

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

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THE Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in Park Building opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he has the facility when not professionally engaged.
May 24, 1869. Trp4

DR. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1869.

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Office in Dewey's Bank Building.
Nov. 9, 1869.

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their services may be solicited.
Teeth extracted without pain. Gas administered.
Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
March 8, 1869.

J. C. MILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in the United States Court.
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Jan 28, 1869. Cmp4

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The City Book Store,
Has been removed to P. Lorraine's Old Stand, One door below its former location.
Every thing is invited to call and examine our Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Faint Books, Wall Paper, Blank and Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Book Store.
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors as soon as published.
Our prices are as low as any other Booksellers in the State.
Jan 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
60 N. Third Street, BOSTON, MASS.
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities afforded.
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Baggings, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
ROBERT SHAW & SON,
(Third Door from the Mansion House).
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of SADDLES and HARNESS on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.
Anything in the way of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting of all descriptions, &c., will be furnished or made to order.
As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.
R. SHAW & SON.
Sept 20, 1869.

NEW GOODS
New Groceries.
We are now receiving at our old stand, "Gray's Corner," our Fall Stock of Groceries, consisting in part of heavy Gunny Baggings,
The Arrow Cotton Ties,
A large lot of Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and in fact everything usually found in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold at a very short margin for cash.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere—we are determined to sell at a price that will be to the advantage of all to buy from us.
Those indebted to us will please settle up.
Sept 27, 1869. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

POISON OAK.—Professor G. Dowell, in the Galveston Medical Journal, recommends in cases of poisoning by *Rhus Toxicodendron*, and other poisonous species of the *Rhus*, to bathe the parts with a solution of caustic potash, sufficiently strong to render the skin soapy. This "never failed to cure immediately," although he has used it in hundreds of cases, including himself. The potash is used in the proportion of ten grains to the ounce of water, but may be increased in strength as needed.

City Property for Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on the 23rd day of November next, that valuable property in the City of Charlotte, belonging to the Estate of Mrs. W. W. Alexander, dec'd. Said property is situated on Trade Street, (counting feet from and back lots) and adjoining the residences of Dr. C. J. Fox and W. F. Davidson. This is one of the best improved places in Charlotte, and is near the business portion of the City.
Terms, six months credit with bond and security.
Oct 4, 1869. 7w S. B. ALEXANDER, Commissioner.

LAND FOR SALE.
At the Court House in Concord, on Tuesday the 6th of December next, being Tuesday of Cabarrus County, I will sell at public auction, the valuable Tract of LAND on which Jno. C. Hayr lately lived, containing about 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Jno. Bradford, M. E. McKinley and others. A credit of 6, 12 and 18 months will be given.
This is fine land and the sale offers a rare chance for men of moderate means to buy.
Oct 18, 1869. 7w MARTIN JOHNSON, Commissioner.

SALE OF LAND.
In accordance with a decree of the Probate Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell at the Court House, in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 30th November next, a tract of land belonging to the Estate of W. W. Morrow, dec'd, containing about 255 acres, all of which is in original forest, except a small part, which is second growth pine land. The tract adjoins the lands of John Walker, R. M. White, the Matthew Edwards land, and lies from 2 to 4 miles from Charlotte.
Oct 25, 1869. 3m J. W. MORROW, Admr.

Money wanted on Good City Property.
As the agents and attorneys of the parties in interest, we wish to raise from \$3,000 to \$5,000, on a mortgage of that very valuable property in Charlotte, known as the "Beckwith Property," situated near the center of the city, and now occupied by C. M. Query. All difficulties in regard to the title of this property have been fully adjusted, and parties with money to lend will here find a perfectly safe investment.
JONES & JOHNSTON,
RUFUS BARLINGER,
Charlotte, Oct. 25, 1869. 4f.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session of this Institution will commence on the first day of OCTOBER, 1869, and continue until 20th of June following.
A full corps of Teachers in all branches usually taught in first class Female Schools, has been employed for the ensuing Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to
Rev. R. BIRWELL & SON,
July 19, 1869. Charlotte, N. C.

