PRICE \$2 PER YEAR In Advance.

ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"Che States--- Distinct as the Billow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 3.

Oct. 20, 1854.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1854.

Business Cards, &c.

R. P. WARING, Attorney at Law, Ofice in Lonergan's Brick Building, 2nd floor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THOMAS TROTTER & SON

TAVE just opened a splendid stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, and FANCY GOODS of all kinds. De No. 5, Gran-Oct. 27, 1854.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS & STOES. SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS,

LINING AND BINDING SKINS. SHOE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Charlotte, N. C.

ELMS & JOHNSON. Forwarding and Commission Merchants. NO. 10 VENDUE RANGE,

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Corner of Richardson and Laurel Streets, COLUMBIA, S. C. June 9 1854

T. STENHOUSE. & Co.,

No. 2 Hayne Street,

REFER; TO Hand, Williams & Wilcox, | Charleston, S. C. J. K. Barrison & Co. | Charlotte, N. C. Williams, Dixon & Co.,

B. Chamiller, Chatanooga. Aug. 11, '51-fm RHETT & ROBSON. FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C. I.P. Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Corn, &c., and from a rling experience in the business, we feel confident of giving satisfaction. Murch 17, 1851.

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Plastation Wielers, Blankets, &c., Carnetings and Cartain Materials, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks. Montalities and Showls, Terms Cash. One Price Only

CARROLLEN. BY JENNINGS B. KERR. Charlotte, N. C. January 28, 1853.

WINDOW SHADES, Paper Hangings,

AT GREAT BARGAINS. FIME subscriber has in store, of his own manufacture and importation an enormous stock of WINDOW SHADES, Gilt ! ornices, Paper Hangings, Matrasses, Satin Delainer, Damashs, Lace and Mushn Cortains, Tarsels, Loops, &c. All of which are offered at prices house-keepers.

H. W. KINSMAN, 177 King st. Mar 24, '54 1 v Charleston, S. C.

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CORNISH PUMPS, Lifting and Forcing, Cornish Crushers, Stamps, Steam Engines, and general Mining work, made by the subscribers at short notice. LANG, COOK & CO., Hudson Machine Works.

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THE subscribers manufacture Mining Machinery, as I follows, viz: The Counts Pewerke Engine, high WINCHES, IRON BLOCKS, PULLEYS of all sizes, and every variety of Machinery for Mining purposes.

THOMAS, CORSON & WEST. june 2, 1851

building, near the Courthouse.

MEDICAL NOTICE. tice of Medicine. Office, 2nd story in Elms' new brick

March 24, 1854. N, B .- All persons indebted to me by accounts are requested to settle the same at an early day.

Mar 24 P. C. CALDWELL. The American Hotel.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

same for a term of years from the 1st of January next. After which time, the entire property will be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and the house kept in first class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasant. over, which many prefer. ly situated, rendering it a desirable house for travellers

C. M. RAY. Dec 16, 1853.

MARCH & SHARP. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. COLUMBIA, S. C.,

Or purchase and sell Staves, &c., on Commission. Sales Room -No. 12 | Richardson street, and immediately opposite the United States Hotel. Feb 3, 1854 THOS. H. MARCH. J. M. E. SHARP.

Livery and Sales Stable, BY S. H. REA.

commodations for Drovers. The custom of his friends and the public generally solicited. February 17, 1854.

Letter from Prof. Emmons.

