

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

INTERESTING FROM SALT LAKE

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 16.

The party of Col. Kane, from Camp Scott, arrived here yesterday morning.

The party left Camp Scott on the 16th of May. Gov. Cumming had returned there from Salt Lake City.

On the 15th inst., when the resolutions condemning the recent British aggressions were before the U. S. Senate, the following debate took place between Mr. Clingman of North Carolina and Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin:

Mr. Clingman thought it probable that Great Britain might excuse her proceedings by saying that Commodore Paulding had violated foreign territory; seized some of our own people and brought them away; not because they had committed a felony but a misdemeanor; and, though he violated the law, his motives were good.

Mr. Doolittle wished to know what part of the constitution and laws had been violated by Commodore Paulding in the arrest of General Walker?

Mr. Clingman replied, that clause which says no power shall be exercised, except what is granted. In the second place, Commodore Paulding committed disobedience and violated the laws of the United States; and in the last place, he violated the laws of nations, by invading the territory of a foreign power.

Mr. Doolittle joined issue most distinctly, and could demonstrate in any court of impartial judges, that in no respect, did Commodore Paulding violate the constitution or laws, or any instructions received from the Department at Washington.

Mr. Clingman said that he could show that Yrissari had no authority to authorize the invasion, and that the President and Committee on Foreign Relations had declared the act illegal.

By the politeness of Mr. Fay Worthen, late from Salt Lake City, we are in possession of full dates from that place to the 13th inst.

Mr. Worthen confirms the report of the evacuation of Salt Lake City, which commenced shortly after Gov. Cumming arrived.

St. Louis, June 21.—Private advices from the army of May 28th mention the arrival of Lieut. Armstrong at Camp Scott, with 75 head of cattle.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Persia arrived from Liverpool on the 22d. Cotton had further declined an eighth.

The warlike preparations of France had attracted the attention of the British Parliament, but in the House of Commons Mr. D'Israeli repudiated all idea of a danger of war with France, and said the relations of the two powers were of the most amicable nature.

The Earl of Malmsbury said he had received nothing but ex parte statements; but from a conversation with the American Minister, he believed there was no great difference in the views of both countries on the question at issue between them; and, from the orders sent to the officers on the West India station, no repetition of such proceedings was likely to occur.

The Times, in its city article on Tuesday says, that the news by the Persia, showing the feeling of America on the Gulf outrages, had but a slight effect upon the funds; the decline, which was only 1/4, was soon recovered.

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius continued on the 25th with a more threatening aspect. The liquid fire was pouring from several craters, and the entire valley of Atri was a mass of flames.

INDIA.—Sir Hugh Rose defeated the rebels at Bal Sir Koonak, about the 30th April, killing 400. They are making another stand at Calpee.

Later Indian news state that the British have gained entire possession of Rohilkund.

Atrocities Committed by the Montenegrins. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times charges atrocities upon the Montenegrins.

CONFESION OF MURDER. The mysterious murder of John W. Watkins in Surry county, Va., has been stated. His body was found in the woods near his house.

On examining the clothes of deceased, it was found that his gold watch had been stolen, and that his hat was also missing.

July 18th, Charlotte. " 21st & 22d, Lincolnton. " 23d, Rutherfordton. " 30th & 31st, and Aug. 1st, Hendersonville.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A letter speaking of the late destruction of the Pennsylvania, by explosion and fire, says:

A gentleman and his wife who occupied a room forward of the cabin division, died most horribly, having been burned alive.

PLEASANTRY IN WASHINGTON.—The States says—"On Saturday night last a young man named Fancett was married on Maryland avenue, and while the occasion was being celebrated by a few gathered friends, some ten or twelve gentlemen came in, uninvited, and with characteristic playfulness struck the groom over the head with a slung shot, and blowing out the lights, proceeded to make merry after their own fashion, by breaking the furniture and frightening the ladies present.

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ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS VOLCANO.

A correspondent of the London Times, under date of Naples, May 27, details another extensive eruption of Vesuvius, which had just commenced, and it was feared would be more than usually destructive.

The Rosina guide informed us that lava was flowing through the valley of "Atrio del Cavallo," and that the ordinary path to ascend the cone to the crater was cut off, and he brought us forward over a path seldom traveled, and of a most difficult nature.

It is difficult to explain our feeling on beholding this wonderful and unexpected sight; we here found several guides, and from them we learned that about 9 o'clock A. M., that morning, a number of small craters and fissures had suddenly opened and lava had commenced pouring out.