J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Flour and Grain,
NEWBERY, N. C.
Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, Newberry; T. J. Latham and Routledge & Webb, Newberry.
Oct 18, 1869. 6a

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
McMurray, Davis & Co.,
Have now in Store their FALL and WINTER GOODS.
Oct 18, 1869.

China, Glass and Crockery Ware.
CALL ON
JAMES HARTY
To buy your China, Glass and Earthen Ware, next door to the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.
He is daily receiving additions to his already large stock of
House-Keeping Goods,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
One of the largest assortments ever brought to this market, (embracing anything from the largest sized laundry Basket to a toy basket), for sale by
JAMES HARTY.
Oct 18, 1869.

Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c.
D. H. BYERLY & CO.
(In the Basement Store under Mansion House).
Keep for sale a full assortment of Stoves of every description, Hollow-Ware, Tin-Ware, Japan-Ware, &c., &c.
Sears' Anti-Dust Cooking Stove is a superior article, and has given general satisfaction. We have sold a large number within the past year.
We also keep other patterns of Cooking Stoves, of the most approved style and quality.
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron work executed at short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.
D. H. BYERLY,
G. P. DOUGHERTY,
March 17, 1869.

KILGORE & CURETON,
Druggists,
Springs Corner, Charlotte, N. C.,
Have received a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES AND FANCY GOODS,
And keep constantly on hand
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.
Of superior quality, which they offer at reasonable prices.
Call and examine a good cheap Colored Paint, which they are offering at reduced prices at
SPRINGS CORNER,
Springs Corner.
Oct 25, 1869.

J. D. PALMER,
Family Grocer & Wine Merchant,
And dealer in all kinds of imported Wines and Spirits. Old Rye, Monongahela, Bourbon and Cabinet Double Distilled Whiskey; Domestic Corn and Rye Whiskey; Peach and Apple Brandy.
I also invite the particular attention of Druggists to my stock of Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine, Brandy and Whiskey, bottled especially for medicinal purposes. All orders, Wholesale or Retail, solicited and punctually attended to. Constantly on hand all kinds of Domestic Spirits on consignment.
Specialty made to old N. C. Corn Whiskey.
January 1, 1869.

True Story of a Clerk.
A New England merchant doing a large business requiring several clerks, a short time since missed several articles of value from his store. He determined to watch the habits of the young men, to discover, if possible, which one, if either of them, was untrustworthy. There was one of them who appeared particularly active and faithful; his dress was inferior to that of the other clerks; and he was not particularly popular among them. The merchant learned that this young man remained for half an hour or more after the others left, with the door of the store locked. This circumstance awakened his suspicions, and he arranged a plan to conceal himself in the store, so that he might discover what occurred when the clerk supposed himself to be unobserved. Having seen the young man upon an errand just before the hour of closing, he entered his concealment. The door was locked as usual, at the proper time. The clerk at once began to sweep and put the establishment in order.
While waiting for the dust to settle, he was seen to go behind the counter, and taking something from beneath it, placed it in the breast of his coat. The merchant was now alive to discover what had been taken, and what was to be done with it. The young man went to the window and sat in silence a few moments, apparently examining the package which he had taken from his breast. The merchant was not long left in doubt. His clerk soon fell upon his knees; he saw that it was a Bible he had been reading; and now he offered aloud a simple and touching prayer, for himself, his mother, and sister, his employer, and particularly for a brother clerk, who, he feared, was yielding to temptation. After he had finished dusting he left the store, unconscious of having had a human eye upon him.
It is easy to believe that the merchant was deeply affected by what he had seen and heard. This clerk's salary was increased several hundred dollars a year, and he was given the position made vacant by the discharge or another whose criminal acts had been discovered.

