

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

WARING & PRITCHARD, Proprietors.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS.

PRICE \$2 PER YEAR—In Advance.

"The States—Distinct as the Willow, but one as the Sea."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1855.

NO. 2.

VOL. 4.

TO SHIPPERS.



HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY & HERRON.)
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,
Charleston, So. Ca.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customers, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2 1/2 per cent. commission.
We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.
Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2 1/2 per cent.

Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against overcharge and loss of goods.
We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:
John Caldwell, President of the S. C. R. R., Columbia.
T. Passalacqua, Superintendent of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

J. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Morrison, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stony, Agents of New York Sailing Pack etc.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Gillet, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
July 12, 1855. 51-1y

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1855.

Sarah Ann Sharpe
vs.
The Real Estate of John Sharpe, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Andrew Sharpe, Azariah Sharpe, James Scott and children, are non-residents of this State, but reside beyond the limits of the same: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and there to make their answer, defend, and to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing.

Witness, W. K. Reid, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 4th Monday in April, 1855, and in the 7th year of American Independence.
W. K. REID, c. c. c.
May 18, 1855. (Printer's Fee \$6) 6w.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1855.

Rebecca A. Alexander,
vs.
W. F. Alexander.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. F. Alexander, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, for three months, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday, after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer said petition, the said will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 7th Monday, after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1855.
J. B. KERR, c. c. s. c.
July 20, 1855. (Pr's fee \$10.) 52-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1855.

Nancy Miller,
vs.
John Miller.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Miller, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat, for three months, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday, after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer said petition, the said will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 7th Monday, after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1855.
J. B. KERR, c. c. s. c.
July 20, 1855. (Pr's fee \$10.) 52-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1855.

Joseph W. Little, Adm'r of
James Little, deceased,
vs.
Sephiah Little, Olmstead Little, Lorenzo M. Little, Mary E. Long, James E. Love and wife Narcissa, M. H. Hunsinger and wife Charinda, Israel Little, James Little, John Alexander Little, Wm. A. Little and Martha Little.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Court that Lorenzo M. Little, one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, notifying the said Lorenzo M. Little, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, 1855, and of American Independence the 7th year.
Issued the 15th day of June, 1855.
R. HARRIS, Clerk.
June 22—18 6w (Pr's fee \$5)

Ice Cream,

GINGER POP AND CED LEMONADE

can be had every day at

Loneragan's Bakery and Confectionary,

2 doors north of the American Hotel,
May, 18 1855 43-1f

Dissolution.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WARING & HERRON, in the publication of the "Western Democrat," has expired this day by its own limitation. The accounts due the firm must be closed as soon as possible. Either is authorized to settle.
R. P. WARING.
RUFUS M. HERRON.
June 8, 1855.

NOTICE.
HAVING made out all the accounts due the "DEMOCRAT" Office for Advertising and Subscriptions, all persons indebted to us are requested to pay up without delay. The business of the late firm must be closed at July Court, or those indebted must take the consequences.
WARING & HERRON.
June 29 49

MARBLE YARD
IN CHESTER, S. C.
The subscribers inform the public generally, that they have opened a MARBLE YARD in Chester, S. C., near the Depot, where they are prepared, with competent workmen from the North, to execute all orders in their line of business, such as
Plain and Ornamental Marble Work,
consisting of
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &c.

They will keep constantly on hand the best description of Italian and American Marble, and their articles will be afforded on as accommodating terms as they can be obtained either North or South.

All orders, for any article, addressed to the subscribers, will be packed and forwarded with the utmost care and despatch.

SAMUEL MCNINCH,
C. NEFF.
Chester, S. C., May 25, 1855. 441f

Selling off at Cost!
I HAVE bought the entire Stock of GOODS of Allison & Daniel and will sell the same at first cost for CASH.