To His Excellency, DAVID S. REID: Sir: The doctrine that I have attempted to establish, viz: that the continued use of certain mineral fertilizers ceases to be useful after a few years, is sustained both by theory and observation. Many planters and farmers have already carried the use of the more active manure to that point, when they are convinced that their lands appear to be injured by them, or rather to that point where they have not only ceased to give their usual returns, but they have actually been diminished by their employment. The results seem to be paradoxical, but really they are in accordance with the established principles of the vegetable economy, and are in harmony with all that is known of the principles of husbandry-whether we take into consideration the composition of the soil, or the composition of vegetables. It is now established that plants have special wants and that those special wants are supplied only from the soil in which they grow. The use of Guano proves that it cannot in itself supply all the wants of the plant. If it does it would be absurd to suppose that complaints could ever arise from its failure to supply them, and the only rational achas given power to the plant to appropriate to itself given time than is possible under the ordinary would appear inexplicable. modes of culture, and hence, those elements which are so far removed from the soil, in the crops, that they are inaccessible to the roots in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of nutrition .-Practically, then, Guano should be used only temporarily to save time and to put the planter in laya, possession of means to go on without it, by the use of the slower and less active manures -those FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, of the stable, refuse vegetable matter, straw, and Abyssinia. leaves, etc. It has appeared to the writer that it would be better to mix Peruvian Guano with the mineral phosphate of lime and Gypsum-with Gypsum, to fill all the ammonia, and with mineral phosphate, for giving permanence to the com- rica. pound. When planters and farmers understand the effects and results arising from the use of Guand they will hosband their means for keeping up the fertility and productiveness of the soil without it. They will find that there is no necessity for lary. an expenditure of cash for so expensive a fertilzer for the same field two years in succession .-Liberal advances made on Consignments. This valuable substance will then take its rank and true position among other fertilizers. We should not discard the use of Guano or any of the

> to us when properly used. Most respectfully. Your ob't, serv't.,

mineral manures, for the complaints which have

been set forth against them. More complaints

have arisen because their action and effects have

not b en understood. But when we can give a

rational account of their failure to serve us, and

E. EMMONS, State Gaologist. Vegetables and their Cookery.

We have long labored to improve the culture and quality of the various vegitables in culinary use. But this labor were vain, unless our house CURTAIN GOODS, MATRASSES wives, boarding-house keepers, and crack hotels, know how to cook them.

The peculiar flavor of asparagus, green peas, green corn, tomatoes, squash, egg plant, and salsify cannot be imitated by ait, but is very easily poiled by the cook.

There are many vegetables that should be cooked so as to preserve their green color: Such that are appreciated by all close buyers and economical as asparagus, spinach, green peas, snap beans. okra, etc.; this cannot be done if cooked in fron. Brass or vessels lined with porcelain will preserve the green of nature. How often do we see okra as black as tok from being cooked in iron vessels, and green peas that are black peas. It is not the looks alone, but the flavor is not as good as where the green is preserved.

VEGETABLE Sours .- All vegetables that are put into soops should be put into cold water, and gradually brought up to the boiling point. This will cause the vegetable to diffuse its flavor throughout the whole mass. Irish potatoes should never be put in soups, until first having been cut up in hot water; this extracts their bitterness, and renders them fit to mingle in the other vegetable mass. The meats to flavor vegetable soups may and low pressure Pumping, Stamping and Hoisting be beef, yeal, mutton or chicken, and like the veg-STEAM ENGINES; CORNISH TUMES, STAMPS, CRUSHERS, etables, should be put into cold water. There are fewer good soups made in the country than almost any other dish, and the reason is obvious; it takes time to cook them. An okra gumbo soup should boil incessantly six hours, then the flavor of the meat, vegetables and condiments so inti-DR. P. C. CALDWELL has associated his son, Dr. mately and delicately blended, that they all seem one delicious mass. Salt hardens water and firsh, and should not be put into soups until the mass is

BEETS .- No knife should ever touch a beet previous to boiling; rub the leaves off by hand, for if there is a wound made in the beet the best of its juices will be lost in boiling. Drop the beets into boiling water with a handful of salt. Most cooks take beets from the boiling kettle and place them in cold water for the ease with which the skin T BEG to announce to my triends, the public, and pres- peals off. This should never be done, as they part with one half their flavor. When taken from the pot, let them drain, then peel and slice them, butter, pepper and salt them, pour good vinegar