It was now nearly 5 o'clock, and we went quite close up to the largest crater, which we were enabled to do, as the wind blew steady and strong down the valley, and thus we got within eight or ten yards of the next open; from this we counted five or six distinct fountains of fire, the largest putting forth volumes of smoke, stones and lava; from another a literal fountain of burning matter was ejected, and from all lava and smoke poured forth in greater or less quantities, the whole tormented lava uniting into a regular stream of red burning liquid pouring down the inclined side of the alley.

We remained here observing this wonderful sight for over an hour, then determined to ascend to the top of the great cone. After a most severe walk by a path seldom traveled, the last streaks of daylight gilded the distant horizon.

It was now sufficiently dark to see accurately the trace of fire from all the fissures we had left below, and standing upon a projecting piece of lava the entire lay at our feet; the eruption evidently was on the increase, and across upon us seemed putting forth in fire. The stream of burning lava now in the twilight became awfully visible, and rolled along at a rapid pace to the bottom of the valley, up to the very sides of the Monte Somma.

Our guide now urged us to descend; the lava was running exactly towards the path close to Monte Somma on which we had traveled, and it was quite evident that the smoke which was blown down the valley towards the sea, would, in the event of a change of wind, leave our only path of return in a most impassable condition.

We therefore hastened to descend the cone as well as we could, the conflagration lending us a partial glare light. The descent was difficult and dangerous, and up to our ankles, intermixed with large lumps of old lava. Every moment we were in fear of tumbling headforemost down the precipitate descent. We, however, got safe to the bottom of the cone, and had now to pass the narrow space between the burning lava and Monte Somma, which here represents a face of perpendicular rock, perfectly inaccessible, and we became quite aware the torrent of lava might intercept our passage totally; we could not possibly get up the side of Monte Somma.

I must confess I felt here considerably nervous, and I saw the double danger of the lava stopping our path and that of a change of wind, which would certainly have smothered us in an instant; and as we pressed on over the rugged road, we saw the eruption increasing momently. In one place the lava was rolling down the valley in an enormous burning wave, perfectly red-hot and only a few yards from us, and at our point of exit we could see little or no room to pass; and, although the sight was one of wonder I never expected to witness, yet we were obliged to press along snarlingly for our departure through the fiery gate, and when we did arrive at the point of exit, not ten feet remained between the side of the rock and the burning mass of lava. Our guide, however, pressed on bravely, and we passed the ordeal, not without feeling; I must say, exceedingly uncomfortable from the great heat and the near approach of this fearful burning mass, and having passed it, we rested to see the wonderful sight, now rapidly increasing.

The guides do not seem to know exactly what to make of this eruption. They all seem to agree it will increase greatly, pehaps extend all over the lower valley and at the rate it was going it would not be long covering a vast district. There has been no flow of lava since 1855, and the upper mountain has been very quiet for some time, and this new flow may or may not be extensive; the torrent of lava at one place could not be less than five or six feet high, and come rolling along at the rate of five or six feet in a minute, and the united stream of red matter could not be under eight or ten yards wide, and this ran on like a very rapid river until it was impeded by the old lava lying on the side of the valley.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS. July 18th, Charlotte. " 21st & 22d, Lincolnton. " 23d, Rutherfordton. " 30th & 31st, and Aug. 1st, Hendersonville. Aug. 2d, Flat Rock. " 4th, Johnston's Chapel on the Upper French Broad. " 7th & 8th, Asheville. " 11th & 12th, Morganton. " 13th, John's River Chapel. " 15th, Lenoir. " 16th, Grove Chapel, Caldwell co. " 19th, Valle Crucis. " 22d, Jefferson. " 24th & 25th, Wilkesboro'. " 27th, Gwinns' Chapel. " 29th, Richmond Hill. " 31st, Huntsville. Sept. 2d, Salem. " 4th, Galloway's Chapel. " 8th, Leaksville. " 8th, Lenoirville.

A CAUTION.—Beware of Strangers in Matters of Matrimony.—The postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, recently received a letter from a free colored woman in Virginia, describing her husband, and asking if he was in Nashville. The negro described was nearly white. The letter was also read by a physician, who, from the description, recognized the absconding husband as a person who had married a white woman in Nashville a few days before. The Gazette says: A day or two after, a female having every appearance of a lady, called at the office and asked the postmaster to let her see the letter. He produced the letter, and she read a portion of it with remarkable composure, but when she came to the part having reference to the colour of the absconding husband, her emotions overcame her, and she could proceed no further with the reading. Exhilarating the deepest agony of heart, she said, weeping violently the while, that she had married the villainous man described in the letter, after a brief acquaintance under the impression that he was an honest man of her own race. She said that her father was her only relative residing here, but that he would, when apprized of the circumstances, promptly seek to have the impostor punished. The law has no penalty which would be too severe for this negro bigamist.

