

THE FUTURE OF THE CUBA QUESTION.

The papers relating to the subject of Cuba and the projects of annexation touching that island, which the House of Commons asked of the Crown early in the session now closing, have just been presented to the House of Commons, and issued to the public four months after date.

The papers do not supply any decidedly fresh information. By the scraps which we had before, we knew the Spanish Government was seriously alarmed; we knew that a correspondence, extending back to 1822, between American diplomatic officials, disclosed an imaginary Spanish intrigue to obtain possession of Cuba, or part of it; we knew that the American Government had made overtures of that kind in 1848 on its own account; and we knew generally the terms on which the proposed guarantee of Cuba to Spain by the Governments of France, Great Britain, and the United States, had been declined by the last. But the papers fill up more than one hiatus in the case, and in several respects prove the question to have been of a much more serious character than it appeared to bear at the last time of its agitation.

One important point established by these papers, is the great anxiety of the Spanish Government. Not only does the Marquis Miraflores receive with a Southern fervor of gratitude the English proposal for a tripartite guarantee, but, at a later date, he goes so far as to suggest that the English and French Governments should join in a declaration, that if the United States "should not adhere to the proposition of a tripartite guarantee, they never would allow any other power, whether European or American, to possess itself of the island of Cuba, either by cession, conquest, or insurrection of the same." The reply to this does not appear; but we find, by the general tone of the correspondence, that the British Government had to a great extent permitted itself to fall into a position counter to that of the United States, and siding with Spain, we are startled to find how nearly this country had been dragged into an obligation to insure Spain against the consequences of her own weakness towards foreign powers, or of bad government towards her own subjects.

Spain might appeal to her own recent history for precedents, but they are bad precedents; and if the public were informed during the progress of negotiations like the present, there would be additional security against the chance that official papers, laying their heads together with foreign diplomats, should betray the country into so false a position.

Another important fact is the pertinacity with which Americans insist on the policy of declaring that no other European power save Spain shall take possession of Cuba, and have refused to close against the United States the probable annexation of that island. Mr. Everett's letter of the 1st of December, 1853, had been published as a resume of this policy. He shows, by the progress of territorial expansion in the United States, by the gradual cession of Spanish dominions on the other side of the Atlantic, by the improved commercial condition of countries which have joined the Union, by the geographical position of Cuba, the comparative waste of its resources under Spanish misgovernment, and many other circumstances, that the island is destined to become a State of the Great Republic. It is the settled policy of the United States Government not to bind itself in alliances; and the government of one day cannot bind its successors. Such were the reasons why the Government at Washington declined to enter into the tripartite guarantee. Comparing the past twenty years ago, before Louisiana was added to the Union, and not long after Florida was sold by Spain, with the totally altered State of affairs at present, Mr. Everett assumes that twenty years hence the union of Cuba with his own country, is in evidence from the correspondence that these opinions of Mr. Everett represent views that the great majority of American statesmen have adopted, the views of both the late Government and of the present Government at Washington. In 1848, a movement was made by the United States to purchase Cuba from the Government of Spain. It went very little farther than talk between Mr. Rostand M. Saunders and the Marquis de Miraflores; but the satisfaction which Mr. Saunders discovered in the manner of Señor Miraflores proved at once the doubt which the Spanish Government entertains of its power to retain the colony, and the probability that the Spanish administration will not be sorry to see day to day "resales" on Cuba in a commercial transaction with the United States.

All the proposals for tripartite treaties, declarations, and so forth fall to the ground. The last communications reported in this set of papers exhibit of a conversation which Mr. Clayton, accompanied by M. de Sarrigot, the French representative at Washington, had with the new Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy. The nature of the talk was such that the French and English diplomatists considered the discussion of the subject as closed. Mr. Marcy was conciliatory, and hoped no misunderstanding would arise with the great maritime power, but adhered to the views which we have already described. The subject therefore is shrouded, and should it be reopened, everything must be commenced de novo. The position of the United States Government is that of withholding its assistance from practical attempts upon the island, but keeping open the right to obtain possession of Cuba either by purchase or by conquest, should arrangements be made to accept it. The Government of France, and England have expressed wishes, which, in relation to stand by Spain; but

by this correspondence they are pledged to nothing. Risks were run of becoming entangled in very embarrassing pledges to follow Spain in all the fortunes of her declining, her mistaken diplomacy, or her bad government, and to fall into contact with the United States upon a subject which at present is theoretical and prospective. Should the question again arise, the disposal of Cuba must be judged by the circumstances of the time; and the use of this correspondence is to show how necessary it is that our representatives should limit themselves to practical considerations, and should abstain from endorsing or protesting without necessity.—Louisville Spectator.



