THE DESIGN OF ENGLAND TO AFRICANIZE CUBA IS CERTAIN—THE FACTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1853.

Information has been received here, that in the month of June last, Lord Howden, the British Minister in Spain, succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Spanish Government, giving the right to England to land men from her cruisers on the coast of Cuba, and to search the plantations to which it might be suspected that slaves were carried. This is important to us. England has thus obtained a foothold in Cuba. The right to land troops, and the right of search, will soon be followed by occupation, to a less or greater extent, as circumstances may make necessary for her purposes.

It is also true that Lord Howden had been urging upon the Spanish Government another project. He had offered that the English cruisers should be entirely withdrawn, and that any number of slaves might be brought to Cuba, provided that the Government would make them emancipadors, and set them free at the end of ten years, (the present term is but five years,) and then agree to abolish slavery in the Island at the end of fifty years, and put it under British protection. At the last accounts, Spain had not yet assented to these propositions. But there can be no doubt that they will be urged upon her in such a manner, assisted probably by other powers who are inimical to us and our institutions, that she will be obliged to yield.

The effect of this plan would be, to fill Cuba with a negro population, which at the end of fifty years would be free, and would get entire possession of the Island with hardly a struggle with the largely outnumbered whites.

Although this information is undoubted, yet by the very last arrival from Cuba, on October 1, but a few days ago, a letter was written from Havana by a gentleman of high character, to a friend in this country, which has been received, and entirely confirms the above statements.

This letter of October 1st, states that the British Consul at Havana, Mr. Crawford, was procuring from prominent persons there letters recommending and approbatory of the plan of Lord Howden, no doubt for the purpose of sending them to England, to fortify her in her propositions to the Spanish Government. It also states that the English cruisers had all left the Island, and that many slaves were landing. The steamer from Spain had just arrived, bringing the news of the appointment of a new Captain General for Cuba, and the report was out that a treaty of the above mentioned nature had already been made, and it was creating much excitement.

The above facts show conclusively what has long been suspected, a European determination to prevent us from getting Cuba, if Spain could not, and it is certain she cannot, retain it for any length of time. The first evidence of this hostility of the Governments of Europe, headed by England, was seen in the proposed Tripartite treaty, to guarantee Cuba to Spain, and its consummation is found in the facts as now known.—Nothing of foreign action can be so important and touch us so deeply as this, and we may soon expect most decided action on the part of our Government. The interests of the South particularly are in jeopardy, and the public opinion of the whole country, and indeed of all Christendom, cannot fail to help to defeat such a scheme. B. E.

—*Charleston Mercury.*

A GREAT OUTRAGE.

The papers of the Northwestern States are in great commotion, because of the great outrage recently perpetrated by the President of the United States. The facts are as follows:

It appears that the Pope of Rome has sent a Nuncio to Brazil, one Monsieur Bedini, and directed him to take this country en route, and look after the condition of the Holy Catholic Church in this great Republic. The Nuncio brought from his Holiness letters congratulatory to President Pierce—which the latter acknowledged by placing at the disposal of the Pope's Minister a Government steamer on the North-western Lakes. Monsieur Bedini accompanied by Arch Bishop Hughes, has taken charge of the vessel, and is moving in state all along the Lake country—visiting the various churches which acknowledge obedience to Rome. This in the eyes of the Northwestern protestants is regarded as a great outrage, and something without precedent in our annals. Although this is a Protestant country, no such privilege was ever extended by the Government to any member of a Potestant Church. Persons of that persuasion have to grope their way as best they can from one locality to another, at their own expense; but here we behold the minions of the Pope honored with a national vessel and transferred from city to city at the expense of the Protestant people of the United States! They are immeasurably indignant at such a proceeding—and intimate that President Pierce is little better than a creature of the Pope of Rome. They hint that he dishonors his post and the Protestant religion by extending to Papists this singular mark of Government favor. They also assail the character of Monsieur Bedini, whom they charge with being a Jesuit and a tyrant, and one of them affirms, that in Italy, he condemned one "Ugo Bassi to be flayed alive and then shot."

Notwithstanding this flagrant act of subserviency to the Pope of Rome by a republican President, there are those, who make a great display of their Protestantism for effect, who are ready to excuse him! Yes, for the sake of a little governmental pap they could justify the President if he was to recommend Roman catholicism in his message, and then they would put on long faces, walk with measured pace and slow, and preach Protestantism, and talk of the wickedness of the Romish priesthood!

WHERE THE BEST TEA GOES TO.

