Aliscellaneous Mews.

From the Charleston Standard. The Crops &c.

Complaints are reaching us from all directions respecting the generally unpromising appearance of the corn crops. In some places they have had entirely too much rain—in others the fields have been fired by long continued drought. So far as regards our own immediate State, a great number of planters and farmers deplore the fall of so much rain, particularly at this season, when they are commencing operations in their cotton fields, and when it is time for the grains of corn to commence hardening. Owing to the superabundance of moisture, it is feared that the grain will not fill up or arrive at its full growth. We have observed several specimens of corn that should by this time have been almost ready for the mill-but, on the contrary, the grain was soft, pulpy, and scarcely sufficiently advanced for boiling. In addition to the damage by wet weather, a vast amount of property has been destroyed in this State by violent gales, and no small portion by lightning. In the western districts especially, several buildings and many miles of fence have been demolished, and a few lives lost, by the recent violent storms.

From Georgia, we learn that the agriculturists in many districts are in despair, in consequence of the want of rain. The corn is wilted and drooping, and most of the smaller streams have completely dried up. In Harris, and some of the adjoining counties, no rain had fallen for a month. Similar complaints reach us from other parts of the State; but on the whole, it is anticipated that the corn will yield nearly an average crop. The Georgia cotton fields appear to be turning out rather better than was expected. The crop, however, is said to be comparatively small.

Glowing accounts have been received from Hernando county, and other parts of Florida, respecting the prospects of the cotton, corn, rice, and cane fields. They are reported to have never been equalled.

As we proceed South, along the Seaboard, we hear still greater lamentations respecting the dry weather. The rains in Alabama, as almost everywhere clse, seem to have been very partial to certain sections-that is it has fairly drenched some localities, and left the ground, perhaps five or ten miles distant, per-fectly parched and pulverized. In Montgomery, Chambers, Macon, Russel, and some of the adjoining counties, the corn is reported as unusually superior, and cotton as very promising; but in many other parts of the State, it is said that it will not pay to buy standing fields of corn at fifty cents an acre.

Want of rain is also the general topic of conversation among the planters of Louisiana. Not only have the crops been materially injured by the drought but in certain localities, a disease very fatal to the cattle has broken out, which is ascribed to the scarcity of pure fresh water. At the present time the sugar growers in that State have little to do except to lay in their supplies of fuel.

From Texas the news is more cheering .-Cotton has done well, and the corn is reported to be in an unprecedented thriving condition. The general yield, however, it is thought will not be as extensive as was anticipated in the early part of the season, owing to the fact that numbers of the inhabitants of the Western and Southern frontiers were compelled to abandon their fields in consequence of the murderous depredations of the Indians, against whose attacks they were perfectly defenceless.

From all the information we have been able gather from Arkansas, the crops in that State particularly in the counties bordering on the Mississippi and the larger tributary streams,

promise a fine yield.

The news from Missouri is rather disheartening to the farmers in that region. It is feared that the growing corn will yield little or no grain. Owing to the want of moisture both blades and stalks are literally parched, and the ears are completely shrivelled. The oat crop, however, is exceedingly good and this together with the large amount of old corn left on hand it is hoped will operate as a set-off to the short yield of the growing corn. Hemp, too, is very unpromising, and is not expected to turn out two-thirds of an average crop. Animals are actually perishing for the want of water. A gentleman recently travelled thirty miles in the interior of the State, where there are numerous rivulets and creeks usually filled with water, and could not find one drink for his horse without begging it from persons having wells on the road. It is estimated that the State will not this year yield half the average amount of

The recent remarkably hot weather, and the absence of any rain for three or four weeks. have had the effect of completely wilting almost every description of vegetation in most parts of Tennessee. Tobacco and corn are suf-lering intensely, and the latter is hardly expected to yield one half or at most two-thirds of a

The dry weather is reported to have been so severe in the different sections of Kentucky that it is now too late for even refreshing rains to re-invigorate the corn crop and cause it to produce even half an average yield. Some of the papers declare that it will not recompense many farmers to take the trouble of gathering their corn. Wheat and oats, however, have yielded most abundantly, and this will in some degree tend to cheer up the tiller of the soil for the unpropitious appearance of his corn, hemp and tobacco.

