THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER, *Editor & Proprietor.*

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS."

DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." *Gen'l Harrison.*

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For the Watchman.

CURIOUS FACTS.

"When two rays of red light, proceeding from two luminous points, fall upon a sheet of white paper in a dark room, they produce a red spot on it which will be twice as bright as either ray would produce singly, provided the difference in the lengths of the two beams, from the luminous points to the red spot on the paper, be exactly the 0.0000258th part of an inch.—The same effect will take place if the difference in the lengths be twice, three times, or four times that quantity. But if the difference in the lengths of the two rays be equal to one half of the 0.0000258th part of an inch or to its 1½, 2½, 3½ part, *the one light will entirely extinguish the other, and will produce absolute darkness on the paper where the united beams fall.* If the difference of the lenghths of their paths be equal to the 1¼, 2¼, 3¼ of the 0.0000258th part of an inch, the red spot arising from the combined beams will be of the same intensity which one alone would produce."

"The laws of interference extend also to sound. It is clear that two equal and similar musical strings will be in unison, if they communicate the same number of vibrations to the air in the same time. But if two such strings be so nearly in unison, that one performs 100 vibrations in a second, and the other 101 in the same period—during the first few vibrations, the two resulting sounds will combine to form one of double intensity of either, because the aerial waves will sensibly coincide in time and place; but one will gradually gain on the other, till at the fiftieth vibration it will be half a oscillation in advance. Then the waves of air which produce the sound being sensibly equal, *but the receding part of one coinciding with the advancing part of the other, they will destroy one another and occasion an instant silence.* The sound will be renewed immediately after, and will gradually increase till the hundredth vibration, when the two waves will combine to produce a sound of double the intensity of either.

A tuning fork affords a good example of interference. When that instrument vibrates its two branches alternately recede from and approach one another; each communicates its vibrations to the air, and a musical note is the consequence. If the fork be held upright, about a foot from the ear, and turned round its axis while vibrating, at every quarter revolution the sound will scarcely be heard, while at the intermediate points it will be strong and clear. This phenomenon arises from the interference of the undulations of air coming from the two branches of the fork. When the two branches coincide, or when they are at equal distances from the ear, the waves of air combine to reinforce each other; but at the quadrants, where the two branches are at unequal distances from the ear, the lengths of the waves differ by half an undulation, and consequently destroy one another."

The same thing extends to heat: "and the interference of two *hot rays must produce cold.* Darkness results from the interference of two rays of light; silence ensues from the interference of two undulations of sound; and still water or no tide to the consequence of the interference of two tides."

"Light and heat, as well as sound are *not real beings,* but mere modes of action communicated to our perceptions by the nerves."

PHILOSOPHER.

For the Watchman.

YOUR CHILD DOES AS HE IS TAUGHT.

Many years ago a venerable and aged clergyman, not more than 1000 miles from here, was visiting the family of one of his parishioners when a child came into the room, and, as soon as he saw the old man, in the presence of his parents, began to cry out "old long legged C——: old grand daddy C——;" and sing other insulting epithets. The parents blushed with shame at such a specimen of their training endeavored to make the child hush; but the old man replied to them that they ought not to blame the child; for he only *did what he was taught.*

This is an important thing for parents to remember; their children will do what they are taught. You teach them to call their minister, or their teacher by bad names; to apply insulting and abusive epithets to them; they will show some day your training to your confusion. You encourage them in acts of insubordination at school, because it shows independence; a manly spirit, &c., they will show their independence of you some time or another.—You lead your children and servants to do your neighbors some private injury: to turn stock into their growing crops; to open their fences and leave them down; to worry their cattle and hogs with dogs; they will practise upon you, what you have taught them.

You set them an example of propriety; of any immorality or vice, you will find them ready to follow. You weaken their sense of moral obligation, of obedience to law and authority of God and man, and you may see them elevated to a conspicuous place on the gallows, unless beforehand they have brought down your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

SOLOMON.

Rancid Butter.—A French scientific journal states that it has been ascertained by frequent experiments, that the bad smell and taste of butter may be entirely removed by working it over in water mixed with chloride of lime. The discovery was made by a Brossels farmer, whose practice is to take a sufficient quantity of pure cold water to work it in, and put into it from 25 to 40 drops of chloride of lime for every 10 pounds of butter. When it has been worked until the whole has been brought into contact with the water, it should be worked again in pure water, when it will be found to be as sweet as when originally made. The experiment can easily be tried, and we commend it to our citizens who are driven to the necessity of buying rancid butter, or of using none.