It has been remarked by travellers that tea brought overland by the Russians is far superior to the article which we receive by sea. Some say that the tea of the Russians is produced by better quality than those which supply us, while others attribute the difference to its being carried by land, and not exposed to the deteriorating effects of a voyage. We are disposed to believe in the latter explanation, for some overland tea we drank at Constantinople had lost a great part of its flavor when brought by sea from that place to London—a comparatively short voyage, and during which much care had been taken of the sample. But whatever be cause, the fact remains indisputable, the tea brought from China by the Russians is far superior to ours.—*From "China Pictoresque, Description and Travel."*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Afternoon, October 25, 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 offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Death of John Springs Esqr.

We have the melancholy duty this morning to perform of announcing the death of one of our most virtuous and distinguished private citizens. Mr. John Springs, of this place, died in Augusta, Ga., on Thursday the 20th instant, after a very short confinement from Congestion of the Brain, in the 71st year of his age. It had been remarked by his friends that Mr. Springs was looking better for a few days previous to his attack than at any time within the last ten years of his life. It seems that for the last few years he had been subject to attacks from this disease, and to avoid their recurrence, had visited more Northern latitudes, and was advised by his physicians that it would not be safe for him to return to this climate before November; but wishing to be present at the Georgia State Agricultural Fair, held in Augusta last week, he had returned to the South earlier than usual, and thus contracted the disease which hurried him to his last resting place. The many amiable virtues in the private character of Mr. Springs has elevated him to a position in society which might well excite the emulation of the youth of our country who are stimulated with the desire of making ornaments of themselves, and of adding to the stock of their country's wealth, prosperity, and happiness. We hope that some one more competent, and better acquainted with Mr. Springs', personal history will step up to give a more extended account of it. He left a bereaved widow and family, and a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances to mourn his death.

Our Southern Visit.

We arrived at Columbia at the usual hour by the train and stopped at the Jenny House, kept by the amiable and gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs James Jenney and William Harris, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Rutherford County, N. C. They have bought and improved the old Congaree property, and seem to spare no pains, expense, or personal attention to render their customers easy and comfortable, besides furnishing a table always laden with the richest viands and flattering to the most fastidious tastes. We feel that we can never repay them for the many acts of kindness which we received at their house whilst sojourning with them. Jenney is said to be the author of the system, which now prevails almost universally in South Carolina, of not charging fellows. Which we left home we intended to stop at the American, kept by Mrs Sarah Fleming and Son, but falling in with friends stopping at Jenney's, we were induced to stop there too. The American we learned from reliable authority is one of the best houses in the city, but Jenney appears to be doing the largest business—his arrivals averaging daily about fifty persons.

We are also much indebted to Mr. Johnston of the Confederate for personal attention, to whom and Messrs. Jenney and Harris, and to Messrs. Marsh & Black, we are indebted for the interest and pleasure which we derived from visiting the principal points in this the Queen of Southern cities. The new State House, now in process of construction, when finished will be a magnificent structure. It is to be two hundred feet long by ninety wide, built of a fine order of granite, and will cost not less than a million of dollars. The Lunatic Asylum is an object of considerable interest to the stranger visiting Columbia. To see so many unfortunate beings of our race, deprived of all that exalts and dignifies human nature, penned together like so many wild animals, is a source of mortification and humiliation to the claims of human reason for infallibility. But the inmates are well cared for, and every attention which can possibly contribute to their comfort and restoration is most cheerfully bestowed by those having charged of the institution. Its grounds already occupy a large space in the city, and the authorities are adding still more.

We walked through the classic shades of the College Campus, and thought as we did so that four years spent in such enchanting place would not be well calculated to inspire a very correct or just sense of the eternal existence of other life. The Campus is an oblong square of an acre and a half filled with an appropriate number of shade trees, enclosed with brick walls, and gently descending from the President's house in the rear to the street in front. As an addition to the college they are building a splendid new Chapel, in a conspicuous position at the end of Richardson streets and fronting the principal part of the city.

They have several very fine churches in Columbia. The Presbyterian, just about being finished, is one of the handsomest buildings we ever saw. Its pulpit is said to be one of the finest in the United States, being made entirely of lightly jet black marble, and is a most beautiful pattern.

