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The Recent Spanish Revolution.

Translated for the Pennsylvania Inquirer from the Correspondence of the "Courrier des Etats Unis."

PARIS, August 3.—The movement, which has so profoundly agitated the peninsula, is not a revolution, that is to say, an overthrow of existing institutions, but a return to the truth of these institutions, perverted by short-sighted courtiers. The throne of Isabella, surviving the fall of the cabinet, is about to find itself in the presence of the Cortes its first support. The crown and the people are about to return to their first compact, the constitution of 1837, which will receive a second consecration from a new constituent assembly.

The acceptance by the Queen of the programme of Espartero, has frustrated the views of the partisans of annexation to Portugal, of the republicans, and of the friends of Count Montemolinos. It is not certain that these three disappointed parties will make an attempt to prevent the re-establishment of order, but they will be inevitably and promptly suppressed, if concord should continue to prevail between the crown, Espartero, and O'Donnell, who represent the real strength of the country. The annexation party, a branch of the constitutional royalists, had only directed their views to the young Don Pedro, through distrust of Queen Isabella, or rather of her advisers. The dangers that would arise from the premature establishment of a republican government, have been demonstrated, perhaps in an exaggerated manner, to the bourgeoisie, by the grand revolutionary club, which formed a summary tribunal at Madrid, and executed some suspects, on 9 September, and formerly did; by the appearance of the red flag upon several barricades; by the publication of a Socialist Journal, which declared war upon the abuses of property; and by the decrees, which, at Barcelona, proscribed certain machines prejudicial to the interests of the operatives. This last act, in particular, which was a deplorable proof of the ignorance of the masses, and of the impotence of their chiefs, forcibly demonstrated the necessity of a strong government, to restrain demagogues, and to save it from its own excesses. If all the other parties are united against the republicans, they would combine with them also against Carlism, which would be the contrary excess, or a return to absolutism.

Queen Isabella acted then with sound policy in accepting the conditions of Espartero, which were essential for her safety, hard as they seemed. It is indeed hard for her to be obliged to cause the arrest of the ministers, whose plan she approved, and to decree the exiles of the generals, who obeyed her orders, and the dissolution of the civic guards, who obeyed their chiefs. It is hard for her to be obliged to recall those whom she proscribed, to honor those whom she degraded, and to accept their protection, after having rejected their reconstructions. All this will not add much to the prestige of royalty in the eyes of Spain and Europe. But whose fault is it? Happily for Queen Isabella, public opinion exonerates her from a great part of the responsibility, and throws it upon Maria Christina, her mother. A correspondence from Madrid states, that upon the 25th of July, the people of Madrid covered the barricades with emblems of mourning, and with earthen pots representing death's heads. However much to be deprecated such manifestations may be, they indicate the extreme unpopularity of the widow of Ferdinand. It is further stated, that Espartero demanded her withdrawal from Spain, with a promise to protect her against all violence. Upon learning that her daughter had also assented to this condition, Christina burst into such violent reproaches and acts, that the King was moved to such a pitch of indignation as to threaten to deliver his mother-in-law to the vengeance of the people.

Among the most dramatic of the popular acts of vengeance, was the punishment inflicted upon the former head of the secret police, Chicho. After having been arrested, and then set at liberty on account of illness, he was again seized upon at a sick bed, by a hand commanded by a man, who, at six years, had lost his father through his instrumentality, and who had sworn to avenge his death. He had Chicho borne through the streets on a mattress, and was the first to fire a ball through his head, thus consummating an unpaid debt of thirty years standing vengeance.

Mr. SOULE.—The residence of the American legation enacted its part in the scenes of the insurrection. Mr. Soule occupies the first and second stories of a magnificent hotel, belonging to the Marquis of Bedmar, the ground floor of which was reserved by the Marquis for his personal use. He possessed there a very handsome collection of ancient and modern arms. The Marquis of Bedmar has acquired a certain notoriety by his conservative opinions, and by the marked favor which he formerly enjoyed from Queen Isabella. Scandal had connected itself with this intimacy, upon which a variety of tales were founded, including a projected flight, which had been defeated by Narvaez, then minister, and a fainting fit, of which a royal coronet perpetuated the remembrance among the martial trophies of the hotel Bedmar. Other conquests were subsequently added to this august trophy, and among others that of the Italian dancer Cerrito. But if the Marquis was so successful with the royalties of politics and the dance, he had not been lucky enough to gain the good will of the people of Madrid, who besieged his hotel, at the same time as those of Messrs. Salamanca, and Quinto. On hearing the shouts and the blows which were showered upon his gate, Mr. Soule thought that the people had come to demand the Journalist Mora, who had Mr. Sartorius, the principal editor of the Herald, had sought an asylum with the American Minister, of whom he had been one of the most violent adversaries. This asylum had been granted him, by Mrs. Soule, a noble woman, who was happy to find an opportunity of avenging by kindness, her own wrongs and those of her husband. The latter had then caused his gates to be closed and put in a state of defence. But a delegate of the insurgents explained to him,

