State Library Raleigh

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE } A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. } CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. TERMS { $2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

DE. A. YATES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. } TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858. New Series { VOLUME 6. NUMBER 300.

THE

Western Democrat

—Published every Tuesday—

Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

TERMS:

For the year, if paid in advance.....$2 00
If paid within six months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00

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

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

ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, $1 00
" " " " 6 " 6 00
" " " " 12 " 10 00
One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

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

WILLIAM J. YATES.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons are under wrong impressions in regard to the law concerning newspapers. For their special benefit we publish the following:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the post office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

3. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

5. The United States Courts have also recently decided that a Postmaster who refuses to perform his duty of giving public notice, as required by the Post Office Department of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

SAM: P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor At Law,
May always be found at the Office of Wm. J. Yates, Esq.
☞ Prompt attention given to Collections, making of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
Jan. 26, 1858. 1y

W. A. OWENS,
Attorney at Law
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining counties.
Office nearly opposite the Post Office.
January 19, 1858.

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Attorney at Law
And Solicitor in Equity,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties. Special attention paid to the collection of claims.
Office in the building formerly occupied by the state Bank.
Jan. 12, 1858. 3m

DR. L. L. POLLOCK
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.
Office on Trade street, two doors South of the Court House.
December 29, 1857. 1y

H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Dealers in
GROCERIES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Are now receiving a large Stock, and will have weekly additions as their sales may require. They will sell to the Wholesale Trade at a small commission.
Terms:
CASH or Country Produce.
We occupy the well known stand recently occupied by T. M. Farrow, 3 doors from the western corner, Trade street.
☞ All orders will have prompt attention, and goods put as low as if the purchaser were present.
H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Charlotte, Jan. 26, 1858 93-tf

BLANKS
At the Western Democrat Office.
Warrants, Marriage Licenses,
Tax Receipts, Subpoenas, Jury Tickets,
Administrators' Bonds and Letters,
Guardian Bonds, Indentures,
Deeds for conveying Lands or houses
Prosecution Bonds, Ca Sa Bonds,
Attachments, Delivery Bonds.
Fi Fas, county and superior court.
Constables' Bail Bonds, county and superior court Writs,
Commissions to take Depositions.
Witness Tickets.
Ejectments, Capias Bonds.
Scire Facias, Sheriffs Deeds.
Jury Tickets, &c. &c.
☞ Blanks of all kinds printed to order at short notice.

500 Gallons Pure Linseed Oil,
Just to hand at PRITCHARD'S
Feb. 9. Irwin's Corner.

CONFECTIONERY AND VARIETY STORE.
J. D. PALMER,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a splendid assortment of
Confectioneries,
West India Fruits,
Havana Cigars, Fine
Chewing and smoking
Tobacco, Snuff. Also, a
variety of Musical Instruments.
Yankee Notions, Toys, Willow-ware, &c.
He is constantly receiving the above goods and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
☞ Having secured the services of a first rate Baker, the subscriber will be prepared, at short notice, to furnish Wedding, Pic-Nic and private Parties with **Superior Cakes.** Persons wishing anything in my line would do well to give me a call, as I am determined to keep a good Stock and sell cheap for CASH.
J. D. PALMER.
Dec. 22, 1857. 88-tf

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
Confectionery,
BAKERY, FRUIT and Retail
GROCERY BUSINESS,
Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frank mihall's, at Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.
MOODY & NISBET.
Jan. 25, 1858. 93-tf.

PIANOS.
Keep Your Pianos in Tune.
The citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country are again reminded that the subscriber is at all times prepared to repair and tune Pianos and Melodeons in the best possible manner. He would not say that an old instrument can be made to sound as well as a new one with all the modern improvements attached, but he is prepared to say that an old instrument which will justify repairs at all, can be made to emit as good and as sweet a tone as the same instrument did when new.
He also intends keeping constantly on hand,
New Pianos,
From the most celebrated Manufacturers in the United States,
which will be sold at manufacturers' prices, with freight added. OLD PIANOS received in part pay for new ones, according to their value.
He also intends keeping constantly on hand, second-hand instruments, to sell or to rent.
Any person having old instruments, and are desirous of selling them, may do well to have them repaired and kept exposed to sale in this market.
Repair Shop and Wareroom at the Musical Hall, up Stairs over China Hall.
ASA GEORGE.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858. 1y

