CELEBRATION AT KING'S MOUNTAIN BATTLE GROUND.

After the celebration of the Fourth of July in Yorkville, on Monday week, past, the large and respectable concourse then assembled, by request of Major Walker, Marshal of the day, organized themselves into a public meeting, by calling Samuel Rainey, Sr., Esq., to the chair, and appointing Thos. J. Eccles, Secretary. The chairman briefly stated the object of the call, when the Rev. J. M. Anderson addressed the assemblage in one of those impulsive and soul-stirring strains such an occasion seems to warrant. He spoke warmly on the subject—reciting many facts, among the last of which was one that had pushed him forward in this matter. Some years since aid was solicited from Southern States for the Bunker Hill Monument,—has not King's Mountain more title to the sympathies of Tennesseeans, Virginians, North and South Carolinians? Where is the *stone* to mark the grave of Rabb, Boyd, Chronicle and Mattox? A few years ago, a subscription for a Monument was started, funds of which movement he (Mr. A.) still held in his hands,—he wished it to be appropriated to its proper purpose; and he hoped the citizens assembled on so auspicious an occasion would not be backward in rendering their devotions at the shrine of one of our revolutionary altars.

After the applause had subsided, John L. Miller, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of York celebrate the 7th of October next, being the Anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain; that John S. Preston, Esq., be the Orator *elect* of the day; and that the citizens of Tennessee, Virginia, North-Carolina, and our own State, be requested to appoint Committees to act in concert with us on the occasion.

Resolved, That the Chairman, at his leisure, appoint a Committee of Correspondence, to consist of three,—a Committee of Arrangements, to consist of thirty,—and a Committee of five on Toasts,—to carry out the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the Committee of arrangements.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting, with the names of the Committees, be forwarded to the papers of the State, with a request to publish.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAM'L. RAINEY, *Sr.*, Chm'n.

THOS. J. ECCLES, Secretary.

THE AFFAIR AT SMYRNA.

The majority of our readers are by this time acquainted with this matter, which was near giving us a pretty little naval skirmish. It was in relation to a Hungarian refugee by the name of Costa, who in New York had taken the preliminary steps to become a citizen of the United States; but who had arrived at Smyrna on a visit, when he was arrested and maltreated by order of the Austrian consul, and carried on board an Austrian brig. This occurrence naturally created a great sensation in the town, but the Turkish governor does not seem to have interposed, as he ought to have done, to obtain immediate redress for such an outrage on the sovereignty of the Porte. The American consul, and the commander of the American corvette of war Saint Louis, which happened to enter the harbor, exerted themselves, however, in favor of the prisoner, and endeavored to obtain his release, on the ground of his having an American passport.

The commander of the American corvette who by the way, as we learn from the Washington Union, is *not* Captain Stringham, but commander Ingraham, of Charleston, South Carolina, determined to demand the surrender of Costa giving the Austrians four hours to comply, and clearing his decks for action. The interference of the French and English consuls prevented the fight.

The London Times regards the action of commander Inghraham as likely to lead to trouble between Austria and the United States. After recapitulating the facts of the case, it says:

"Nevertheless, the coercion applied by the captain of the St. Louis to the captain of the Unico, was of the most direct kind, and will probably be regarded by the court of Vienna as an act of hostility, for which they are entitled to demand reparation from President Pierce. In the present state of feeling in the United States towards Europe generally, and Austria in particular, it is certain that no such reparation will be given."

The Times adds that there is a want of power and determination on the part of the Turkish government, and says that an "resolute governor would have fired upon a foreign brig the captain of which had dared to kidnap a person from the land; and he would also have punished two foreign vessels presuming to threaten each other with hostilities in the port of a third power." The Times is also of opinion that such incidents increase the difficulty of maintaining the nominal independence of an empire which does not suffice for its own defence.

CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.

Civility is a fortune in itself, for a courteous man always succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It is said of him by one cotemporary, that his agreeable manners often recommended an enemy into a friend, and by another, that it was the more pleasing to be denied a favor by his Grace, than to receive one from other men. The gracious manners of Charles James Fox preserved him from personal dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of our own country is full of examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if he will but recall the past, frequent instances where courteous manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, and divines, politicians, tax-gatherers, and, indeed, individuals of all professions. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability, or the reverse, creates instantaneously a prepossession in his behalf, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To man, civility is, in fact, what beauty is to a woman; it is a general passport to favor; a letter of recommendation written in a language that every stranger understands. The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and crossness of rudeness, as the greatest scoundrels have frequently succeeded by their plausible manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for fortune.

