

Think of what London is. At the last census there were 2,362,230 persons of both sexes in it; 1,106,555 males, of whom 146,449 were under 5 years of age; and 1,255,675 females, of whom 147,173 were under five years. The unmarried males were 670,380; the females 735,871; the married men were 599,093; the widows 110,980. On the night of the census there were 28,598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 59,231 wives mourning their absent lords. Last year the number of children born in London was 86,833; in the same period 58,786 persons died.

The Registrar General assumes that, with the additional births, and by the fact of soldiers and sailors returning from the seat of war, and of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits settling in the capital, sustenance, clothing and house accommodation must now be found in London for about 60,000 inhabitants more than it contained at the end of 1855. Think of that—the population of a large city absorbed in London, and no perceptible inconvenience occasioned by it! Houses are still to let; there are still the usual tickets hung up in windows in quiet neighborhoods, intimating that apartments are furnished for the use of single gentlemen can be had with in; the country still supplies the town with meat and bread, and we hear of no starvation in consequence of a deficient supply. London is the healthiest city in the world. During the last year the annual deaths have been on the average 25 to 1,000 of the population, in 1856 the population was 2,362,230, yet, in spite of this, half of the deaths that happen on an average in London, between the age of 20 and 40, are from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Registrar traces this to the state of the streets. He says: "There can be no doubt that the dirty dust suspended in the air that the people of London breathe, often excites diseases of the respiratory organs. The dirt in the streets is produced and ground, not by innumerable horses, omnibuses and carriages, and then heaped up in dust, which fills the mouth, and is really inhaled, but by the passages in large quantities. The dust is not removed every day, but saturated with water in the great thoroughfares, sometimes forming in damp weather, and at other times again, as it dries, the heat of the sun in a small amount of time, and the dust is again blown up, and is inhaled by the people of London, says Henry Mayhew, may be safely asserted to be the most densely populated city in all the world; containing one-fourth more people than Paris, and two-thirds more than Paris—more than twice as many as Constantinople—four times as many as St. Petersburg—five times as many as Vienna, or New York, or Madrid—nearly seven times as many as Berlin—eight times as many as Amsterdam—ten times as many as Rome—fifteen times as many as Copenhagen—and seventeen times as many as Stockholm." "London," says Henry Mayhew, "is a vast plain covered in extent, in 70,000 square feet, and contains 317,591 houses. Annually 4,000 new houses are in erection for upwards of 40,000 new comers. The continuous line of buildings stretching from Holloway to Chertsey is said to be twice miles long. It is comprised of the buildings erected in a town that would reach across the whole of England and France, from York to the Pyrenees. London has 10,000 streets, 10,000 squares, squares, crescents, terraces, alleys, rows, half-rows, pick-rows, courts, alleys, mews, yards, etc. The paved streets of London, according to a return published in 1850, numbered 2,000 and occupied 2,000,000 in length, the cost of the paving having been £4,000,000, and the repairs cost £1,500,000 per annum. London cost £1,000,000 in gas pipes, with a capital of nearly £2,000,000 in the population of gas. The cost of gas-lighting is £1,000,000. It has 300,000 gas-lights, and 13,000 incandescent feet of gas are burned every night. Last year along these streets the enormous quantity of upward of eight millions of gallons of water, needed for the supply of the inhabitants, being nearly double what it was in 1847.

Mr. Mayhew writes of the state of the people of the Capital as to drink up in moving order two and two, the length of the great artery of Londoners would be no less than 620 miles, and supposing them to move at the rate of three miles an hour, it would require more than nine days and nine nights for the average population to pass by. To accommodate this crowd, one hundred and twenty-five thousand vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of twelve hours; three thousand omnibuses; ten thousand private and public carriages and cabs; daily in the streets; three thousand conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country.

Speaking generally, Tenison tells us: "Every minute dies a man. Every minute dies a woman. Every minute dies a child." In London, Mr. Mayhew calculates 100 people die daily, and a baby is born every five minutes. The number of persons who die in London is 1,000 a day, and in 1854, 319,000 persons, such as work houses and hospitals was 10,281. It is really so king to think, and a deep stigma on the people, that in the artificial arrangements of society, by which so much poverty is perpetuated—that nearly one person out of five, who died last year, closed his eyes under a roof provided by law or private charity. It is calculated 500 people are drowned in the Thames every year. In the first week of the present year there were five deaths from outemperance alone. How much wretchedness lies in these two facts—for the deaths from actual intemperance bears but a small portion to the deaths induced by the intemperance of industry, and of the 500 drowned, by far the largest class, we have every reason to believe, are of the number of whom Hood wrote:

Mad with life's history,
Glad to die a misery
Swart to be buried,
Anywhere, anywhere,
Out of the world!"