The stock is large and well selected, embracing a fine assortment of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods,
Window Curtains,
Carpetings, &c., &c.
C. E. SPRATT.
April 20, 1855. 391f

PAY YOUR TAXES.
THE Tax List for the Town of Charlotte, are in my hands for inspection all Tax Payers are requested to pay their Taxes at the earliest opportunity. I am compelled to close the Tax List by the 1st of August. The above must and shall be attended to.
J. P. GILLISPIE,
Tax Collector.
June 29, 1855. 49 1/2

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
THE PEOPLE generally have conceded the fact that W. W. Waddell & Co's Lightning Rods is the only safe protector from that dangerous element that now exists. The premium awarded to them both in London and New York, at the World's Fair, the points are constructed so as to attract from a distance, and composed of a compound of Copper and Silver, with platinum points, which is warranted not to corrode. We are prepared to furnish (all persons who may wish the protection of their lives and property) with the above Rods, and put them up all complete, at the shortest possible notice.

J. E. L. PHELAN & CO.
June 29, 1855. 49-1/2

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton RAIL-ROAD.
BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad Company, now open at the stores of Messrs. Irwin, Huggins & Co., and Williams, Dixon & Co., in the town of Charlotte. All persons are invited to come forward and aid in this good work.

WM. JOHNSTON,
JNO. A. YOUNG,
JOHN IRWIN,
LEROY SPRINGS,
JOHN WALKER,
WM. MAXWELL,
W. M. MATTHEWS,
A. C. WILLIAMSON,
W. W. ELMES,
C. J. FOX,
W. R. MYERS,
Commissioners.
April 10, 1855. 38-f

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.
The undersigned propose to commence about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns, the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on agriculture, together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with the weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visitor to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partisan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men, but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 48 pages. Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index of its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.
ATG. F. HARVEY & CO.
Washington City, May 23, 1855. 48—

Action Speak Louder than Words.

We invite special attention to the Philadelphia case of negro-stealing, which we give from the Evening Bulletin:

A Southern gentleman going abroad on a foreign mission, cannot pass through a Northern city without being deprived of his domestics, and against their will. And this in the city where a great National Convention has just been held, and professions of respect made for the rights of the South!

How long will the South be enjoined?

THE SLAVE CASE.—The slave case reported in the Bulletin of yesterday, has assumed a more serious phase than we had anticipated. The Hon. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, United States Minister to Nicaragua, is the owner of the slaves who were freed, on Wednesday afternoon, at Walnut street wharf. It seems that Mr. Wheeler and his servants had taken dinner at Bloodgood's Hotel on that day, and had then gone on board the Washington, for the purpose of proceeding to N. York. While at the hotel, the fact of the party being slaves became known. Mr. Wheeler alleged that the slaves did not desire to leave him, and that they were stolen away in opposition to his and their will.

Yesterday application was made to Judge Kane, in the United States District Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, to be directed to Mr. Passmore Williamson. The writ was granted, and made returnable at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time, Mr. Vandyke appeared for Mr. Wheeler, and Edward Hopper for respondent. Mr. Hopper stated that he had appeared at the request of the respondent's father, as a mark of respect to the summons of the Court; that Passmore Williamson had left for Harrisburg on private business.

Mr. Vandyke replied, that he who had the wrongful possession of a person, should be present to answer the writ of the Court; but if the party were not present, he would ask for an *alias habeas corpus*, returnable at such time as the Court might suggest. His Honor then fixed this morning, at 10 o'clock, for the return of the writ.

The writ commands Mr. Williamson to bring in the bodies of Jane, Dan and Isaiah, the servants of Mr. Wheeler, to await and abide the decree of the Court.

Yesterday afternoon, Deputy United States Marshal Jenkins and Crossin arrested five colored men, on the charge of riot and committing an assault and battery on Mr. Wheeler, at the time of the rescue of the slaves. Their names are William Custis, James Martin, J. S. Ballard, Isaiah Moore and James S. Brodbeck. The prisoners were taken before Alderman Freeman, and committed in default of bail for a further hearing at 11 o'clock this morning.

