COMMUNICATIONS.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I find the following eloquent description of some of our own mountains ascribed by the Central Presbyterian, of Richmond, Va., (Aug. 15th,) to the New York Evangelist. I hope that you will transfer it to your own columns with pleasure, and at the same time make the following important corrections.

In the first place, it is a mistake that the Hon. T. L. Clingman introduced the Black Mountain to the scientific world, and that he discovered it to be the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains. This discovery and this introduction were made twenty-two years ago by our late learned and most deeply lamented Professor Mitchell. If there be any credit in this work it is due to Dr Mitchell. This is asserted deliberately, because,

(1.) *Dr. Mitchell said he visited and measured the highest peak of the Black Mountain in* 1835, *and again in* 1844. Mr. Clingman says he visited this point in 1855, and Prof. Guyot says he visited it in 1856. We admit as equally well founded the claims of each of these gentlemen.

(2.) *Dr. Mitchell well knew in* 1835 *which was the highest peak of the Black Mountain.*

His field book describes it when seen from Yeates' Knob, (on its south-west side) as lying between a double knob on its north and a long low place with a knob in it on its south. Prof. Guyot's description of the same horizon as seen from the same point is identical with this one of Dr Mitchell's. Again, in the the Raleigh Register for Nov. 3d, 1835, Dr. Mitchell described the highest peak as "the one at the end of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Caney River." These names are not now in common use on Caney River; but it is evident that Dr. Mitchell meant by them the "Sugar Camp" creek and "Main Caney" river of the present day. Farther, in an article prepared for Silliman's Journal in 1836, Dr. Mitchell wrote as follows: "If there be no considerable error in the elevation assigned to Morganton, a peak or knob *about the middle of the Black Mountain range* may claim to be regarded as higher than any other point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains." And in a table of heights given in the same article there is,

"Black (N. end,) 5946
Black (Middle,) 6476."

A daguerreotype cannot present a more accurate description of the position of this "highest peak."

(3.) *Two respectable citizens of Yancey county went with Dr. Mitchell to the top of the highest peak of the Black Mountain in* 1835. One of them was with Dr. Mitchell on Yeates' Knob, and saw him select the peak to be climbed on the next day. This gentleman is still living, and does not hesitate to declare that on the next day he guided Dr. Mitchell to that very point which all now agree is the highest pinnacle. This witness is Mr. William Wilson, a man of intelligence and integrity, and of forty years' intimate acquaintance with the peaks and valleys of the Black Mountain. The other companion of Dr. Mitchell was Adoniram Allen. He has been dead about ten years; but it is well known that his testimony while living entirely corroborated Mr. Wilson's. This visit of these three gentlemen was made when the country was much wilder than it is now and the paths of the mountain were mere bear trails. It was a notable trip, even among mountaineers, and has been much talked about ever since.

(4.) *The settlers on Toe and on Caney rivers in Yancey county, for the last twenty years, have called the highest peak of the Black Mountain Mt. Mitchell.* They have always guided strangers to it as the highest peak, and as so determined in 1835 by Dr. Mitchell, along with William Wilson and Adoniram Allen.

(5.) *Dr. Mitchell calculated and published that the peak he visited in* 1835 *was* 5508 *feet above Morganton.* From various considerations he supposed Morganton to be 968 feet above the sea; but he also gave a caution that this estimate might be erroneous. Accordingly he assigned 6476 feet as the height of the middle of the Black Mountain above the ocean, and this number has been widely published in Geographies, Gazetteers, &c. Dr. Mitchell's data for this calculation were, "July 28th, 1835. Top of the highest pt. of the Black: Barometer 23.807, Thermometer 58. Morganton: Barometer 28.95, Thermometer 81." So any one who chooses may verify his calculations. Since 1835, the surveys for a Rail Road have determined Morganton to be 1200 feet above the ocean, and Prof. Guyot, trusting to these surveys and using a base on the west side of the Blue Ridge, has decided the highest peak of the Alleghanies to be 6701 feet above tide water. Had these surveys been made in 1835, Dr. Mitchell would have published 6708 as the height of that peak of the Black Mountain which is about the middle of its range, and lies between a double knob on its north, and a long low place with a knob in it on its south, at the head of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Caney river. So he has preceded Prof. Guyot by 21 years in discovering an elevation differing from that assigned by this accomplished Physical Geographer by only seven feet. The gist of Dr Mitchell's discovery lies in the number 5508. He has a right, living or dead, to apply it to any number that may be assigned to Morganton, at the end of even a hundred years. If this work, so accurate and satisfactory in its results, and so timely in its publication, be not a discovery and an introduction, I cheerfully confess that I do not know what those words means.