Charlotte: Tuesday After'n, Septemb' 20, 1853.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertise ments and subscriptions, and to grant receipts. E. F. W. GARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and grant receipts. E. V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Carolina Intelligence. This is the title of a new religious paper published at Shelby in Cleveland county, by the Rev. Alex. J. Casler, and devoted to the dissemination of the doctrines of the Baptist Church.

More New Advertisements. Do not let the new and splendid advertisement of Boots and Shoes now opening by Messrs. Bell & Moss, at St. Charles' old Stand. They have something in their line that will surprise you.

Southern Visitors. For the last fortnight or two, we have spent much of our nights in the delightful occupation of receiving the calls of gentlemen of the Magazine, with now and then a gentleman of large proportions. These distinguished guests are said to constitute a portion of the company of the South Carolina, and come as passengers in the cars to spend their Summers in Charlotte. Whilst here they appear to be so engrossed in their attachments to our people as to suppose to consider them here, at least we have found them to be such, and often have been compelled to treat them very rudely in order to shorten their visits.

Substantial Wirepulling. Mr. J. Green W. Caldwell, one of the wire-pullers of Democracy in this country, went down to Columbia a few days since and pulled the wire extending from that place to New York until he pulled a gold wire worth fifty thousand dollars. The wire was the residence of the late Dr. Stephen Fox, and lying contiguous to one and containing between five and six hundred acres of land. The wire has been profitably worked by Dr. Fox in his life time for gold down to the water level, but had been abandoned long since on account of the danger, difficulty, and expense of working below the water. Recently Mr. Lewis, a mineralogist from the North, made a scientific exploration and examination of the premises and reported liberally of its gold and copper minerals, which were estimated at \$1,000,000. Mr. Caldwell & Co. who sold to a Southern Company for the wire about six months ago, had no experience in the art of wirepulling.

The State Fair. The Agricultural State Fair comes off at Raleigh on the 18th of October, and it is time that the Farmers of Mecklenburg were taking the necessary steps to be represented there. Our people seem to manifest a spirit of indifference on this subject that is truly discouraging. Whilst the farmers of other States—and indeed, of other countries in this State—seem to be engaged in the pleasing occupation of elevating the principles of agriculture to a system of sciences, thus placing the husbandman where he naturally and properly belongs, in the front line of the social and intellectual order, our people seem to view the movement through the medium of an inverted telescope, making it a small object of great way off. There is no comparison in life or progress that of agriculture, and now which is so essential to the improvement of a social application of the principles of science, and certainly none whose improvements would extend more blessings upon the human family. These friends, however, are, perhaps, struck off the scale of progress from year to year. Call a meeting of the society of the county, appoint delegates, and select your articles for exhibition, and let not the approach of harvest that the dew-drops of those who were the first in the field of battle and of glory, shall be the dew in the field of agricultural improvement.

The Russo-Turkish Question. There being no date upon which to base a calculation, we ascertain precisely the date of the State of Russia in the Eastern Question possibly at his own, except what is to be gleaned from the past history and present policy of the Russian Court to secure future interests, with the rest of the world, most serious the responsibility of settling the question by negotiation. For this species of speculation the question before us presents a fruitful field, and so far as any opinion of a sincere disposition on the part of the Emperor to make an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the two countries appears from the face of his negotiations, the opinion of a fair and as reliable as that of a philosopher. That when we come to look at the personal character of Nicholas, the present Emperor of Russia, and study the history of the past and present policy of his government, explained as they are, by his recent and still increasing preparations for war in defiance of the effects of the allied powers to preserve the peace of Europe, we need not be surprised, at any time, to hear that the whole continent of Europe is exhorted in the name of war, notwithstanding that the majority of European writers and public journals express their confidence in the assistance of peace. Russia has the largest amount of territorial area of any