CABBAGES .- There are more ways to cook a fine cabbage than to boil it with a bacon side, and yet few seem to comprehend that there can be any loss in cooking it, even in this simple way. Two-thirds of the cooks place cabbage in cold water and start it to boiling; this extracts all the WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, best juices, and makes the pot liquor a soup. The Produce, &c. Also, Real and Personal Property. cabbage head, after having been washed and quarbest juices, and makes the pot liquor a soup. The tered, should be dropped into boiling water, with no more meat than will just season it. Cabbage may be cooked to equal brocoli or cauliflower. Take a firm sweet head, cut it into shreds, lay it in salt and water for six hours. Now place it in boiling water until it becomes tender-turn the father to his children, " when you find yourself T the stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in water off, and add sweet milk, when thoroughly in the presence of persons who see you for the A Charlotte. Horses fed, hired and sold, Good ac. done, take up in a colander and drain. Now sea. first time, to display only the best qualities of heart sovereign (20 shillings) at Bury, Lincolnshire, ment was not prayed against him, but formally

From the Standard. | have a dish little resembling what are generally called greens.

CAULIFLOWER AND BROCOLI .- They should be dropped in fair boiling water, taking care not to let them boil too long, as the buds will drop off. Season with butter, pepper and salt, with the addition of a little white wine.

CARROTS .- This vegetable is but little used except in soups; yet they are very palatable and healthy, containing a great amount of nutriment They should be placed in boiling water, and served up with melted butter, pepper and salt.

CELERY .- This delicious vegetable is not generally appreciated as a cooking vegetable. Wash the stems clean in salt and water, and drop them into fair boiling water. After boiling twenty minutes, take up and drain; place some toasted bread in the bottom of a dish; now lay the celery over and season with melted butter, salt and such other condiments as the taste may dictate.

Soil of the South.

Origin of Various Plants.

acquainted with the origin and history of all ordinary plants and trees, so as to know their nature, to the late harvesting. The maize fields display country and condition. Such knowledge, besides their tent-like rows, with garniture of yellow count which can be given of its failure is, that it being a great sources of pleasure, and very desi- pumpkins scattered between; and the buckwheat rable, will often enable him to explain phenome- patches, no longer yielding their honied fragrance, a larger amount of the fertilizing elements in a na in the habits of many plants that otherwise are falling before the quick-swinging cradle, and

exist only in the proportions of 4 of one per cent. Iv, originally came from the central tableland of nut burs are showering down their treasures in the Thibet, where it yet exists as a grass, with small, woops. Plenty seems to reign and the fulness of mealy seeds.

> Rye exists wild in Siberia. Barley exists wild on the mountains of Hima-

Outs were brought from North Africa. Millet, one species is a native of India, another, Egypt

Maize, Indian corn, is a native growth in Ame- The gentle wind, a sweet and passionate rover,

Rice was brought from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and Ame-Pears are of unknown origin.

Peaches are natives of Germany. The Garden Bean from the East Indies .-Buck wheat came originally from Siberia and Tar-

Cabbage grows wild in Sicily and Naples. The Poppy was brought from the East. The Souflower from Peru.

Hops came to perfection as a wild flower in Saffron came from Egypt.

The Onion is also a native of Egypt.

Horseradish from South Europe. Tobacco is a native of Virginia, Tobago and California. Another species has also been found when we can moreover comprehend the way by wild in Asia.

which flieir sceming injury may be remedied, it is certainly unwise to refuse the aid they hold out are the Clovers, except Lucerne, which is a native tome is, as every real artist knows, that it offers father is drowning!" fell back upon his pillow, and

The Gourd is an Eastern plant. Korjander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

ago. - Dollar Newspaper.

THE BEST HAM-How CURED .- As our readers, especially in the country, may have some curiosity, to know the method by which the prize ham presented at our Fair was cured, we have procured the recipe for publication. It is furnished by Mrs. E. M. Henry, of Charlotte, the lady who was the successful contestant.

The judges, we may add, agree in pronouncing

the ham in question perfectly superb. "After cutting out my pork, I rub the skin side of each piece with about a half teaspoonful of saltpetre well rubbed in. I rub the pieces all over with salt leaving them well covered on the fleshy side. I then lay the hams in large tight troughs, skin side down. I continue the process until it is all salted down. I let them remain in the troughs without touching or troubling them for four or five weeks, according to the size of the bog, no matter how warm or changeable the weather is. I then take them out of the trough and string them on white oak splits, wash all the salt off with brine, if sufficient, if not, with water; then rub them well and thoroughly with bickery ashes. Let them then hang up and remain twenty four bours, or even two or three days before I make the smoke under them, which must be made with green chips and not chunks. I make the smoke under them once every day and smoke them for five or six weeks. After I stop the smoke, I let the hams remain hanging all the time. Shoulders I cure in

N. B. My hogs are killed in the morning, and I always let them remain all that day and the next night before I cut them up .- Pet. Dem.