Splendid Land for Sale.
On Tuesday, the 7th day of December next, at noon, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will sell a tract of Land, lying one mile East of the City of Charlotte, containing 1500 acres, one-half of which is under cultivation, and the rest is heavily timbered. This is really a tract of first rate land. The soil is good, adapted to Corn, Cotton and Tobacco, and the timber alone, being so near the City, is of great value. Three large Tobacco Barns are on the premises. It is perhaps the most valuable tract that will be offered near the City for many years.
Terms—A credit of 12 months with note and security, and title reserved until money is paid. Call at my house to be shown the premises.
PHILADELPHIA M. TORRENCE,
Executive of C. L. Torrence,
Charlotte, Oct 26, 1869. 6w

Take Warning.
Depredations, in various ways, have been from time to time committed on our premises, this is, therefore, to give notice to all persons, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, to cease in future from such depredations either in the way of hunting with our without dogs, fishing, or even passing through our fields, especially those under cultivation, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.
J. W. MORROW,
J. W. WADSWORTH,
JAMES HENNINGAN,
E. D. WILLIAMSON,
Morrow's Turnout, Nov. 1, 1869. 4w

Land and Mills for Sale.
I offer for sale a tract of Land of 162 Acres, 5 miles west of Charlotte, on the Longhorn Ferry Road. There is on the place a good Saw Mill and Dwelling, and other improvements. The Land is well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, &c. Any person wishing to purchase must call early, as I intend to sell the place.
Nov 1, 1869. 4f S. J. BERRYHILL.

Dwelling for Sale
The Dwelling House on the Baptist Church street, now occupied by Dr. John Wilson, is offered for sale privately. The House is two stories, and contains 7 Rooms. It is located in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply to the undersigned.
S. P. ALEXANDER, Agent.
Nov 1, 1869. 4w

E. M. HOLT & CO.,
Wholesale Merchants,
Have received a lot of GUNNY BAGGING that weighs 23 pounds to the yard—the heaviest ever brought to this market.
COTTON TIES,
1,000 Sacks of Liverpool Salt,
50 Bags Coffee,
40 Barrels Sugar,
60 Doz Painted Buckets,
60 Boxes Goshaling Sacks,
5,000 Lbs. Country Bacon and Baltimore Clear Rib Sides.
Our Fall Stock is now coming in, and will be the largest ever offered in North Carolina. We specially invite Wholesale Buyers to call and see us.
With the cooperation of the other Merchants, we intend to make Charlotte the Atlanta of North Carolina.
We want to buy for our Haw River Mill 75,000 bushels of Wheat.
We are engaging Cotton for future delivery. 4,000 bales wanted for our own factories.
We have completed arrangements for supplying ginners with Bagging and Ties at low rates.
LEWIS S. WILLIAMS is our authorized Agent.
Aug 20, 1869. E. M. HOLT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ELIAS & COHEN
Are now receiving their usual FULL SUPPLY of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell upon as reasonable terms to Wholesale and Retail buyers as they can be had this side of New York.
With an experience of eighteen years residence in old Mecklenburg, we flatter ourselves that we have become good judges of the wants of our neighbors and friends, and we promise that no other house, whether veterans or new comers, shall undersell us. There is no humbug about our having a large Stock, with a corresponding desire to sell. A call will satisfy you of the fact.
We have now on hand and are daily receiving our Summer Stock of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions and Cutlery.
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,
And a general assortment to suit the demands of Wholesale and Retail customers.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at market rates.
ELIAS & COHEN,
October 4, 1869.

Scenes and Incidents of the Burning of the Steamer Stonewall.