In Virginia the rains have been very varia-

ble. In some localities just sufficient water has fallen to keep the crops in a healthy, flour-ishing, lively state of growth, in others the crops have been almost washed out of the ground, and in others, again, not a drop of water has fallen for many weeks, consequently the corn will be good for little or nothing, not even for fodder. The wheat in this State, however, appears to have been most excellent, notwithstanding the cries raised some weeks ago respecting the ravages of the fly, worm, and rust. At the present time the agricultural prospects of Virginia are probably fully as promising as those of any other State in the Union.

The farmers of Maryland and North Carolina appear to have been harrassed by a series of evils this season. High winds and heavy storms have overspread some parts of these States, and in others long drought has prevailed. As a general thing, however, it is believed that a majority of agriculturists will have no cause to complain when the time comes for gathering their corn.

ing the drought. Many of the farmers of this above suspicion of aiding and abetting such delittle State have adopted the liberal use of lime,

which experience has taught them draws the dampness from the atmosphere and retains it in the ground, thus enabling corn to withstand a long seige of dry weather. The editor of the State Reporter remarks that on several large fields where lime has been used, the effect is most apparent, while in others where the article was discarded, the corn is yellow and much wilted. The fruit crop of Delaware is set down as a failure.

In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York the corn crops are said to have never looked better, and wheat and hay, the yield of both of which is large, have been secured in excellent order.

-In most of the New England States sad complaints are heard respecting the drought. In some parts of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, no water had fallen for several weeks, The corn, and even the foliage on the trees looked blighted. There has been an abundant yield of wheat in all these States.

The bitterest wail we have yet heard comes from Ohio. The wheat in certain sections esby the worm or eaten up by the weavil. and as if to add to the misery of the farmers, in extend to them the protecting ægis of our Consome districts their houses, fences, standing crops, trees, &c., The Cleveland Plaindealer mentions the case of a man who sowed trentyeight bushels of wheat on shares and only gathered twenty-six bushels.

Much the same may be said of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa that is mentioned with regard to Ohio, except that wheat has turned out tole rably well. Corn, potatoes, &c. were at last accounts suffering for water, and unless rain soon fell they would scarcely be worth the trouble of gathering. In Iowa we learn that water was so scarce that animals had to be driven a distance of several miles from their homes in order to procure drink for them.

From Wisconsin we hear glad tidings of the bountiful yield of the wheat crop. Much of the grain however, had not been cut up to the latter part of July, and it is apprehended that considerable quantity would be lost by being shelled out by the heavy rains which prevailed at that time. Corn and other late crops in that State are represented to be most promis-

Having thus given a general resume of the prospects of the agriculturists in the different States, let us examine the results. Cotton will scarcely prove an average yield, owing to the unpropitious season, and to the fact that planters in some instances filled their fields with grain. It will, however, most likely prove adequate to the demand, in view of the existing state of affairs in Eurepe; but should peace be declared at an early day, the price of cotton will undoubtedly run up to a very high figure. A larger amount of wheat has, without a possible doubt, been raised this season than ever before, and the prospect is that consumers will soon be gratified with a material decline in the price of flour. It is supposed that from onesixth to one-fourth more ground was planted with corn last spring than in any previous year; nevertheless, owing to bad weather, the total yield will not be near an average one. Moderate rains, however, may yet add much towards redeeming the growing crops. It will be recollected that just previous to the time for harvesting, sad complaints were made respecting the unpromising appearance of the wheat in many localities. On garnering the grain, it is found that the apprehensions then entertained were groundless. We are half inclined to suspect that the same discovery will be made with regard to corn before the close of October.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.- By the United States mail steamship El Dorado we have ting Army," of the 15th of July from which we learn that the revolution in Southern Mexico was slowly advancing, and that the leaders of the movement were easy and confident in