(6.) *Dr. Mitchell also claimed that he visited the highest peak of the Black Mountain in* 1844, *and then found its height to be* 6672 *feet.* At this visit he used Asheville as a base, and estimated its height to be 2000 feet above tide water, an estimate not affected by the R. R. survey.

Some time after the visit of 1835, Dr. Mitchell thought for some reason, now not known, that his visit in 1835 had not furnished sufficiently reliable results. So after procuring a peculiar Barometer from Paris, he determined to visit Mr. Mitchell again, and secure another elevation for that highest peak. The difference between this and that of 1835 is only 36 feet in 6700. This small difference might result from applying the observations by the same instrument to two different formulæ, or from applying the same formula to the observations of two different instruments, or from using the same instrument and the same formula on two different days. This number (6672) it will be observed is larger than any in the list below except the first which has been already disposed of. The results of these two visits show that the determinations of either are amply sufficient to establish Dr. Mitchell's claim to be the discoverer and introducer to the scientific world of the highest mountain in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The second correction that I would make in the description below, concerns the statement that Mt. Mitchell is 6576 feet high. Dr. Mitchell's number for the height he visited in 1835 is 6476, *provided* there was no considerable error in the elevation assigned to Morganton. The R. R. survey has revealed in the estimate of this elevation an error of 232 feet. So then, if Dr. Mitchell's measurement of 1835 be here referred to, this number should be 6708. But even then this 6576 is put on the wrong Mt. Mitchell. Two of the peaks of the Black Mountain are now called Mt. Mitchell. The highest peak has been so called for the last twenty-two years by the settlers on Caney and Toe rivers, in Yancey county, and by all who have visited it under their guidance. This is the peak to which Dr. Mitchell always intended to assign 6476, and it is the "Clingman's Peak" of the list below. The other Mt. Mitchell is some three or four miles farther south, towards Buncombe county. Why and when it got that name I do not know. Dr. Mitchell never felt himself especially honored by the name in that place. If he ever visited and measured its peak,—which he may have done during an intermediate visit in 1838,— he did not expect by so doing to give out that he thought it the culminating point of the Black Mountain. As Professor Mitchell certainly did twice as much as any other man to bring the glories of the Black Mountain into general notice, it may be but fair to persevere in naming twice as many of its peaks for him as any other man. But I have detained your readers long enough from the promised extract.

Q IN THE CORNER.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA.

Black mountain is situated partly in Buncombe county and partly in Yancey county, a few miles west of the Blue Ridge. As one approaches its dark, rugged form, it can be easily distinguished from all surrounding mountains by the dense forests of balsam fir, which cover its sides with a sombre garb of mourning. As yet, its superior distinction among the mountains of our country is but little known; but the late measurement of its several peaks, by Prof. Guyot, will doubtless bring it more into public notice. It was introduced to the scientific world, nearly two years ago, in an admirable communication to the Smithsonian Institute, by Hon Thomas L. Clingman. It has hitherto been generally conceded that Mt. Washington, in New Hampshire, is the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains. We had for some time had an indefinite notion that this claim was disputed by one of the mountains in North Carolina; but we were not prepared for the discovery that upon or near the Black mountain there are twelve peaks which surpass Mt. Washington in height. As your readers may find the exact statistics convenient for occasional reference, we will give the relative altitude of the peaks referred to; and we shall find that the loftiest summit of the White Mountains must take the thirteenth place in the scale.

We give the figures according to the survey of Prof. Guyot, made in July, 1856.