A meeting has just been held of the unemployed, chiefly the carpenters, bricklayers, and masons of the metropolis, in which it is stated that their number—though very probable there may be some exaggeration here—is 35,000. If these men are married and have families, we get a farther idea of the deep distress in the wealthy and luxurious capital—this capital where the gold of Australia, the jewels of California, the silks and spices of the East, come for sale, and are lavished as freely on the most questionable purposes and persons as on the modest specimens of humanity and the most glorious objects for which men care to live. They think of the inmates of the lunatic asylums, and the poor houses, and the hospitals, in most cases sent there as the result of their own ignorance or imprudence. Add to these our prison population, and criminal classes, and our prostitutes—and what a picture we get of the night side of London, of the classes whose existence is a reproach or a curse. In London one man in every nine belongs to the criminal class.

According to the last reports, there were in London 143,000 vagabonds admitted in one year into the casual wards of the work houses. How we have always in our midst: 197 burglars, 773 pick-pockets, 3,657 swindlers or common thieves, 11 horse-stealers, 3 forgers, 28 coiners, 317 utterers of false coins, 145 swindlers, 182 cheats, 343 receivers of stolen goods, 2,768 habitual robbers, 1,203 vagrants, 30 begging letter-writers, 86 houses of begging letters, 6,201

Carolina Waterman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

VOL. XIV. SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 1857. NUMBER 18.

prostitutes, besides 470 not otherwise described, making together a total of 16,900 criminals known to the police. These persons are known to make way with \$32,000 per annum; the prison population at any particular time is 6,000, costing for the year £170,000. Our juvenile tickets cost us \$300 apiece.

Again, let us look at the classes whose labors and occupations and modes of life are inconsistent with health, or not favorable to any great amount of mental exertion. Almost 20,000 persons are engaged in Sunday trading; the number of families living in one room is estimated as high as 150,000. It appears from a report by Mr. Godolphin, officer of health in the parish of Kensington, that in a place called the Potters, there are 1,147 human beings, and 1,044 pigs congregated within a space of less than nine acres, the present number of pigs being below the usual average. The dwellings of a large portion of the inhabitants of this locality are mere hovels, with shattered roofs and unglazed windows, the floor is below the level of the external soil, which has been raised by excessive accumulations of filth of all kinds, and the walls are at all times partially damp and going out, and pestiferous gases, no longer to those who have not been born in them, fatal to the health of those who have.

Another portion of the wretched population has converted its caravan houses, removed to some extent from the city, into temporary dwellings, for which a rate of sixpence a week is paid. From the entire number of 200 persons dwell, among whom are 250 children, from whom is being with death at the time of Mr. Tenison's visit in March.

Mr. Tenison calculates the number of prostitutes in London at 35,000, two-thirds of whom are Irish, 30,000 men, women and children are employed in the coast-merchandise trade, besides, we have, according to Mr. Mayhew, 2,000 street-sellers of green stuff, 4,000 street-vendors of stationery and books, 1,000 street-vendors of stationery, 4,000 street-vendors of other articles, whose receipts are the means of supporting a vast population.

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Loss of Steamer Central America.

SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—The following particulars are given to the wreck of the Central America which was obtained from the passengers now here.

STATEMENT OF MR. DESSA'S PERIOD.

We left Havana Sept. 28th, leaving had a light breeze and a calm sea, but the wind of the evening from Havana was a fresh breeze blowing from the westward, it continued to blow very strong.

The vessel was at 11 o'clock P. M. when the wind was still blowing from the westward, and the sea was very high. At 11 o'clock A. M. it was blowing from the westward, and the sea was very high. At 11 o'clock A. M. it was blowing from the westward, and the sea was very high.

At 7 o'clock we saw no probability of keeping aloft much longer, although we felt that it would do so until morning, all would be saved. In a short time a heavy sea for the first time broke over the upper deck, and all hands failed fast away from depending boards.

Life-preservers were supplied to all, and as we went up two more rockets to attract the attention of any sail that might be near us, a tremendous sea swept over us, and in a moment the steamer was swept away, and in a moment we were all separated.