This morning at 10 o'clock, the return of the writ of *alias habeas corpus* was made by presence of the body to whom the writ was directed. Mr. Vandyke appeared on the part of the United States, and Messrs. Gilpin, Hopper, Pierce and Barney on the part of the respondent.

The respondent, Passmore Williamson, Esq., made a return to the Court to the effect that the bodies of Jane, Daniel and Isaiah, mentioned in the writ to him directed, were not now, and had not been at any time, in the custody, power or possession of the then respondent.

Mr. Vandyke briefly stated the facts of the case as follows: "The Hon. John H. Wheeler is a citizen of North Carolina, he has been for some time American Minister to a foreign power. He has been at his post in discharge of his duties, and was en route to it after a brief visit to the States. He is the owner of three colored servants, named Jane, Daniel and Isaiah.

He was proceeding to New York, on Wednesday, the 18th, to embark for Nicaragua, and when on board at the wharf at this city, with his three servants, the respondent came on board and asked those servants, or one of them, if they would like to go with him. They told him that they wished to stay with their master, when the respondent and fifteen or twenty colored persons took them forcibly from the custody of their master. The two boys cried to go back to Mr. Wheeler, but the respondent here, one Passmore Williamson, forced them away.

The companions and associates of Mr. Williamson seized Mr. Wheeler by the throat as he was trying to prevent this outrage on his property, and said that if he made any resistance they would cut his throat.

Mr. Vandyke said that if he proved these simple facts, he raised the *reure falso*.

The point raised by the opposite counsel, he said, was that the Court would not go beyond the return, but he asked that the Court now go into the question of the commitment of the outrage, and prove by evidence the return to be false.

We find in the *Baltimore Sun* a full report of the proceedings, from which we take the following:

Mr. Vandyke went on to argue that the return to the writ was not only an evasion but an absolute falsehood, and that the parties were under the control of the respondent. The District Attorney compared the respondent to a pick-pocket, who steals a purse and hands the plunder to a confederate. He urged, in conclusion, that the respondent had not purged himself of contempt, and that he was liable for it and for perjury.

The respondent's counsel, after consultation, determined to leave the matter to the Court for decision, without argument.

Judge Kane said the case was so grave, and its consequences might be so very grave to the respondent, who might even pass into the condition of a prisoner, that he was desirous, before passing upon the two motions, to have time for reflection. In the meantime bail might be taken in \$5,000 for a further hearing on the second motion, (on the charge of perjury,) and the motion for contempt could go over. He would also say, at the risk of its being considered extrajudicial, that it is really in the power of the defendant to procure the bodies of the three persons, it would to him (the Judge) seem better for him to do so. Judge Kane said, in conclusion, that he would hold Mr. Williamson in \$5,000 for a further hearing at the next term of the Court, on Friday next. Bail was entered. The Court room was densely crowded with spectators.

WOOL.—A fleece weighing 28 1/2 pounds, was recently sheared from a merino sheep at Newberry, Ohio. Another from the same flock yielded a fleece weighing 18 pounds.

Mason & Dixon's Line.

We not long ago published a paragraph in correction of some of the common misapprehensions concerning this famous line, but the following from the *National Intelligencer* will prove of additional interest and information:

For our attention being brought at this time to the geographical significance of this famous line, we are indebted to the researches of Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, a gentleman whose profound requirements and literary taste have contributed much to enrich the common stock of knowledge. The subject was chosen by him for an address before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and, as we presume a very limited number of copies were printed for distribution, we shall not subject ourselves to the charge of carrying figs to Athens, if we quote a few passages from it for the benefit of our readers. Speaking of the political turn given to a purely geographical question, he says:

A consequence of this state of things has been to postpone the memory of the old surveyors who established it—a *rainy god* fortune as regards their fame; for, while the engineers who located the road across the Simplon have been forgotten in the all-absorbing renown of the master whom they served; while, of the thousands who sail past the Eddy-stone, not one perhaps knows who it was that erected on a crag in the midst of the sea the wondrous light-house, that has now defined the tempests of a century; while oblivion has been the lot of other benefactors of mankind, whose enduring monuments, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who, sixty-six years ago, ran a line through the forest, until the Indians forbade the further progress of chain and compass and whose greatest merit seem to have been that of accurate surveyors, have obtained a notoriety for their names as lasting as the history of our country."