government in the world, and possesses the smallest number of good commercial or military ports, and since the days of Peter the great it has been the highest object of her aspiring ambition to enlarge and extend her commercial influence, and to expand her territorial limits, so as to make herself the mistress of the world. For this purpose, she regards the possession of Constantinople as the most important end to be attained, and Nicholas, a despotic high in the aerial regions of his own imaginary power, and pretending to be inspired with the belief that he is the divinely commissioned agent to overthrow and destroy the maritime Republic, stabs his eagle eye upon that devoted City as his prey, and in consideration of money, of justice, of treaty stipulations, or former substance of European power, can for a moment divert the gaze of his voracious eye, or persuade him to desist from carrying out his cherished designs. All the time that he is engaged in fanning the suspicions of the allied powers to sleep by the arts of diplomacy and peaceful negotiation he is diligently pursuing his plans of war by strengthening his position in the Danubian provinces, and increasing his already overgrown preparations for an overwhelming onslaught upon the capital of Turkey. So that we have very little confidence in the result of the negotiations which are now going on to preserve the peace of Europe. At all events, we may rest assured that any establishment of peace for the present, is only a postponement of war for a very few years, and indeed we would not be surprised at any time to hear that Turkey had suffered the fate of Poland, and that the present allied powers had participated with Russia in the division of the spoils.

Breakers Ahead. He who looks with a philosopher's eye upon the "signs of the times" will be forcibly struck with the fact, now beginning to be palpably manifest, that the dissolution of the great Democratic party is near at hand. The hand of Fate may even now be seen inscribing upon the walls of our country, the omnipotent and irresistible decree, "divide, divide, divide." The late union and cohesion of the dissenting elements of the party, as shown in the election of Nov. 1852, amounted to nothing more nor less than a piece of patchwork, by which the pursuit of Democracy was made to serve the temporary purpose of securing the spoils of office. But the principles of the several sections of the party—which are now being unmasked to an indefinite extent—are too dissimilar, too heterogeneous, long to work together in harmony. Notice the heavy clouds of discontent rising in various parts of the Union on account of such a great number of Free soil appointments to office by the President. That portion of the Democratic party which most cordially support the Compromise, the best of fidelity to the Union, and supported General Fremont on this ground, are justly incensed at seeing so many champions of the Constitution rewarded for their fidelity, and when the general public, in the presence, by allowing that his nomination was pure, and that his object was to buy over the candidates of the Government, they are compelled to denounce his policy as short sighted, wanting in wisdom, and based upon a rotten foundation, arguing very logically that he who is corrupt cannot be long to be honest, and he who is a traitor, whenever his interests, or his feelings, prompt such a course.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP. "X" one of our famous correspondents of the Baltimore Enquirer, we perceive has commenced his letter to that paper. We extract the following from his letter: "Gen. John A. Dix has confessed his sins to a gentleman in Georgia, and promised to do better in the future. If, this purified, the President should send him to France, it will be a good appointment, like that of Mr. Buchanan, who is St. James' or Buckingham Palace, is said to do good, and sure not to mar the harmony of arrangements on this side of the ocean."

"Bummers traded to reliable sources are said that Mr. Arthur, the present able Secretary of the Treasury, intends resigning his place to return to his practice in Kentucky. Col. J. Davis is also talked of as likely to resign and that shortly. The President has no doubt signified his desire that the hard sold or old bankers of New York State should carry the day. Some wag of a humorist observed that this was 'mustard after dinner.'"

"Some of the ablest American appointments that were allowed to lie over will be disposed of immediately after the fall elections. A tart reply is reported for Chevalier Hulsman in regard to the Knights of Virginia. 'Disney, of Ohio, Judge Bayly, of Virginia, and Orr, of South Carolina, are the principal candidates for the speakership of the House. Bayly is one of the most distinguished men in the whole north-west, and made an admirable speaker in the Legislature of Ohio. He is a Baltimorean by birth, self-taught, and a scientific and brilliant statesman not inferior to any man in the country. Judge Bayly is considered an able and far-sighted statesman, whose elevation to the speakership would excite universal confidence; while Mr. Orr is probably as national a man from South Carolina as holds a place in the next Congress. Half a dozen gentlemen are mentioned for the clerkship."