HENDERSON & AHRENS
Are daily receiving, and have now on hand, an excellent assortment of
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS.
The cheapest stock of BOOTS, SHOES and CLOTHING in this section of country.
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS,
AND Bonnets.
A large and very cheap stock of
LADIES' CLOAKS, &c.
We offer the following goods at the annexed low prices:
Men's stout Shoes, whole leather, $1 37½
" Boots, Kip and Heavy, $2 75 to $3
Ladies' calfskin Boots, $1 00
" Morocco and goatskin Boots, $1 to $1 25
Men's Cats from $3 to $15.
Raglans and Overcoats at all prices.
ALSO,
A large lot of Pants, Vests, Shirts, Ties, Cravats, Drawers, Undershirts, Hats and Caps: a large variety of Blankets, Linseys, Brogans, pant Stuffs, &c., a large assortment.
Families and others in need of any Goods this fall would do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we are offering unusual inducements, particularly to Cash buyers.
☞ Store at Springs' Corner.
HENDERSON & AHRENS.
Oct. 12, 1857. tf.

☞ We have also a good assortment of Goods at our Store at MORROW'S TURNOUT, where we offer Goods at Charlotte Prices.
HENDERSON & AHRENS.

VALUABLE
Town Property
For Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale the Lots, front and back, now occupied by the old Episcopal Church, opposite the Mint, with the building. The Lots lie well, and is a beautiful situation for a family residence; and the Church building, with a little additional expense, might be converted into a neat and comfortable Dwelling. The terms will be moderate, and made to suit the purchaser For particulars inquire of
M. F. WINDELL.
Feb. 2, 1858. tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam and Lozenges, Royer's Syrup Tar, Hive Syrup, Syrup Squills, Syrup Ipecac and all kinds of Pectoral and Cough medicines. For sale by
H. M. PRITCHARD.
Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

SNUFF.
Scotch, Mackaboy and English, Gentlemen's SNUFFS, just received, 600 lbs. in bladders and jars. Sold low for cash by
H. M. PRITCHARD
Nov. 24, 1857 *Irwin's corner.*

10 Bbls. Pure Burning Fluid.
Now in Store at PRITCHARD'S.
Feb. 9. Irwin's Corner.

Lumber!
We will deliver Lumber of all descriptions in Charlotte at $1 25 per hundred, board measure, or $1 delivered on the cars at Fort Mills.
W. I. & C. L. CLAWSON.
February 2, 1858 3m-pd

Notice.
I have this day placed in the hands of SAM'L P. SMITH, Esq., for collection, all the Notes and Accounts due me at the Shoe Store. All persons in arrears are requested to call at his Office and settle immediately; in so doing they will save costs.
J. B. F. BOONE.
Feb. 20, 1858. 97-tf

To Rent,
The OFFICE recently occupied by Drs. P. C. & J. W. Caldwell, on Tryon street, a few doors south of the Mansion House.
Apply to J. M. HUTCHISON.
March 2. 1858 98 tf

NOTICE.
All persons subject to pay a Poll Tax to the State of North Carolina, who resided within the limits of the town of Charlotte on the first day of February, 1858, or who had been principally employed in any profession or vocation in said Town for three months or more immediately preceding the said first day of February—and all persons who owned or were possessed of Taxable Property within said town, on the first day of February, are hereby notified to give into the Town Clerk, before the last day of March, 1858, a List of their said Polls and taxable property. The said list shall state the numbers and local situations of the Lots or parts of Lots given in, with the value of which they are assessed for taxation by the State, the number of white taxable Polls, of taxable slaves, and of Free Negroes, residing on the first of February, on the lands of persons giving in said list.
J. B. KERR, Town Clerk.
March 2, 1858. 298-3t

50 NEGROES WANTED!
The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the surrounding country, that he has returned to Salisbury for the purpose of purchasing a
LOT OF NEGROES
of both sexes, from ten to 30 years of age, for which he will pay the highest price that can be obtained for such property North of New Orleans. Persons having such property to dispose of, will find it to their interest to call on him previous to selling to any other person. He is disposed to pay a higher price in cash than any other buyer in this section of country. All he desires is a call to convince the public of his liberality as a purchaser. He also wishes to buy a few mechanics, Blacksmiths, Brick-Layers, Carpenters and Coopers. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. He may be seen at the Mansion Hotel.
JOHN R. SEDGWICK.
Salisbury, N. C., March 3, 1858 99-tf

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!
From the Boston Belting Co.,
At Manufacturer's prices:
CASH PRICES:

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

☞ *SEAMLESS BELTS* manufactured to order at short notice.
CONDUCTING HOSE of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, *ordered direct from the Manufacturers.* ALSO,
Packing of all description, at 55 Cents per pound.
BOONE & CO.
Feb 9. 1858. tf

Leather! Leather!!
LEATHER!