It was in 1763 that the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to survey the boundary between their respective grants; and these "two mathematicians or surveyors" landed in Philadelphia in November of the same year, and entered at once upon the work agreed upon. According to their own account their new line did not vary an inch eastward or westward of that which had been established by previous surveyors; "so that, after all," says Mr. Latrobe, "the sighting along poles and the rude chain measurements of 1761 and 1762 would have answered every purpose had the proprietors only thought so."

He gives a minute account of the progress of this work from time to time, and thus continues:

"The lines whose history has thus been given were directed to be marked in a peculiar manner, both by the agreements of the parties and the decree of Lord Hardwicke; and the surveyors accordingly planted, at the end of every fifth mile, a stone groven with the arms of the Penns on the one side and of the Baltimore family on the other, making the intermediate miles with smaller stones having a P on one side and an M on the other. The stones with the arms were all sent from England. This was done on the parallel of latitude as far as Sidling Hill; but here all wheel transportation ceased in 1776, the further marking of the line was the vista of eight yards wide, with piles of stones on the crests of all the mountain ranges, both some eight feet high, as far as the summit of the Alleghany, beyond which the line was marked by posts, around which stones and earth were thrown the better to preserve them."

All the efforts of Mr. Latrobe to discover some information in regard to the characters and personal appearance of these two remarkable individuals, proved fruitless. "Their letters," he says, "are the most naked of records;" and he therefore amused himself by divining their characters from their respective autographs. From these he very ingeniously deduces that "Mason was a cool, deliberate, painstaking man, never in a hurry; a man of quiet courage, who crossed the Monongahela with fifteen men, because it was his duty to do so, though he would have preferred thrice the number at his heels." From Dixon's signature he infers "that he was a younger man; a more active man; a man of impatient spirit and a nervous temperament; just such a man as worked best with a sober-sided colleague."

In a note he tells us that Latrobe, in his *Bibliography Astronomique*, says that Dixon was born in a coal mine. He died at Durham, England, in 1777, but Mason survived him ten years, and according to the *Encyclopedia Americana* died in Pennsylvania in 1787. One of the stones—that which marked the nearest corner of Maryland—being undermined by a brook, in the course of time fell, and was removed to form part of a chimney of a neighboring farm house. Upon the stone being missed Mr. Latrobe says, "The Legislature of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware took the matter in hand, and a joint commission was appointed, which, obtained the services of Lieut. Col. James D. Graham, a distinguished officer of the Topographical Engineers of the U. States, caused the work of Mason and Dixon to be reviewed as far as was necessary. Colonel Graham's work corroborated in all important particulars the work of his predecessors. Some errors were discovered, however."

By the correction of one of these errors the State of Maryland gained an addition to her territory of "one acre and eighty seven hundredths of an acre," but whether the loss fell upon Pennsylvania or Delaware does not appear. Another of the errors corrected was of a rather singular character. Colonel Graham says in his report: "Mr. W. Smith, a gentleman who has once served as a member of the Legislature of Delaware, resided a full half mile within the State of Pennsylvania," and Christians church, by the same re-survey, was found to be in Pennsylvania.

These are all curious facts, well worthy to be made the subject of an address to any historical society; and the manner in which Mr. Latrobe executed his task shows the discriminating judgment of the Pennsylvania society in selecting an individual so every way competent to its satisfactory performance.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the President—Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution of habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in defence? "Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst."