How did the whale that took Jonah in obey a divine law. Because he was a stranger and he took him in.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Afternoon, August 16, 1853.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his office s in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

☞ As our paper will hereafter be issued on Tuesday afternoon, advertisers will please hand in their favors early Monday morning.

To Correspondents.

All communications, whether intended for publication, or connected with the business of our paper, to ensure prompt attention should be addressed to the "Editors of the North Carolina Whig," and not to either of us in our individual names.

New Advertisements.

See the advertisement of B. S. Johnston, Esq., of Lincolnton, in this paper. Also, Fullings & Co., Clarence Johnson, and Rosser and Warren.

New Wheat.

Col. R. W. Alexander presented us with a small bag of Flour made from wheat lately brought into this section by T. H. Brem, Esq., from New Jersey—it is very fine. The Colonel sowed 3 bushels on ordinary land, which yielded him 50 bushel—more than 1800 per ct.—this we think is doing a fine business. Persons wishing to examine this wheat can do so by calling at Brem and Johnston's Store.

The Result.

We shall say no more to console our friends upon the extent of our misfortune. The contrary, as far as we have been able to learn, has been conducted upon principles alike creditable to the candidates and to their respective friends, and a majority of 316 votes has settled for the District desire to govern them in the councils of the nation. Our defeat has not been owing to the want of ability, industry or energy on the part of our noble champion, but to the strong and overwhelming power of numbers, and we have the consolation to know that we shall be represented in the next Congress by a man of ability, and one whose integrity we yet have no room to question. Perhaps two years more of reflection on the part of the people, enlightened by the practice of the Government during the same period, will convince them of the justice of the policy we advocate. We have lost Mr. Osborne and Mr. Outlaw by small majorities, but we have gained Messrs. Harper, Kerr and Rogers, and if Mr. Clingman's ardor with his old friends, the parties in this St. to will be equally represented in the next Congress. At all events we have no reason to despair, but a rather good grounds for encouraging our hopes of the future. Let us, then, continue to press forward in harmony and concert, and victory will assuredly eventually perch upon our banners:

> "Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
> Error, though it years of lords;
> But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
> And dies amid its worshippers."

There is one charge, which we understand has been circulated against Mr. Osborne, in some parts of the District, and which may have effect in his prospects to some extent. We have understood since the election, that it was charged privately in some parts of the District that he was a Son of Temperance. This, we understand, is not the case, though if it had been, it ought not to have effected his election. The following is the official vote:

	CONGRESS—1853.		PRESIDT—1852.	
	Osborne.	Clingm.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anson,	997	218	599	369
Cabarrus,	726	410	642	574
Catawba,	574	542	900	690
Cleaveland,	416	696	251	494
Gaston,	150	730	609	990
Lincoln,	297	481	621	1418*
Mecklenburg,	636	873	683	1115*
Rowan,	895	579	936	652
Stanly,	550	69	728	56
Union,	474	705	990	900
	5619	5303	7149	7197

"The Razor Man"

In common with other sections, our town was visited on the week of our last County Court, by the celebrated "Razor Man" of whom no doubt many of our readers have heard. The first note of his appearance was an invitation from a citizen to come forward and bid for a Tally-ho Razor." We listened a short time and found that he was quite an adept at his business, exhausting all the last of a first rate auctioneer, which by the by we learn (not to his own supposition) his razors were extraordinaries, but the fit quick and the razor invariably shaved as was constantly being offered to the public. But being pressed with one of his razors, we can't command them to our friends as a superior article. One word relative to the "razor men" himself. Mr. Valentine has adopted the business from family necessity, to provide much support for a rising family, as was represented, he having by sickness lost the use of part of his hands. He is highly spoken of, by the members of the bar acquainted with him, and the short acquaintance we had with him is guaranteed as much in his favor.

Cotton.

We have been obligingly furnished with the following statement of Cotton taken to Columbia by the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, from the 1st of October, 1852, to July 30, 1853—ten months.

Ridgeway,	3,544
Winnsboro,	19,257
Blackstocks,	3,852
Chester,	27,164
Rocky,	4,154
F. Mills,	2,331
Charlotte,	15,186
Total,	66,418

Peterson's Magazine

For August has been received. It is, as usual, filled with interesting matter.

Our Visit to the Mountains.