THE WESTERN PORK TRADE. - The Louisville Journal says the crop of hogs will be larger in Kentucky than was some time since supposed, and

Packers, under present circumstances, with right money market and large stocks and great depression in prices of last year's product, are loth to enter the market at the rates now demanded. Some are offering \$4 net, but this is we think a little too low. We are confident, however, that no sales could at present be affected at over \$4 50 net. The Alton Telegraph says:-

We hear it rumored that five thousand hogs have been contracted for at Springfield, Illi, at \$3 50. The represented seller is a packer of that

The St. Louis Intelligencer says: Here packers talk of \$4, and so far as we have heard an expression of opinion, none calculate that less than this will be paid at any time during the session. A drover was in the city yesterday. offering to contract 1,000 or 1,500 head at \$5,

but found no buyer. At Cincincati \$4 net is offered.

Good Advice. - "Take care," recommended a wine and a little nutmeg grated over, and you will first impression." That father knew the world. proprietor.

Antumn. BY N. P. WILLIS.

Like some richly illuminated manuscript of closstered art, the wonder book of nature is spreading out its autumn pages in all their wonted brilliancy of mingled coloring; every mountain is a swelling mound of jewelled lustre, and every vale and clump of woodland a blending of rich rainbow tints, over which a bright sun warmed haze is spread, just as the old missal painters used to canopy the heads of saints and apostles with a halo of golden light. The hourse frost covers the meadows in the early morning, and lies in crisp sparkling wreaths upon the fences and barnroofs while overhead a sky of the deepest blue is begin ning to soften under the sunshine. Not a leaf quivers, and the pale cottage smoke horls in a straight unwavering column through the frosty air, while cloudlets of mist rest lingeringly on the lake, or creep lazily up the hillsides.

There is an exhilaration in the air, and a new life in the wind that comes careering from the northwest, bearing frost in its wings, and bright-Every gentleman farmer ought to be somewhat ness to the autumn woods. The farmer is early afield with his cheery call, as he guides his oxen lie like red spots upon the landscape. The orch-Wheat although considered as a native of Sici- ards are brimming with rosy fruit, and the chestthe year has put its stamp of gladness upon all.

"A mellow richness on the clustered trees; And, from a beaker full of richest dyes, Pouring new glory on the autumn woods. And disping in warm light the pillared clouds, Morn, on the mountain, like a summer bird, Lifts up her purple wing; and in the vales Within the solemn woods of ash deep crimsoned, And silver beech, the maple vellow leaved-Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down By the wayside weary. Through the trees The golden robin moves; the purple finch, That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds, A winter bird comes with its plaintive whistle And pecks by the wych-hazel; while aloft From cottage roofs the warbling bluebird sings."

How to wear a Shawl. put on, produces a pretty action. Or she should The Grasses are mostly native plants, and so uniformity. One of the faults of the present cos- and exclaimed, to the surprise of all present, "My the early Plantagenets. On this account, the long New York, who was lost on the Arctic. scarf-shawl is as picturesque a thing as a lady can Anise was brought from the Grecian Achipe- wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all, on the other, it supplies the eve with that irregularity which drapery requires; while the slanting form and colors of the border, lying carelessly round the figure, give that Eastern idea which every shawl more or less implies. What oriental would ever wear a shawl straight up and down, and uniform on both sides, as our ladies often do ?