An Imperial Boudoir.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes the following description of the boudoir built for the empress at the exhibition:

"The door opens on a little *salon*, which the fairies might have chosen for their court of audience. A carpet of white silk receives the imperial foot, and a canopy and six faucons in dead gold, and covered with needlework from the hands of the famous Madame de Maintenon. Oh! if in the palmy days of her *liaison* with Louis the Fourteenth, the grand monarch, she could have dreamed of the use to be made of her handiwork—were there for the imperial repose. The walls are paneled in white and gold—the centres being filled with the same needlework which covers the chairs, and the ceiling is formed into a large oval medallion, on which angels floating among azure clouds are beautifully painted, hovering round the two letters N. and D., artistically combined, as if to protect the imperial humanity whose names they indicate from every breath of taint or injury. A small doorway on one side of the fireplace, draped over with a curtain of white silk and gold fringe, conducts you to a species of tent chamber, from the half spiral *plafond* of which fall all over the walls rich blue silk hangings relieved with embroidered silver. Over the mantelpiece is a mirror from Venice, whose beautiful form at once bespeaks its origin; and in the corner placed on a tulle table, covered with Honiton lace, is a dressing glass from the house of Star & Mortimer, London, framed in silver of the most elaborate workmanship. In expectation of the empress's immediate arrival, two of the imperial domestics, in state liveries, entered this little room while I was there, and spread on a small table of inlaid Parian marble, supported on a golden pedestal of Lilliputian figures whose illustrative character I had not time to examine, a tray of refreshments such as Venus herself might have tasted and still remained an ethereal goddess. I was given to understand that the fittings of this luxurious retreat were all made so as to be removable at pleasure, and may be adapted to any other abode to which it may be the imperial will to transport them. Indeed, they have nothing of a temporary character about them. For the present no place could have been more appropriately selected in the Palais de l'Industrie, *embossed*—if I may say so—as it is in silks from Lyons of such surpassing beauty, such overpowering richness, that any attempt to describe them would be more than futile. It is sufficient to say that no other loom than that of this far renowned province of France could come within a league of such productions as are now offered to the gaze of the wondering visitor as he strolls along the galleries of the Paris exhibition."

From Washington.
The correspondent of the New York Herald of 20th July gives the following:
Interesting and Curious Despatches from St. Petersburg.—The Czar's Letter to the President.

The principal members of the cabinet met this morning at an early hour. It was chance that brought them together. The President had received a letter from the Czar of Russia, in reply to one transmitted by a special hand through our Minister at St. Petersburg, congratulatory upon his succession. This letter, like a previous one received by President Pierce from his illustrious father, bore his own autograph, and is evidently not intended for the public gaze. The knowledge that a letter of this nature had been received, brought about the meeting of an inquiring cabinet a day before the usual time of meeting. In a society of sentiment, as far as I can learn, appears in every line. The document is a singular one, and, at the same time, somewhat important in its congratulatory tone of the increasing greatness of the United States. The dying father's admiring advice to the son, his successor, now the Emperor, was to study his papers—private, which would be found in his secretory—which he had received from the most eminent men in the United States, among the names of which are to be found those of Jackson, Clay, Webster and others. The imperial potentate acknowledges all the value of these papers placed upon them by his illustrious father, and received with expressions of more than usual feeling the strong national interest manifested by the American people in the success of the war upon which his great father had entered. He proposes the most lasting friendship between Russia and the United States. This last European mail has brought more important intelligence to the United States than any arrival since the establishment of our steam connection with Europe.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN THE SOUTH.—Able writer, in a Northern periodical, has taken up this subject, and shows very conclusively, that the Southern States ought to become the manufacturers as well as producers of cotton for the world. From facts furnished by this writer, it appears that the cotton manufacture makes up nearly one-half of the external trade of the British Kingdom. "The United States furnish four-fifths of the six hundred millions of pounds imported into Great Britain."