We have just returned from a pleasant visit of three week's duration to the county of Caldwell, and the only circumstance calculated to detract from the pleasure of our sojourn in that delightful region, was the election of the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, over the gentlemanly and accomplished Col. B. S. Gaither, to represent that District in the next Congress of the United States.—The fact cannot be denied that Mr. Clingman is largely indebted for this result to the great exertions of the democrats of that district to secure his election, believing, as they did, that the fate of their party, so far as that District is concerned, was involved in the issue, or rather that its death would have been sealed in the election of Gaither. On the other hand, the many Whigs who supported Clingman claim his election as a Whig triumph, and it insults them to call it a Democratic victory. We have always opposed the election of Mr. Clingman, because we regarded him as a disorganizer of the Whig party, and as being willing at all times to make sacrifices both of personal dignity and of political principle to secure the support of the Democratic party to promote his election to office; and we believe now that he will deem it his best policy, having a due regard to his future aggrandisement, to support the administration of Mr. Pierce in all its characterizing features. Yet, if we shall be mistaken in this prediction, and Mr. Clingman shall think proper to heed the powerful admonitions which the large and increased Whig vote that Col. Gaither received in this election, and renew his fealty to the Whig party, we shall be glad of it, and give him due credit for his timely repentance. By this time he ought to know that he has not the confidence of either party, except when the Democratic party wish to make of him an instrument with which to weaken or break down the Whig party. That his election in this instance is based upon the weakness of Gaither's popularity, and not upon the strength of his own; for there can be no doubt, that, if a man possessing personal popularity had run in the last canvass he would have beaten them both.

Two years ago Clingman received in Caldwell County, including 80 or 90 votes which now belong to Purgour's Dist rict, 360 votes of a majority over Gaither. In the recent election this majority was reduced to 30, and if proportionate gains had been made in the other Counties of the old district, Gaither must have been elected by a handsome majority. We never heard of as much personal slander being brought to bear against any man in an election as was against Gaither in this. Hundreds believed the false charge that he had taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Law; the Baptists could not vote for him because he had been a Son of Temperance; others falsely charged that he had been ungrateful to his friends in pecuniary matters, and others again that he was proud, and treated the poor with contempt and disrespect. These charges, taken in connexion with the fact that he had been an efficient and vigil Prosecuting Attorney in his district for eight years, was too much weight for any man to carry through a Congressional Canvass in a County where the ordinary facilities for information are in a great degree denied to the people.

In the County elections, Charles F. Dickson, was elected Clerk of the Superior Court, and S. P. Dula, clerk of the County Court; both by handsome majorities.

Abundant wheat crops have been garnered throughout the whole mountain region during the past harvest, and we heard of good wheat being offered at 50 and 55 cents per bushel. In the same section corn crops were never more promising, and if freshets do not blast them the largest yields may be fairly realized.

The County Court was in Session in Caldwell last week, but not a single civil suit stood ready for trial in consequence of most of the Lawyers of that bar being in attendance on the Supreme Court at Morganton. A few State cases were tried, and the Court adjourned on Tuesday evening.

It will be a source of gratification to the friends of female education everywhere to hear of the money and great efforts which the people of Western Carolina are making to establish liberal female schools at convenient and healthy points of the country. The late action of this Presbytery in locating its Female College at Statesville, has excited a laudable spirit of emulation in Caldwell and Burke counties on the subject of female education, and they are raising funds to build a college at Lenoir, and one at Morganton, upon a scale of liberality quite equal to the one at Statesville. How the fact in regard to the school at Morganton, we know not, but the new one at Caldwell co. is located, we believe by the methodists, and supported by liberal men of every class and denomination of christians. What better evidence do we want of the growing prosperity of our good old State, than these flattering signs furnish? And what country in the world is better adapted to ensure the success of institutions of learning than the western part of North Carolina, where vigorous health rides on every breeze, abundance teems in every field, and cultivated amenity reigns in every house? Here we can educate the sons and daughters of all the Southern States, and thus create a market at home for the productions of our farms. In a country where the people are not able to educate both sons and daughters, it is the best policy to educate the latter, for the reason that woman establishes the standing of a community in a moral, religious, and intellectual point of view, and thus creates a necessity in man to educate himself, in order to render him worthy and capable of enjoying her society. But it is to be hoped that a change will soon be wrought in the system of female education in our country. That system which teaches the tender female mind to view the future of her life through a false medium, and kindles in the horizon of her morning life those gaudy and deceptive hues and lines which only darken into clouds as the day advances, is not the one to ensure to herself and family the greatest amount of domestic happiness. Whether women is educated to fill the culinary department of domestic life, or to adorn the social circle, her training should be based upon those rules of moral and social duty which are best calculated to ensure the attainment of solid accomplishments.

While in Caldwell, we paid a visit to the farm of Major E. P. Miller, two miles from Lenoir, to examine his fine blooded horses and cattle. He prides himself in this department of farming more than any man in the section of the country, and has succeeded in raising some specimens of the horse and cow kinds that would do to exhibit in the best agricultural fairs in the country. He gave us a pair of the Greenland or Eider ducks, descendants of a pair which he obtained from a friend some years since in Raleigh whilst he was a member in the House of Commons from this county.