Another effectual mode of renovating butter is said to be, to churn it over with milk until the old salt and bad taste are all removed, and then work it over and salt it fresh.

From the Cotton Plant, Feb. 17.

DIRECT TRADE SUCCESSFUL.

"The cotton shrub, which seventy years ago was grown only in gardens as a curiosity, yields now to the United States an amount of exportable produce which in the year ending with June, '50, amounted to seventy two millions of dollars, of which from thirty to forty millions were clear profit to the country. With its increased growth has sprung up that mercantile navy, which now waves its stripes and stars over every sea, and that foreign influence, which has placed the internal peace, we may say the subsistence of millions, in every manufacturing country in Europe, within the power of an oligarchy of planters."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

In spite of all opposition—in the face of the hungry army of greedy speculators in cotton—in the teeth of threats—the great cause of the planters redemption from commercial bondage goes on; direct trade is gaining ground daily. The war is now for result. The *theory* is admitted—the principles endorsed by the people in every part of the South and West Alliance with the Great West by Railroads. A continental Depot for Cotton to break down the monopoly of Liverpool. Direct shipments by the planters avoiding all unnecessary charges, out of which the "middle men" reap golden harvests, and through which the grower loses the profits of his staple. Direct importations. The manufacture of cotton into yarns and coarse fabrics. Steamers to Europe. These are principles and purposes which are mighty and must prevail. Below we give the announcement of the first step. We now tell those who have worked openly and secretly against direct trade, that this great measure will have a fair trial. A trial by parties *not interested in its failure,* but who have no interest in New York or Liverpool, and not being engaged in a profitable "present arrangement" are quite indifferent to that "change" which is so DISINTERESTEDLY (!) dreaded by certain influences. The gentleman who visits America, we hope, will be enabled to ascertain that he must expect to find no encouragement from those who daily suck our life's blood. He will be assured that among the planters—on their plantations where he will witness their economy, and have personal associations with them, is the *only* place where he can gather proper information to guide the great Company now interested in this movement. We can say to the friends of Direct Trade, that no effort will be spared to carry out part of the arrangement through. We regard the formation of a Continental Depot for Cotton as a fixed fact. It is a settled commercial principle and recognized as such by a powerful Company in Europe. There will be kicks against it. Look out for your weathercocks and *pretended* friends. The question has been narrowed down to a mighty small point in the action of the planters. "There can be no doubt," writes our friend in Europe, "of the practicability of your plan for a Continental Depot of Cotton. It would tend greatly to fix the price of Cotton, and would advance the consumption here.—But while we will do all in our power to aid in this matter, we must express the fears we have, that your planters are too inconsistent and too generally insolvent to be capable of any extensive or firm co operation," &c., &c. In reply to that, we joined issue. The issue is up for hearing. The parties are at the bar. A disinterested Judge comes from Europe to sit in judgment in behalf of the capitalist and manufacturers of the Continent. What will be the verdict? Where is the Memphis committee? Where are the influential members of the Baltimere Convention? The agent of one of the oldest commercial companies in Europe, soon visits the United States, for the express purpose of ascertaining by *actual observation* whether or not the Southern planters are willing and able to participate in this commercial reform. Let every engine be put to work. Let the Planters meet in thousands and tens of thousands at Memphis. Blackwood's Review says, the world is at the mercy of an oligarchy of Cotton Planters. That oligarchy has been groaning under heavy burdens. That oligarchy has been but lately the butt of ridicule and misrepresenation in England. That oligarchy of planters holds a fearful power—a power which can shatter the institutions of England to atoms—a power which surround the South with wealth and independence. An alliance is openly in the face of Europe sought with that oligarchy by a government not over disposed to love England or to submit to her commercial power. The agent ere this is on his way. Let the Planters meet. What will be the answer? After all our struggles; after years of patient toil to bring about this organization, now that we are seriously approached on the subject, shall we fail in the hour of action.—Where is the President of the Macon Convention? Where the friends of that movement? This is but a part of it—the result of it, and it may in twelve months be the glorious accomplishment of the principles it sent forth. Those principles were endorsed by the Legislatures of Alabama and Georgia. They stand at the head of our Journal. They are the principles for which the heroic De Bow has labored through life. Shall they exist merely in theory? Shall we still go on in our senseless babbling about air lines, and prospective 'would be's' and 'ought to be's' and 'used to be's' when the *present* is at our command? We again call on the planters to take this matter up. Form organizations. Let us have light. Let us meet this agent and satisfy ourselves and satisfy him. Let us no longer trust to the interested advice of our enemies, or allow our friends to be misinformed. The people of Alabama and Florida and Georgia, and South Carolina, and Louisiana and Tennessee and Arkansas and Texas, are all interested in this cause. We again call on the Memphis Convention to bring together the planters from every cotton district. We appeal to the press of the South. Where is DeBow's Review? Let the thunderer of the Mississippi valley open his batteries. There is a battle to be fought, and a principle to be overcome, or triumphant.—Direct Trade will triumph if the planters will only be true to themselves. If after all our protestations, we draw back now, then there is no language to express that unmeasured contempt which will be and ought to be felt for us. It is said that the Cotton Planters cannot be relied on, even with all the principles involved at stake; that they cannot be induced to leave the old track; that the present commercial bondage of the South is her destiny; that Liverpool will always rule the price of cotton; that the middle men and the usurious interest and the extravagant charges will always eat up the profits of the grower, and that in spite of all organization, and notwithstanding the sad experience of the planters that they will not consistently co-operate with any one for their own benefit. Cotton Planters of the South is this so? We do not believe it.