"Col. Benton, in the midst of the political storm now brewing in Washington, is devoted to history and has prepared a chapter on De Toqueville's 'Democracy in the United States,' translated with notes by John C. Spencer of New York, showing that the French gentleman referred to did not, after all said ad done, understand an American democracy. I have no doubt Col. Benton will make out his case."

Gentlemen from Alabama express their confidence in the reelection of Col. Clements to the United States Senate. This will be a welcome news to the numerous friends of the gallant general all over the Union. It is also confidently expected that Gen. Foote will be returned to the United States Senate, though in different directions, have made the best light for principles, independent of mere party hawkings."

THE NEW DIPLOMATIC COSTUME. The following paragraph is a letter of the Paris correspondent of the London Times gives an account of a recent imperial levee, which should send a thrill of pride through every American breast: "Among the Diplomatic Corps was, of course, Mr. Safford, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, who, in compliance with the recent instructions of the American Secretary of State, appeared in the simple dress of an American citizen. This unassuming costume, which presented a striking contrast with the glare of embroidery and the blaze of stars and stripes around, caused much sensation, and is a topic of conversation in all political circles. Mr. Safford had previously intimated to the Grand Chamberlain a department that he should so appear. This is, we believe, the first occasion that the instructions of the American government have been carried out, as they were this day, faithfully to the letter, by Mr. Safford."

No one will be disappointed, says the New York Evening Post, by Mr. Safford's appearance attired like an American gentleman; the only wonder is that diplomatic vanity had never before discovered such ready means of self-indulgence.

THE YELLOW FEVER. The deaths by the epidemic for the week ending 5th in New Orleans were 371. For the 24 hours ending the same day, they were 43.

The deaths in Mobile, for the 24 hours ending on Wednesday, were 25. No case of fever has occurred in Montgomery since the 10th.

A ton is said to be an excellent thing to protect cabbage heads from lice. Our 'devil' suggests that loads worn in hats might be of service to some folks.—Exchange Paper.

THE HISTORY OF THE COTTON PLANT.

Before the birth of Christ the cultivation of the plant and the use of cotton for clothing was probably confined to India. Herodotus, who lived in the fifth century before Christ, reports that the Indians had a plant which bore instead of fruit, a wool like that of the sheep, but finer and better, of which they made clothes; and Arrian narrates that the Indians made their clothes of a fine white kind of flax, which grew on trees.—Other nations do not seem to have cultivated the plant at that time, or even to have used cotton; at all events, only exceptionally, as a rare expensive stuff. Thus, it is assumed, that the precious material called byssus, spoken of among the Jews, was cotton. The growth of cotton, and its use, seem to have become diffused shortly after the birth of Christ. Strabo (in the first century of our era) speaks of cotton being cultivated and manufactured in Sarcina, on the Persian Gulf; and Pliny mentions that the plant was cultivated, not only in India, but in Upper Egypt, and says that the Egyptian priests used the material there grown for clothing. In all probability the Arabs brought the cultivation of cotton into Europe. In the time of Mahomet the use of cotton was general among them. Although there existed at a very early period a trade in cotton goods from India to Europe, partly by way of Constantinople, and partly by way of Egypt, which trade became generally extended, till the use of cotton stuffs was very limited throughout the middle ages; and although there were cotton manufactures in Granada in the thirteenth century, in Venice in the fourteenth century; in Flanders, in the sixteenth century, and lastly, in England, in the seventeenth century, (at least of stuffs in which the wool was of cotton); these manufactures were inconsiderable in Europe till after the middle of the last century. Few cotton goods were in use, and most of these were imported from India and China. It was in itself improbable that it could be made to pay to establish cotton manufactures in Europe, for the Indians and Chinese had brought these branches of manufactures to a considerable degree of perfection, the transport of the raw material from such distant regions necessarily increased the price of the manufactured article, while the cost of labor is extremely low in India, on account of the few necessities of the natives, and the small price of them. Yet the reverse has come to pass. The cotton manufacture has risen to an extraordinary pitch in Europe, and above all, in England; in fact to such a point has it come that, in spite of the low price of labor in India and China, which amounts to only one-tenth of the cost of labor in England, and in spite of the distant transport, no inconsiderable quantities of cotton stuffs are exported from Europe to India and China. In the year 1832 cotton manufactures to the value of one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling were exported from England to those countries.