From the Major's, we returned to Lenoir and found "the whole world and the rest of mankind" assembled to witness Robinson & Eldred's Circus and Menagerie, which had been at Morganton the day before. They made almost a total failure at Lenoir. The ground was wet and heavy, their actors broken down, and their horses jaded. They do injustice to the country, to themselves, and to their animals, by driving all night from point to point, and exhibiting every day. It is true, that their daily expenses are enormous, and their object is to hurry through the country as soon as possible, please or not please.

Agricultural Premiums.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Mecklenburg County, recently held in Charlotte, the following premiums were awarded for the year 1854, to wit:

For the best lot of Corn, $5, on not less than one acre.
On Wheat " " " $5
For the greatest quantity of Grass on not less than one acre, $5.
For Cotton in the seed, $5, on not less than one acre.
For the best lot of Turnips, $3, on not less than half an acre.
For the best Colt, not exceeding two years old $7.
For the best Mule, " " " " $7.
For the best Bull Calf, not exceeding two years old, $5.
For the best Heifer, " " " $3.
For the best Boar, " " " $4.
For the best Turning plow, $5.
For the best Sub-soiling Plow, $3.
For the greatest quantity of Irish Potatoes, on not less than a quarter of an acre, $2 50.
For the greatest quantity of Sweet Potatoes on not less than a quarter of an acre, $2.50.
For the best managed Farm in all its departments in each quarter, $10.
For the best Buck, not more than 2 years old $2.50.
For the best Ewe or Lamb, not more than 2 years old $2.50.

All those competing for any of these articles shall render a full detail of the making or raising.

Nice Plums.

We omitted to acknowledge a present from Mr. E. Elms, of some nice plums. They were of the blue species and were as fine as we have ever seen in this section of the Country.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA WHIG.

Messrs Editors:—It affords unmingled pleasure to record such passing events as indicate a laudable regard to mental education and literary improvement. Many if not all your readers are aware that Mr. Kirkpatrick has been engaged for several years as Teacher of languages and sciences, about six miles south of Charlotte. The sessions and vacations of his Academy correspond with those of Davidson College. The examination of the students took place on Friday, the 27th of July. Though the day was quite inclement, parents and friends were present at an early hour to ascertain whether their sons and proteges had been learning or playing during the previous term.—The circle of studies on which they were examined embraced English Grammar and parsing, the Latin Classics and Davies' Arithmetic and Algebra. The different classes were prepared on other branches; but as sufficient time could not be allowed to do full justice to them, they were not taken up. The exercises of the day were closed by delivering select speeches.

Without intention or desire to flatter, we may safely affirm that the examination was highly creditable to the students themselves, and to their instructor. We make no invidious comparisons, but we were greatly pleased with the performances of some of the youngest, both in declamation and a knowledge of the prescribed studies. One or two were further advanced in Algebra and better acquainted with its fundamental principles and the varied mental process which it requires, than are usually found in Academies. We have rarely listened to more just, fluent and beautiful translations of Virgil, or witnessed a greater degree of promptitude and readiness in governing and assigning the appropriate rules. We never saw so clearly the importance of Bullion's Grammar. It certainly answers all the demands of the Latin constructions more completely than any before employed.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has every reason to feel encouraged to prosecute his arduous labors. His scholars who have gone to Davidson College and into the walks of private life are credentials of which he may well be proud. A pious man and a Ruling Elder of the church, he exerts a strong moral influence over the students. The society is respectable and good. The location is healthy. Parents and guardians will never regret but rather rejoice that they have so competent and able an instructor and that his institution *is just where* it is.

A SPECTATOR.

ALABAMA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

1st District—Colonel P. Phillips, democrat, is elected in this district, over E. Lockwood, esq., whig, by a handsome majority.

2d District—It is with mortification we acknowledge the fact that Capt. Abercrombie has defeated Clopton in this district, and that democratic votes brought about the untoward result.

3d District—The Hon. S. W. Harris is re-elected by a very large majority—such a one as can be received only by a faithful public servant.

4th District—Gen S. Moore, democrat, Hale, whig, and Smith, a sort of nondescript, but claiming to be some kind of democrat, were the candidates. The counties of Greene, Sumter, Pickens, Tuscaloosa and Fayette, compose this district. We have returns only from Greene and Sumter. In Greene the vote stands—for Moore 680, Hale 705, Smith 221; in Sumter, Moore 604, Hale 357, Smith 261. We have strong hopes of the election of Moore.