The Baltimore Patriot of Friday last gives the following notice touching the movement:

"*An Important Movement.*—There can be no doubt that the wealthiest and most influential commercial organization in Europe, has determined to send out an agent whose visit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the cotton growers of the Southern States are disposed to throw off the Liverpool monopoly of cotton. The proposition is nothing more nor less than for this mammoth society, in conjunction with the planters of the cotton districts, to create a *continental depot for cotton.* The disposition of a few private houses to aid the direct shipment of a few thousand bales of cotton, could not be regarded as a matter of much immediate consequence, but the importance which attaches to the movement when headed by the Company alluded to, cannot fail to arrest public attention and to produce decided results.—We have been shown the correspondence, which is two fold. The first communication is from a distinguished foreign Minister on the part of his Government, referring to the President of the Company now enlisted.—This Company writes as such to an official now in this country, stating that they are disposed to carry out the plan proposed in a continental depot for cotton. The parties, and the names, and the country, we are requested not to mention; as in a matter of such importance, involving, too, such immense counter interest, the friends of the movement have their reasons for keeping the details to themselves.

There is no doubt that a powerful European organization for trade is about making responsible and definite propositions to the planters for the establishment, by direct shipment, of a depot of cotton on the continent to supply the wants of the continent. There is no mistake about this. The evidence before us is of the highest character. It is intended that the agent visiting America shall proceed to the planting districts, see the planters—for which purpose they will be invited to meet at certain accessible points—and ascertain exactly what the disposition for direct shipments is—the ability of the planters to act—the difficulties—the opposition, if any, and everything else necessary for the information of the company. This preliminary step is taken, as there have been two representations made in Europe; one, that the planters are irresponsible and indisposed to co-operate; the other, that they can be relied on, and are determined, if furnished with facilities and responsible agencies, to make direct shipments. The thing no doubt will be tried, and fairly tried, as the company in Europe are very much interested in its success, and every way disposed to favor the movement. If it is carried out, and a depot for cotton established on the continent, very important results must follow. It is confidently believed by the continental powers, that they will meet hearty co operation from the cotton interest, which is supposed to be not over fond of Liverpool. We watch this movement with interest.

On the same subject—we publish from the Baltimore Republican and Argus of Saturday:

"*Direct Trade.*—We have been shown a correspondence by which it appears that an opulent government through a poweful commercial company has determined to carry out *as a policy,* the formation of a *Continental Depot for Cotton.* The European parties are fully equal to the task and an agent of mature years, of standing and intelligence, is about to visit America for the purpose of ascertaining for himself and the future guidance and satisfaction of the company, everything in relation to the disposition and ability of the planters to carry out this great movement. We are glad of this.—Our experience assures us that the planters are ripe for it, and the movement has only been retarded by the want of proper commercial organization, an organization almost impossible to form with such a large interest against any change in the present system of cotton trade. We are not at liberty to state names or particulars. It is sufficient to say that the European parties are interested *against* the present system and in favor of the proposed one. They have certainly all the means and influence necessary. It remains to be seen how the planters will act. The interests of this Continent and the Zol Verien are supposed to be co operating. If carried out it will be the death blow to Liverpool monopoly. Success to the movement.