hat in hand, that they had no idea of violating his domicile, which was sacred to them, both for his private and public character. They desired only to possess themselves of the arms of the Marquis of Bedmar, and in order to show the difference of their sentiments, they had respected the American eagle, placed above the crown of the Marquis which had been defaced. Thus advised of the object of his visitors, Mr. Soule ordered the gates to be opened to them, saying at the same time, that "tyranny always being provided with arms to oppress the people, it was just that the latter, in its turn, should find arms for its defence among its oppressors." These words were loudly applauded, and the collections of the Marquis of Bedmar were carried off in a moment by the people who religiously respected the upper stories.

It was no fault, moreover, of Mr. Soule, if Queen Isabella was not enlightened in season upon the true aim of the movement, at the head of which O'Donnell had placed himself. After the return of the Court to Madrid, and the first engagement of Vicalvaro, represented by the Ministerial journals as a victory, the Minister of Prussia conveyed the diplomatic corps, and proposed to go and compliment the Queen. "If it is on account of her return, I give my consent," said Mr. Soule, in this meeting; "If it is for resistance to the wishes of the people, I will not unite in your compliments."

On arriving at the Palace, the Minister of Prussia made an emphatic speech for the "consolidation of thrones," and against assassins. Mr. Soule, on the contrary, said that it was not only necessary to censure, but to ascertain if the popular movements had not legitimate causes, which there was no disposition to acknowledge nor understand.

On the 25th of July, after the triumph of the insurrection, the diplomatic corps made a second visit to the Queen, but on this occasion, one of condolence. Mr. Soule thought his colleagues would express themselves with modesty, but seeing that they yet made use of swelling phrases, to say the least of them, out of place against the revolutionary spirit, he believed it his duty, on his part, to remind the Queen of his former remarks, adding that, far from condemning the events which had just transpired, she could now find an opportunity of inaugurating a new era of greatness for herself and of prosperity for her people. Queen Isabella appeared now to recognize that the Minister of the United States was a more sagacious counsellor than the Prussian envoy.

Far from profiting by the lesson of agency which he had given them, the enemies of Mr. Soule took advantage of it to renew their attacks upon him. They accused him of having passed the limits of international courtesy, because he alone had had the courage to speak the truth to an unfortunate woman, deceived by flattery. They accused him of having been one of the principal promoters of an insurrection, and they charged him, moreover, of making an appeal to all the European demagogues. This was confirmed in their opinion by the announcement in the London Morning Advertiser, that the son of Mr. Soule had arrived there on a special mission to Mr. Buchanan, on the subject of Cuba and the Spanish revolution.

The fact of this mission is true, and it was also directed to the American embassy at Paris, but I have the best of authority for asserting that its only object was to consult Mr. Soule's eminent colleagues as to their opinion of the intention ascribed to Gen. Pierce of sending special commissioners to Madrid to treat of the Black Warrior question. I learn that they entirely disapproved the project, and that they deemed it more proper to associate the negotiators with Mr. Soule, if the question needed such special consideration, than to trust it entirely to the hands of persons unversed in European affairs. Both Mr. Mason and Mr. Buchanan advised Mr. Soule, to await further advices from Washington before taking any decisive step.

Sebastopol.