5th District—Gen. Houston (democrat) is of course re-elected. He had no opposition.

6th District—James F. Dowdell, esq., is without doubt elected; though Mr. John G. Winter, having stopped the passage of the United States mail on the plank road for several days, we have no news from the upper counties of the District. Mr. Dowdell was opposed by Thos. G. Garrett, esq., politically a nondescript—but perhaps as he did not vote for Pierce and King he might be classed as a whig.

7th District—Cobb, the old member, and Clement C. Clay, esq., (democrat,) were the candidates. We have no return whatever from the District, but believe that Clay is elected. So mote it be.

We will publish the official returns from all the Districts as soon as received.

Montgomery Advertiser.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Virginia annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South meets in Clarksburg, on the 24th inst. Bishop Capers is expected to preside. The South Carolina Conference will meet at Newberry Court House, on Wednesday, 23d November next, making the present Conference year but ten months. Bishop Paine, we believe, will preside.

BISHOP SOULE.—Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has reached Columbia, California where he was to preach on the 26th of last June.

An exchange wisely remarks that "no dust affects the eyes so much as *gold* dust." We might also add that no *ghosts* affect the eyes more unfavorably than glasses of *brandy*.

THE SMYRNA AFFAIR.

The annexed article from the London Times wears the appearance of impartiality, and we therefore take it to be a correct account of an affair which has naturally attracted great attention both in this country and in Europe. To our naval commanders abroad is often committed a momentous responsibility, involving even the peaceful relations of their country; and we are always anxious to see them exercise it with discretion as well as with spirit and gallantry. In this case the interference of Captain Ingraham doubtless prompted by a generous indignation at the arbitrary and lawless act of the Austrian agents and officers. They certainly were guilty of a violent outrage; but whether this demanded anything beyond amicable interposition or would have justified the bloody extremity of a battle with the Austrian vessel, does not seem so clear, from the circumstance as they are stated by the London paper. But we sincerely desire to see our officers always in the right; and there may be circumstances yet behind to give an entirely favorable construction to the proceedings of Captain Ingraham. To a sensitive officer, we can well conceive that the fear of falling short of his duty may sometimes impel him rather beyond it, and we are ready in such cases to make many allowances for what we might conceive to be an act of imprudence.—*N. Int.*

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF JULY 20.

It is one of the unfortunate results of the present condition of the Ottoman Empire that the authorities of its officers is hardly sufficient to command respect in its own ports, and that the laws of the country and the law of nations are violated with impunity under the very eyes of the Sultan's representatives. The occurrence which took place at Smyrna on the 22nd of June are a striking illustration of this extraordinary and dangerous state of things. The law was successively broken by every party in this transaction; and Ali Pacha, the governor of the city, was not only incapable of putting any effectual restraint upon the foreigners in Smyrna harbor, but had on the one to suffer for the outrages they had committed. The facts were briefly alluded to by Lord John Russell on Monday evening, in the House of Commons, and we collect from the different accounts we have received that they occurred in the following manner:

Martin Kossta was one of the Hungarian fugitives who escaped with Kossuth after the capitulation at Villagos, and took refuge within the Turkish frontier. The Porte refused to surrender these refugees to the demands of Austria, but detained them at Kutayah till the following year, when, by putting a somewhat liberal construction on her treaties with the Court of Vienna, she allowed them to proceed to the United States, upon their promise not to return to the Turkish dominions.

That engagement, if such there really was, was broken by Kossta, who found means to get back to Smyrna; but, as the Turkish Government does not exercise any vigilant control over the numerous foreigners who frequent that port, he had remained there undisturbed by their authorities. The Austrian consul M. de Wurstember, was more on the alert, and on the 22d of June he called on the Governor, Ali Pacha, and informed him that Kossta was in the place. Ali Pacha replied that he should send for him and secure him to leave the country; there was, therefore, no refusal on the part of the Turkish authority to comply with the demand of the Austrian consul—no force if it was used.

At the very same time, however, the Austrian Consul and the officer commanding the Austrian brig-of-war Unsaro had resolved, in the most scandalous and unjustifiable manner, to take the law into their own hands and kidnap Kossta by main force. He was accordingly attacked in a coffee-house by a party of armed boatmen, and after a vigorous defence Kossta was seized and carried on board the brig. This occurrence created a great sensation in the town, but the Turkish Governor does not seem to have interposed, as he ought to have done, to obtain immediate redress for such an outrage on the sovereignty of the Porte.