> NATURAL CURIOSITIES IN SOUTHWESTERN VIR-GINIA .- The Abingdon Virginian, in an article devoted to the natural advantages and wonders of

Southwestern Virginia, says: "And we have natural curiosities, some of them grand and wonderful. We have heretofore spoken of the Natural Bridge of Scott, of which that of Rockbridge is a minature. The arch sweeps a pretty regular curve two or three hundred feet across Stock creek, leaving a tunnel large enough to shelter all the elephants in the jungles of Ceylon, with a carriage road on the summit, four hundred and twenty feet above the rapid stream that tumbles through the tunnel and washes its base. We have in this country, a few miles west of us, a perpendicular fall of water of about one hundred; four or five miles north of us, another stream that falls twice that distance in three grand consecutive leaps; a spring a few miles east of us that has ebbed and flowed twice in twenty-four hours since Noah's flood; and a few miles south of us the Passiac Falls in a minature. We have caves. and cliffs, and gorges, where perhaps the foot of man has never trodden, and crags upon which the engle perches in safety and looks at the sun.'

WHO ARE YOUR ARISTOCRATS. - Twenty years which put a spoonful of salt, at the beginning, then ago, this one made candles, that one sold cheese stir the cream, hatly each morning and evenand butter, another betchered, a fourth carried on ing; this will prevent in from moulding or sourdistillery, another was a contractor on canals, ing. others were merchants and mechanics They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their up-a score of years will bring them down, and laugh, send their children to labor. The father grabs and grow rich-his children strut and use the money. Their children in turn inherit the pride, and go to shilless poverty; next their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the

smell of the clod, come up again, changes in to leaves and blosoms, spread them attempted to make his escape after being comman- of New York in his left arm, causing quite a painabroad in great glory, sheds off to tall back to the ded to surrender. He said a wrong impression in ful wound. The particulars of the difficulty are

Impure Language.

There are some habits which we can never entirely annihilate, after which we have once formed them. The use of impure language is one of these habits. It may be subdued and slumber for years, till its existence is almost forgotten; and, then in the delirium of fever, it may suddenly burst forth, to the astonishment of all who listen. Many a devoted Christian in the delirium of a sick bed, has shocked his friends by the use of profane and abscene language, which could be explained only by the fact that he had been familiar with such language in early life. In reading the memoir of Dr. Grant, the missionary to the Nestorians, I was struck with a fact relating to his last illness. For seventeen days previous to his death, he was in a delirium; but says his biographer, "though speaking almost constantly on many topics, in three different Languagesthat is, English, Torkish and Syriac-he did not use a single word he would have been ashamed of afterwards. His associates listened to these dislosures of his secret heart, and wondered that nothing appeared they would have wished to coaceal "- Well Spring.

GOOD ADVICE TO READERS -If you measure he value of study by the insight you get into subjects, not by the power of saying you have read many books, you will soon perceive that no time is so badly saved as that which is saved by getting through a book in a hurry. For if to the time you have given you added a little more, the subject would have been fixed on your mind, and the whole time profitably employed; whereas, upon your present arrangement, because you would not give a little more, you have lost all. Besides, this overlooked by rapid and superficial readers-that the best way of reading books with rapidity is to acquire that habit of severe attention to what they contain, that perpetually confines the mind to the single object it has in view. When you have read enough to have acquired the habit of reading without soffering pour mind to wander, and when you can bring to bear upon your subject a great share of previous knowledge, you may then read with rapidity; before that, as you have taken the wrong road, the fister you proceed the more you afternoon, in the neighborhood of the Park, by a will be sore to err .- Sidney Smith.

A New York letter mentions the following extraordinary incident, in connection with the loss of the Arctic: A young gentleman lately residing in this city, fell through a hatchway in his father's store some time last summer, and was severely injured, one side of his body becoming completely If a lady sports a shawl at all fund only very paralyzed, and after a while he entirely lost the falling shoulders should venture,) we should recom taculty of speech. In this position be remained mend it to be always either falling off, or being until the 27th ultimo, (about the time of the uccident to the Arctic on board which steamer it was wear it on one shoulder and cown the other, or in known that the young man's father was a passensome way be drawn irregularly, so as to break the ger,) when he suddenly started up in his sleep, too few diagonal lines. Nothing is more picture died. It was the first time he had spoken for esque than a line across the bust, like the loose months; it was the last forever." The young The Potatoe is a well known native of Peru and girdle, sloping across the hips, in the costume of man referred to was a son of Mr. G. G. Smith, of

> A HAPPY TEMPERAMENT, - The Albany Knick-It has a cheering word for everybody. Here is which was forced from its hinges. one of its brevities:

bells is on the air, rests upon him continually."