The Paris Journal Des Debats has the following description of this celebrated fortress and the approaches to it by land, by which it would appear that the allied forces will meet with a formidable resistance:

Before 1852 Sebastopol was scarcely fortified on the land side, and was commanded by the surrounding heights; but those hills nearest the town have been partially levelled, and the earth transported to the lower grounds and hollows, which might facilitate a besieging force in approaching the place. On the ground so prepared a circular wall, started from the citadel, which rises behind the quarantine fort, has been traced out. This wall must have at least three quarters of a league in circuit, and is an exceedingly important work, requiring much time and outlay. Constructions of strong masonry are necessary to constitute fortifications capable of resistance, and a mere rampart is not sufficient; and, in addition, a fortified place must have half-moons and lunettes also in strong masonry.

So great a work cannot be executed all of a sudden. However, the report goes that all the soldiers and seamen are now employed on it, to the number of 40,000; and with the Russian method, which consists of sacrificing men by thousands for any work whatever, whether of war or not, it is not impossible that the fortifications may be in part finished when the allies arrive before the place. In spite of the works of levelling which have been executed, Sebastopol not the less remains commanded by heights which it is impossible to remove, and on which is marked out by nature the position of an entrenched camp for a besieging force. It is true that outside neither the port nor even the tops of the mounds of the vessels can be seen, on account of the depth of the maritime site with respect to the surrounding cliffs. But when the siege works shall have been carried toward the right, the great military port will then be laid open, and may be raked by cannon along its whole extent. That will always be the most vulnerable point of Sebastopol on the land side, unless immense fortifications were raised there, which certainly the Russians cannot have time to construct with sufficient solidity. Besides, every strong place, besieged in the rules of war, and with the necessary means, is of necessity a place taken.

But for the siege of Sebastopol, nothing less than a whole army is required, for most undoubtedly the Russians will send one there for the defence of that great arsenal. The preliminary operation of the siege will be the landing in the Crimea of an army with its material. A landing in an enemy's country is always one of the most difficult operations of war. The coasts will certainly be well provided with troops to oppose the landing. Where will the allied forces be landed on this occasion? Is it on the southern coast, at the monastery of St. George or in the excellent harbor of Balaklava, or on the first strand of Yalta, or in the inlets of Cape Chersonesus? The most distant of these inlets is only three leagues from Sebastopol; four of them are known, the following being their names: Strebetska, Pestehanska, Kamiesk and Kasach. In landing in one of these little bays, there would be this advantage—that for very near the place to be attacked, for the conveyance of siege materials. But our generals and admirals will no doubt know how to choose the proper point for landing.

The London Times' story in relation to the probable capture of the Czar is now pronounced a hoax.

CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, 1854.

The Whig's issue of this week has a very sensible article on the subject of the parties of the North, which, bating a few particulars, we heartily concur in. That the Whig party of the North has become thoroughly Abolitionized, a reference to its past history and present action fully proves. We have all along pointed it out as a fact, but coming from a Democratic source full credence was not given to our figures or arguments.

The first grand movement in that direction was its opposition to the annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of Territory during the Mexican war; then when the Compromise Measures of 1850 became a law; only three Northern Whigs were found to vote for the Fugitive Slave Law; and in the National Convention of 1852, the anti-slavery element predominated and succeeded in forcing upon the country a candidate for the Presidency, uncommitted in favor of its execution, and whose antecedents convicted him of being a Free-Souler. When the Nebraska and Kansas bill was pending its most bitter assailants were Northern Whigs—men whom we had been heretofore told were national and conservative—and its final passage was effected in spite of their most strenuous opposition. In their Conventions and demonstrations in New York and Massachusetts, they have gone as far as the most rabid abolitionists, not only in their pledges to resist the admission of new slave territory in the Union, but have joined in the cry of repeal of the Nebraska Bill and of the Fugitive Slave Law. The "Whig," then, must admit that we were right when we told him that in his opposition to the Nebraska Bill that he was following after strange gods, and that he would not have a corporal's guard in this or any other Southern State.

The recent election in Missouri resulted in the return of every friend of the Bill, while every one who opposed it, not excepting Mr. Bruton, was defeated. We are glad that the Editor has at last waked up to his true position, and if he is truly penitent and desires an entrance into the bosom of the democratic church (for that is the only way by which a union of parties can be effected) he must break up his old party organization and pronounce his former heresies. He will be taken upon trial, and if he proves permanently cured and truly converted he will be admitted to the rights and privileges of a member of the orthodox faith. This, in our opinion, the only way by which a union of parties can be brought about. Will he come in? We are opposed in toto to sectionalizing the great National Democratic party. We cannot do so without turning our backs upon those true Democratic men at the North who have so nobly stood by us in every conflict; it would be to sacrifice them, which would be ungrateful, ungenerous and the basest perfidy. No, to effect this union the Whig party must come over to us, and in order to do so, it must abandon its present organization, give up its "time-honored name and principles," not merely "suspend their operations," or the union will do more harm than good. The Whigs must come all the way over, no compromise, no half way meeting, just come, as lots of them have been doing lately, and they will be received; we are not done taking in yet.