I think some of the men who were at that moment landed upon the sea, and in a moment they were all separated. The storm, by this time, had entirely subsided, and we all kept near together and went as the waves took us. There was nothing or very little said except that each one cheered his fellow comrades on, and courage was thus kept up for two or three hours, and I think for that space of time none had drowned, but those who could not swim became exhausted, and one by one gradually passed to eternity.

The hope that boats would be sent to us from the two vessels we had spoken, soon faded, and our trust was alone in Providence, and what bet trust could you or I ask for? I saw my poor comrades fast sinking around me, and I at 1 o'clock that night I was nearly alone, and I at 1 o'clock that night I was nearly alone, and I at 1 o'clock that night I was nearly alone.

I judged about one mile from me. Taking fresh courage I struck out for the vessel and reached it when nearly exhausted, but I was drawn on board by ropes as soon as perceived.

The vessel proved to be a Norwegian bark from Balize, Honduras, bound for Falmouth, England. I found on board for some two or three of my comrades, and at 9 o'clock next morning we had 40 noble fellows on board, and these are all I know of having been saved.

We stayed about the place until we thought that nothing had been rescued, and then we sailed. We found the lack short of provisions and the crew living on grain. We had some tea and coffee to refresh ourselves with, and at noon on Sunday spoke the American bark Saxony, bound for Savannah, which supplied us with provisions and took five of us on board.

Our names are: R. H. Miller, of Maine; Jobert Moore, of San Francisco; Samuel W. Lock, of Maine; Adolph Froelich, of San Francisco; and Henry H. Clark, of New York.

The Norwegian bark set sail for Charleston (North Carolina) with the balance of the forty-one passengers. Their names, unfortunately, I cannot give. The few rescued are: Captain Balzer, of Baltimore; Mr. Frazier, of New York; R. F. Brown, of Sacramento; B. J. Birch, of San Francisco; and A. J. Easton, of San Francisco;—Fletcher of Augusta, Me.

There is a sad story, some seven years of age, whose mother was with the other ladies, played on the organ.

There were three passengers that got into the boat, but they were the women and children, who were the only ones saved.

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Launch of the Great Eastern.

The *Canadian* (London) News of the 23d inst., says it is authorized to state that the Great Eastern steamship will be launched in the first spring tides of next month (October). The day is as yet not absolutely fixed, but this important event is probably to take place on Monday, the 23d of that month. The ship will be the largest of that day.

The same journal describes with minuteness a route of pleasure through the United States to Chicago and St. Louis, and which is extended on the European Continent to Germany and Switzerland, for which "Great Eastern" tourist tickets are to be provided.

"This tour can be accomplished, say from New York and back, in about eight weeks, including the two passages across the Atlantic, but to those less pressed for time it can be advantageously extended to from 11 to 14 weeks. The cost of a first-class ticket for the whole excursion, of a little under two hundred dollars, is about \$250 sterling, or say \$320.

Arrangements are in progress for a more extended tour, which, in addition to the foregoing, and at an increased cost of about \$100, will probably comprise Naples, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Turin and Milan, together with the passage across the Alps by the Simplon.

DESCENT FROM A BALLOON IN A PARACHUTE.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in noticing a balloon ascension by Mr. Godard, from that city, Monday afternoon, says: "At a quarter before six, the Godards and a gentleman who had secured a passage for the aerial voyage at twenty-five cents per pound, prepared to leave their friends. Mr. Godard took his place with the passengers in the basket, while his brother, E. Godard, seated himself upon a small bar of wood attached to the parachute beneath the balloon. The signal was given to let go and the voyagers shot off at a rapid rate, the wind taking them in a southern direction. After the balloon had reached an elevation of 8000 feet it began to descend rapidly, and the parachute beneath began to expand, and when perfectly filled, the chord connecting it with the basket was cut, and the parachute began to descend slowly and easily, while the balloon ascended for a short distance with some rapidity, which, however was checked by the opening of the valve and allowing the gas to escape. The descent of the parachute was witnessed with much interest by the immense crowd on Lem-on-Hill.

The balloon then landed at the residence of Mrs. Rachel T. Jackson, one mile below Darby, in Delaware county, where the party were entertained at an excellent supper. The parachute landed about half a mile west of the Bell Tavern, on the Darby road. The whole party arrived in the city last evening at 6 o'clock.

Singular Suicide.—A strange case of suicide occurred in Webster, Massachusetts, on the 26th ultimo. Some twenty years ago a young man named Moore fixed his affections upon a young lady who did not reciprocate them, and rejected his suit. Recovering from his disappointment, he paid attention to another, and was accepted. His first love, dissatisfied with the course of affairs, endeavored to re-assert herself in his affections, and probably succeeded to some extent, in the agency of this conflict between love and honor, he went on Wednesday morning into a gutter and hung himself. He was a likely young man, and is said to have been worth ten thousand dollars.