	NAME.	HEIGHT.
1	Clingman's Peak,	6701 feet.
2.	Guyot's Peak (or Balsam Cone),	6661 "
3.	Sandoz Knob,	6612 "
4.	Hairy Bear,	6597 "
5	Cat-tail Peak,	6595 "
6.	Gibbes' Peak,	6586 "
7.	Mitchell's Peak,	6576 "
8	Sugar Loaf (or Hallback Peak),	6401 "
9.	Potatoe Top,	6389 "
10.	Black Knob,	6377 "
11.	Bowler's Pyramid,	6345 "
12.	Roan Mountain,	6318 "
13.	Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, according to Prof. Bache's survey,	6285 "

We believe it is now generally conceded that the discovery of the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains is due to Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, member of Congress from the Western District of North Carolina. We would take occasion here to acknowledge our indebtedness to this gentleman for the above statistics, as well as for other valuable information respecting the Black Mountain.

Stand upon Clingman's Peak when the atmosphere is clear, and you will confess yourself rewarded a hundred fold for the toils of the long ascent. Six States can be clearly seen lying beneath you, and the mountain scenery which the eye commands, can hardly be surpassed for its wide extent and sublimity. Looking to the North, over the entire valley of East Tennessee, you can see the Cumberland Gap, two hundred miles distant. On the south-east and east, the vast plain of the two Carolinas stretches out before you till it mingles like the ocean in the distant horizon. On the southwest, the Blue Ridge draws its bold, rugged outlines on the sky till far away in the distance it fades into a hazy azure. Thirty miles to the northeast stands the famous Grandfather mountain, grand and solitary; and nearly in the same direction you see the beautiful Roan mountain, with its gently undulating prairies, covered in the vernal season with wild flowers in wild and almost endlessly varied luxuriance.

The scene is beautifully diversified by the valley of the Swannanoa, the Caney, and the Toe rivers which encompass the mountain. Besides the mountains we have already mentioned as clearly visible from the summit, there are many others which cannot fail to attract the attention of the beholder. Among the principle of these are Balsam and Pisgah Mts. on the west, Table Rock, N. Carolina, on the east, and Hawk Bill Mt., whose summit resembles the beak of a bird.

N. Y. Evangelist.

The Price of Sugar.—The New York *Post* of Friday says, with reference to the Sugar market. "Present prices are about two cents below those ruling six weeks since. Still there is but little disposition to buy at the decline. The crop of Cuba's which, it was confidently predicted up to last month, would fall short of the previous crop at least twenty per cent., will equal, if not overrun, the crop of last year, and the coming crop of Louisiana now promises to be a very large one, and intelligent planters now in this city, and recently from their plantations, estimate it will with usual good weather, reach 100,000 hhds, against 75,000 hhds last year. This fact, with an almost double stock on hand here and at the neighboring ports, and double prices over former years prevent speculators and consumers from buying freely. This morning the market is unsettled, and holders are endeavoring to effect sales at prices of yesterday without success."

Syrup of the Chinese Sugar Cane.—A friend has sent us a sample of the syrup of the Chinese sugar cane, extracted by Mr. Albert Johnson, of this City. The juice was extracted by a temporary mill made by Mr. Johnson for the purpose and afterwards boiled down to syrup. Mr. Johnson's process is to put in about three ounces of slacked lime, dissolved in water, to every twenty-five gallons of the juice, and then boil down until the proper thickness is obtained, skimming off the impurities as they arise.

The stalks yield, it is stated, about half a pint of juice each; and it is fair to presume that the juice will yield about fifteen per cent. of syrup or molasses.

The sample sent is syrup rather than molasses. The color is nearly that of honey, and it is sweet and pure. It is indeed "good and pleasant to the taste." Why may not our people now make their own supply of molasses.—*Ral. Standard.*

Business Habits.—A gentleman accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign a baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones & Co.; and we read of another who had a business memory, and who wrote in his memorandum book one day:—"Mem.: To be married when I get to town."—*Home Journal.*