We want no new issues, the Constitution is already our chart and guide, and our principles are those which have saved the Union and the South in every emergency, and have carried our country to the apex of prosperity at home and respect and admiration abroad. We are the national party, embracing as cardinal doctrines the fundamental principles of State sovereignty, of equality in the confederacy and of non-intervention upon the part of Congress in the affairs of the States. We have ever contended that the people had the right in the formation of their organic law, to admit or prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territory, and that Congress had no right to legislate upon the subject whatever—that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and unjust, and ought to be repealed—that the Constitution provided for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the repeal of the law of 1850 to enforce that position would be dangerous to the integrity of the Union, and ought to be resisted by all friends of order and good government. Where, then, is the necessity for the organization of a new party? Will it better protect our rights in the confederacy than the present Democratic party? Shall we abandon our old and tried friends to meet our enemies on a common ground? We think not.

We are gratified to observe a returning sense of justice upon the part of the officers of the Central Rail Road towards our town. The crossings which have been so long neglected in violation of their stipulations are about to be fixed. We notice lumber is now on its way to 7th street, for the purpose of being made into a bridge. As much as we have had cause to be aggrieved if all the crossings are properly fixed, a handsome and ornate bridge built over 7th street, and a substantial iron rail put up on the rock wall thrown up across Trade street, we will think nothing of the past.

In granting the right of way through the town, the Commissioners performed a very liberal and generous act. We think the officers of the Road for so substantial a benefit, should at least see that we are not damaged. They have commenced the work and we hope they will go through with it to the satisfaction of those most interested.

New Cotton.

The first bag of new Cotton was brought to market Wednesday last, from the plantation of W. Smith, Esq., of Steele Creek, and bought by Elms & Spratt, at 10c.—quality fair.

The "North Carolinian," a Democratic journal of large circulation and patronage, published in Fayetteville, N. C., is for sale at \$3,000. It is a most advantageous opportunity for any one who desires to enter into the publishing business, to make an investment. It will be sold to none but a true Democrat, and one qualified for the duties of an Editor.

Report of the Market.

CHARLOTTE, September 1, 1854.

COTTON—Sales of this week amount to about 800 bales. Extremes 6 1/2 to 8 1/2—low grade sales in favor of buyers.

FLOUR—In brisk demand at full prices. From 200 to 400 barrels change hands per day, at from \$7 to \$7 20.

CORN—Slight decline—from 6 1/2 to 6 5/8—dull.

BAKON—In brisk demand at improved prices. Yesterday, one house purchased 10,000 lbs. at from 9 to 10.

WHEAT—In great demand, at from \$1 15 to \$1 25, according to quality.

RYE—Active, at 80 cts. per bushel.

OATS—At 30 to 33, and in demand.

COFFEE—Rio, from 12 to 14; Java, 15.

Our exports this week have been very large, the house of Elms & Spratt have sent off 600 bags of Cotton and 400 barrels of Flour. Other houses in proportion.

Cotton Market.

COLUMBIA, August 30.  
50 bales were sold, at 6 to 8 1/2 cents.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.  
Sales to day of 233 bales of cotton, at 7 to 10 1/2 cents.

Sad Accident.

We learn that on Monday last the son of W. M. Matthews, Esq., a lad of 12 years of age, had his thigh broken. While going into the field with a colored boy, they commenced racing, William's horse ran against a tree and caused the accident. Drs. Porter and Parks were speedily in attendance who set and bandaged the broken bone, and he is now doing well.

Tornado at Louisville.

A terrific hurricane occurred at Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, the 27th ult. The 4th Presbyterian Church was blown down during service and 25 persons killed and many wounded. Throughout the city houses were unroofed, and great damage done. The destruction of property is estimated at \$100,000.

Your Paper did not Come, Sir.