The writer proves by statistics and figures, that the British manufacturer received five times as much for converting the cotton into cloth, as the farmer for producing the raw material, and both employ the same amount of capital. It appears that the same disproportion exists between the profits of the Southern planter and the Northern manufacturer. The writer then sets forth the greater advantages possessed by the Southern planter for manufacturing, and shows that the net saving in the transportation would go largely to the payment of the manufacturer.

He urges that instead of increasing the product, already too great the true Southern policy is to enter largely into the manufacture, and thus withdraw a portion of the labor engaged in the production, and employ it in the mode of manufactures.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

D'Israeli tells us a gentleman who, having an oration to deliver for the first time in his life, on a certain day, was accustomed to rehearse it in a cabbage garden, address the plants as though they were his audience. Unfortunately he had acquired the habit of identifying certain cabbages with certain points of his speech, and when he came to deliver his oration to a bona fide assembly, he could not get out a word, and found himself most ignominiously "stuck" for want of beholding the familiar veg-tables. Blushing and lowering, he at length exclaimed: "Gentlemen—I beg pardon,—*trika ut caules non estis*—I see that you are not cabbages," and made his escape.

NAIVE AMERICANS.—On Saturday last some half dozen Native Americans, with their little canoes, a portion of the remnant of that noble band of Revolutionary heroes known as the Catawba Indians, visited Columbia on business, bringing with them their usual supply of earthen vessels for sale. They attracted much attention, and are entitled to the warmest sympathy and friendly greeting of every Carolinian, as the representatives of a faithful warrior band, who nobly espoused the American cause in the Revolution, and bravely battled side by side with our progenitors for the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we, their children, now enjoy.—*Columbia Times, 24th inst.*

DUMAS.—A Paris correspondent says: "Dumas' complexion is, I think, getting darker and darker every day. At any rate, his disrespectful son said of him not long ago, 'My father is a dreadful proud man; I should not be astonished to see him mounted up behind his own carriage to make people believe he keeps a negro servant.'"

FOUR STORY NAMES.—The students who graduated at Harvard College on Wednesday, had for the most part what some would call "four-story" names. Out of the party who had parts assigned them thirty have three or more names. They must have been born in a time of plenty.

John Mitchell is now residing on his farm in Tulecleech, Knox county, Tennessee. He is healthy, we are happy to learn, has greatly improved since he left the editorial profession, and adopted the more genial one of an agriculturist.

The Star intimates that Roger A. Pryor, editor of the Richmond Enquirer has been appointed to a special mission to Greece, charged with the duty of settling the difficulty between that government and our own with reference to Dr. Marsh.

Is it very sickly here? said a son of the Emerald Isle the other day to another. Yes, replied his companion, a great many have died this year who never died before.

Scrates seeing a scolding who had hang-d herself on an olive tree exclaimed: "Oh! that all trees would bear such fruit."

RAILROAD POETRY.—A correspondent of the Brown county R. publican, describes his journey over the Syracuse and Birmingham Railroad, from Cortland, in the following poetical strain:

So much I wrote in Cortland's bounds—and would have finished there, had not the down train whistle loud-ly roused through the air. So shaking Farehead by the hand, who said come up again, I had fare-well to every fear, and jumped upon the train. Rushing round the hill side, darting o'er the plain, over the rivers, under roads, bright effulgent rays on each small ripple's crest; the river seemed a ribbon stretched across the meadow's breast; the evening wind came stealing through the car with gentle sigh, and brought a cinder from the engine, spang into my eye; few and short were the prayers I said, and I spoke not a word of sorrow, but I rubbed at my eye till I made it red, and knew 'twould be sore on the morrow. We soon got home at the rate we ran, at an hour just right for retiring, and down from his post came the engine man, and the firm ceased his firing. And thus I too will cease with this, a moral to the tale—be always sure to 'mind your eye,' when riding on a rail!

THE SPECTATOR.—The Spectator is a weekly journal published at Washington City. It is intended to be a general review of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns, the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on agriculture, together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with the weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visitor to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partisan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men, but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

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