The Bulletin foretells the early downfall of of Santa Anna from his own weakness and from the want of circumspection and irascibility of his officers, even in the smallest affairs. It says the pronunciamentos are continually occurring on all sides, and that the troops of Santa Anna have suffered reverses at Costa Chiea, Ajuchitlan and Teloloapam, and that portion of his forces under Gen. Bahmonde have been defeated at Huetano. Advantages had also been obtained at Minas, in Tlapa, and between Alvarez and latter State seem to be

Gen. Alvarez had his headquarters at Providencia, when, it is stated, commissioners from many quarters of the Republic came to confer with him, to arrange combinations for future movements, and to receive orders. There is no mention of his being ill in any way.

The Bulletin states that the stories in the enslaved press of Mexico against the liberating army are all false, and that the greatest order and union prevails in it. The blockade of Acapulco is stated to have been definitely raised. Several official reports of advantages gained are published, and the adhesion of several towns in Michocan are said to have been received and promised in the following number.

New Orleans Picayune.

A HEN-PECKED HUSBAND .- If the correspondent of the National Democrat speaks as one who knows, his royal highness Prince Albert has a hard time of it in his domestic relations. The Queen appears to us in the light of a very devoted wife, but while she loves and honors, does not obey her liege lord. It is evident that the royal consort is a hen pecked man, and that the Queen is the head man of the establishment.

"I can, however, give you a little ancedote of her majesty that is authentic. Prince Albert was lately let out for a day's visit to Cambridge, with instructions that he must return by ten at night. While there, the Professors became so prosy in their addresses, that, being promised an entertainment by the municipality too, he telegraphed for permission to remain till twelve. The reply quickly came from Vic toria that as a punishment for this conjugal disobedience, he must return by eight; and at this early hour the poor Prince was obliged to trudge into Buckingham Palace, to escape the suspicion and consequences of marital in-

It is said that the French Government is disposed to withdraw its demands on the United States for the arrest of Consul Dillon at San Francisco, being convinced that it was done through the anxiety of our Government to put The growing crop in Delaware is spoken of down filibusterism; and it might have thought as being exceedingly promising notwithstand that the French Consul's conduct was not

Patrick Leonard and Sergeant Thos. Beggs.

Patrick Leonard .-- It will be seen from the Congressional report in another column, that and it gives us pleasure, if all the deserters in er was willing to see cast upon foreigners.

We have clipped this paragraph from one of our exchanges, in order that we may do that justice, which has been too long delayed, to a brave but unpretending soldier.

We do not sympathize at all with that feelforeigner, who has sought our country as an stitution and government, as to the men who are born and raised on our soil.

But our aim in this paragraph, is to correct a most erroneous impression, which has gone abroad in regard to "Patrick Leonard," and to bestow the meed of praise upon the true soldier who deserved it, and whose wife and children might possibly enjoy the rewards of the valor of their husband and father.

A great deal of high-flown language, and much useful as well as useless breath has been er himself. Neither his intellect nor his influexpended on the heroism of Patrick Leonard. to the real detriment of the man who merits applause.

We had the fortune to participate in most of the battles of Mexico, and we have therefore uniformly declined, as much as possible, to write or speak of the incidents and occurrences of that war, although we may have been taunted by envious, self-conceited upstarts, with our frequent allusions to our own military ex-

But we think it our duty, for once, to make known what we ourselves have witnessed .-The company (D) to which we were attached stood on the left of company "H" in battle, to which last company both Thomas Beggs and Patrick Leonard were attached.

Thomas Beggs was an Irishman as well as Patrick Leonard, and Beggs it was who really bore the standard of the Palmetto Regiment in the heat of the fight. He was shot near about the time Col. Butler fell. As the colorbearer went down, Col. Dickinson with others, ran and took up the standard. In a few moments he was shot down, and then Col. Gladden reared the flag, and after bearing it for a time, and until the Mexicans had, in a great measure, ceased firing, he handed it over to Patrick Leonard that he might carry it, more on account of his muscular power, than any extraordinary courage or prowess that distin

It is my firm conviction, that not a single man in the Palmetto Regiment was wounded or touched by a ball after Leonard was entrusted with the ensign under which they fought.