We recommend a careful perusal of the following plain statement, both to postmasters and to subscribers, from a paper called "The Advance," published at Hernando, Mississippi:

The uncertain arrival, or uncertain delivery of papers at country post-offices is often the ground of complaint against postmen and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with conveniences for taking care of papers, no matter with what certainty they arrive. The papers are jumbled into a few little pigeon holes, or piled upon a desk, box, or barrel, to await the call of subscribers, in the midst of boots, hats, bridles, horse-collars, and other coarse wares, which may be called for during the day by customers. Country postmasters, in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they are hid for a time from human eyes, as completely as if buried in a mountain cave. It comes the man for his paper, and, as it cannot be found, of course it did not come. The indignant subscriber consequently abuses the rascally editor, and perhaps calls for pen, ink and paper, to write a letter of complaint about not sending his paper punctually; when, if the said paper were endowed with speech, it would cry out, "Here I am, squeezed to death behind this box or under this barrel." We have seen just such things at many country post-offices, elsewhere, as well as in this country. These remarks have no reference to any particular office, but are meant for all where they may apply.

We learn from a card of the Rev. W. R. Hemphill, that the endowment of Erskine College is secured on the Scholarship plan adopted by the Board on the 8th of April, 1853, and that the scheme will go into operation on the 1st of November next, at which time subscriptions will be due and bear interest. Certificates of Scholarship will be ready for distribution on the 1st of November. The books will be closed and sales of Scholarships discontinued on the 1st of April, ensuing.

We learn from the Asheville News that a valuable Alum Spring has been discovered in McDowell County, N. C., upon the lands lately entered by Dr. McRee, of Morganton. Improvements will be erected, and arrangements made to accommodate visitors by the next season.

Later from Mexico and Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.  
By an arrival we have Rio Grande dates of the 19th. The revolution in Tamaulipas was spreading. Many towns had joined the movement, and the insurgents had defeated the Government troops on the 13th.

Galveston advises of the 25th, state that the Yellow Fever was increasing, and strangers were advised to stay away.

The Governor had called out the new levy of troops.—[Telegraphed to Columbia Times.

President Pierce.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says of President Pierce:

"His civil achievements since his accession to the Presidency have been more important and more glorious, and more conducive to the welfare of the country, than would be a hundred victories by land and sea. The treaties which he has already made with foreign powers are peaceful triumphs, greatly augmenting the strength, and prosperity, and glory of the country."

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, is on a short visit to his home in Fayetteville.—The citizens of Fayetteville have tendered him a public dinner, which he declines. His health is good.

THE NEXT HOG CROP.—The Louisville Courier says the excessive drought which prevails throughout the greater portion of Kentucky will exert much influence upon the hog market, as corn will be both scarce and high, and it is fair to presume that the hogs will not come to the hocks as large and as fat as heretofore. In fact we learn, that many persons in the interior have turned their hogs out, and abandoned all attempts to fatten them for slaughter.

For the Democrat.

LENOIR, N. C., August 22, 1854.

This quiet little village is the seat of justice for Caldwell County. Its population, all ages, sexes, colors and conditions included, may amount to three hundred or more persons. It is yet comparatively in its infancy, the County having been erected only in 1840, and is, therefore, like most of our recent shire towns, particularly those along the Piedmont region, of very limited extent. It is, however, what may be very properly called a nice place. It looks clean and fresh—the painted dwellings, mostly white, contrast prettily with the green foliage of the numerous trees and smiling lawns and gardens. An air of niceness evidently pervades it. The houses, generally constructed with more than ordinary attention to convenience and taste, exhibit an air of neatness and comfort. The principal Hotel is one of the most tidy and comfortable in the State. The pretty little Episcopal Church, holding up constantly to view the emblem of our salvation, looks calmly down from its elevated position upon the adjoining tenements, as if keeping a guardian watch over their inmates, and by pointing with its modest spire ever up to Heaven seems to remind them that this is not their home, but that there is a rest laid up for those, who shall finish their course in Faith and Charity, when the trials and turmoil of life are at an end. It is neat, well proportioned, and for its cost, only \$1250, one of the most graceful and best arranged Churches in the Diocese.