We did not go out to the arsenal, but we did see the armory, the place where Secession manufactures arms with which to slay the Constitution of its late blood. This device, without consulting the constitutional authorities of the country, for decoding all questions arising under the administration of our system, arrogates to itself the right to decide and determine the amount and character of its own injuries, and takes a position which forces upon the General Government the duty of giving a positive character to what otherwise would be a passive or negative rebellion. Should any State of this Union ever exhibit the folly of asserting the doctrine practically without just cause, we hope that the General Government will not raise the hand of coercion, but let her pursue the path of her folly and perverseness until, like a wayward and undutiful child, repentance shall force her back to the parental roof.

There are many private dwellings and gardens in Columbia which only the pencil of description. This is

"Where opening roses breathing sweet diffuse,
And soft carnations showers their balmy dews;
Where lilies smile in virgin robes of white,
The thin nativeness of expectant light;
And varied tulips show in dazzling gay,
Blushing in bright diversities of day."

But this is not the object of this article either to describe localities or to quarrel with Secession or Secessionists, but simply to cultivate social and commercial relations between the Carolinas, of a more intimate and friendly character. There appears to be a brisk and active spirit of improvement and enterprise abroad in the city, and the merchants are making great efforts to accommodate a large and increasing back-country trade.—It is perhaps not known generally in the country that the merchants of Columbia do a considerable direct importing trade from Europe. This we know to be the fact, for we saw and examined their foreign bills. It would perhaps be economy for some of our country friends who buy small stocks of goods, if they pass Charlotte, to stop in Columbia and supply their wants. But lest we should tarry too long in Columbia, we will take the cars and go to

CHARLESTON.

We arrived here also at the usual hour by the morning train, without hup or hazzard and stopped at the American Hotel on King street, kept by the accomplished Mrs. A. J. Kennedy, assisted by the polite and gentlemanly Mr. Gamble, who is always at his post, and gives his unremitting attention in promoting the comfort of his customers. Here our country friends will always find the most commodious quarters in a convenient part of the city. The table is constantly supplied with the best provisions which the Charleston market affords, and always graced with the dignified presence of the amiable and accomplished landlady.

Before going farther, we must make our acknowledgments to the whole editorial corps of Charleston, for the many acts of kindness and courtesy which we received at their hands on our arrival and during our stay in the city.—Whenever Charlotte grows city-like enough to induce a visit from them, we shall be glad to reciprocate their kindness and attentions.

We had never seen the sea, and our first curiosity led us to the bay. It was an inspiring sight to a back-woodsman, unaccustomed to such scenes, to see a city of ships at riding in the docks and along the wharves, and the waves of the bay galloping in wild delight over its surface, as if they were enjoying a regular stampede. In company with a friend we visited the Steamship Southerner, plying between Charleston and New York, and enjoyed the attention and hospitalities of her excellent Captain, Thomas D. Ewan, who showed us all through the vessel, and gratified our curiosity as to the pleasures of a seafaring life. In company with some other friends we took a ride on a skiff, but the sea was rough and we did not venture farther than the nearest fort.

We returned to the city and paid our respects to some of the principal merchants' establishments and hotels, but we have space only for a short notice of a few of them. And first we shall notice the house of Robert, Betts & Mitchell, whose advertisement may be seen in this paper. We have heard some of our most experienced country merchants pronounce this the finest dry goods establishment in the United States, and we have no doubt of the truth of this assertion. Their goods are so well arranged, and their effect so dazzling, that it is difficult to select the point from which we could have the most striking view. When visiting Charleston, we would advise our merchants to visit this house by all means.

If you wish a genuine article in the way of groceries, you will always find it at James Moorhead's. Druggists may also find at this establishment an article of the purest and best medical liquors in the country, of Mr. Moorhead's own concoction and manufacture.

If you want fine Watches and Jewelry call at William Ashton's, whose card we see in this paper.

You may find a good carriage or buggy at S. & J. Gilbert's old stand, No. 35 and 40, Wentworth street, whose advertisement see in this paper.

The great Mills House is about being finished and will be opened about the first of November, promptly, under the superintendence of the enterprising and courteous lessee, T. S. Nickerson.—This house is situated on the corner of Queen and Meeting streets, is five stories high above the basement, contains 165 bed rooms besides other necessary apartments, and its furniture alone will cost not less than $30,000. The whole house is built according to the most approved rules of modern architecture, is the property of Mr. Otis Mills, a wealthy citizen of Charleston, and honored with his name to perpetuate his public spirit. All honor to the promoters of such undertakings. Its principal column would captivate the eye of a European connoisseur, by its exquisite beauty and costly simplicity.