Butter.

Not one pound in five of the sold butter in the market is fit for human food. Butter-makers should remember these few short rules: The newer and sweeter the cream, the sweete

and higher flavored will be the butter. The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set. Keep the cream in tin pails, or stone pols, into

A MISUNDERSTANDING .- The boarders were

children will be after them, though it will not do assembled, one stormy evening, in the parlor of a to say out loud! For often you shall find that these | fashionable boarding house in Boston, when a ratoiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about ther antiquated maiden lady lisped out the remark a year. Death brings a division of property, and that she loved a rainy day, and always availed of bring new financiers; the old gent is discharged, one to arrange her drawers; " so do I," growled the young gent takes his revenues and begins to an old sea captain: "I overhaul my drawers and travel-towards poverty, which he reaches before shirts too, sometimes, and sew on a button or a death, or his children do, if he does not. So that, string where it is wanted." Mademoiselle did not in fact though there is a sort of monied race, it is faint, but there was an angry rustle of her silks, not hereditary, it is accessible to all; three good as she swept from the room, leaving all to exseasons of cotton will send a generation of men change a suppressed a title for a good hearty

At a trial in the western part of this State before his honor. Judge Person, of a young man named John Williams, for shooting a runaway and Burr fought, between Peter Thompson, of negro, the Judge took occasion to lay down the South Carolina, and a Mr. Norton of this city. law in such cases. He said the killing of a runa-Thus society, like a tree, its sap from the earth, a way slave was murder - even though the slave the second fire South Carolina received the ball earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length regard to the law on this subject prevailed, and not stated, but it is announced that they should expounded it at some length in order to set the hands and expressed themselves satisfied. community right. Williams was convicted of A WIFE SOLD .- A man sold his wife for a manslaughter, but on account of his south judgson with butter and pepper, with a glass of good and mind. They will always judge under this lately and she left for parts unknown with her new entered upon the Docket as a wirning not to be West, to purchase lands under this lately and she left for parts unknown with her new disregarded.

The Russian Emperor.

The New York Tribune says that Russia can still concentrate an army of three hundred thou-

sand men at a given point, and adds: "And there are people who believe that Nichaas will sue for peace if Sehastopol be taken !-Why, Russia has not played one-third of her rumps yet, and the momentary loss of Sebastopol and of the fleet is hardly felt at all by the giant,

to whom Sebastopol and the fleet were but a plaything. Russia knows full well that her decisive action does not lie along the sea shores or within reach of debarking troops; but, on the contrary, on the broad interior of the continent, where mussive armirs can be brought to act concentrated on one spot, without frittering away their forces in a fruitless coust desence against evanescent enemies. Russia may lose the Crimen, the Caucasus, Finland, St. Petersburg, and all such appendages; but as long as her bedy, with Moscow for its heart, and fortified Poland for its sword-arm, is untouched, she need not give in an iota,"

The Russian ships sunk at the entrance of the harbor of Sebastopol, to prevent the alfied fleet from getting into an attacking position, were seven in number, viz; The Holy Trinity, of 120 guns; Rostislaff, of 84 guns; Sisepoli, of 40 guns; Zagoodich, of 81 gnns; Poriell, of 80 guns; Silistria, of 80 guns, and Kooleuche, of 40 guns, All these vessels except one had their rigging standing, and all their guns and stores abourd, when they sank. After they were sunk, their masts and rigging were cut away, but parts of their halls were left visible above the water. A correspondent of the London Times mentions an enermous fire as raging in the heart of the city visible to the allies, and says that all the Russian deserters report that the Russians are pursuing their usual plan of burning, blowing up and destroying everything rather than surrender.