During a residence of more than eight years in this vicinity, the inquiry was often suggested to my mind, why is it, that so few of those, who from the low miasmatic regions of this State, and South Carolina, are driven every summer to seek a more healthful and agreeable atmosphere, find their way to this section of the country. They flock to Henderson and Buncombe in multitudes. From Greenville, S. C., to the Warm Springs, near the Tennessee line, every season during the months of June, July, August and September, every house of public entertainment is crowded. At present, the Rail Road from Columbia to Greenville having been completed during the past year, this is particularly the case. Accommodations it is said can scarcely be obtained on any terms. Why is it that under such circumstances so few come here?

The main reason of this in all probability is the want of proper information respecting the country. It is not known, for instance, that we have here an atmosphere very little if at all inferior in point of purity and healthfulness to any that can be found along the line of the French Broad and Buncombe Turnpike from South Carolina to Tennessee, which is the principal region of summer resort for those, who travel west for health or pleasure. The elevation may be less, but the air, as far as I can judge, and I have had ample experience of both regions, is equally fresh and invigorating. During a residence of eight years not two miles distant, and in a family rarely comprising less than twenty-five persons, not one single case of sickness occurred, which could with any fair show of reason attributed to the climate; and I can truly say that my own health never was better, if as good, in any other situation. Since my arrival here, but a few days since, I find the lassitude brought on by a more southern climate departing, my natural disposition to activity returned, my digestive organs recovering their tone, and my appetite, which had almost entirely failed under the oppressive heat of the South, restored.

The face of the country is probably as little known as the climate. Few parts of North Carolina we venture to say present a more inviting aspect to persons wishing to travel for the enjoyment of fine scenery or to select for themselves a location for a summer residence, than Caldwell, and some of the adjoining Western and North-western counties. One can scarcely go a half mile from Lenoir, for instance, in any direction, without observing some naturally beautiful situation for a residence—the grounds gradually sloping off in every direction and presenting capabilities of improvement sufficient for the most ample means. The country between Flat Rock and Asheville is not to be compared to the country around Lenoir in this respect. What is remarkable, these situations almost invariably embrace the finest views of mountain scenery, and that, for the most part just at that distance, which always "lends enchantment to the view." Some of these prospects are equal to any thing of the kind to be found in Buncombe or Henderson Counties. Several of the highest Mountains and most remarkable peaks in the U. S. are fully in view, the Black Mountain, the Roan, the Grandfather, the Hawksbill and the Table Rock near Morganton, presenting a boldness of outline and grandeur of elevation peculiar to themselves. I was at Flat Rock, so justly celebrated for its scenery, for a period of eight years. During that time I do not recollect one brilliant sunset, owing doubtless to the peculiar location of my own, and most of the residences of the settlers in that neighborhood. At Belvoir, my late residence in this County, we were scarcely an evening without one. The sun went down in summer between the Black and Grandfather Mountains over the tops of a multitude of minor elevations varying in height, and presenting a scene irregular as the surface of a stormy sea. When on a showery evening the bodies of floating mist would often appear like so many beautiful sheets of water scattered about at distances fitted to produce the happiest scenic effect in combination with the surrounding land. Over all, the clouds tinged by the rays of the setting sun would sometimes assume shapes so fantastic and colors so gorgeous that language quite fails to convey an idea of the grandeur, beauty and brilliancy of the scene. I have seen representations of sunsets about the Bay of Naples, but never could conceive of the clouds assuming tints so deep, bright and various, and therefore, always considered those representations exaggerated and unnatural till I saw them fully equalled here. The glorious sunsets became quite proverbial not only in my own family but with our friends in the neighborhood. From a position so elevated and so placed in relation to the distant Mountain view it could scarcely be otherwise. Belvoir,

however, inferior as a locality to no one in the State that I have seen, except Mountain Lodge, which is only one of a multitude in this section equally fine if not superior.

Nor is it in summer alone that these Mountains are interesting and beautiful. At early season in winter, when covered with snow, they appear like immense masses of silver, reflecting back the glories of the God of Day and dazzling the eye with their brilliancy.

More on these matters shortly.

T. S. W. MOTT.

METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE.—Spartanburg is moving ahead of Columbia in the Female College, she is to have under the auspices of the South Carolina Conference. The committee have already laid out the grounds, and the building contract has been given out. The contractors expect to have the buildings completed early in the year, and open the institution in June, 1855. We learn from the Express that there is to be four buildings situated in a line, on a beautiful ridge, about five or fifty yards apart, making a row of one hundred and fifty yards in length. Three of the buildings are designed for the professors and young ladies, and the other for a chapel, recitation rooms. The three first are to be forty-five feet, and three stories high, the last will probably be about thirty by sixty feet.