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

While the full details of the last news from India prove that the revolt was still confined to the Bengal Presidency, it is evident that its proportions, far from being diminished, had gained ground since the previous advices; that the native army of Bengal—close on a hundred thousand men,—had "ceased to exist," and that the mutineers in Delhi were daily receiving reinforcements, the force under General Barnard being quite insufficient to invest the place effectually. The rebel force in Delhi is estimated at between 35,000 and 50,000 men, with one hundred or one hundred and fifty guns (a far greater force of artillery than the besieging army possess), and abundant supplies of money, provisions and ammunition. It is admitted on all hands that every day that Delhi remains in possession of the rebels adds to the danger of the future spread of the mutiny, and that if the Sepoys should succeed in defeating the British army, or gaining any real advantage over them, it would be the signal of a general outbreak, compared with which the military mutiny would be of trivial importance. The progress of the revolt has been marked by atrocities of the most shocking character. Men, women and children were ruthlessly butchered by the infuriated soldiery, after suffering every species of outrage, indignity and torture, that heartless brutality could imagine. At several of the stations where the loyalty of the troops was believed to be unshaken, the mutinous spirit suddenly showed itself; and even at Calcutta it was found necessary to disarm the native troops, a conspiracy having been discovered for the capture of the city and the assassination of the European population. At Barrackpore also the garrison was disarmed. The irregular cavalry of the *quasi* independent Nizam of Aurungabad showed evident signs of disaffection, and though the Punjaub and the Bombay Presidency were still free from the mutinous infection, Madras was slightly tainted, and fears were entertained as to the reliability of the troops of that Presidency.

Alarming as is the crisis which the foregoing summary of the India news reveals, the English people seem to entertain no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of British arms, and the complete suppression of the rebellion. But great fears are expressed that before this is achieved, a protracted struggle must ensue, involving a terrible loss of life, and an immense outlay of treasure,—more than sufficient to have effected all the educational and material improvements in British India which the most sanguine reformers have ever contemplated. It is evident that these apprehensions are felt by the British Government; and that they contemplate despatching almost the entire British army to augment the European force in India, is proved by their application to Parliament for leave to embody the militia of the United Kingdom,—a course never resorted to but in cases of extreme emergency and national difficulty. It is even hinted that another foreign legion will be formed; and that mercenary soldiers will be sought in Switzerland and among the warlike races on the banks of the Danube.

A signal success against the stronghold of the mutineers in Delhi, if immediately obtained and the terrible punishment which will surely be inflicted on them when they fall into the power of the British troops, might strike such terror into the minds of the Hindoos, who are naturally very impressible, as to restore the authority of the Government without a recourse to the extensive measures now in contemplation; but when it is considered that the territory to be guarded is 700,000 square miles in extent, not including the protected and independent States joining the British dominions proper; that the British army in India, counting the reinforcements now on their way, does not exceed, if it amounts to, 50,000 men; that 100,000 trained native soldiers have already deserted the royal standard, or have been disarmed on suspicion of disaffection, and may at any moment join their rebel comrades; and that the Bombay and Madras armies may follow their example, from a suspicion of ill feeling on the part of the government, from a religious scruple, a hope of re-establishing their ancient dynasties, or the persuasion of some rebel envoy,—it will be seen that the British authorities are bound to take every step that the utmost caution and prudence can dictate, to protect the stability of their rule, if not the very existence of their empire. It is much in favor of the British that, so far, the rebels do not seem to be directed by any leader of ability or influence; and that they have manifested no definite purpose in their operations, except indiscriminate murder and plunder, with a certain vague desire to avenge some fancied injury to their caste and religious prejudices; or perhaps an ill-defined hope of breaking the ascendancy of Great Britain, and getting rid of "the foreigner." But the occasion may produce another Hyder Ali, or Runjeet Sing, in which case 50,000 men would be an insufficient force to defeat the revolutionists and re-establish tranquility under British dominion.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

EXPERIMENTS IN LAYING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the London Times.

QUEENSTOWN, JULY 30.—The entire squadron, consisting of five magnificent ships-of-war, now about to proceed to the consummation of this great enterprise, are at this time anchored in the harbor of Queenstown. They consist of the Niagara, Capt. Hudson; the Susquehanna, Capt. Joshua Sands; the Agamemnon, Master-Commander Noddall; the Cyclops, Capt. Dayman; and the Leopard, Capt. Wainright.

The Agamemnon arrived this morning only, having been engaged, during the trip from Greenwich, in the very valuable service of testing practically the form and suitability of the machinery to be used for paying out the cable.

To Mr. C. T. Bright is committed the entire control and responsibility of depositing in its ocean bed this wondrous example of the united power of science and industry.

During the progress of the Agamemnon to the Downs the mechanical appliances for regulating the delivery of the cable into the sea were kept continually in motion by the small engine on board which is connected with them. The sheaves and gearing worked with great facility and precision, and so quiet that at a short distance from them their motion could scarcely be heard.