The American Consul and the commander of the American corvette-of-war St. Louis, which happened to enter the harbor, exerted themselves, however, in favor of the prisoner, and endeavored to obtain his release, on the ground of his having an American passport. That fact, however, was not proved; and it is clear that, be you the claims of humanity, the American had no more legal right to interfere in the matter than the Austrians had to carry the man off. But the violent antipathy which has for some time past been smouldering between Austria and the United States easily breaks out, and this transaction is of some interest, as it exhibits the increasing readiness of the Americans to express with spirit their opinions of that party in the political differences of the Old World.

The next day three officers of the Austrian brig came on shore, and proceeded to a large coffee-house on the English quay. They were soon attacked with great fury by about fifteen foreigners, mostly Italian refugees and one of the officers, a Baron von Haxhelling having been stabbed in the scuffle with a poniard, flung himself into the sea and was drowned. The consequences of this murderous onslaught might have been still more fatal, but, fortunately for the Austrian officers, one to the honor of our own countrymen, two English merchants were in the coffee-house at the time, who mentally avoided to their defence with the chairs and tables to be found in the room.

The Turkish Governor, who had neither prevented the rescue of Kossta, nor has since refused the Austrian consul's claim, was equally unable to punish the crime; and these three informations of the Law were soon followed by a fourth. The American captain of the corvette St. Louis, resolved, without more ado, to demand the surrender of Kossta from the Austrian brig. He gave the Austrians four hours to make up their minds, and in the meanwhile had his vessel within a cable's length of the Unsaro, and cleared for action. The captains on both sides behaved with coolness and spirit, and were quite ready to fight it out in Smyrna harbor, to which, as may be supposed, the Turks and the public strongly objected. The Consuls, however, once more interposed between these belligerents, and it was agreed that Kossta should be landed from the brig and placed in the custody of the Consul of France, until further instructions be received respecting him.

The matter was then referred to Constantinople, where M. de Bruck made a peremptory demand for redress, although it would seem from this narrative that the science of the fugitive by the Austrians was the first blow struck in this quarrel. However, the Divan was not in a condition to increase the number of its enemies, and it submitted to the demands of the Powers. A new Governor was immediately appointed to Smyrna, and an investigation was commenced into the facts of the case.

Between Austria and the United States the question is of a totally different character. In ordinary circumstances, unless of the schoolroom and with the authority of the Turkish Government, it is evident that the American commander had no right whatever to dictate terms to any foreign officer; but the state of things we have described shows that the grossest outrages had been and could be committed with impunity, and the ordinary usages of civilized nations were apparently suspended. Nevertheless, the coercion applied by the captain of the St. Louis to the captain of the Unsaro was of the most direct kind, and will probably be regarded by the Court of Vienna as an act of hostility, for which they are entitled to demand reparation from President Pierce. In the present State of feeling in the United States toward Europe generally, and Austria in particular, it is certain that no such reparation will be given, and it is perhaps nearly that the conduct of the officers of the St. Louis was directed quite as much by the desire to make political capital for their own Government as by professional ardor or party predilections. The origin of these quarrels is, however, in the want of power and determination on the part of the Turkish Government. A resolute Governor would have fired upon a foreign brig, the captain of which had dared to kidnap a person from the land; and he would also have punished two foreign vessels presuming to threaten each other with hostilities in the port of a third Power. In the midst of more serious dangers, such embarrassing incidents as these are not wholly insignificant, and they increase the difficulty of maintaining the nominal independence of an empire which no longer suffices for its own defence.

DEATH OF COL BLISS.

According to a telegraphic despatch in the Savannah News of Saturday last, we learn that Col. Bliss, son-in-law of General Taylor, died at Pascagoula, on the 5th inst., of yellow fever.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

The North China Mail, of the 7th of May, has the following in relation to the insurgents and their religious views:

The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolators of the strictest order. They acknowledge but one God, the Heavenly Father, the Allwise, the All-powerful, and Omnipresent Creator of the world; with him Jesus Christ, as the Savior of mankind; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of the three persons of the Trinity.

Their chief on earth is a person known as "Taeping-wang, the Prince of Peace," to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is given.

IS SECRETARY McCLELLAND A FREE-SOILER.

We suppose the citizens of Mr. McClelland's own state, ought to be pretty well informed on this point, and especially *his friends*. Here is what the Detroit Democrat, published in Mr. McClelland's Congressional district, said on the occasion of a recent visit from the Secretary of the Interior; as follows: "Mr. McClelland is very cordially received by the citizens of all parties; and he deserves to be. He is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, a faithful public officer, and a good citizen in all relations; and he has no sympathy for the pro-slavery hunkerism of Gen. Cass and 'The Organ.' He is 'endured' by them because they dare not throw him overboard, and for nothing else."

