to a "free ride" there, if their depredations are continued.

What Causes the Gulf Stream.

Mr. Stanton Sloes, an experienced navigator, gives it as his opinion that the waters of the Gulf Stream are nothing more or less than the waters of the river Amazon. This great father of waters is bodied more than 4000 miles immediately under the equator, and all its tributary streams for many thousand miles are constantly pouring their hot water into this mighty reservoir of water. As these waters are gathered in under the burning sun of the equator, it is extremely warm; far more so than the Atlantic Ocean waters under the equator. The great body of heated water shoots out into the Atlantic more than a hundred miles, in the face of the eternal trade winds.

The Amazon is sixty miles wide, after being belted in its irresistible course, it curves off to the left and scuds off before the strong trade winds till out of their reach. Driven along with great force, it takes its course round the great bay formed between the two continents of North and South America. Dashing along the northern coast of South America, passing to the leeward of the West India Islands, it leaves the shore of Cuba, and proceeds along the shores of Florida, the capes of Virginia and the southeast of North America and passing the shores of Newfoundland, ends its mission among the icebergs which float out of the Northern Ocean. Cut off the Gulf Stream, and it would not be many years before the North Atlantic would be filled with icebergs that would be very destructive to navigation. But a wise providence has provided an internal reservoir of hot water constantly rushing around over back of the cold Atlantic to its destination, where after spending its vital warmth among the icebergs it is hurried away by a new supply of native warm water from the great Amazon. Seamen can always tell when in or out of the Gulf Stream by dipping the hand in the water along side.

Undoubtedly this view will be new to some readers, but what I have written is from experience, and was seen while I was roving upon the mighty deep. The Gulf Stream, I repeat, is nothing more or less than the waters of the great Amazon of South America. I have crossed it in many places, and for many years have glided through its warm water, always pleased to have it astern. The most violent storms, from whatever quarter they may come never change its course or its current, but it continues to move on in that irresistible power which was given to it in the beginning by the Power above.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

The Washington *Sentinel* states that in the early part of the last week a trial for breach of marriage promise took place in the State of New Jersey; the parties being Miss Annie Howard, of Washington city, complainant, and William K. Hall, of that section of the country, defendant. The trial occupied several hours only, when the jury rendered a verdict of \$13,000 damages in favor of the young and injured lady.

NEBRASKA.

It is stated that there are now twenty brick houses going up in Omaha city, Nebraska, opposite Council Bluffs.—The company that own the town are building a State house for the use of the territorial government. They are also putting up a commodious hotel on the premises.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Charleston Courier.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
Great Battle in Crimea.
UTTER ANNIHILATION OF THE RUSSIANS.

TEN SHIPS OF WAR SUNK.
FALL OF SEVASTOPOL.
CITY IN FLAMES.

Ten Thousand French and English Killed!

Eighteen Thousand Russians Killed—Twenty-Two Thousand Prisoners.

ONE THOUSAND GUNS CAPTURED.

MENSCHIKOFF REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, October 16.

The U. S. mail steam ship *Baltic*, Captain Comstock, has arrived at her wharf at this port from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th inst.

Her intelligence is of a highly important character. A great battle had been fought in the Crimea on the heights above Sevastopol, whence the allies fired the town and sunk ten ships of war in the harbor.

Sevastopol had fallen, and the city was in flames.

The engagement was very sanguinary—10,000 French and English having been killed and 18,000 Russians.

Prince Napoleon behaved very gallantly, and had two horses shot under him.

Twenty-two thousand prisoners and one thousand guns were captured.

Prince Menschikoff, notwithstanding the almost utter annihilation of his army, remained and refused to surrender.

The effect of this great victory has been favorable upon the money and cotton markets. Consols have advanced to 106; and at Liverpool cotton has advanced 1d, with sales since the Europa of 38,000 bales.

Canal flour 31s. Ohio 34s. Corn 30s.

"Look out for the Rascal!"

In accordance with the request of our neighbor of the *Charlotte Whig*, we take pleasure in handing round, to the extent of our ability, a brace of human specimens whose graceless doings are hereinafter recorded:

"On the night of the 13th ultimo, near Wilkesboro, N. C. whilst her husband Thos. H. Saintclair was lying sick, Matilda his wife, whose maiden name was Smithey, eloped with a scoundrel of the name of B. A. Lorraine, a tanner by trade, and sometimes a teacher of sacred music. He left a respectable wife with six children entirely destitute of the means of support, he having converted all his own effects, besides a quantity of another man's leather, for whom he had been tanning, into money with which to make his exit. Matilda took with her, a small female child which had been badly scalded the night before she left, leaving five other children at home with her husband. She is about thirty years of age, tolerably tall, with light colored hair. Lorraine is a well built man, will weight 175 or 180 pounds, with light hair, and thick lips. They started from home on foot, and it is believed that they had made their way to Charlotte in order to take the Cars for the South West.

A reward commensurate with the value of the wife will be given to any one who will put himself to the trouble of restoring her to her mortified and disgusted husband.