The strength of the girders—which carry the bearing of the entire apparatus, and which, to the eye of a person unskilled in the practical working of this description of machinery, may seem at first to be unduly ponderous—was found to contribute greatly to the easy motion and satisfactory steadiness of this most important agent in the success of the undertaking.

So soon as the Agamemnon had passed the track of the Submarine Company's cable between Dover and Calais, in order to avoid the possibility of its being injured by the laying or hauling up of another line at right angles to it, the experiments commenced. A 13-inch shell was attached to the end of a spare coil of the Atlantic cable for the purpose of sinking it rapidly with a strain upon it to the bottom, and was then cast into the sea, drawing after it a sufficient quantity of slack to enable it to take hold of the ground and so set the machinery in motion.

The paying out then commenced at the rate of two, three, and four knots an hour respectively. The ship was then stopped and the cable was hauled up from the bottom of the sea with great facility, by connecting the small engine to the driving pinion geared to the sheaves.

When the end was brought up to the surface it was found that the shell had broken away from the loop by which it had been fastened for the purpose of lowering it.

The cable, when recovered, was found to have been cleaned as brightly as the specimens which have been so freely distributed among the friends of the enterprise, and which are so generally known. The exterior coating of tar had been completely rubbed off by being drawn through the sandy bottom of the sea, and attached to the iron coating of the cable were some weeds and several small crabs which came up with it to the surface.

On the following day a length of cable was run out and hauled in with perfect success, opposite the Isle of Wight, attached to an anchor. The speed was increased in this case to five knots.

During the afternoon of the same day a length was run out having fastened to the end of it a log of timber, and after having been towed with a mile and a half of cable was coiled in again with success.

On Wednesday, about half way between the Land's End and the coast of Ireland, another length was run out at the rate of six and a half knots per hour, and subsequently hauled in.

The Agamemnon then steered for Cork, and reached Queenstown Harbor at four o'clock on Thursday morning, all on board being more than ever satisfied at the success of the enterprise.

Some highly successful experiments were also at the same time performed with an electrical log invented by Mr. Charles Bright for the purpose of continuously ascertaining with accuracy the rate at which the ships are sailing, and thereby of enabling him to give corresponding directions as to the rate of paying the cable, so as to prevent the possibility of any unnecessary strain being put upon it. The log is suspended in the sea from the ship's quarter by a line, carrying within it a wire insulated by gutta percha, which is in connexion with a battery and electromagnet contained within an indicating instrument on deck. This is so arranged that at each revolution of the wheel below an electric current is broken, and by the deflection of a magnet which forms part of the circuit a step by step movement is communicated to a register which indicates the distance run and rate made by the vessel.

AN ITALIAN VILLA.

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

GENOA, 1857.—I have spoken in a former letter of the wealth and splendor of the Pallovicini family in Genoa. Perhaps I cannot give a better illustration of this idea than by describing a visit to the villa, situated about eight miles from the city. Provided with a "permit," which is freely accorded to all strangers who ask it at their palace in "Stranda Carlo Felice," we rode there on a beautiful day in the opening spring. The road passes through three or four villages and in view of several fine country seats to *Pegli*, in the immediate vicinity of which the Marquis Pallovicini has erected a scene of beauty worthy of his great wealth and benevolence. About ten years since, in a season of uncommon destitution among the poor, he determined to employ them in adorning these grounds. The taste he has displayed is equal to his benevolence. You enter the grounds on the borders of the village of Pegli, through a gate guarded by a porter, who receives your "permit," and, ascending the avenue bordered by shade trees and roses, you soon reach the villa, situated on an eminence which overlooks an extended scene of villages and olive orchards and the bay and city of Genoa and the Mediterranean. There are pleasant rooms and paintings and statuary, and all the appliances of a luxurious country summer house. But it is not this that you have come to see, and it is with eager delight that you accept of the offer of the servant to guide you through the grounds. Though the villa overlooks so extended a prospect, it is in fact comparatively near the base of the hill which runs behind it, and which, with its ravines and knolls and little valleys, is covered with young forest trees of every clime, and is wrought into all the forms of beauty which the genius of man can invent—walks, avenues, paths winding in every direction among statues and temples, and lakes and cascades, and fountains and grottos. But let us follow our guide or we shall be lost in this wilderness of all beautiful things in nature and art. Passing among the thick trees which crowd around us as soon as we have left the villa, there stands suddenly before us on a gentle elevation an exquisite little Corinthian temple, richly ornamented with columns, and with four fine marble statues of Leda, Pomona, Hebe, and Flora. The interior is a coffee-room fitted up in the Etruscan style—the fountains, the vases, the coffee set arranged on a table in the centre of the apartment being Etruscan, while the ceiling is covered with paintings of Bacchanti. Descending from this temple you enter a broad walk, with rare trees and flowers and marble seats, and one approaching a superb arch adorned with statues of Abundance and Joy. As you come near you read upon the elegantly finished arch spanning the walk the following inscription in Latin; "Farewell, fellow-citizens, to the cares which oppress the mind. The lofty hills, the woods, the fountains, and all that is most eloquent in nature calls me up to God." A thought so appropriate to the place and so beautiful in itself might have been expressed in Italian without diminishing its excellence, and then it would not have been hidden wisdom to most of those who pass by it. You pass under the arch, and find yourself immediately in one of the roughest scenes of nature! The arch itself on this side is made of rough stone, and you step immediately into an Alpine cottage, the wild scenery all around you and the quiet loneliness of the place being well calculated to deepen the impressions made by the inscription on the arch. From this point the path winds along the side of the hill through evergreens and flowers, leading you at length into a beautiful open space, fitted up with swings and other means of amusement for the young.