Hemlock Sole Leather	25 cents.
Good Damaged Sole Leather	20 "
Best White Oak	35 "
Fair "	30 "

Harness and Upper Leather,
French and American Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Deer Skins for lacing Belts and plantation use.
BOONE & CO.
Feb. 9. 1858 tf.

Just Received,
The largest and best selected Stock of
Perfumery and
Toilet Articles
ever offered in this market,—consisting of French, English, German, and American Sorts,—and for sale at
PRITCHARD'S
Fancy, Chemical & Drug Store,
Feb. 9. *Irwin's Corner.*

To Builders and Contractors.
At PRITCHARD'S Universal Store you can procure an article of MINERAL PAINT at from 4 to 5 cents per lb., of any color, and warranted to be superior to anything ever offered as proof against *time and weather!*
Drug & Paint Store,
Feb. 9. Irwin's Corner,

Saponifier,
OR CONCENTRATED LEY.—Warranted to make soap without lime, and with little trouble. The best and cheapest article in use. Price 25 and 50 cents a can. Sold by PRITCHARD,
Nov. 17. Irwin's Corner.

Tanners,
OR TRAIN OIL.—For Tanners and Planters use in dressing and preserving Leather and Harness. For sale by
H. M. PRITCHARD.
Nov. 24. Irwin's Corner.

Seed Potatoes.
If you want to improve your Potato Crop, go to Pritchard's and get your Seed. He has just received, from D. Landreth & Son, Forty Barrels
Mercer and Pink-eye.
Feb. 9. Irwin's Corner.

Fresh Baker's Bread.
Superior Bread baked every morning for families, at
J. D. Palmer's Confectionery,
one door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Feb. 2. 1858.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Charlotte. N C.

HOW TO SAVE GAS.—An observance of the following directions by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial may save money to gas consumers, a matter worth looking after these hard times:—"The high pressure in the main pipes, if allowed to go unchecked to the burner valves, will consume a much larger quantity of gas than they otherwise would, even if it is regulated at the burner valves. The proper place to regulate is the main valve near the metre, which should be shut off until the burners are just right, with their valves open full. By this means all your burners will be uniform, and the light will be as good with two-thirds of the main valve on as it would turned on full."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Leave has been granted to Lord Palmerston to bring a bill into the House of Commons, to alter the government of India.

There is nothing later from China, but details of the news show that Canton is virtually in possession of the British.

Bombay dates are to the 24th of Jan. The capture of Furruckabad and Futtygur by Sir Collin Campbell is confirmed. After subjugating Rohiland he will march on Lucknow. Gen. Outram has twice defeated the rebels at Alumbaugh.

In Parliament the British government has been defeated on the law introduced by the Administration to amend the law relating to murder and conspiracy, upon an amendment offered by Milner Gibson, which censures ministers for replying to the French minister's (Walewski) dispatch but professes readiness to amend the laws upon due investigation. The vote was 215 for ministers, and 234 for Gibson's amendment.

A demonstration was proposed to be held in Hyde Park against the conspiracy bill.

The proceedings at the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company passed off favorably, the required additional capital was authorized.

The Turkish Rear Admiral, Mohamed Pacha, is among the passengers by the Europa.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF MEXICO?—The London Times says: "There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The N. O. Delta has a long article on the revival of the African slave trade. Cargoes from the African coast have been lately landed in Pearl river, Mississippi, and the emigrants are already at work. The vessels engaged in this traffic carry the French flag, which the British squadron on the African coast treats with proper respect. The Delta perceives the germ of a cordial alliance between the Southern States and France, in opposition to the aggressive abolitionism of England and of the North.

The Washington correspondent of the South says that a movement is already afoot to import and place on the soil of the South, a stated number of Chinese coolies. A large amount of Southern capital, says the writer, will be enlisted in its favor, in the event of Gen. Cass giving his opinion (which has been asked for by a gentleman of Georgia.) in favor of the constitutionality and rectitude of the enterprise.