The first Printer.—In examining the old records of Massuchusetts, for 1641, we find the following verbatim, in a style of penmanship, very similar to the German text: "Stephen Day, being the first that set upon printing, is granted 300 acres of land where it may be convenient, without prejudice to any towne."

New York city, with its surburban towns, has a population of 650,000, Philadelphia 409,000, Baltimore 169,000, Boston 139,000, New Orleans 119,000, Cincinnati 116,000, and St. Louis 83,000.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We have been much gratified by the responses of the press of the State to Mr. McRea's letter in relation to the New York Exhibition, which we published a week or two since. The Wilmington Free Press says:

"We are pleased to observe the alacrity with which the North Carolina press have copied Mr. McRae's address, relative to the Crystal Pallace. We do hope its influence will not stop with the editorial and publishing fraternity, but that the people will take hold of the matter and carry out his suggestions, in a spirit becoming a State, able to do as much as this is; in a spirit which does not halt at the admiration the beautiful dress excites, but keeps on to the practical point set forth."

The Charlotte Whig says:

"We thank Mr. McRea for bringing the subject of the New York Fair to public notice, and hope that steps will be taken to give form and action to his patriotic suggestions. If North Carolina is represented in no other way, we at least hope that some of the *Fair* from "*the most rebellious Colony in America*" will be there, to shame the creations of the sculptor, and the lifeless colorings of the Artist."

Most if not all the other papers have copied the letter and invited to its suggestions the attention of their readers.

The Fair in New York City will be opened in May. A spacious and elegant edifice is in course of construction; and it is to be filled with the productions of nature, with the results of inventions of whatsoever character, and of discoveries in science. The States of Europe and the States of America will certainly be there with their contributions; and perhaps portions of far Asia and Africa may be there also in the same way. It will be a stiring, a full, a great, and long to be remembered time. North Carolina can present herself among the communities of the world with as much credit and respectability as others. She can go with her hands filled and her garments sparkling with the evidences of her varied resources. Of minerals she can contribute iron, gold, silver, copper, coal, marble, granite, precious stones; of timber she can offer specimens of pine, cypress, juniper, live oak, hickory, and white and red oak—all of which enter, more or less, into commerce; she can show better turpentine than any other State, and specimens of wheat, corn, flax, cotton, and tobacco, which will vie with those from other portions of the Union. But what, it may be asked, is the object of this? What good will it do?—Who will be benefited by it? We answer, the object is to give proof that North Carolina is not asleep, but that she is awake, and fully alive to the value of her position and resources, as well as to the importance of the developments and improvements of the age. It will effect good by making these resources, their nature and extent, known to the capitalist and enterprising men of the Northern and Eastern States and of Europe. Our bonds are now in market for $500,000, and soon will be for $1,500,000 more; it will add in all probability, to the premium on these bonds; and it will encourge mechanics, farmers, laborers and energetic business men to remove hither, and thus swell our population and consequently our power as a State.

We might say much more on this interesting subject, but we leave it for the present with our brethren of the press and with the enlightened friends of the movement generally. We trust the suggestions and recommendations so opportunely and forcibly made by Mr. McRae, will be carried out; but, in order to do this, let it be borne in mind that prompt action will be necessary on the part of those who are anxious that North Carolina should be fully and properly represented in the great Exhibition.

P. S. Since the above was written we have seen a Circular with an engraving of the New York Chrystal Palace, transmitted to the Governor of this State. We make the following extract from this Circular, which embraces a brief description of the plan and size of the building:

"This building, constructed of Iron and Glass, is erected on Reservoir Square in the City of New York, by the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, incorporated under an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the 11th of March, 1852. The use of Reservoir Square is granted by the Municipal Authorities of the City. The Ground Plan of the Building forms an octagon, and is surmounted by a Greek Cross, with a Dome over the intersection. The extreme length and breadth of the building are each 365 feet, Height of Dome to top of Lantern, 148. Entire space on Ground Floor, 111,000 square feet. Whole area, 173,000 square feet, or 4 acres."