Passing now over a rustic bridge, you see on your right the waters of a musical cascade dashing down the heights, and in a few minutes you are standing before a little Gothic chapel, which surprises you with its beauty, and perhaps shocks your Christian sensibilities as you come suddenly upon it in an angle of the shady pathway, and gaze upon the picture of Mary, to whom it is consecrated. Here you begin to ascend the highest point of the grounds, and through the thick forest you catch glimpses of the towers and bastions of a castle built in the style of the fourteenth century, and crowning the very summit of the hill. As you approach it you find some of the battlements lying in fragments at the base, as if it had sustained an assault in days long past, and as you ascend to the top you see the same marks of ancient sieges and battles in the battered walls. The highest story of the castle has the rough and severe style appropriate to such an edifice, but, in descending the winding staircase to the second story, you find yourself suddenly introduced into a large room richly furnished, and from the windows and the adjoining balcony you have one of the most magnificent panoramas in the world. Leaving the castle on the side opposite to that on which you entered, your path descends gradually to a deep and solemn glen, where the dense shade forces the mind in upon itself, and unexpectedly as you look up for relief you see the tomb of an old Baron of feudal times just before you. It is a beautiful work of art, and here and there, scattered in the "solemn woods," are other sepulchres ruined by time, and admonishing you how soon the pride and power of man are humbled in the dust. It seemed impossible to believe at first that there were no ashes resting beneath these marble monuments, but, like the castle we had just visited, they were only illustrations of the past and lessons of wisdom for the present.