During the past season, when all the South Western towns and cities have been sorely visited with that most desolating scourge, yellow fever, Charleston has been blessed with a most reasonable degree of health, and she has taken advantage of this circumstance and made hay whilst the sun shone. When the new channel across the bar shall have been deepened, as it will be soon, ships of the first class will be admitted into Charleston Harbour and then Charleston will be placed upon a basis of successful competition with the Northern cities. Her wholesale dealers to-me nearly all direct importers, and the question may be candidly asked, why cannot our merchants buy goods in Charleston upon as good terms as in New York or Philadelphia, rise, expenses, on all other items taken considered? Indeed some of the largest fortunes that have ever known to be made in Western North Carolina have been exclusively a trade confined exclusively to Charleston. Her merchants seeing the advantage of her commercial position are opening up every possible avenue which is at all calculated to invite and gratify a large back country trade. But as we shall probably allude to the subject again, we will conclude this cheap looking article.

A pleasant which was constantly denied to us whilst we were in Charleston was enjoyed a day or two since at the Carolina Inn in Charlotte—We there met with L. W. Spratt, Esq., one of the accomplished editors of the Charleston Standard, an old acquaintance, whom we have not met since we separated in the halcyon days of boyhood, when the stream of life glided on without a ripple, save when an indignant teacher frowned, or perchance a reed had to be cut to enforce obedience to his own supreme authority. He eye has improved in intellectual vigor, but his cheek—it has chanced has submitted to the process of a revolution which has divested the rose of its freshness and its color. But this we hope is nothing more than the effects of care and time. Mr. Spratt, we understand, left this morning on the train for his Southern home. We hope his mission to this place has been a successful one.

CUBA.

The Washington Union concludes an editorial article on Cuba, with this language: "We shall be disappointed if every negotiation which involves the fate of Cuba is not conducted with wisdom, liberality and the most scrupulous regard for our own national honor. Our anxiety for the annexation of the Island is not such as to induce us to countenance any scheme of violence for hastening a result to which we look with confidence as the legitimate consequence of the fixed laws of nature. If the destiny of Cuba is to be complicated with violence and bloodshed, the responsibility of every drop of life blood thus wasted will rest upon the officious interference of parties who have no real interest in her fate. We are content with the policy—laissez faire; if Great Britain will do the same, the destiny of Cuba need excite no farther fears as to the peace of the world. If Great Britain, however, persists in intermeddling in the matter in the manner charged upon her, then there may be some blood spilt; but still Cuba will be her own or ours."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Steamer Star of the West has arrived at New York from San Juan, and the steamer El Dorado from Aspinwall at New Orleans, with dates from California to September 16.

The Star of the West brings 500 passengers, $800,000 in gold on freight and $500,000 in the hands of passengers.

The John L. Stevens had arrived at Panama with 700 passengers and $1,300,000 in gold. The Steamer Illinois had left for New York, with $1,250,000 in gold.

The elections on the 7th had resulted in favor of the democrats. John Bigler had been chosen Governor, and Samuel Purdy, Lieut. Governor. The vote everywhere had been close.

Lieut. Beale and party had arrived safely at Los Angelos.

Intelligence from Rogue River states that Governor Lane had effected treaties with the Indians, and hostilities had ceased.

Kit Carson had arrived from Meross Plains, Lt. Col. Mason died on the 7th ult.

Fresh discoveries of gold were daily being made, and miners were doing well.

The Express box of Messrs. Adams & Co., containing $25,000 in specie, was stolen from the stage between Sonora and Stockton.

Gov. Lane, of Oregon, and Lieut. Alden, had been wounded in an engagement with the Indians on Rogue River, the latter severely.

Dr. G. M. Duvall, of Maryland, had been shot dead in a street fight with S. J. Downs, of Sacramento.

Dr. H. C. Gilliss had been seriously injured in a street fight with C. R. Drew of San Francisco. John Potter, alias Baltimore Jack, had been killed at Downieville, by a man named Muntz. In an attempt made by the citizens to lynch the latter, Thaddeus Purdy, District Attorney, had been shot dead.

The battles with the Indians in which Gen. Lane and Col. Alden were wounded, took place in Rogue River Valley on the 2d of August. There were 90 whites and 250 Indians engaged, and the skirmish lasted four hours, when the Indian chief Sam proposed an armistice, which was granted. 10 Indians were killed, and 30 wounded—the whites had 3 killed and 8 wounded. Among the killed was Captain Armstrong. The Indians have continued their outrages at other points.

OUR NATIONAL LOVE OF ARISTOCRACY.