EXPLOSION OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE AT EARLE'S HOTEL-SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED .-New York, Oct. 30 .-- Great excitement was occasioned between one and two o'clock on Saturday very loud explosion, which took place at Earle's Hotel, in Park Row, shaking several buildings, ringing the signal bells in the office of the Chief of Police, and injuring several persons who, at the time, were in the hotel. It appears that an elderly gentleman had asked a boy in attendance, at the hotel, for his baggage, and with the latter went behind the desk to get it, when the boy in looking for it handled the rest of the luggage rather roughly, and among other articles a brown valise, which instantly exploded with a noise like thunder. Mr. Powers, the bookkeeper, who was standing by, had his hair and whiskers burned, and the skirts of his coat torn, A Mr. R. Dowd, who was talking to Mr. Powers was badly burned about the face. Another gentleman was lifted from his feet and his clothes much torn. The old gentleman above referred to, and several others were slightly burned. One man who was sitting upon a settee in front of the house, was thrown into the middle of the street. The boy who was overhauling the baggage was severely injured and taken to the New York Hospital. Mr. Earle, the proprietor, was struck in the ertocker looks on the bright side of life's diorama. face by a splinter torn off the dining room door,

The Chief of Police, Capt. Brennan, and others Life is made up of changes. A moment ago were soon on the spot, and after the place was a patch of sunshine rested like a smile upon our cleaned, proceeded to search for the remains of paper, and every thing around was bright; now the value and its contents. They found a doublethe page is overcast by a shadow, and the streets barrelled pistol, with one barrel screwed off, and without looks dull and dark. So in the affairs of some other things, which, when put together, formed life. To-day hope sings at our path, and the bow a torpedo of a dangerous character. A 121 1b. of promise spans it as an arch of gold, to-morrow powder keg, and a one-pound canister, were also disappointment sits within the heart, and lowering found. The contrivence for exploding the machine skies fall like the tresses of angels around us - | was admirable-when the value was held by both There is nothing steadlast in this life-no anchor | handles it would not explode, but when held by that is immovably fixed in the sands of Time. one only, the interior work set in motion, and the The waves of chance and circumstance are stronger explosion took place, The muchinery was handed than all the cables of love, or interest, or hope, to Mr. Blunt for re-construction. The building and our barks drift forever about upon them, like which was old, was much shaken, and many of lost souls wandering unceasingly upon the banks the ceilings were badly cracked. Several windows of Styx. Life is full of vissitudes and changes, were broken, and the columns shattered. The even as the sea is full of pearls. Happy is that damage is estimated at about \$2,000. No person man who can adapt himself to all circumstances, about the hotel seems to know how the value got for with him there is neither sunshine nor shadow, there, and no one has claimed it. Mr, Earle is but a tempered brightness, that can be compared not conscious of having an enemy, and cannot aconly with the rays of twilight when the sound of count for the introduction into his hotel of so dangerous an instrument. It is supposed that it was sent there in expectation of some persons calling for it and that the explosion was premature. Journal of Commerce.

> VIVIPAROUS FISHES .- A New Orleans states that a species of fish has recently been taken in the Canal in that city, which is proved, in the most conclusive way, to produce its young alive; it asserts for California and New Orleans the exchisive honor of nourishing such wonders. Our New Orleans contemporary is behind the age. The thing is so common, as to be no wonder at all in our waters. The sharks, (of which there are nine species here,) the rays and the skates all, in fact, of the cart laginous fishes and the cattish, afford abundant instances of viviparous species; and, it is even doubted, whether the oviparaus are not the exception, rather than the role, in this wide department of Ocean life. But we also had occasion to notice, some time since, that a viviparous scale fish had been found in the fresh water springs in the upper part of Charleston District. Now that observation has been turned that way, it is probable that many more species, both in fresh waters and in salt, that produce their young alive, will be discovered. Science has yet a world of new things to lay open.

> Charleston Mercury, A DUEL FORGHT .- The New York "Evening Post states that a duel was fought on the Plysian Fields at Hoboken this murning, where Hamilton They fought at fifteen paces with pistols, and at

> THE PUBLIC LANDS .- The people continue to rush in great numbers to the land offices of the

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