The President of the Association for this grand Exhibition, is Theodore Sedgwick; William Whetten, Secretary and Treasurer, both New York City.

It is common in the East to see stout Arabs spinning and also knitting, and their wives building hovels and digging canals.

MINNESOTA—ST. PAUL.

Gov. Ramsey, in his recent annual message to the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, amongst many interesting particulars respecting the rapid advance of that flourishing and beautiful region, takes the annexed notice of the rise and progress of the seat of government, St. Paul, which is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, not far below the Falls of St. Anthony:

"In concluding this, my last annual message, permit me to observe that it is now a little over three years and six months since it was my happiness to first land upon the soil of Minnesota. Not far from where we now are, a dozen framed houses, not all completed, and some eight or ten small log buildings, with bark roofs, constituted the capital of the new Territory over whose destiny I had been commissioned to preside. One county, a remnant from Wisconsin territorial organization, alone afforded the ordinary facilities for the execution of the laws; and in and around its seat of justice resided the bulk of our scattered population. Within this single country were embraced all the lands white men were privileged to till; while between them and the broad rich hunting grounds of untutored savages rolled, like Jordan through the Promised Land, the River of Rivers, here as masjestic in its northern youth as in its more southern maturity. Emphatically new and wild appeared everything to the incomers from older communities; and a not least novel feature of the scene, was the motley humanity partially filling these streets—the blankets and painted faces of Indians, and the red sashes and mocasins of French voyageurs and half-breeds, greatly predominating over the less picturesque costume of the Anglo American race. But even while strangers looked the elements of a mighty change were working, and civilization, with its hundred arms, was commencing its restless and beneficent empire. To my lot fell the honorable duty of taking the initial step in this work, by proclaiming, on the 1st of June, 1849, the organization of the Territorial Government, and consequent extension of the protecting arm of law over these distant regions. Since that day how impetuously have events crowded time! The fabled magic of the Eastern tale that renewed a palace in a single night only can parallel our reality of growth and progress.

"In forty-one months the few bark-roofed huts have been transformed into a city of thousands, in which commerce rears its spacious warehouses, religion its spired temples, a broad capitol its swelling dome, and luxury and comfort numerous ornamented and substantial abodes; and where nearly every avocation of life presents its appropriate follower and representative. In forty-one months have densed a whole century of achievements, calculated by the Old World's calendar of progress—a government proclaimed in the wilderness, a judiciary organized, a legislature constituted, a comprehensive code of laws digested and adopted, our population quintupled, cities and towns springing up on every hand, and steam, with its revolving wings, in its season, daily fretting the bosom of the Mississippi in bearing fresh crowds of men and merchandise within our boarders."

☞It has long been known to Physiologists, (says the Recorder,) that certain coloring matters, if administered to animals along with their food, possesses the property of entering into the system and tinging their bones. In this way the bones of swine have been tinged purple by madder, and instances are on record of other animals being similarly affected. No attempt, however, was made to turn this beautiful discovery to account till lately, when Mons. Roulin speculated on what might be the consequences of administering colored articles of food to silk worms just before they begun spinning the cocoons. Prosecuting still farther his experiments, he sought a red coloring matter capable of being eaten by silk worms without injury resulting. He had some difficulty to find such a colouring matter at first, but eventually alighted on the pignonia chica. Small portions of this plant having been added to the mulberry leaves, the silk worms consumed the mixture and produced red colored silk. In this manner the experimenter, who is still prosecuting his researches, hopes to obtain silk as secreted by the worm of many other colors.

In England there are four thousand miles of telegraph; in the United States, twenty three thousand.

A Telegraphic message, which could be sent in the United States, for one dollar, would be charged, for the same distance, seven dollars in England.

He who has a love for nature can never be alone. In the shell he picks up on the shore—in the leaf fading at his feet—in the grain of sand and the morning dew—he sees enough to employ his mind for hours. Such a mind is never idle. He studies the works of his Maker which he sees all around him, and finds a pleasure of which the devotee of sin and pleasure can form no conception.

GENERE.