REMARKS.—This has become a general practice among judicious farmers, who feel their horses upon corn. Our esteemed friend, David Landreth, Esq., who keeps a number of fine horses upon his great seed farm, near the town of Bristol, on the Delaware, always feeds them upon soaked corn, and has done so for several years. He considers it a decided advantage.

THE STATUE OF WEBSTER.—Information has been received that the bronze statue of Daniel Webster, by Powers, has been shipped at Leghorn for Boston, and may be expected to reach that port in a few weeks. It is said to be the best work of the kind that has ever been produced in the United States, and is said to be the best work of the kind that has ever been produced in the United States.

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week at Old Pompey.—One day last week was Pompey, a negro man belonging to Mr. L. O. Lovelass, was leisurely driving his team from Hamburg to this place, he espied a few paces ahead, directly in the road, a likely looking pocket book, whereupon he dismounted, and, after turning his prize over two or three times, he granted to himself, "Humph! Wonder who drop dis? Look like him fat wid de dollars. De question am now, what shall I do wid it?" Here he scratched his head in a thoughtful mood, and on taking a "sober, second thought," came to the following conclusion: "Well, one thing certain, he no belong to de child—dare I not open it, case I got no business in dar—but I'll take 'em to de Court House, and hab 'em put in de papers." And with this determination he accordingly stowed it safely away in his pocket. It was not long, however, before Capt. Merrivether, who had lost the pocket book, and was then in search of it, came up with Pompey's wagon, and began to question him concerning it.

The old negro cheerfully acknowledged he had it, and cheerfully delivered it to the rightful owner. Capt. Merrivether, in consideration of Pompey's praiseworthy actions in this matter, generously gave him ten dollars, which was thankfully received, with the remark, "I golly! de old saying 'siney am de best policy' am true one time, certain." And the old fellow went on his way rejoicing.

It seems that the "chickens" population of East Tennessee, under a recent census has been found to be considerably reduced, and that it is still declining. Rowland's attention has been drawn to this fact which he thus notices:

Picture in the Chick-a-Coo.—The fact that our farmers are raising lower chickens every year is exciting a spirit of enquiry, as to the cause. The cause of this falling off in the chicken crop, will be a subject of inquiry, and I will endeavor to give you a satisfactory explanation. These miserable Southern chickens have been out of the nest every part of the country, and if continued, will red our market of chickens and eggs. They are tender when young, and more difficult to raise. Start a Shanghai hen out with a dozen, and she gets down to two or three in a few days. In many instances the hen will leave the entire brood in less than a week after they are hatched out. They are a mean, selfish, and treacherous breed of chickens, and the sooner they are killed off the better it will be for the country.

AN OLD FARMER.—One who feared neither God nor man—had hired a devout negro, and to get some Sunday work out of him, would always plan a case of "necessity" on Saturday, and on Sunday morning would put this point to the man's conscience. One morning Sando proved his devotion. "You must work more on Sunday," the master argued with him that it was a case of necessity—that the Scripture allowed a man to get out of a pit on the Sabbath day, a beast that had fallen in. "Yes, massa," rejoined the black, "but not if he spent Saturday in digging de pit for de heavy purpose."

Coleridge was admiring a water-fall in England, when he overheard a well-dressed stranger saying to his companion, "It is a majestic water-fall." The poet was so delighted with the epithet he could not resist turning round and saying—"Yes, sir, it is majestic; you have hit the expression; it is better than fine, sublime, or beautiful." The unknown critic, flattered by the compliment, pursued his strata of admiration in this wise—"Yes, I really think it is the most striking, prettiest thing of the kind I ever saw."

EVANSHED.—Snobdon, in Chicago, has been delightedly sold by a Castilian who luxuriated in the name of Don Jose Sanchez Carlos Morera Ximenes Tello Alphonse X. Snobdon expressed the honor of his purchase, and was turned up on the front of the locomotive, when he recovered his feet, and rode safely over the whole distance. He received a severe cut on the hand leg, which was all the damage sustained. The locomotive ran through a block of a hundred and thirty, killing twenty-five or thirty of them. The owner is a man named Hamilton, who was on his way to Buffalo with them.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Said One for Horse.—One of the most successful and judicious farmers in the vicinity of Baltimore, effects a saving from one third to one-half of his corn, by soaking it thoroughly before feeding. His method is this: two empty vessels, hogsheads, or something similar, are placed in his cellar, where there is no danger from frost, and filled to the brim with cars of corn. He then pours in water till the receptacles are filled. When well soaked, the corn is fed to the horses, and when the contents of one cask are consumed, it is again filled and the animals fed from the other. Even colts soaked in a similar manner, but in pickle instead of pure water, are eagerly devoured by cows, especially if the usual allowance of salt is withheld. The corn cob contains a large quantity of nutriment, and is by far too valuable to be thrown away.