THE COTTON CROP. The New York Herald of Monday, in its article "Talk on Change," collates the following items concerning the cotton operations of the past season: "In estimating the cotton crop of 1852-3, it was agreed to add the overland receipts, which gave a crop of 3,262,882 bales, showing an increase of only 247,533 bales over the crop of the previous year. The exports for the years 1852-3, to the 1st of September, amounted to 2,529,490, showing an increase of 4,754 over the year previous.—Of the exports, 1,336,869 bales went to Great Britain. The largest exports were from New Orleans, viz. 1,589,576. Alabama was the next largest shipper of cotton, and shipped 463,293; and Georgia followed with the exports of 349,149. The remainder was divided between Florida, Texas, Virginia and North Carolina, in the order we have named. The home consumption was 671,002 bales, which showed an increase over last year. The value of last year's crop of cotton, at 10 cents per pound, or \$40 per bale, would amount to the large sum of \$130,515,500."

A PRINTER IN LUCK—AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE. In the summer of 1852, while in Europe, professional business, John Livingston, Esq., of the bar of this city, in examining the unclaimed dividend books of the Bank of England, found some £80,000 in reduced three per cent annuities standing to the credit of a Miss Penelope Lewis, who died in 1794, leaving two brothers, James and London, whose wills are recorded by the London shery wills are recorded by the London will of Miss Lewis, devolving this whole sum, besides other property, to the brothers in America. On his return, Mr. Livingston advertised for the brothers—but for some time no information could be had concerning them. Some three months since, however, they were traced out. It was found that James had died in Charleston, South Carolina, unmarried, and that Cornelius had married and removed to New Orleans, where he died poor, leaving two sons—Joseph T. Lewis and Asa M. Lewis—both of whom were living, the one as a printer, the other a clerk, at a small weekly salary.—The necessary proofs were at once taken, and the brothers sent to England, where their claim was fully established and recognized; and we have just been informed by a London correspondent, that the whole fortune, now amounting to more than half a million of dollars, has just been paid over to them, in sovereigns, by the Bank of England.—New York Advertiser.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN RUSSIA. M. B. Larsky, the engineer, lately deceased, who had also acquired a reputation as a poet and an archaeologist, made a discovery of the greatest importance in White Russia—a discovery brought to light when his papers were examined after his decease. Being occupied in making a road in that province, he found it necessary to drain off the waters of a lake into another lake at a lower level, and in the course of the operation he discovered in a forest, several feet below the surface of the soil, a road paved with that antique Roman or Mexican style, with traces of a stone bridge of a peculiar construction. In M. Larsky's opinion, two thousand or three thousand years must have elapsed before the face of the country could have been observed; and if this supposition be well founded, this district must have been inhabited before the time of the Scythians by a more civilized nation. M. Larsky's discovery will doubtless not pass unnoticed, and may lead to important results.—Okeana Journal.

THE FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS EXCISEMENT. The following is an extract from a commercial letter from Antwerp, dated August 23d, received by Mr. Wenkelman, of Columbia: "The excitement in the grain market is as great as it was in 1846 and 1847, and the prices are continually advancing. Stock on hand small, and no sellers; but a large business is done in cargoes of wheat under way from the Baltic, at prices from 144 to 155 guilders. The demand for wheat for exportation, particularly to France, where the crops are represented to be lighter and the stock smaller than in 1846, is very great."

In reference to the arrival at Salem of several hundred monkey skins from Africa, the Register says: "Monkey skins have formed an article of commerce for several years, and we dare say that many a fair lady has strutted her brief hour in all the glory of a monkey-skin muff and rat-skin gloves, without suspecting the quality of her finery."