The London Times thus touches us up in the paper of August 24:

* * * A sham Earl of Stirling. This individual, it will be remembered, endeavored to make out his right to the title to the satisfaction of the House of Peers, but signally failed. Like a long-headed Scotchman, as he no doubt is, he appears next to have asked himself in what portion of the world his mockery title would stand him in best stead. No one could for a moment doubt that the States are the most favorable market for aristocratic pretentions. If a man with a handle to his name, as the vulgar phrase runs, feels that he does not get so strong a dose of adulation in Europe as his heart would desire, let him spend a few months among the citizens of the great Republic, and he will come back to Europe prepared to subside into plain John Smith for the term of his natural life.

SANTA ANNA.

Santa Anna, it is said, intends to proclaim himself Emperor, as soon as his plans can be completed and the proposed army of 80,000 men organized. In a recent speech to his troops, at the capital, he referred somewhat obscurely to campaigns in which they would have to prove their valor. The new Mexican Minister to Spain, late Mexican Consul at Havana, is to be recalled for his complicity in the affair of the Lady Suffolk slaver. Santa Anna, it is also said, has written to the Captain General, pointing out the necessity of his immediately sending back the Yucatan Indians.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

The Simeon Draper of whose 'suspension' the papers bring us intelligence, is the individual to whom Secretary Corwin made a loan of several hundred thousand dollars of public money, against the plainest provision of law. He is a Whig of the Seward stripe, and was particularly zealous for Scott in the Baltimore Convention. In the event of Scott's election, he would in all probability have been permitted to hold on to the loan, and have 'suspended' with a million of public money in his pocket. Mr. Guthrie compelled him to account, and thus saved the country a snug sum. Draper's subsequent failure proves that he was speculating on his loan from the Treasury.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

DO YOU HEAR THAT?

In looking over our exchanges published in this State, received by yesterday's mail, we were gratified to perceive the very large number of advertisements that appeared in each, not solely because it naturally pleases us to see those engaged in the same laborious business as ourselves successful, but because it indicates a progressive spirit and a prosperous condition—indeed, in our opinion, there is no truer barometer of the degree of commercial prosperity, to which a city, town, village or district has attained, than the advertising columns of their respective papers.—*Charleston Courier.*

The branch of the Methodist Book Concern in this city, on the corner of Main and Eighth streets, is now a fine structure of six stories in height. The establishment here has a capital of $242,482.69. The value of its real estate is put down at $65,000. Its stock on hand, materials, &c, are estimated at $60,853. Its cash and stock amount to $22,044.15. Its notes and accounts amount to $111,417.26. The liabilities are $16,320.91, leaving as the net capital of the concern, $267,274.78. The profits for the year ending March 31st, 1853, were $10,095.25.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

AN EIGHTY YEAR OLD RUNAWAY.

On the last trip of the Wisconsin to Cincinnati, George, a negro man about 80, secreted himself in the hold of the boat, and was not discovered until sometime after the boat was under way. He belonged to Abraham Hite, of Louisville, and when discovered and questioned as to his journey, frankly stated that he was bound for Canada. He was handed back to his master, who gave him full permission to start again, but the old fellow would not accept the offer.

KOSZTA.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Smyrna, under date of August the 24th, gives the following interesting account of an interview with the Hungarian refugee, Koszta:

"Koszta is now in confinement in the French hospital in this city, where, by pushing my way boldly in, in company with a friend, I obtained an interview with him.—An old gray-headed Turk, who stood guard at the entrance, produced a key most ponderous in size from his highly ornamented waistcoat, and, unlocking the door, ushered us to Mons. Koszta's apartment.

M. Koszta received us very cordially, and entertained us for an hour or more in reciting the events connected with his capture, and the part he took in the late Hungarian revolution. He held the rank of captain in the Hungarian army, and was under the immediate command of General Bem, and he told me he had been in active service in more than twenty-five battles.

About the time Kossuth was released from his confinement, Koszta was likewise allowed his freedom, and embarked for America, where he passed a little more than a year, spending most of his time in Boston and New York. While there, he signified his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and took all the necessary steps for his naturalization. Had it not been for this wise movement, he would, probably, ere now be incarcerated in an Austrian dungeon, or have terminated his earthly career on the scaffold. He is enthusiastic when he speaks of America; he feels that he owes his life to her interposition, and longs for liberty, that he may return to her shores.

The Austrians here feel very sore towards all Americans, in that their prey was wrested from them in so summary a manner."