We hope that our Exchanges will hand the scoundrel and his filthy paramour round, that they may be known, and esteemed according to their deserts, wherever they may make their tracks."

WELL-FED JURY.

In this part of the Union it is usually considered a great bore to be caught on a jury. The case is very different in California, or least so we infer from the following bill of refreshments furnished for the grand jury in San Francisco while holding the grand inquest:

1 dozen Sherry wine,	\$20 00
Martell's brandy,	24 00
1,000 cigars,	125 800
2 baskets Heidsiek,	50 00
3 do. do.	75 00
5 gallons Martell brandy,	50 00
1 bottle Bitter,	2 00
2 tins crackers,	10 00
1,000 cigars,	125 00
500 cigars,	62 00
1,000 cigars,	125 00
Sherry wine,	20 00
	\$680 00

This would give each of the twenty-four jurors 3 1-2 bottles of sherry, 150 cigars 2 1-2 bottles of campaign, and 1 1-4 quarts of brandy.

Before this bill was ordered to be paid, the following discussion took place among the supervisors:

Mr. Nightingale.—It is impossible that they could consume so much.

Chair.—(Atwill.)—Their deliberations were so intense that they required some artificial stimulants.

Mr. Nightingale.—How many cigars did they smoke?

Clerk.—Three thousand five hundred.

Mr. Atwill.—According to that, their deliberations must have ended in smoke.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlick when packing the shieves.

Keeping Cool.

A correspondent of the Democratic *Courier*, from Cincinnati, tells a story of a fellow who was found in the gutter, and taken before the Mayor, when the following dialogue took place:

"David," said his honor, as soon as he laid his eyes on Mr. Jones, "are you here again? Did you not promise me last week that you would not get drunk again if I would let you off?"

"Keep, cool, your honor, replied Dave, with brazen impudence, "keep cool—and that's what I have been trying to do."

"But you are charged with being beastly drunk, and were lying in the gutter."

"Drunk—not guilty. Lying in the gutter—guilty!"

"What were you lying in the gutter for, if you were not drunk?"

"You see, your honor," replied Dave, with the air of a lawyer, "it was monstrous hot last night—hot as hell; couldn't sleep—drank three glasses of lemonade and a gallon and a half of pump water—hot yet—jumped into the river—felt nice—but couldn't sleep—then, your honor, I came out again—drank another gallon of pump water; pumped a gutter full—laid down in it—felt comfortable—went to sleep—dreamed I was rich, riding in a coach and four round the north pole—woke up, found myself in the watchhouse—trying to keep cool; that's all."

A ROVING ELEPHANT.

On Wednesday night, the elephant accompanying the menagerie of Mr. Batty, which had been exhibiting in this town, after the performance, was safely lodged in a stable, near the George Hotel. The keeper, on going to feed the animal in the morning, found, to his great astonishment, that his charge had absconded. Riders were sent about in all directions to find the missing brute, but they returned without any success. In the forenoon he was discovered lying fast asleep in the wine celler of the hotel—having, it seems, opened the door of his lodging in the night, in a roving disposition, and quietly walked up a long flight of steps of the George, and afterwards descended to the cellar. Several bottles were broken, and the contents drank by the elephant, till he was satisfied he had enough. When found, he looked the very picture of contentment. This does not show that all animals are deceivers of Father Mathew.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.

Intelligence from the Lake Superior country states that the Commissioners on the part of the United States were about concluding a treaty with the Chippewa Indians, for all the lands east of the Mississippi river, which embraces the American portion of the north shore of Lake Superior, a region containing immense mineral wealth. Minnesota will derive great advantages from this treaty, the lands ceded all being within that territory. A reservation will be provided for the Indians, and measures taken to promote their civilization.

PRINTING ON GLASS.

Mr. Whipple, of Boston, has patented a method of engraving or printing on glass, which opens up a wide field for mechanical industry and ornamental taste, by reproducing rapidly and cheaply on the surface of glass vessels of any usual form, or even upon ordinary window glass, any device desired. Measures are now in progress to establish a manufactory for the production of glassware thus ornamented, in competition with the imperfect and feeble engraving heretofore only prepared by a tedious process of grinding dexterously upon a revolving stone. Like the old process, the method of engraving is pure mechanical, no acid or other corroding agent being employed, except in the preparation of the pattern.

THE OLDEST CHURCH NOW EXISTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

is one near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. It was built in the reign of Charles, 1, between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick, lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The mortar has become so hardened that it will strike fire in collusion with steel.

UTAH.

It is said that the official term of Gov. Brigham Young, of Utah Territory, expired on the 29th ult. His successor has not been found, a matter of considerable difficulty. Young, it is supposed, will not be appointed.

ARKANSAS.

The Democrats of Arkansas have triumphed over all opposition in their state election. Rush and Greenwood, the Democratic candidates, have been elected, and the Legislature stands, on joint ballot, 75 Democrats to 25 Whigs.