Patrick Leonard lived in our own village for a long time before the war, and we knew him well; and we venture to declare, upon our knowledge of his character, that he had as few elements of the hero as any man that ever shouldered or fired a musket in battle. With very moderate nerves, he did have a strong desire to do his duty, and that is all that marked his character. The truth has never been told about the man, for he was naturally as timid received the "Official Bulletin of the Libera- an Irishman as we ever knew, and a man of true gallantry has been robbed of his deserved honors for one who was, in no particular, his equal .- Edgefield Advertiser.

THE GUANO TRADE .- We learn from the Washington Sentinel that towards the close of the late session of Congress, the special committee of the House of Representatives, to which was referred the memorial of two thousand citizens of Delaware, praying the government of the United States to effect some arrangements with Peru, by which, for a just and proper equivalent, the Peruvian government will either cede to the United States one of her guano islands, or by removing the existing restrictions upon American vessels engaged in Covuca, in Michoacan. The communications the guano trade, place the trade in that article upon a more just and liberal basis, made an able report on the subject, which is interesting to every tiller of the soil.

Three successive administrations have made efforts to induce Peru to enter into more liberal commercial treaties with the government of the United States; but such efforts, strong as they were, have been unsuccessful. With a knowledge of these facts, and the reasons that conduced them, the committee feel authorized to recommend that the President of the United States again invite the Peruvian government to treat, with the specific right to our merchants to purchase guano, like other products of Peru, upon her own soil, and upon the terms of the most favored nation. They also reported a bill imposing impost duties on a sliding scale, upon the Chincha island guano. Char. Cour.

Idolatry in China has been put under ban by the Insurgent General at Shanghae, who has issued several proclamations, showing, by very ngenious reasoning, based upon the teachings of the Bible, the impiety of the custom. The Shaughae Herald, of May 20th, in referring to these documents, remarks:

" Until very recently the rebels were as much addicted to the worship of idols as the rest of their countrymen, but numbers of the Canton and Fokien men amongst them seem now in word and deed to abjure the whole system .-On one occasion this week several were observed carrying the idols in buckets, without the least ceremony whatever, while others around spoke of them with the utmost indifference and contempt. They have not interfered with those in the public temples, but in the meantime leave it with the people to de clare whether they shall allow them to remain there or not."

The mother Ledru Rollin, the famous French democrat, died recently in Paris at the advence ed age 80 years. Her burial took place on a Sunday, and had been announced for eleven o'clock A. M., at which hour the family invited their friends; but the police, fearing a political demonstration, arrived at seven o'clock got together some half dozen persons in a hurry, and huddled her to the grave with indeco-rous haste. Of course "order" was not dis-

DEFEAT OF COL. BENTON .- Probably no man has ever fallen from a lofty eminence with fewer to lament his humiliation than Col. Benton. Had he been defeated two years ago, when, Senator Butler alluded, in very appropriate terms, to the gallant conduct of this gallant soldier—the "big Irishman," as he was once such heroic determination confronted his foes, called. Patrick Leonard was a brave and gen. many admiring his daring no less than his inerous spirit, if encased in a rough exterior, tellect, would have regretted the result, and been saddened by the catastrophe. Few things Mexico was his countrymen, to see that Sena- indeed are more mournful than the fall of hutor Butler did remember him and his gallant man greatness. The names of Hanibal and conduct. It certainly wipes out some of the Napoleon doubtless awaken a deeper interest reproach which, we regret to see, Senator But- than if neither had been eventually vanquished. When then Benton after a career of thirty years of distinguished service in the United States Senate, being disgraced by a virtual vote of censure from his constituents the members of the Missouri Legislature, appealed to the people in defence of his bonor, who could ing which would make war with an oppressed altogether refuse to sympathise with him?-Not ourselves, we confess. And though there asylum from tyranny and wrong. Our ances was much in his history to condemn, and little tors were all foreigners, and while that class of in his character to admire, we yet rejoiced at pecially the Northern, has been cut to pieces persons demean themselves with propriety, and his triumph. But his victory two years since manifest a proper regard for the law and insti- has turned out to be altogether barren. His and potatoes have been destroyed by drought; tutions of our Republic, we are as willing to career in the House of Representatives has been worse than inglorious. Promising much, he has accomplished nothing there. He has not even been able to do any mischief. His efforts to defeat the Nebraska Bill and the Mexican Treaty-efforts prompted perhaps, more by malice than selfishness, proved utterly impotent and abortive. His letter denouncing an honorable Senator, (Mr. Pettit) as a "great liar and a dirty dog" did no more than bring discredit upon himself. Save in the implacability of his hate, he seems to be no long.