Our author lays down, as a general principle, to "avoid the appearance of form." The tone of modern society is easy and unceremonious. Never undertake to go through with a bit of fine manners when the intention is transparent—one should be natural, acting always as if one could not have done otherwise. Perhaps the great secret of a good manner is to forget yourself. Conscious people must find it hard to avoid awkwardness. One formality is practised in this favored land to a fearful extent. The further south you go, the worse it is. We mean that of introducing. Smith, of Mississpi meets his friend Brown, of Alabama, walking with Jones, of Tennessse. Brown instantly cries, "Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones of Tennessee!" They advance, shake hands, fall back and touch their beavers. Come gentlemen, let's take a drink! What shall it be? All drink. Jones then sees Thompson approaching—Mr. Smith, Mr. Thompson, of Texas—more shaking of hands, more touching of beavers, more drinking, and, so on through the entire thirty States. A traveller once told me that he had undergone fourteen introductions and fourteen invitations to "liquor in one evening at a club in a southern city. At the north, he gets off by the shake of the hand—another odious custom. The hand should never be given except to a friend or a pretty woman.

"The true rule is never to introduce unless there is an express reason for making two people acquainted."

We must add, on our own authority, that *present* is the proper word for this kind of acquaintance making.

The MS. is discursive on the subject of the conjugal relations. We will quote an extract or two:

A bachelor is a person who enjoys everything and who pays for nothing.—Nevertheless, most men marry, at least in this country. Being married, they should never trouble the enjoyment of the bachelor by fondling their wives in his presence, or bestowing any manner of public tenderness upon them. There is nothing in worse taste. The bystanders are sure to be either envious or unhappy, for it is a bitter thing, Shakspare tells us, to look at happiness through another man's eyes; or they think the sentiment misplaced, and are disgusted. Every Benedict should economize the exuberance of his affection, and keep it to sweeten tete-a-tetes, He will want it before he gets to the end."

And we add our directions to the "afflicted," never to talk about Mrs. in public, nor about any other near relative.—It is a secondary form of egotism, and equally repulsive.

"The system of making a parade or procession of a marriage; going to Philadelphia in a white bonnet, wearing orange flowers and bridal lace to balls after the wedding, is unmercifully quizzed by French people. I think with great justice. It is very well for John when he marries Susan, to take her to Jersy City and back, for a "pleasure ride," as the Westerns call it, to sit with her hand in his all the way over and back again, but gentlemen ought to know better and stay at home.

"By the way, too, my countrymen, when you send out your wedding cards, do not put your name and hers in the left hand corner of the pasteboard—as if you had entered into a commercial arrangement, and wish to give the names of the firm.

"If a man has to convey his wife and mother-in-law, (poor fellow!) thereby making what is called in Massachusetts, a Lym couple, "two gals and a feller," let him beware of offering an arm to each, and walking sandwich between them.—An offence against appearance which could not be tolerated, even in a serious male, accompanying two strong minded sisters from an anniversary meeting at the Tabernacle.

How Fortunes are Acquired in Havana.—It is a well known fact that nearly all the merchants and shop keepers of Havana are native Spaniards; and, as I have before stated, they are not only contented, but fanatically devoted to the Spanish Government. A large proportion of this class came to Cuba as adventurers, and began life as clerks on small salaries. After accumulating five hundred dollars, they would purchase a share in a joint stock slave trading company; and, in the course of a year or two, receive a profit in the shape of a dividend amounting to ten thousand dollars, which sum, re invested in the same business, soon made them millionaires. These nabobs then generally returned to Spain to spend their ill gotten fortunes, leaving a crop of clerks to follow in the footsteps of their inhuman predecessors. It is, perhaps, not generally known that some of our New York "merchant princes," whose sudden wealth has been attributed to the sugar business, have derived their largest revenues from capital slyly invested in the slave trade. Persons who are curious in such matters may learn further particulars by making inquiries in Havana.

[*Cor. New York Mirror.*]

ITS EFFECTS.—The success of the Ericsson hot air ship, must and will lead to some singular revolutions. It will annihilate explosions—injure the business of coronors—drive wooden legs out of the market, and give a buoyancy to ship building such as has not been felt since Alexder crossed the Hellespont in a one horse wagon.

Hot air engines will give an immense impetus to cylinder building, will knock boiler shops into a cocked hat. Steam gauges will be at a discount, while engineers will be reduced from men of the first consequnce to mere greasers.