A telegram from Cairo, Illinois, to a St. Louis paper says:
"A most revolting termination of a struggle for life was when one victim stabbed and killed another, and was soon after drowned himself. A group of men in the water sought to save themselves by the aid of a floating bale of hay, which was too small to float them all. A savage contest arose for its possession, all struggling to obtain a lodgment upon it, when one, more desperate than the rest, was roused to demonic passion, and drawing a knife, plunged it into a companion's body, and the lifeless form rolled over into the current, which was reddened by his blood. The act of fiendish impulse was speedily avenged, for the whole party are believed to have been drowned."
The St. Louis Republican gives the narrative of a woman, Anna Gerney, who escaped by means of a spar, and makes the following statement:
On arriving at the landing, instead of finding her husband, the peanut vender, burned to a crisp or drowned, there he stood, hale and hearty, on the bank, without a wet thread on him. There stood also his father and mother, but all the children were drowned except one. She ascertained that her husband was one of the ten who cut the yawl loose and escaped to the shore. They went ashore with but ten people, when the yawl could safely hold for forty to fifty passengers. After they got ashore none of them offered to go back with the yawl and rescue their wives and relatives, much less their fellow passengers.
John H. Lyon, second engineer of the Stonewall, says: "I was in the water, as near as I can tell, about three-quarters of an hour. I saw the second bar-keeper, George Lester, in the water. He says, 'How are you getting along, partner?' I said, 'Oh, pretty well.' He said, 'The water is awful cold,' and I passed him then. I think he had hold of a bale of hay. I could see the people all over, on everything; some went down hallooing; I saw one man on a log, which circled round with him. I saw an old man shouting, 'Oh, save an old man,' 'Fire,' and 'Murder.' It was awful. One old man, a deck passenger, was burned up on the stern of the boat; he must have been sixty years old. A great many were in the gangways, which were blocked up with people. They could not drive the mules overboard. A great many mules were burned on the boat. I saw several mules on shore, one had all its skin burned off, one its ears off, another its eyes out."

It is stated that the Comptroller of Currency will urge a radical change in the Banking law, whereby the system will be opened to all who can furnish the necessary security.

Saw-dust pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own saw-dust.

50,000 Fruit Trees.
NEW GARDEN NURSERY.
We now offer to the public Fruit Trees of all kinds. Now is the time to send in your orders. We have a large stock of Peaches, mostly Hales' Early, the earliest fine Peach known. Also, Apple, Pear, Standard and Dwarf Cherries, extra fine; Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Dwarf Apples and Dwarf Peaches for Fruit Gardens. Send for a Catalogue which will give description and price of all Fruits and Vines, &c. Address
J. LINDLEY & SON,
Nov 1, 1869. 2m Greensboro, N. C.

Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.
10 Bags Ticky Coffee,
26 Barrels choice refined Sugars, just in.
A choice lot of Demerara and Muscovado Molasses. Also, fine Table Syrup.
20 Boxes choice Factory Cheese, just received.
A. R. NISBET & BRO.

Candy, Toys, &c.
1,000 Pounds choice assorted Candy, in 25 pound boxes, all fresh and well packed for the Wholesale Trade.
Our stock of Toys and Notions is, by far, the largest in the market, and Merchants wanting their Christmas stock, will do well to call and see us.
20 Barrels choice Crackers, fresh from the Bakery.
12,000 Cigars, from common up to the very best, just received.
Our stock of Pipes is large, and for sale by the dozen or piece.
1,000 Pounds Shot, all sizes, at reasonable prices.
The Retail Trade will find at our House a very choice lot of Cotton and French Candles, Saus and Cakes.
Nov 1, 1869. A. R. NISBET & BRO.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.
John W. Wadsworth vs. T. W. Kennard.
NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.
The Defendant in this case will hereby take notice that a Warrant of Attachment has been issued against his property, he being a non-resident of this State, beyond the limits thereof, in favor of the Plaintiff, and made returnable before A. H. Martin, Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 25th day of November, 1869, at my office in the Court House at Charlotte, N. C., at which time and place the said Defendant is hereby notified to attend and defend his suit, or judgment will be rendered against him.
A. H. MARTIN, J. P.
Charlotte, N. C., Nov 1, 1869.