Chester, Kent co., Md., Jan. 2, 1857. REMARKS.—This has become a general practice among judicious farmers, who feel their horses upon corn. Our esteemed friend, David Landreth, Esq., who keeps a number of fine horses upon his great seed farm, near the town of Bristol, on the Delaware, always feeds them upon soaked corn, and has done so for several years. He considers it a decided advantage.

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Charles Sumner returned to Paris a few days since, and left for Switzerland yesterday. He is rapidly improving in health, and expects to return home before winter sets in. He never looked more manly or vigorous than at present, though he is not entirely free from the spinal difficulty which has troubled him since his misfortune. I was looking over the book of American addresses, day before yesterday, at John Monroe & Co's, and noticed a blank of a line or two in the middle of a page. It was caused by the anxiety of a gentleman from Louisiana to avoid the contamination which might have resulted from his recording his name immediately under that of the obnoxious Senator from Massachusetts.—*Correspondence Philadelphia Saturday Evening Gazette.*

RULES FOR GROWING OLD.—At the late commencement of Yale College, Rev. Daniel Wadsworth, as the oldest graduate present, (of the class of 1788,) thus closed a speech to the assembled Alumni: "I am an old man. I have seen nearly a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Always eat slow—masticate well. Go to your food, to rest, by your occupation smiling. Keep your nature and soft temper ever warm. Never give way to anger. A violent temper of passion wears down the constitution more than a typhus fever. Cultivate a good memory, and to do this you must always be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it. Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his communicativeness. You young men who are just leaving college, let me advise you to choose a profession in which you can exercise your talents the best, and at the same time be honest.

MORAL COURAGE.—Sidney Smith, in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little moral courage or independence of mind: "A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back, shivering, and thinking of the cold and the danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks, and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, where a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success afterward; but at present a man waits, and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and particular friends, till one fine day, he finds he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousin and particular friends, that he has no more time to follow their advice."

A HEAVY BLOW.—We had a heavy northerner here from Saturday night to Sunday night inclusive, but on Monday morning the sky was blue and clear, and the air bright. The wind was high during the time, though there was no great quantity of rain. The corn and cotton have no doubt been somewhat injured. Much of the fodder has been whipped into shreds. But the rain has been of service notwithstanding. Such a gale as we had here was a mere zephyr, we presume, to the blow at sea and upon the coast. We fear that we shall hear soon of shipwreck and loss of life and property.

THE PRESS IN THE BUCK OF FLORENCE.—The following table exhibits the decline in the price of flour in the New York market within the last two months:

	July 9.	Sept. 9.
Extra State,	\$5 80	\$6 55
Extra Ohio,	7 20	5 70
Canadian Extra,	6 40	5 20
Southern Fancy,	8 00	6 40

In Western and all other brands the decline is from \$1 20 to \$1 60 per bushel.

MORAL RESISTANCE.—We learned this morning, just as we were going to press, that on yesterday afternoon, a rencontre occurred between Messrs. Frank Baker and Elias Drang, which resulted in the immediate death of the latter. Both parties were citizens of Ashe county, N. C., and resided near each other. The affair took place at Mr. Robert Pugh's in the upper part of this county. After fatally striking Drang, Baker made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The cause of the affray we have not been able to learn.—*Va. Patriot.*

Reading Room Med.—During the recent session of the Presbyterian Convention in this city, and while the usual vote of thanks to the officers of the body and others were being adopted, a minister arose and introduced a resolution of thanks to God for the unanimity of sentiment which had characterized the deliberation of the Assembly. Dr. Ross, of Ala., very promptly arose and showed the proper view to be taken of such a step, and the mover withdrew the resolution.—*Dispatch.*

It seems that Senator Stevens is guilty of the *libel* of carrying with him in his European rambles, for the purpose of exhibiting it, the coat which he had on when called by Mr. Pillsbury.

A Western editor wishes to know whether the law recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons applies to doctors who carry pills in their pockets.

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