Col. Fremont, according to the National Intelligencer, did not abandon his exploring expedition, as has been reported. In consequence of some injury which he received the day after leaving the Missouri frontier, he returned to St. Louis for medical advice, but directed his party to proceed to the buffalo range, towards the base of the mountains, and there wait for him. Telegraphic despatches from St. Louis, received on Thursday, state that he is doing well, and in a week from date would set out on his journey to overtake his men. Mrs. Fremont has gone to St. Louis, to accompany him to the frontier.

PROBABLE ESCAPE OF THE IRISH EXILES, MITCHELL AND MARTIN.

The Panama Star, of the 7th ult., in its summary of Australian news, gathered mainly from the Melbourne Argus of the last days of June, has the following paragraph:

"John Mitchell is gazetted in New Zealand as an absconder, and a reward of £2, or such lesser sum, as may be determined on by the convicting magistrate, is offered for his apprehension. The New Zealand Colonial Standard says: 'We understand that Messrs. Mitchell and Martin have proceeded to join their compatriots in America. There are only two left.'"

WHAT A COMET TAIL.

Reports on the new comet from nearly all the principal observatories of Europe have been received. It has been distinctly visible at Dieppe, France, from the sea shore—a double gratification. The astronomer Hind assigns it a diameter of 8,000 miles, and to its tail a length of four and a half millions, and a breadth of 25,000; distance from the earth sixty-eight millions of miles.

DISCHARGE OF DR. STEINER.

The charge against Dr. Steiner, of the United States Army, for killing Major Arnold, was investigated on the 10th ult., by C. N. Brooks, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Hill county, Texas. After hearing the evidence, Dr. Steiner was discharged on the ground that the homicide was committed in self-defence. Dr. S. is, however, under military arrest, awaiting Gen. Smith's order for a Court martial to try him.

CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE

It is advertised that the Crystal Palace will be closed in December, and as that may mean the first of December, it is possible that little more than six weeks remain for visiting the Exhibition, and the New York journals are therefore calling upon the resident citizens to visit it, as thus far nearly all the visitors have been strangers. The stock is selling at 55 or 45 below par. Before the opening it was up as high as 170.

The Washington Star of the 14th inst., says: "We have every reason to believe, that among the indirect and unsuccessful applications for foreign missions under the present administration, was one for the appointment of no other than James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York Herald, to be American Minister to France!! Was not that high!!!—as the boy says, in the Bowery."

The Mineralogical Department of the Crystal Palace is now open. The display of ores and minerals is said to be exceedingly rich, the entire cabinet being valued at $100,000. The gold specimens alone are worth $64,000. The number of exhibitors is two hundred and seventy-three. The estimated value of the goods on exhibition in all departments of the Palace is set down at $5,000,000.

A monument was recently erected in the State of New-York, to mark the spot on which Major Andre, the British spy, was captured by Paulding, Van Wert and Williams, in 1780. There was quite an imposing parade and celebration on the occasion.

A German writer says that "the people of the United States can burst more steamboats and chew more tobacco than any other five nations of the globe." This man must have travelled among us with his eyes open.

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD.

J. Harper, Miller, S. & Co., W. A. Journey & Co., Graham, W. & Co., J. & C. J. Cowles, S. & Wethers, R. F. Simonton, H. C. Hamilton, A. C. Falenwider, R. King & S., Murphey & B., R. J. McDowell, Allison & B., J. A. Rammout, S. & Weddington, W. F. Area & B., Hoke & M., Sheek & G., A. B. Davidson, Downs & W., H. M. Parks, Stinson, C. & Co., J. W. Williams, A. Springs, Harper & J., L. D. Childs, E. Myers, N. Propst, W. S. Shipp, W. Caldwell, Dr. S. X. Johnston, A. McCoy, Caldwell & H., J. Caldwell, M. A. Cook, G. W. Williams, H. McConley, J. Williford, G. K. Stevens & Co., C. Carroll & Co., G. W. Brown, E. Martin & Co., J. O. Wallace, Phœnix G. M. Co., R. A. Murphey, C. N. Price, Phifer & Y., N. M. Stitt, T. H. McRorie, B. Sherrill, G. Mowbry, Flow & C., J. C. Norwood, W. Frew, B. Jetton & Co., S. Gardner, L. M. McLowden, Jenkins, R. & Co., Bost & R., M. Boger, J. Lenoir, J. J. Long, G. W. Brown, Sill & S., J. N. Paxton, B. Julian W. B. & B. F. Withers.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence in this county, on the 20th inst., Mr. THOMAS L. BEATTIE, in the 37th year of his age.