Notice.
The Old North State Mining Company having settled their affairs and suspended operations for the present, notice is hereby given that from this date no person or persons are authorized to contract any debts on account of said Company. Persons wishing future business relations with the Company may address Messrs. Jones & Johnston, Charlotte, N. C., or F. W. RUSSELL,
President of the Old North State Mining Company,
Portland, Conn. [Nov 1, 1869. 3p]

Mackerel.
10 Half Barrels Mackerel,
15 Quarter " "
25 Kitts " "
Just received and for sale by
N. M. MILLER & CO.
Flour.
100 Barrels Flour, all grades, for sale by
R. M. MILLER & CO.
Sugar, Coffee, &c.
We also have a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c., &c.
Give us a call before purchasing, as we are confident we can sell you goods as cheap as any other house in the City.
Oct 25, 1869. R. M. MILLER & CO.

LINCOLN MARBLE YARD.
I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lincoln and adjoining counties, that I have established a
Marble Yard
In LINCOLN, and am prepared to furnish
Monuments, Tomb Stones, &c.
At the lowest Cash prices.
My Shop is North of the Court House, known as the Stubbs' Machine Shop, where I can always be found, and will be pleased to receive orders.
Lincolnton, Nov 3, 1869. R. J. RUDISILL.

When Should Children be Taught to Read?

We often hear parents boasting of the acquirements of their young children, seeming in their devotion to the little creatures to believe that they are not injuring them, both bodily and mentally, by forcing their faculties into a premature development. To us a learned child is a very melancholy object. We have seen many of them, and we have seldom seen their precocity result in anything but injury to both body and mind. Nature has made the mind of the child very quick at observing facts. For the first seven years of his existence he is thus learning all the time—indeed, in that period he acquires more information than he does ever afterwards during an equal time. The information he collects from the external world is sufficient occupation for his faculties, and he should not be crowded with learning anything more. We really think that the little ones sometimes strain their minds too much in merely observing and thinking about what happens around them.

We do not believe that reading and writing should be taught little children under eight years of age—much less arithmetic, geography, and even grammar, which are all sometimes crammed into their heads. We do not believe that their minds are ripe enough to grasp these studies, or if they are, that such premature development is evidence of a healthy mental state. We are convinced that if a little child's mind is to be "trained," as it is called, in preference to the body and to the spirit, for that very reason books should be kept away from it, and it should be employed in every way to exercise its body, and to give it both that and its mind by application to the natural to its age.

We often hear parents say "we can't keep Willie away from his books—he will read. We don't teach him; but he is so smart that he pesters us till we are obliged to let him read," and in this manner they excuse themselves for what they are not satisfied is right. This weakness should not be indulged. The foundation for both mental and bodily disease is often laid before the child is eight years of age. It would have ample employment for its mind in observing what happens around it, every phenomenon of which is a wonder to its undeveloped faculties, and anything else that it learns is an undue strain upon them.

After all of what use is this too early application? We have known many infant prodigies, and we have never yet found that they turned out to be more intellectual than other children. A child that is taught its letters at eight years of age, is as far advanced at twelve as the one that began to learn at five, and the mental faculties of the former are much more robust than those of the latter; for they have not been enfeebled by overtasking.—*Norfolk Journal.*

Teach Your Boy a Trade.

An article which we cut from one of our exchanges, referring to this subject, says:
"Of 13,493 prisoners in the penitentiaries of thirty States in 1867, according to the report of the prison association just issued, 77 per cent., more than three quarters, had not learned a trade. Here is a text from which Dr. Franklin should have preached a forcible sermon to parents.
"The time was when it was not thought reputable for parents to leave their children without trades—unless they belong to the class of gentlemen. In France, before the revolution—the one of 1789—this provided sentiment or instinct was so strong that even the children of the nobles were in some cases taught a light handicraft, and when the storm of the Reign of Terror came, and they were expelled from the homes and deprived of their fortunes, many of them subsisted by the trades they had amused themselves with in more prosperous days.
"A man who has a good trade has an independence. He has need only to be honest and diligent to secure a competence. Bread and butter is sure for him wherever he is. He is sure always of higher wages than he who has no trade, and if his genius and enterprise lead him into some other calling, it is always a satisfaction to know that in case of misfortune he can return to his trade. He has that, at any rate, failure in business cannot deprive him of it. His occupations may break down, but he has a resource to lean on, as the sailors say; his subsistence and that of his family is sure.
"In this country, where fortunes are so quickly gained and also quickly lost, it is still necessary and prudent that every young man should learn a thoroughly. No man's future is so secure here but that he would do wisely to have his boys—and girls, too, for that matter—learn a trade."