RAILROAD EFFECTS.—No man can long continue a skeptic as to the effect of railroads on the general development and prosperity of the country through which they pass, who will take the trouble to keep his eyes open while passing along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. At every station, almost, a neat and thriving village is springing up in many places towns, while the entire country wears a new countenance under the vigorous efforts of her husbandman, who now finds a market for his products, a place to purchase for his wants, and in either way calculated to reward his toil. Heretofore he could barely live by consuming what he made, and making all that he consumed now the market is at his door and he can sell all that he wants. The price of the land has increased ten per cent in many places, while a general tendency of everything is to go up. Counties can observe and profit and learn lessons that their corporate subscriptions are repaid with interest, the moment such works are completed, even should the stock not pay one cent per share for 20 per cent on their cost.

Wheeling Intelligence.

FATAL RECONCILE.—On Friday last, 25th inst., a fatal encounter took place about 7 miles from this place, between James M. Franklin and C. R. Franklin in which shot guns and a revolver were used, and by which the former was immediately killed. It appears that a dispute had arisen, J. M. Franklin fired at C. R. Franklin, without effect, when the latter fired at him, the barrels of his gun taking effect in the face and breast of the deceased. A revolver was then drawn and fired at the deceased, causing instant death. As the matter will be investigated judicially, we shall refrain from saying more.

SALE OF IMPORTED DURHAMS.—The Clinton County Ohio Company lately sold their stock, Wilmington, August 9, at profitable prices. Cows brought as high as \$1,675; bulls, 2 year olds, \$3,700; heifers \$1,060; calves \$425; and sheep \$125. We give the highest figures—able sold lower.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN OHIO.—There are in the State of Ohio 283 lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; 18 of these are new ones created within the latter part of the year. The number of contributing members is 15,714; the revenue of the year \$18,921. The increase of members for the year was about 2,500.

CHOLERA.—The Norfolk Beacon says that Cholera has made its appearance at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Eight deaths occurred—five one family.

THE CROPS.—It is said that in three-fourths Illinois nearly all of Missouri, a large portion Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, &c. for the present season will be below the half crop average yield.

CURIOS FACT.—Vevvy, Indiana, is the town on the Ohio river where a case of cholera has never occurred. There is not a well in place. The inhabitants use cistern water together.

MARRIED.

Near Davidson College, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. S. Williamson, D. D., Mr. JAMES S. BERRYLL, of Charlotte, to Miss MARY M. ARMOUR, daughter of M. A. Armour, Esq.

May the pair who recently united in holy lock never regret the day of their union; but, contrary, may they so live in this life as to secure eternal inheritance above.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock to Miller & Pugh, I have placed all my Notes and accounts in the hands of R. M. Sterling for collection. Those indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment.

H. BECKMAN.

September 1, '54.

DR. CHAMPION'S VEGETABLE AGUE PILLS AND Vegetable Anti-Bilious & Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. THESE medicines have been used by the preparation of number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Ague with the greatest success. They never fail to cure the Chills and Fever of the day. FISHER & HEINTZEL, Sole Agents for Charlotte, Sept 1, 1854. 6.3m

300 Oz. Quinine. JUST received 300 oz. QUININE, warranted pure, to be sold low for cash at FISHER & HEINTZEL, Drug store near courthouse, Sept 1

Notice. ON and after the 28th instant, the following train will be run daily (Sunday excepted) by the train upon the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, Leave Charlotte 4.30 a. m. Arrive in Columbia 11.00 a. m. Leave Columbia 4.30 p. m. Arrive in Charlotte 12.00 p. m. Passengers will be taken to and from the junction with the South Carolina Railroad, to accommodate trains with which we run in connection. By order of the Board: F. NIMS, General Superintendent, August 24, 6.5f Charlotte and S. C. Railroad.

Dissolution. THE Copartnership of J. C. HAND & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts due the firm are with J. C. Hand for collection, and all persons indebted are expected to make immediate payment. J. C. HAND, E. LONERGAN, &c. August 25, '54.

N. B.—The undersigned will continue the business of the old stand. J. P. BARNES.