ence is what it once was. Having made war upon the administration, the Democratic party regard his defeat as that of an opponent. As to the Whigs, any regret that they might feel at the disastrous fate of one who " neuer performed a single act of graciousness or courtesy towards them," is lost in the gratification which they feel at the triumph of a member of their own party. None lament his political death but the freesoilers and abolitionists-men whose praises are little better than a reproach .- Savannah Georgian.

There were two hundred and twelve deaths n New Orleans during the week ending the 6th inst. Twenty-nine deaths were caused by vellow fever, most of which occurred in the Charity Hospital. Two of the victims, Au- lot here at any price. We would have supposed, to look gustus Schnell and wife, had not been married at the present Court House, that it was quite good month. The Crescent in commenting on the melancholy circumstance, says : "ere the honey moon was over, they slept together in and a splendid new building for the administration of Potter's Field." Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather, and the ravages of the cholera at the North, and the yellow fever in the West India Islands, New Orleans and all other Southern Cities, were never known to be town do not unite and build a large and magnificent

CONSUL GENERAL DE LEON AND THE GREEKS. The Athens Penhellenion speaks in the highest terms of Mr. De Leon's efforts for the amelio. ration of the Greeks in Egypt. It says:

Mr. Edwin De Leon, consul-general for the United States of America, touched by the sight of the sufferings and the persecutions of which the Greeks were the victims, hastened, of his own accord, and without orders from his gov ernment, to address an appeal to Abbas Pasha, by which he invoked the government, not only to be more merciful and more just towards the Greeks, but by touching the amour propie of the Pasha at the same time, to secure for them the privilege of remaining in Egypt. Well worthy indeed, of the great American republic are the sentiments and the language of this

THE UNUSUAL CELEBRATION .- In the year 1922 there was a commemoration of a day fly to the uttermost parts of the mountains, in their that we believe has not been thus honored in our State or in others, although highly deserving. We allude to the 10th of Septemberthe anniversary of Perry's great victory on how refreshing to meet our friends and make common Lake Erie. In that year the event was com- cause with them, throw off those ridiculous, absurd, memorated by the students of the Ebenezer and contemptible French arrangements, which render A cademy in York district with much enthusi- life often oppressive and burdensome. Those exact asm and with the aid of scenic apparatus and and excessive punctiles which very polite, and remarkaviews. The address, we are informed by a bly refined society imposes, destroy more than half the news paper record of the affair, was delivered pleasure of living. We like the country, the wild, by 'Thomas J. Wethers, a student"—the ora- fearless country, where every man may have influencetor will be readily recognised as our present and is entitled to as much respect as another, as long Judge Wethers, although he may scarcely rec as he behaves himself. That is the point upon which ognise the name in that mode of spelling com- the whole matter hangs-a gentleman, or a lady, whethmon usage having changed it into Withers, until we believe he has given up the question himself, or at least writes it so, that it may be read both ways, which is not unusual with the profession. - Charleston Courier.