GOOD REPLY.—A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus: "Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl, according to Landon replied: " 'T would give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you!"

NEWS ITEMS, &c.

Friendly Sentiments of England to this Country.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Advices by the Vanderbilt, received here, reiterates the friendly sentiments of England towards America.

They mention the fact of the prompt issuance of orders for a discontinuance of the visits by British cruisers to our vessels.

Great Britain does not insist upon the right of search, but as both nations are solicitous to put an end to the Slave Trade, she desires a mutual understanding or arrangements as to the proper and most acceptable means of ascertaining the character of suspected slavers.

The general tenor of the despatches is far from being unsatisfactory to the Administration.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—TERRIFIC RAIN. WASHINGTON, June 22.—The New York papers to-day give an account of a terrific tornado which visited that city yesterday, accompanied by a most terrific rain. The streets were inundated, and trees, roofs and chimneys, injured and blown down.

A chimney on the Methodist Book Concern building, tumbled down, badly injuring a woman in the next building. There was no loss of life, but several persons were badly injured.

SAD AFFAIR.—We learn that three children of Mr. Samuel Shaub, of this county, and one of his negro children, were bitten by a mad dog, a few days since, and he immediately started for Richmond, Va., in search of the "mad stone."—Salem Press.

HARD TIMES IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom gives a discouraging view of the times in Kansas. It says: We pity the man who is compelled to raise money now in Kansas. We were told by a money lender, the other day, that he was receiving from 10 to 20 per cent per month for the use of money, and had been paid at the rate of 20, 25, and 30 per cent per month to discount notes. The lowest rates, on good security, for the use of money, seem to range between three and five per cent per month. Business in all our Kansas towns is nearly suspended. Men worth twenty and twenty five thousand dollars cannot sell property at any price to realize even a few hundred dollars. Real estate can be bought at ruinous rates, persons feeling compelled to sell to realize ready money, perhaps, to save their credit. Hardly any branch of business is sustaining itself.

Y. LEW FLYER AT HAVANA.—Information has been received at the Department of State from Thomas Savage, Esq., United States Consul at Havana, that at the date of the despatch, June 9, yellow fever had become quite virulent, and American vessels in port were losing many of their men.

MISS DIX.—This excellent woman, whose benevolent exertions in behalf of the unfortunate and suffering are so well known in this country and in Europe, was in this city several days last week, the guest of Dr. Fisher, of the N. C. Insane Asylum. We learn that Miss Dix made a thorough examination of the Asylum, and spoke in terms of approbation of the manner in which the institution is conducted.—Raleigh Standard.

GOING OUT OF THE UNION.—The New York Express says there are some hundreds of people at the South dissatisfied with the Government, and asks, if they wish to go out of the Union, why they do not go? We don't know of many at the South who wish to go out of the Union, except those who are spending the summer in the abolition States of the North, and they are only going out of the Union during the hot weather.—Richmond Dispatch.

A DEVIL INCARNATE.—A wretch named Arnold murdered his wife near Jessamine, Ky., last week, under circumstances of horrid brutality. She had left him for his cruel treatment, and instituted a suit for divorce and alimony against him. He watched her one day as she went with another lady to pick strawberries, and followed her—demanded that the suit should be withdrawn. He then threatened to kill her, and drew a revolver, fired at her three times, each ball taking effect in the head. The face was most frightfully disfigured by the wound and powder from the pistol. Not content with this, the incarnate fiend mutilated her person with a knife, and then plunged brush upon it, left the scene. Meanwhile, the woman who fled told the story, and Arnold was pursued and arrested at his mother's house in the act of writing his will.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS OF UTAH.

Salt Lake City contains about a 3d of the population of the Territory, and has a great many fine, and some elegant buildings, the principal of which are the Tabernacle, in which all the religious meetings are held; the Council House, Endowment House, the Temple, in course of erection; Court House, Young's two mansions, nineteen public school houses, together with the costly houses erected for the elders.

The next settlement, north, is called Sevierville, eight miles from Salt Lake City, and contains several fine houses. It is situated on the main road; the houses are not compactly built, but extend nearly five miles. This settlement contains the richest lands in the Territory.

Farmington City comes next, a very pretty little town, the county seat of David county, it contains about 1000 inhabitants.

Eight miles north is Keysville, containing about the same number of inhabitants—here is some excellent arable land, and a fine stock range.

Weber river is about eight miles further north. On it has been built two forts, called East and West Weber Forts, containing about five hundred inhabitants each. They are very pleasantly situated.

Ogden City, one of the principal cities of the Territory, is about three miles from Weber. It has many costly buildings.