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL-ROAD. T. C. Graham, Sheek & G. A. Sheek & B. R. F. Simonton, R. E. Johnston, T. R. Tate, Jenkins, R. A. Co., J. P. Henderson, J. B. Gordon, C. Hickerson, Harper, J. & Co., J. & C. J. Corlies, A. C. Fulenwider, Murphy, McK. & Co., R. Reid, R. & A. Murphy, Phoenix G. M. Co., J. A. Rambo, J. D. Brown & Co., Wm. Dold, Smith & Tate, Carroll & P. T. H. McKlorie, J. & E. B. Stone, Flow & Co., W. J. Willford, W. B. & E. F. Withers, Hoke & M. J. M. Stubb, E. Myers, S. & Withers, Brown & L. Lowe & R. J. Carroll, Puffer & Y. T. C. Anderson, C. N. Price, G. W. Stockton, Post & R. Slade, K. & Co., Allison & B. J. D. Springs, Sill & S. D. Smith, W. A. Rambo, J. & Co., J. Alexander, J. H. Hodgson, Long, J. & Co., Cagel & R. Setzer, M. A. McWay, Henry, S. & Co., A. B. Davidson, Rev. Mr. Gilliland.

Disa. In Charlotte on the evening of the 14th inst., at about 7 o'clock, after a few hours illness, Mrs. LUCIE A. WILLIAMS, consort of L. S. Williams, in the 21st year of her age. On the night previous to 10 o'clock she appeared to be in her usual health, and enjoyed an unusual flow of spirits, but was soon after taken suddenly ill, and in a short time became speechless and remained so till she died. She has left a kind and affectionate husband and many-suffering friends to mourn her death. In one short year, O, who can tell, What changes time will bring? The sun may shine as brightly then, The birds may sing as sweetly then, The flowers may bloom as brightly then, And all without our being. But those we love so dearly now, May then have passed away.

Obituary. Died, in Lexington, on Tuesday night, August 20, Mrs. ELIZA HARGRAVE, in the 34th year of her age. The subject of this beautiful tribute to departed goodness, was one, whose true worth was known only to those who were admitted to the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with her. Modest and retiring in her manners, and of a sweet and gentle disposition, she yet possessed much energy and decision of character, and acting always with order and regularity, was enabled to discharge quietly and efficiently the duties of her station in life. Affectionate to her feelings and ever ready to sympathize with the joys or sorrows of those around her, she drew to herself the warmest affections of all with whom she was connected. And as a wife, mother, sister and friend, the tender and sincere regrets of those who have been bereaved by her death, show how highly she was appreciated and how much she was loved. The life of such a woman is a blessing from God. And although the extent of her influence is hardly known until after her departure, yet it shines long afterwards in the memory of her virtues, and comes to us often in the duties and trials of life, to cheer and strengthen and comfort us. She has her long sickness with exemplary patience and childlike resignation, and as she had been looking forward and preparing for death from the commencement, and proceeded with much composure to the end, she has left behind her a noble example to all who are called to meet her in the same way. Her death is a loss to her friends, and we are all the more deeply afflicted. While we remember her in our family we strive to imitate her goodness, and sincerely grateful that we have been allowed to enjoy the happiness of her love, may we endeavor to live, that we may one day be able to look forward to eternal blessedness.

Also, in a few days after the death of his mother, died, ALFRED, infant son of J. H. Hargrave, Esq., aged ten months. But then lost to the immortal world, Was weighed the peaceful way to rest, Where mother and her infant child Shall live in endless day.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER. The Augusta Constitutionalist of Wednesday says: Great fears were entertained on Saturday night and Sunday that we would experience another freshet, but we are happy to inform our distant readers that we have been spared so dire a calamity. The river commenced falling yesterday morning, after reaching a height of about twenty five feet above low water mark. It has fallen about five feet, and was still falling when we went to press. Great damage has no doubt been done to the crops on the lowlands, and to the corn crop on Beach Island.