A VERY PLAIN LETTER.—The following letter was sent by a man to his son at college:

"*My Dear Son:*—I write to send you two pair of old breeches, that you may have a new coat made of them. Also some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge, and for fear you would not spend it wisely, I have kept back half and only send you five. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls, if Tom had not had them before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teachings: if you do not you are an ass, and your mother and myself are your affectionate parents."

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE ALLEGORY.—A humming bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person, and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship.

"I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me, and called me a drawling doll"

"Impossible!" exclaimed the humming bird. "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you."

"Perhaps you do now," said the other, "but when you insulted me, I was a caterpillar. So let me give you a piece of advice: never insult the humble as they may some day become your superiors."

CHEERFULNESS.

Mr Edwin P. Whipple, of Boston, one of the few professed essayists in this country, who unites brilliancy of wit and fancy with profound philosophical penetration, has for some months past been contributing to the "Editor's Table" of Harper's Magazine. He favors us in the December number with an inimitable essay on Cheerfulness, in the course of which we find the following remarks upon that idle sort of conversation which has been aptly called "tattling:"

"But of all the expedients to make the heart lean, the brain gauzy, and to thin life down into the consistency of a cambric kerchief, the most successful is the little talk and tattle which, in some charmed circles, is courteously styled conversation. How human beings can live on such meagre fare—how continue existence in such a famine of topics and on such short allowance of sense—is a great question, if philosophy could only search it out. All we know is that such men and women there are, who will go on dwindling in this way from fifteen to fourscore, and never a hint on their tombstones that they died at last of consumption of the head and marasmus of the heart! The whole universe of God, spreading out its splendors and terrors pleading for their attention, and they wonder "where Mrs Somebody got that divine ribbon to her bonnet!" The whole world of literature, through its thousand trumps of fame, adjuring them to regard its garnered stores of emotion and thought, and they think, "It's high time, if John intends to marry Mary, for him to pop the question!" When, to be sure, this frippery is spiced with a little envy and malice, and prepares its small dishes of scandal and nice bits of detraction it becomes endowed with a slightly venomous vitality of soul, to carry on the machinery of living, if not the reality of life. Seriously, however, this levity of being, whether innocent or malevolent, which thus splits the mind up into ships and splinters of thought, and leaves it vacant of substance and sap, is it not one, out of many nobler causes, of the rumored lack of cheerfulness in American women?—a fact of which we know nothing except from the melodious wail, alternating with melodramatic shrieks, that comes up from so large a portion of our best feminine literature. The men of course, are great rascals and deprive women of their rights, and circumscribe the sphere of their influence, and hypocritically sonnetize Desdemonas of the kitchen and Imogens of the nursery, and are, besides, as superficial as they are wicked—all that is freely granted; but still is it not possible that women, the autocratic rulers at least of social life, can make it a little better subserve its great purpose of educating and enriching the mind without any loss to its more festive grace and airier charm?"

In the course of the same essay Mr. Whipple exposes the fallacy of Shelley's assertion, that most men

"Are cradled into poetry by wrong,
And learn in suffering what they teach in song."

"Writers who adopt this creed," he says, "forget that such experience, passed through the dissolving imagination of robust natures, comes out in the form of beauty, are apt to get up an anguish to sing about; to make their particular grievance their whole stock of trade; and, mendicants for sympathy to pass around the hat to collect such coppers of compassion and small change of tears as tender hearts can spare to relieve their puny and puerile miseries. If any good friend to them and to good letters would just hint that the greatest poets are the most cheerful, they would as quickly affect vivacity as they now worship gloom. Sterne states that when he visited Paris, in 1797, he found that every French woman of fashion went through three stages:—first; a coquette; then, as her charms began to fade, a deist; then, as she caught a glimpse of the grave, a devotee. One lady, who ought, he says, to have been a deist for some five years before he had the honor of making her acquaintance, expressed to him her fear that she was beginning to doubt the truth of the Christian religion. Sterne looked in her face where beauty was palpably on the wane, and, as if he were overcome by its loveliness, said, "Madam, it is too soon—too soon!" She overjoyed, dropped the deist, reassumed the coquette, and reported all over Paris that the Reverend Mr Sterne had said more for revealed religion in half an hour than all the Encyclopædists had ever said against it. Now the affection of misery in half the sentimental poetry that spoils the spirits of its readers is capable of a conversion as instantaneous as the affectation of deism in Sterne's fadded coquette; for this much is to be said for human nature, that men will adopt sense as readily as nonsense, provided it flatters their vanity as well."