The Value of Diamonds.
A stone weighing one carat might be worth fifty dollars; but one weighing five carats would be worth two thousand. Imagine, then, the value of one as big as a lemon, and weighing three-quarters of a pound. Such a one is said to have been found in Australia. Its discovery has been telegraphed to England. It was placed in the hands of a trustworthy man. He was surrounded by a strong cordon of military, and was marched in this way from the mines to Sydney, where the magnificent gem was deposited in the mint. The stone has not yet been thoroughly tested. Geologists are at work upon it now; but if it really proves to be what is supposed, its value will be almost fabulous. Its weight is 900 carats. The great English diamond, that pride of the British Empire, the Koh-i-noor, weighs but 186 carats; and its computed value is ten millions in gold. The value of the stone just found, if computed by the tables in use, would be a hundred millions in gold. But, of course, its value would in any event be imaginary, since no purchaser could be found worth a hundred millions to spare for a diamond, even if it was as big as a lemon.

Meat of Straw—Straw Ball.—Many years ago men could be easily found to give evidence upon oath that might be required, and some of these persons walked openly in Westminster Hall with a straw in one of their shoes, to signify they wanted employment as witnesses; hence originated the saying "he is a man of straw." But the custom has high antiquity. A writer on Greek Court says: "We have all heard of a race of men who used, in former days, to ply about our own courts of law, and who, from their manner of making known their occupation, were recognized by the name of Straw Shoes. An advocate or lawyer who wanted a convenient witness, knew, by these signs, where to find one, and the only way through the parties was brief. 'Don't you remember?' said the advocate. The party look at the fee and gave no sign; but its fee increased, and the powers of money increased with it. 'To be sure I do.' Then come into court and swear it.' And straw shoes went into court and swore it. Athens abounded in straw shoes."

Interesting Scientific and Historical Facts.
The Discovery of the Circulation of Blood.—Galen, who lived A. D. 150, was the first to form any true idea of the process; for he asserted that the arteries carried blood and not air. Vesalius was the next in the field, and showed (about the middle of the sixteenth century) that no direct communication existed between the right and left sides of the heart. He was a most enthusiastic and philosophical investigator, and suffered under the religious prejudices of the period; for not contenting himself with the examination of the bodies of the lower animals, he on one occasion made, as he thought, a "post mortem" examination of the body of a young nobleman. Judge of his horror and astonishment on finding, when the chest was opened, that the heart was still beating. This lesson, indeed, he learned, and he, poor man, was obliged, in penance, to undertake a mission to the Holy Land, and afterwards fell into disgrace and temporary oblivion.
The next was Serretori, who, with tolerable distinctness, pointed out that the blood was carried from the heart to the lungs, and then returned; but he came to an untimely end. He was a divine, and published this physiological discovery in a theological work. A few years subsequently Cassalpus, a distinguished botanist, first coined the expression "circulation of the blood," and described the circulation thus: "In animals we perceive the food, brought by the arteries to the heart, and it is distributed over the body by the arteries." Next, we observe in 1774 Fabricius discovered the valves in the veins. In 1819 Harvey appeared in the world, and claimed the merit of establishing the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