The deceased was an upright, honorable and respected citizen. He was for many years a member, and for several previous to his death a deacon of the Presbyterian church.

We have reason to believe he fell asleep in Jesus, and has entered the saints' everlasting rest. His relatives and friends will be gratified to learn that he received every attention which medical skill and the kindest neighborhood could bestow. —*Communicated.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of the Philanthropic Society of Davidson College, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, by an inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence it has been the pleasure of an all wise and merciful Creator to remove from this terrestrial sphere, and from the midst of relatives and friends, in the prime of manhood, MR. SAMUEL M. McDOWELL, who was long an honorable and faithful member of this Society, in the capacity of both a regular and honorary member, and to whom the society is indebted for many acts of kindness. Therefore

Resolved, That while we acknowlege obedience to the dictates of an all wise Providence, we deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased, and offer them our heart felt condolence in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and consecrate a page in our record book to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and also that they be published in the Asheville Spectator, Charlotte Whig and Rock River Watchman.

J. R. BOYD, } *Committee.*
S. D. M. LACOSTE, }

October 20th, 1853.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special communication of Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 196, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Brothers W. S. Moore, Jno. W. Henson, and A. H. McRae being appointed a committee to prepare Resolutions expressing the feelings of this Lodge upon the decease of Brother John G. Ferree, a member and an officer of this Lodge, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, this Lodge has received with the deepest sorrow the painful intelligence of the death of our friend and brother JOHN G. FERREE, Senior Warden of this Lodge, who died suddenly in the town of Charlotte, on the 14th instant, on his return home from the South; and whereas, the Great Creator having been pleased thus to remove our brother from the cares and sorrows of this transitory life; and whereas, our brother has been called from labor in this terrestrial Lodge, to partake, as we humbly trust, of divine refreshment in the Celestial Lodge above; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother John G. Ferree we deplore the loss to this Lodge of a zealous and honored member—to the Masonic Fraternity a true friend—to the public an honest and upright man, and to his wife an affectionate and loving companion.

Resolved, That the intelligence of the sudden death of our lamented brother comes with peculiar sadness to us, as we were prevented ministering to his last wants or concerning his departing spirit. But, although in a land of strangers, we humbly hope that our Great Grand Master was with him, to raise his soul to that higher degree to which we all hope to arrive at last.

Resolved, That we truly sympathise with his bereaved wife and affectionate relations and friends.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and that they be published in the Charlotte and Asheville papers.

Resolved, That these proceedings be recorded with the transactions of this Lodge, and that the brethren be required to wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Lodge.

J. M. HAFFOLDT, W. M.
W. S. MOORE, Secretary.

Democrat copy.

NEW FIRM.

BLAIR & ORR,

SUCCESSORS TO YOUNG, BLAIR & CO.,

AT THEIR RECENT STAND, 1 DOOR NORTH OF LEREY SPRINGS'S CORNER,

ARE now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

LADIES CLOAKS & MANTILLAS

Bonnets, Robes and Fine Silks,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Also, a fine stock of

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Also, all manner of

CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE,

and all other articles usually kept in Village Stores, all which we offer *FOR CASH*, or to punctual dealers on short credit, as *LOW* as they can be bought anywhere in North or South Carolina.—Give us a call and examine our stock.

BLAIR & ORR.

October 25, 1853. 37tf

JAMES MOORHEAD,

NO. 26, ARCHDALE STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAS always on hand a good assortment of the best GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS. Also, Manufactures

Moorhead's Premium Wine Bitters,

so much recommended by Physicians, and all who have used them, as the best tonic and stomachic now before the public, wholesale and retail.

October 25, 1853. 37-1y

WILLIAM ASHTON,

FROM LONDON, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 249 King-street, Charleston, S.C. Direct Importer of fine

Watches & Jewelry,

Tortoise Shell Combs, Brushes, Cutlery, Perfumery, Dressing Cases, &c.

WATCHES REPAIRED by experienced London hands.

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

October 25, 1853. 38-1y

Committed

TO Jail of Lincoln County, on the 16th instant, a certain negro Boy, who calls himself VIRGIL, about 40 years of age, yellow complexion, intelligent and about six feet high. Said Boy says that he belongs to Col. Ody, of Raleigh, and was in the employment of Mr. Gornett, Engineer. At the time said Boy was arrested he had in his possession a fine bay horse, saddle and bridle, all of which are now in the possession of the undersigned at Lincolnton.