"How late is it?"

"Look at the boss and see if he is drunk yet; if he is not, it can't be much after eleven o'clock."

"Does he keep good time?"

"Splendid! they regulate the town clock by his nose."

SALT NOT A NECESSARY OF LIFE.

That salt performs an important office in sanguification, and is regarded by physiologists as a necessary article in our dietary, is well known. It is therefore in use among all nations, from the savage to the most civilized and enlightened people. There are, however, a few members of the whole human race to whom the use of table salt is unknown, among whom may be named the inhabitants of Mauritius and the Patagonian Pampas of America (Feerichs.) I have, says M. Gatton, recently learned of another tribe who never eat salt. It is the Damaras of tropical South Africa. In their country there is no salt. In Europe it is universally believed that salt is indispensable to life, but M. Gatton in the country of Damaras saw this proven to be a fallacy. He made a journey with eleven other men on horse-back, of six weeks' duration, with only a pill-box full of salt. The whole of them used no more then this. They eat nothing but flesh, and drank coffee alone. There can be no doubt that people who live on flesh and milk need much less salt than those whose sole nourishment is derived from the vegetable kingdom. The half of the people of Damara eat nothing but pig-nuts, the most meagre and indigestible of nourishment, and which must be taken in very large quantities to afford subsistence enough. The Hottentots of Wallfish Bay, who live almost entirely on squashes, with the sea on one side and salt springs on the other, take no pains to collect salt for use, which they certainly would do if they experienced the same need of it as the Europeans. Wild animals in Swakop, according to Gatton, do not frequent salt licks like they do in America. He visited these places, and although the tracks of wild animals were abundant, they were a month old, and indicated that they were passing without coming near enough the salt rocks to lick them. He mentions tribes also that not only eat their food without salt, but actually loathe it.—*American Med. Gaz.*

AN ARKANSAS FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You are going to throw me out of the game and go it alone. The odds are agin you, Bob, but remember that industry and perseverence are the winning cards, as they are the "bowers." Book larning, and all that sort of thing, will do to fill up with, like small trumps, but you must have the bowers to back 'em else they aint worth shucks. If luck runs agin you pretty strong don't cave in and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold up your head and make believe you are a flush of trumps; they won't play so hard agin you. I've lived and traveled round some, Bob, and I've found out that as soon as folks thought you held a weak hand, they'd all buck agin you strong. So, when you are sorter weak, keep on a bold front; but play cautious; be satisfied with a p'int. Many's the hand I've seen 'em cucred because they played for too much. Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob, and don't let 'em nig you; recollect the game lays as much with the head as with the hands. Be temperate; never get drunk, for then no matter how good your hand, you won't know how to play it; both bowers and the ace won't save you, for there's certain to be a "miss deal" or something worse. And another thing, Bob, (this was spoken in a low tone,) don't go too much on women; queens is kinder poor cards; the more you have of 'em the worse for you; you might have three, and nary trump. I dont say discard 'em all; if you get hold of one that is a trump, it's all good, and there's sartin to be one out of four. And above all, Bob, be honest; never take a man's trick wot don't belong to you, nor "slip" cards, or "nig," for then you can't look your man in the face, and when that's the case there's no fun in the game; its a regular "cut-throat." So now, Bob, farewell; remember wot I tell you, and you'll be sure to win, and if you don't it sarves you right if you get "skunked."

A VALUABLE HEAD DRESS.

At the recent wedding of the Princess Royal of England, Queen Victoria wore the Crown of State, and some idea may be formed of the value of the British sovereign when so decorated, by the following statement of the value of the jewels in the crown: The great ruby, £10,000; the *aqua marina*, £12,000; twenty-one diamonds around the circle, (£1,500 each,) £30,000; two large centre diamonds, (£2,000 each,) £4,000; four crosses, each composed of 25 diamonds £12,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, £40,000; twenty-six diamonds contained in the *fleur-de-lis*, £12,000; pearls and diamonds on the arches and crosses, £14,000. Total £134,000, or $670,000. Notwithstanding this enormous mass of jewelry, the crown weighs only nineteen ounces ten pennyweights. It measures seven inches in height from the gold circle to the upper cross, and its diameter at the rim is five inches. Any head that would be compelled to wear that crown habitually, would certainly lie very uneasy. Besides the crown, the Queen wore other jewels, including a brooch containing the famous Koh-i-noor diamond, the value of which is estimated at millions.