THE ILLUSTRIOUS TRIO.

R. Yeadon, Esq., of Charleston, made a speech at the Plymouth Celebration, on the 1st inst., at the close of which he gave the following sentiment:

"CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN.—Let a group of statuary, chiselled in Parian marble, perpetuate their memory at the national capital; or let Kentuckey, Massachusetts and South-Carolina, pile a common monument to the illustrious three, at Ashland, Marshfield, or Fort Hill, to awaken the admiration and kindle the emulation of posterity "till suns shall set and rise no more." (Applause.)

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.

The first case which occurred in New Jersey under the law relative to habitual drunkards, passed at the last session of the Legislature, took place at Princeton, on Friday, the 22d, and is mentioned in the *Whig*. The Chancellor issued a commission to three gentlemen, who proceeded to try before a jury of inquisition into the habitual drunkenness of Charles Skillman, and his incapacity to take care of his property. The jury gave a verdict that such was the case; and according to the law, the orphans' court, on application, must appoint a guardian over him. He is divested of all control of his property, which will be restored on his reformation. All liquor-sellers, under a penalty, are forbidden to sell to him, and legally he is to be treated as a lunatic.

DIVISION OF CHINA.

A letter from Canton says it is the opinion of intelligent Chinese at Shanghae, that the revolutionists will succeed in holding Nankin and that part of the Empire, but that they will not be able to overthrow the Emperor at Pekin, so that the trouble may result in a division of the Empire.

MASONIC MOVEMENT.

A Masonic Lodge in Michigan has passed resolutions calling upon the Masonic Lodges throughout the country to unite in raising a fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, in order to save it from anticipated desecration.

INCREASE OF FRANCE AS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During the last fifty years, France, with a population of more than thirty-five millions, has increased her aggregate population but little more than the two States of New York and Pennsylvania, with not more than one-sixth her population, in the same period.

An Ice Cream Saloon has just been opened in New York, containing mirrors, it is said, which alone cost $10,000. The ornamental work of the ceiling alone cost $10,000.—Whether the quality of the ice-cream is to be improved by all this lavish expenditure is not stated.

PRECAUTIONARY ARRANGEMENT.

Orders have been given by the Camden and Amboy railroad company to all the conductors on their road, that when their trains approach draw-bridges they shall be stopped, and the fireman shall walk across the bridge in advance of the train. This is a precaution worthy of universal adoption.

MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The interments in New Orleans on Sunday were 142; Monday, 142; Tuesday, 135; Wednesday, 149; total for the four day, 565, of which 475 were of yellow fever.

At the close of a late temperance meeting in Paris, Canada West, the speaker solicited a beautiful young woman to append her name to the pledge saying—"Will you give me your name, Miss?" "No sir," was the quick reply. "I have promised my name to another gentleman."

"Ma, has your tongue got legs?" "Got what, child?" "Got legs, ma?" "Certainly not; but why do you ask that silly question?" "Oh, nothing; only I heard pa say your tongue was running from morning till night."

LUCKY FELLOW.

Mr. Holceman, of Wheeling, Va., has received authentic information from England, that he is one of the two hundred heirs to an estate valued at $3,000,000.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL-ROAD.

J. & H. Wilfong, Hoke, E. & Co., E. Myers, Murphey, McR. & Co., Harper, J. & Co., C. C. Jones & Co., L. M. Tuttle, Smith & T., J. Wagg, M. & Black, Sill & S., J. & C. J. Cowles, T. R. Tate, Phœnix M. Co., J. A. Ramsour, Graham, W. & Co., J. A. Nisbit, D. F. Ramsour, S. C. Rudisill, B. Jetton, J. B. Keen, S. F. Houston, A. Killian, E. S. Barrett.

Quinine Quinine.

100 OUNCES pure Quinine, just received and for sale low for Cash at.

FISHER & HEINITSH.

Charlotte, August 16, 1853.

HYMENEAL.

Married, at Belvoir, near Lenoir, in Caldwell county, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. JACOB HEIM, of Greenville, S. C., to Mrs. ADALINE COBB, daughter of John Clark of Lincolnton, N. C.

Died,

In this county, on the 8th inst. of consumption, Miss MARGARET L. CAMPBELL, in the 23d year of her age.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 16th instant, Miss RIXANA ALEXANDER, daughter of Capt. J. F. and Lydia Alexander, in the 17th year of her age.