You now commence your return to the bottom of the hill, your way winding through pleasant groves, passing a sweet lake lying like molten silver in a little green dell, where you are tempted to linger in the rural seats that line its borders. A neat rustic cottage also offers you a pleasant resting place, and our company stopped for a time in its shade and enjoyed the scene of rare beauty on every side. Reaching the bottom of the hill, we supposed that our pleasant work was finished. But our guide turned into a dark and narrow path, and in a few minutes we found ourselves entering a deep cavern. The darkness gradually thickened around us till we were invisible to each other, and followed on, trusting to the voice of our guide who preceded us. When the light began to gleam upon us from the other side the arched roof of a lofty grotto was over our heads, and glittering stalactites, dripping with water, were on every side, and in a few minutes our progress was arrested by a subterranean lake. As we were about to return upon our steps our guide pointed to a little boat and a boatman ready to ferry us across the waters and among the majestic pillars and arches of the grotto. We entered the little craft and our Charon steered us along in the dark passages, giving us an opportunity to examine the stalactites, of almost every size, pendant from the roof, and to wonder at the beauty which nature had wrought out in these hidden parts of the earth. There was not one of our company who supposed that the grotto was the work of man, and who was not taken completely by surprise as our boat suddenly shot out into the open day, and we found ourselves in the midst of one of the brightest scenes of beauty which ingenuity and taste have ever invented. The waters of the grotto spread themselves out into a charming lake, in the midst of which was an island brilliant with the rarest flowers, which seemed with their rich profusion to be blooming with the express purpose of adoring a little Greek Temple of Diana which they surrounded. On different sides, among the trees, were other temples in full view. Among the branches of the willow, hanging over a quiet stream, was a Chinese pagoda; at a short distance in another direction was an Egyptian obelisk covered with hieroglyphics; and still further on was a Turkish kiosque. But it is before a richly ornamented Temple of Flora that your pilot moors his boat, and as you step out upon the land two marble statues, representing gardeners, offering flowers to the passers-by, are most cheerfully welcoming your arrival; and when you enter the temple you are dazzled by the brilliantly painted glass-window, the rich mirrors, and the luxurious and elegantly finished furniture which fill the interior. Leaving the temple and pursuing your way around the borders of the lake, you pass through a subterranean chamber, where you see stalactites gradually forming, and emerge into a small enclosure filled with cypresses, in the midst of which rises a monument to a poet of Savoy. A little further on you reach the Turkish kiosque, made of cast-iron, gilded on the outside, and in the interior beautifully painted; and finally, after passing through many winding walks among magnolias, camelias, rhododendrons, and other rare plants, you come to the Chinese temple, and are ready to sit down and quietly enjoy the view which is now disclosed of the distant sea and glorious Appenines, and the deep blue heavens smiling over all. Some said "this is a fairy scene!" To me it was more. It was the triumph of the intellect and taste of man. It was a picture of what our world might be made if the treasures spent in wars and in vice were employed in fitting up with elegance and comfort our earthly home. It brought visibly before me that garden of beauty which our first father forfeited by his folly and sin, and inspired me with new aspirations after that immortal Paradise where sin cannot enter.

But a description on paper imparts only an indistinct and partial conception of such a scene. There are lights and shades, and sounds of melody and fragrance of flowers continually addressing the different senses, while all that is rare and costly in art is making its appeal to your love of the beautiful. Your curiosity is excited at every step, and your surprises are all of the most agreeable character. The hours pass away like minutes, and you say, as you return again to the more common scenes of life, "this has been a bright and memorable day in my pilgrimage on earth."

The contrast between such a residence and the ordinary homes of men in Italy will force itself upon your imagination, however unpleasant the picture thus becomes. The narrow streets of the disagreeable village of Pegli, the squalid people, the beggars that hold up their withered hands, the careworn crowds that pass you, bending under their burdens, as you return to the city of Genoa, remind you that life is not so much a delightful romance as a severe reality, and that, though wealth here and there builds up splendid homes, yet poverty and toil are still the lot of our race. In Genoa and in Sardinia generally, however, there is a brighter prospect for the masses of the people than in any other portion of Italy. There is more liberty. They have a written constitution, a free press, and free debate. Above all, they have religious liberty, and the Bible—God's great fountain of light and joy to man—is free to all.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

In Equity, To Fall Term, 1857.

Robert Chesnut and wife Elizabeth *vs.* Polly Mears, Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears, and Albert F. Powell, Administrator of Phillip Coleman dec'd.

Petition for Distribution and Account.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that James Mears, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, publication is therefore made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant, James Mears, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the said County of Columbus at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead or answer to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set for hearing.

Witness, T. M. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1857.

T. M. SMITH, C. M. E.

Aug. 17, 1857. 35-6t

S. J. HINSDALE'S Ague Mixture; also, Champion's Ague Medicine; Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote, and Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 10. 32-

FLUID AND CAMPHENE LAMPS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT, for sale at a small advance on cost, by JAS. N. SMITH.

Aug. 3. 30-1mi

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 10. 32-

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, arrived here with Liverpool dates to Saturday, August 1st.

The Emperor and Empress of France made a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Atlantic telegraph cable was laid to Valencia on the 5th, and the expedition was to return.

There is a rumored suspension of negotiations on the Spanish Mexican question. Spain continues her military preparations. There is no later from India.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—Sales of cotton for the week amount to 30,000 bales; the article is slow of sale, but prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet. Mixed corn slightly inclined. Flour steady. Wheat steady at yesterday's decline. A broker's circular reports trade as dull and declined from two to three pence. Corn dull and declined one shilling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

Important Decision.—A decision has been made by the General Land Office, rejecting applications of free colored persons, whose ancestors were brought into this country as slaves, for exemption of public lands. This is the first settled on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and will preclude the free territories peopled principally by negroes from applying, in future time, for admission into the Union, as States.