An ingenious machine for the sick has recently been invented by a Mr. Hopkins, of Va. It is called a mechanical nurse, and admits of a bed-ridden person being moved while the bed is being made, or the patient may have his position changed, or may be swung, as a relief from the weariness of one position, and all without touching him, or moving his person.

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Obituary. Died, in Lexington, on Tuesday night, August 20, Mrs. ELIZA HARGRAVE, in the 34th year of her age. The subject of this beautiful tribute to departed goodness, was one, whose true worth was known only to those who were admitted to the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with her. Modest and retiring in her manners, and of a sweet and gentle disposition, she yet possessed much energy and decision of character, and acting always with order and regularity, was enabled to discharge quietly and efficiently the duties of her station in life. Affectionate to her feelings and ever ready to sympathize with the joys or sorrows of those around her, she drew to herself the warmest affections of all with whom she was connected. And as a wife, mother, sister and friend, the tender and sincere regrets of those who have been bereaved by her death, show how highly she was appreciated and how much she was loved. The life of such a woman is a blessing from God. And although the extent of her influence is hardly known until after her departure, yet it shines long afterwards in the memory of her virtues, and comes to us often in the duties and trials of life, to cheer and strengthen and comfort us. She has her long sickness with exemplary patience and childlike resignation, and as she had been looking forward and preparing for death from the commencement, and proceeded with much composure to the end, she has left behind her a noble example to all who are called to meet her in the same way. Her death is a loss to her friends, and we are all the more deeply afflicted. While we remember her in our family we strive to imitate her goodness, and sincerely grateful that we have been allowed to enjoy the happiness of her love, may we endeavor to live, that we may one day be able to look forward to eternal blessedness.

Also, in a few days after the death of his mother, died, ALFRED, infant son of J. H. Hargrave, Esq., aged ten months. But then lost to the immortal world, Was weighed the peaceful way to rest, Where mother and her infant child Shall live in endless day.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER. The Augusta Constitutionalist of Wednesday says: Great fears were entertained on Saturday night and Sunday that we would experience another freshet, but we are happy to inform our distant readers that we have been spared so dire a calamity. The river commenced falling yesterday morning, after reaching a height of about twenty five feet above low water mark. It has fallen about five feet, and was still falling when we went to press. Great damage has no doubt been done to the crops on the lowlands, and to the corn crop on Beach Island.

An ingenious machine for the sick has recently been invented by a Mr. Hopkins, of Va. It is called a mechanical nurse, and admits of a bed-ridden person being moved while the bed is being made, or the patient may have his position changed, or may be swung, as a relief from the weariness of one position, and all without touching him, or moving his person.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN RUSSIA.

M. B. Larsky, the engineer, lately deceased, who had also acquired a reputation as a poet and an archaeologist, made a discovery of the greatest importance in White Russia—a discovery brought to light when his papers were examined after his decease. Being occupied in making a road in that province, he found it necessary to drain off the waters of a lake into another lake at a lower level, and in the course of the operation he discovered in a forest, several feet below the surface of the soil, a road paved with that antique Roman or Mexican style, with traces of a stone bridge of a peculiar construction. In M. Larsky's opinion, two thousand or three thousand years must have elapsed before the face of the country could have been observed; and if this supposition be well founded, this district must have been inhabited before the time of the Scythians by a more civilized nation. M. Larsky's discovery will doubtless not pass unnoticed, and may lead to important results.—Okeana Journal.

THE FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS EXCISEMENT. The following is an extract from a commercial letter from Antwerp, dated August 23d, received by Mr. Wenkelman, of Columbia: "The excitement in the grain market is as great as it was in 1846 and 1847, and the prices are continually advancing. Stock on hand small, and no sellers; but a large business is done in cargoes of wheat under way from the Baltic, at prices from 144 to 155 guilders. The demand for wheat for exportation, particularly to France, where the crops are represented to be lighter and the stock smaller than in 1846, is very great."

In reference to the arrival at Salem of several hundred monkey skins from Africa, the Register says: "Monkey skins have formed an article of commerce for several years, and we dare say that many a fair lady has strutted her brief hour in all the glory of a monkey-skin muff and rat-skin gloves, without suspecting the quality of her finery."

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