The deceased, in the bloom and freshness of youth, called with so short a warning from time to eternity, gave upon her dying bed most satisfactory evidence of a change of heart, and expressed a perfect willingness to "depart and be with Christ." How solemn the warning to the youthful impenitent, and how awfully is the solemn truth impressed, "in the midst of life we are in death."—COMMUNICATED.

Died, on the 26th July, in Cabarrus county, MARY ELIZABETH, in the 13th year of her age, daughter H. S. Pharr, Esq. In the death of this interesting little girl we have the evidence of the power of religion to soothe and tranquilize the soul in the hour of death.

Sweet little Mary, whose soul is now nestling in the arms of her blessed Jesus and now an angel in Heaven, gave evidence in her life of the most indubitable kind, that she loved her Jesus by her strict attention to the duties of religion, her uniform practice of secret prayer, and in her attendance in her class in Sunday School. She returned the full exercise of reason until death had done its work. (She said she was not afraid to die—death was deprived of its sting. She spoke to her father and her little associates of the necessity of a preparation to meet her in heaven. Mary was a child of no ordinary sweetness and amiableness of character, and may all who witnessed her walk in life and her triumph in death be led to live the life of a christian, that they may die the death she died and meet her blessed spirit in the world where death, nor sorrow ever enters.

July 29, 1853. AMICUS.

Died, at his father's residence, in Marshall, Mississippi, on the 20th of July, Mr. JOSEPH L. CRAWFORD, son of David and Sarah Crawford, formerly of Cabarrus county, N. C., aged 24 years and 4 months.

The subject of this notice has been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church for five years. He has left a large circle of relations and friends, who deeply mourn his loss, yet they mourn not as those who have no hope. Although he lamented his sinfulness and unfruitfulness to his deathbed, yet he died in the full enjoyment of that peace which the blood of Christ alone can give. COMMUNICATED.

PASS THIS OVER.

HAND IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS.

LET every one know, that FULLINGS & Co. will have a neat STORE where we hope and not only that, they SELL GOODS very low, and every one is satisfied that this is just as we've had a little how I did it, but go to work, for that I've got to do, since we have been moving into our

NEW STORE,

very door to Sadler's New Hotel, where we have a fine large room, a fine stock of

GOODS,

comprising everything that is to be found in a

Gentlemen's Furnishing House,

to which we would invite your attention before purchasing. To say we

Sell Goods Low,

would be telling you no more than every one knows. But we will say we have the largest Stock we have ever had, at prices so low that we cannot fail to please every one—and to conclusion we say to you, one and all, that we thank you for your patronage heretofore bestowed upon us and we have been with you; and if fair and honorable dealing, low prices and good goods, will insure a continuance of the same, it shall be done at the commonth sign of

FULLINGS & CO.

August, 16, '53. 2m

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Charlotte and the County at large, that he will open for their inspection on the first September, in the Store formerly occupied by Fullings & Co., an entirely new and extensive Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

which will comprise every variety to be had in the Northern and Southern markets. His facilities are such that he can and will sell cheaper than was ever before heard of in the up country. All he asks is a trial. Terms Cash, without exceptions.

CLARENCE JOHNSON.

August 16, 1853 [illegible]

Removal.

THE Branch of the State Bank has been removed from Elms' Building to the Office on the corner of Dr. Asbury's lot, Main street.

THOS. W. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

August 16 2tf

Charlotte & Taylorsville Plank Road.

THE third annual Instalment of Ten Dollars per share on the stock of the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company will be due and payable on the 1st of September next.

WM. JOHNSTON, *President.*

August 16, 1853 2tf

JOHNSON'S HOTEL,

Lincolnton, N. C., Still Open.

IT having been reported to some extent in the surrounding counties, that the above establishment is closed, (and no doubt by some designing character in the ostensible thereby takes the object of informing the community at large that the origin of said report is false. Thankful therefore for past favours with an experience of some twelve years in the business, he still solicits a share of patronage. Having lately refitted and improved said establishment, he feels assured that his guests shall not leave dissatisfied.

B. S. JOHNSON.

Lincolnton, August 16, 1853. 2856

Notice.

THE next of kin, of Sarah McIntyre, formerly of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, are hereby notified that an Administrator, with the Will annexed of said Sarah McIntyre, I have to my hands Seventeen Hundred Dollars, or thereabouts, for distribution according to law.

WILLIAM J. WILSON.

Adm'r with the Will annexed.

Crowder's Creek, N. C. July 5th, 1853. 28-6w

Notice.

THE second annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Plank Road Company will be held at Rozzell's Ferry on the 21st, (3d Wednesday) of September next.

The Stockholders are requested to attend in person, if possible, as business of importance will be before the meeting

L. E. THOMPSON, *Pres't.*

August 16, 1853. 3w