Embassadors.—The custom of sending ambassadors is of high antiquity. The name of ambassadors, says Cicero, is sacred and inviolable. At Athens the ambassadors from foreign princes and States always mounted the tribunal or pulpit of the public orators, and there opened their commission and acquainted the people with their business. At Rome they were introduced to the Senate, and delivered their commissions to them. "Athens and Sparta," says M. Tourreil, "when in all their glory, were never so much delighted as to see and hear a number of ambassadors in their assemblies, suing for their protection and alliance. It seemed to them the noblest honor that could be paid them; and that State which received the most embassies was judged to have the advantage over the other."
To admit an ambassador is to acknowledge the sovereignty of the prince or the independence of the State which he represents. France acknowledged the independence of the United States of America by admitting Franklin as their ambassador before they were declared independent by Great Britain. The first ambassador sent by the Emperor of Russia to England was in the year 1566; the first sent to Turkey from England, 1606; the Portuguese ambassador arrested for debt in 1653; the Russian was arrested by a lace merchant in 1709, when a law was passed for the protection of ambassadors; the first that arrived in Europe from India was Tippano to France in 1778; the first from the Ottoman Empire arrived in London in 1793.

Skating.—Fitzstephen, who died in the year 1191, says: "It was customary in the winter, when the ice would bear them, for the young citizens of London to fasten the leg bones of animals under the soles of their feet by tying them round their ankles; and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hands, they pushed themselves forward by striking it into the ice, and moved with celerity equal to a bird flying through the air, or an arrow from a crossbow."
The Lion and the Unicorn.—The most prominent feature about the royal arms of England is what heralds call the supporters—the lion and the unicorn. Of these the lion is the badge of England, the unicorn of Scotland; and their position is intended to symbolize the fact that the sovereign is maintained by the union of these two countries. The uninitiated observer would describe the unicorn as placed on the right side of the shield, and the lion on the left; but heralds apply the terms right and left to a coat of arms, with reference not to the spectator, but to the supposed bearer of the shield, who is of course behind it. Ever since 1603 the royal arms of England have been supported as now by the English lion and the Scottish unicorn. Elizabeth and Mary had a lion and a greyhound for supporters; Henry VII, a lion and a dragon; Richard III, a lion and a bear; Edward IV, a lion and a bull; Henry V, a lion and an antelope; Henry VI, an antelope and a swan; Edward III, a lion and an eagle. The use of supporters began with Edward III. The Scotch arms had always been supported by two unicorns previous to the accession of James I. to the English throne.
Meat of Straw—Straw Ball.—Many years ago men could be easily found to give evidence upon oath that might be required, and some of these persons walked openly in Westminster Hall with a straw in one of their shoes, to signify they wanted employment as witnesses; hence originated the saying "he is a man of straw." But the custom has high antiquity. A writer on Greek Court says: "We have all heard of a race of men who used, in former days, to ply about our own courts of law, and who, from their manner of making known their occupation, were recognized by the name of Straw Shoes. An advocate or lawyer who wanted a convenient witness, knew, by these signs, where to find one, and the only way through the parties was brief. 'Don't you remember?' said the advocate. The party look at the fee and gave no sign; but its fee increased, and the powers of money increased with it. 'To be sure I do.' Then come into court and swear it.' And straw shoes went into court and swore it. Athens abounded in straw shoes."

Interesting Scientific and Historical Facts.

The Discovery of the Circulation of Blood.—Galen, who lived A. D. 150, was the first to form any true idea of the process; for he asserted that the arteries carried blood and not air. Vesalius was the next in the field, and showed (about the middle of the sixteenth century) that no direct communication existed between the right and left sides of the heart. He was a most enthusiastic and philosophical investigator, and suffered under the religious prejudices of the period; for not contenting himself with the examination of the bodies of the lower animals, he on one occasion made, as he thought, a "post mortem" examination of the body of a young nobleman. Judge of his horror and astonishment on finding, when the chest was opened, that the heart was still beating. This lesson, indeed, he learned, and he, poor man, was obliged, in penance, to undertake a mission to the Holy Land, and afterwards fell into disgrace and temporary oblivion.
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