CALEB MILLER,
Jailor of Lincoln Co.

October 18, 1853. 4t49

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, OCTOBER 26, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	8	a 10
" Hams,	lb.	12½	a 00
" Hog round	lb.	8	a 8½
Bagging, Cotton,	yd	11	a 15
Beef,	lb.	6	a 8
Butter,	lb.	12½	a 15
Beeswax,	lb.	20	a 22
Beans,	bushel	40	a 50
Brandy, Apple,	gal.	40	a 50
" Peach,	gal.	62½	a 75
Cotton,	lb.	8¼	a 8 90
Coffee,	lb.	12	a 12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	20	a 21½
" Tallow,	lb.	16	a 20
Corn,	bushel	50	a 60
Chickens,	each	10	a 12
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	12½	a 15
" Linsey,	yard	25	a 30
Eggs,	dozen	10	a 12½
Flour,	100 lbs.	$4	a 4½
Feathers,	lb.	25	a 30
Lard,	lb.	10½	a 00
Mutton,	lb.	5	a 6
Mackerel,	bbl.	$16	a 18
Molasses,	gal.	33	a 35
Meal,	bushel	50	a 60
Nails,	lb.	6	a 7
Oats,	bushel	35	a 37
Pork,	lb.	6½	a 7
Peas,	bushel	60	a 75
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	50	a 60
" Sweet,	bushel	50	a 60
Rice,	bushel	$4	a 00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb.	11	a 12½
" Brown,	lb.	6½	a 7½
Stone Ware,	gal.	19	a 20
Salt,	sack	2¾	a 3
Tea,	lb.	75	a 90
Wheat,	bushel	1 62½	a 1 75
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	40	a 50
" N. Carolina,	gal.	35	a 40
Yarn,	bale	85	a 87½

REMARKS.

COTTON.—Very little Cotton seems to be coming in. The low prices seems to have given a downward tendency to every thing. We give as last week's quotation, 8¼ to $8 90.

COLUMBIA MARKET

COLUMBIA, OCT. 21.

COTTON.—The transactions to-day reached 800 bales, at prices corresponding with those current at the close of the week. The following is the particulars, viz: 16 bales at 7¾; 100 at 8; 174 at 8⅛; 92 at 8¼; 131 at 8⅜; 26 at 8½; 23 at 8¾; 42 at 9¼; 40 at 9½; and 23 bales at 10c.

CHARLESTON MARKET

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.

COTTON.—The cotton market opened for new feature yesterday; the supply is very slight, and the demand moderate, without any change in prices from those of the previous week; sales were sold, at 7 to 8¼ cents.

Re-Opened

Our DAGUERREIAN GALLERY has just received a large assortment of splendid Morocco, Paper Mache, and other styles of fancy cases; also Lockets, Breastpins, &c., all of which Lokemesses will be finished in our style in better style, at reduced prices.

Operations performed as well in cloudy as in clear weather—and entire satisfaction given.

WILDE & DAUGHTER,
No. 5, Granite Row.

October 18, 1853. 37tf

CHEAP WATCHES

AND

JEWELRY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. TROTTER & SON

ARE now receiving and opening one of the largest and cheapest stocks of

GOODS

ever opened in the State, at prices that defy competition.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

T. TROTTER & SON'S

Jewelry Store, No. 5, Granite Row, opposite Sadler's New Iron Row.

Charlotte, October 4, 1853. 37tf

MILLINERY

AND

MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS SARAH J. THIGPEN offers her services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. She will do

BONNETS, DRESSES, CLOAKS, &c.,

to order, and all other articles in her line of business. She can be found at her father's residence, near to Mr. Myers'. She begs a share of patronage and a punctual attention to orders will enable her to merit a share of the public patronage.

October 18, 1853. 37tf

MRS. STEVENSON,

MILLINER,

WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, that she intends prosecuting the business of Millinery, and also in making up dresses, and she is now prepared to execute all kinds of work, such as

MAKING BONNETS, CAPS, FANCY WREATHS, BALL HEAD DRESSES, HOODS, AND HATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Also, Bonnets and Hats cleaned, shaped and trimmed with neatness and despatch, at her room on the street back of the Court House, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. Address

MRS. STEVENSON, Monroe,
Charlotte, N.C.

Oct. 18, 1853. 37tf

A Valuable FARM

FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing further west, I offer for sale my House and Farm, lying in Lincoln county, on the Catawba River, adjoining lands of Robert Johnston and others, containing five hundred