NEW INVENTION.

A model of a new and novel invention for the preservation of steamers, when in danger of foundering at sea, has recently been deposited in the room of the House Committee on Commerce at Washington, which if time and experience should successfully demonstrate it to be practicable, will tend greatly to the alleviation of a vast amount of suffering, and the preservation of life and property at sea.

The great principle of this invention is, that during a hurricane, or any moment of impending disaster, when the immense weight of the engines and iron work renders the situation of the vessel critical, or the danger of foundering imminent, the turning of a crank immediately relieves the ship of her ponderous mass of iron, which, falling through the bottom of the vessel, is engulfed, leaving the light, water-tight hull floating on the top of the water. Sail being then made, the vessel becomes in a moment as manageable, and under as perfect a control, as a barque or ship. This idea appears chimerical, it is true; but there is no telling, in this age of wonders, what a day may bring forth in the onward march of science and progress.

The general principles of the invention, as described by Messrs. Solomon & Morriss, of Baltimore, the inventors, is to construct about the centre of the hull, embracing the boilers and engines, a moveable water compartment, fitting closely to the rest of the hull, and so arranged as to be released from the rest of the vessel at a moment's warning. When fitted to the sides it braces itself, and would maintain its position without other aid, but, for greater safety, is kept in its place, by ingenious machinery. Upon this moveable portion of the hull the engines and boilers are placed, on either sides, while the walls all around the space thus occupied, are of solid oak plank of great thickness. These apartments are, therefore, entirely distinct from the rest of the vessel, and in no wise dependent upon it. When therefore, the hurricane is at its hight, and it is found absolutely necessary to relieve the ship, a single turn of the capstan on deck unlocks the fastenings, and down goes the whole mass, boilers, engines, chimneys, and all, seething and hissing to the bottom of the sea. The vessel like an overtasked steed suddenly relieved of its burden, bounds buoyantly over the threatening surge, and, with the storm sails set, gallantly breasts the blast—the tempest becomes a plaything—and the Storm King, cheated of his prey, howls threateningly but harmlessly through the rigging.

A COMFORTABLE ESTABLISHMENT.

A correspondent of the New York Independent, thus describes the domain of the Duke of Devonshire:

"The domain of the Duke of Devonshire would cover one of our largest counties. The park which surrounds the palace, is eleven miles in circumference, and contains 3,000 acres. The principal garden for vegetables, fruit, green house, etc., is 25 acres. There are thirty green houses, each from fifty to seventy-five feet long. We went into three or four containing nothing but pine apples, ripe; others containing nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach tree on the glass wall measured fifty-one feet in width and fifteen feet high, and bears one thousand peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grape houses, five or six in all, are 600 feet long, and *such* grapes! We saw pine apples whighing ten or twenty pounds each. One green house had only figs, another only mushrooms. But what shall be said of the great conservatory, filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, is ten feet high, of oval shape, and cost $500,000. It is heated by steam and hot water pipes, which in all are six miles in length. The apparatus consumes 600 tons of coal in a year. We saw banana trees twenty feet high, with clusters of fruit, sugar cane, coffee trees, bamboo, and, in short, every tropical plant that can be named. Several of the palm-trees are from fifty to sixty feet high. The smoke of the immense fire underneath, is carried in pipes to an outlet in the woods. The coal is brought in a tunnel 600 yards under ground. One fountain throws a jet of water to the hight of 275 feet.

SUCCESS OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.—Mr J. L. Rogers in a communication to the National American, says: "That in Georgia, the Roswell Company has been very successfull, paying regularly from ten to fourteen per cent. dividends, and extending their works. There are a number of establishments in North Alabama and West Tennessee that have been paying large profits from the manufacture of various kinds of plaids, checks, tickings, etc., which commands in the markets where they sell, a higher price than those from any other factory. All their operatives are negroes, owned by the company. Their establishment is now worth some $400,000. Martin Weakly & Co., near Florence, Ala., have succeeded equally as well. They commenced about ten years ago with one small factory, in a few years they built a second, larger than the first, and during the past summer, have completed a third and very extensive one.