WASHINGTON, August 7.

The President a short time ago received a letter from Professor Silliman and others, including several Doctors of Divinity of New Haven, objecting to the employment of the United States military forces to execute the territorial laws of Kansas, and assuring him that they do not to pray that he may have his proper sense of duty pointed out to him, or something to that effect. To this letter the President has replied briefly but pointedly, denying their premises and questioning their knowledge of the laws. And after acknowledging their zeal he easily assures them that by the help of God he will enforce them, in accordance with his oath of office.

Stoppage of Cotton Mills.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* states that fourteen cotton mills, containing five thousand looms, have stopped in Massachusetts on account of the high price of cotton. There are stoppages also in Rhode Island.

Cape Fear and Deep River.—We, too, publish the notice required by law, of an election to authorize the Commissioners of the Town to subscribe twenty-five thousand dollars to the work on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. The terms and conditions of the proposed subscription, and the circumstances under which it is asked, will be explained to the citizens previously to the election. In the meantime, we are authorized to state, that with an amount certainly not less than this subscribed by the Town, the work will and will be completed to the Coal Fields; or the subscription will not be made, even though authorized by a vote of the citizens.—*Wil. Herald.*

WILLIAM SANDFORD,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

With REED, ST. JOHN & CO.

Wholesale Grocers.

N. E. COR. FRONT AND ARCH STREETS,

Philadelphia.

Aug. 19, 1857. 35-3m

CARD.

To the gentlemen of Fayetteville.

WE take pleasure in introducing to your favorable notice Mr. JOHN HILZINGER (Foreman of our Merchant Tailoring Establishment,) who is visiting your place for the purpose of taking the orders and measures of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

The assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, UNDER-GARMENTS, Hosiery, Trunks, Ladies' Hat Cases, and Umbrellas, will be unequalled, and the advantages accruing to purchasers of our stock are excelled.

Mr. H. may be found at the Fayetteville Hotel Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 2d and 3d, where he will be pleased to take orders for anything in our line.

Yours truly,

O. S. BALDWIN

CITY CLOTHING STORE, No. 38 MARKET ST., Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20. 45-2w

MISSISSIPPI COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has TWO VALUABLE COTTON FARMS for sale—in Carroll County, Mississippi. One Tract contains 1040 Acres finely improved, 300 Acres open land: it has every convenience usual on Plantations; fine water, the best health, and good outlet for Stock, and in a fine neighborhood. This place is creek bottom and hill land.

The other Tract is in the Yazoo Bottom: contains 1460 acres.—300 acres can be put in Cotton next year and will make 300 bales of Cotton;—two miles from constant navigation; in as good a neighborhood as any in the State; fine water and health; and the best character of stock range.

I offer these Lands at remarkably low prices. For further information I refer to G. W. Meacham, Esq., of Anson County, who has seen the Lands; or write me at Black Hawk, Carroll Co., Miss., or C. W. Bennett, same post office.

W. A. STRONG.

Aug. 19, 1857. 35-2m

Further Supply of School Books.

DAVIES' Algebra; Davies' Arithmetic; Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Smellie's Philosophy; Pictorial Greece; Cooper's Virgil; &c. &c. Also, Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; Bailey's Festus; Wayland's Moral Science; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 19.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the State, wishes to sell his Stock of Medicines, consisting of everything usually kept by Physicians. A good location for Practice can be obtained by the purchaser 10 miles North of Wadesborough.

Address W. M. RICHARDSON,

Wadesborough, N. C.

Aug. 14. 35-6tpd

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

LINSEED, TRAIN, and LAMP OILS;
White Lead, Chrome Green;
Red " " Yellow;
Prussian Blue, Ultra Marine;
Vermillion, Lakes, Umber;
Sienna, Venetian Red, Shellac;
Red Sanders, Vandyke Brown;
Green and Red Smalts, Ochres, Glues;
Couch, Leather, Brown, Japan and Copal Varnishes;
Paint and Varnish Brushes; Alcohol, Grainers' Blenders, and all other articles used by Painters.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH,

Market Square.

August 3. 30-1im

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 24. 28-3tf

E. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-1tf NEW YORK.