North of Ogden City, about two miles, is a large well built fort called Bingham's Fort. It has about seven hundred inhabitants.

Northeast of this, three miles, is Ogden Hole—a very pleasant locality, surrounded on all sides by mountains, with the exception of the entrance. It contains about five hundred inhabitants.

North of the "Hole" twelve miles is a well located fort, called Willow Creek Fort. In this vicinity there is fine agricultural land, and the heaviest crops of wheat in the territory are raised here.

Five miles North is Box Elder, Brigham's City being about eight miles South of Bear River. This city is very handsomely situated. It is built upon a plain, about two hundred feet above the level of Bear River. It is inhabited principally by Danes and Welsh, whose houses exhibit considerable skill in their construction, and taste in arrangement.

On Pear River there are two small settlements, and further north two others. These are in Cache and Malad Valley, where the stock belonging to the "church" generally are kept.

All these cities and forts are to be laid in ashes at the command of the church, and the poor people have given themselves to the work of destruction with all the confidence and firmness of faith which ever characterizes religious fanaticism.

WASHINGTON, June 24. Private letters received in this city from Gov. Cumming state that he hopes to control the Mormons through Brigham Young. Should a collision occur, a long and expensive guerrilla warfare is inevitable.

"You should," said an old gentleman, when notorious for his weaknesses, "imitate my virtues as well as my faults." "But, sir, the imitation of the faults keeps us so very busy, that we have no time to imitate the virtues—or even to discuss them."

We are requested to announce DR. H. M. PRITCHARD, as an independent democratic candidate to represent Mecklenburg county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. May 4, 1858.

We are requested to announce E. C. GRIFER as a candidate for re-election to the Office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county. April 20, 1858.

How to PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Nothing is more becoming to a man or woman than a beautiful luxuriant head of hair, and a woman's beauty is certainly incomplete without a fair complexion, and he or she who neglects these great and important ornaments of nature must expect to suffer the mortification of premature baldness and a wrinkled face and a sallow skin. Nothing is so necessary to preserve these essential attractions as to use Prof. Wood's Restorative.—Lancet Times.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. Wood, and after thoroughly testing its qualities we find that where the hair is thin it will restore it to its original color; likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off. This invaluable ingredient is for sale at "Chinaman's Tea Store," southeast corner Frederick and Baltimore streets, by Mr. J. C. Given.—Baltimore Clipper. June 1. For Sale by H. M. Pritchard.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—During the present week, 10 less than six of our friends, who have been induced to try Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil for rheumatism, in consequence of having seen this preparation advertised in our columns, have called upon us to state the result of their experiments. These persons assure us that their rheumatic pains have been entirely cured by a few applications of De Grath's "Electric Oil," and they recommend its use to all who are afflicted with any of the diseases which it is designed to cure.—Prof. Advertiser. For sale by H. M. PRITCHARD, Charlotte.

The alarming increase of the diseases of the Stomach within the past few years has awakened ordinary attention in the medical world, but with little effect in staying its ravages, the most skillful acknowledge their inability to remove the disorders, and were it not that others bestowed attention to the suffering, but little hope or relief would be afforded. Among these benefactors is DR. HOSTETTER, the proprietor of Hostetter's Bitters, for all diseases of the Stomach. This preparation has no equal for giving tone to the stomach and vigor to the system. It acts directly on the Stomach and carries off the morbid matter there deposited, bold, speedily and with entire safety to the patient. In fact it has been well said, that no preparation extant is as pleasant in its flavor, and effective in its aid and cure as this great remedy for Diarrhoea and similar diseases of the Stomach. June 1. For sale by H. M. Pritchard.

TAILOR SHOP. On the Third Floor over the Book Store—Cannon's Building. GENTLEMEN bringing their work to this Shop may rely upon having it made up faithfully, and in the latest style; but they will please remember that they will have to pay the Cash for their work. June 15, 1858. Gm A. BETHUNE.

Good Family Flour. I WILL keep a supply of my best Flour at the Store of H. B. WILLIAMS & CO., where those desirous can obtain it at any time, FOR CASH. J. B. STEWART. Charlotte, June 15, 1858.

NOTICE. ALL persons, whose Notes and Accounts are due, owing to the undersigned as Trustee, are respectfully requested to call and settle, as it is important that the trust fund be marshalled as early a day as possible. Remember, indulgence cannot be given. W. R. MYLES, Trustee of Leroy Springs. June 15, 1858. tf

MILLINERY And Dress Making. MRS. WHALLEY respectfully informs the ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and offers her services to her old customers and friends. Residence one door above the Post Office. June 30, 1857.