MADE A SLIGHT MISTAKE.-It would seem from the following that Sir Charles Napier has made a slight mistake:

"Admiral Napier writes home to the British overnment that attacking Constradt or Sweaourg would be certain destruction. Admiral Shad says: "After two days' inspection from the light-house, and full views of the fort ships, the former are too substantial for the fire of ships to make any impression. They are large masses of granite. With respect to an attack on the ships where they are, it is not to be en-

long the southern coast of Nova Scotia. Every little creek and bay, from Cape Sable to Halifax, is overflowing with them. They are taken in nets, from one to six hundred barrels at a single draught. Men, women and children are employed day and night curing them. yet the whole atmosphere is "odorous" with pared to express great admiration for the beautiful the stench of those impossible to be taken

Turkish troops consists of a bread and meat up there is always delightful, and we observed a very ration that you would not give a dog in England: the bread is dark and coarse, flat and soft totally without crust, and in the shape of the day by the worthy host of the Mountain House, a pancake, and one-fifth of it sand; the beef is Dr. Hill, who has erected a building on the very sumthat of the buffalo, at all times innutritious, now more so than ever, the animals being nothing more than skin and bones. The water, too, which the men have drank from the river. is at this season of the year muddy, and impregnated with some noxious matter. No conder that the scurvy has broken out among

SHOOTING AFFAIR .- We regret to state that a difficulty occurred on Monday evening last between James Wilson and Nat. C. Clayland, which resulted in the entered the left breast inflicting a very dangerous rous haste. Of course "order" was not disturbed, as the Parisian journalstruly inform us. would, though hopes are entertained that ne will recover. They are both very young men—Wilson is not line to Casar," and he has, cover. They are both very young men—Wilson is not line to Casar's Head, Table Rock, &c. When this is old char full of casar, and he has, cover. They are both very young men—Wilson is not line to Casar's Head, Table Rock, &c. When this is old char full of casar, and he has, cover.

Che Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, August 22, 1854.

THO, J. WARREN, Editor.

JOSEPH W. DOBY, Esq. has been elected As. istant Clerk in the Branch Bank in Camden.

Tax Gollector.

J. W. Doby having resigned the office of Tax Colector, an election is ordered, to take place on the 9th day of October next.

Dottings around Greenville. The rides around Greenville are perfectly charming.

Go in whatever direction one may, the eye is delighted with the beauties, and at times, magnificent grandeur, of the scenery. There is a lamentable tendency in this age of ours to indulge in a kind of superlunary extravagance, giving superlative scope to the imagination. Particularly is this applicable to newspaper correspondents, many of whom seem to imagine that the weight and responsibility of the world, with its vast machinery and operations rests upon their shoulders. Without indulging in the hyperbolic, we submit a few plain facts. We had often heard of Greenville, and felt great anxiety to see for ourselves, the beauties of our mountain districts. Our first view of Greenville, confined to a limited observation of the interior town, was not more than favorable-we regarded it as we did the most of our up-country towns and villages, as a thriving, stirring, improving place, just reaping the first fruits of a railroad, and it is observable that railroads invariably produce a fictitious prosperity at first, causing every thing to go up, and rates of property, labor, &c., to advance far beyond their intrinsic value. People, wherever railroads go, seem to think that they ought to reap the benefits of a life-time in a day, or a week-at farthest, in a year or two-and hence, each are trying to see how unreasonable they can make themselves. For example, what excuse is there for as high rates of board in Greenville, at what are termed here the best houses, as one can board for in Charleston, at hotels, where every want, wish, and almost imagination, may be gratified, at about the same rates, or certainly not a sufficient increase to justify the exorbitant prices which are charged in some instance elsewhere. This is too near North Carolina for one to be obliged to pay so much for board. But enough just here -the place is delightful, the climate unexceptionable and the fare very good. The process of tearing down old buildings and putting up new ones, works admirably in Greenville, and the place is improving so much, that in a short time, it will be a great favor to get a house and enough for all purposes, but the good people were not satisfied to let it remain. Preparations are going on, justice will soon rear its proud front in Greenville .-Stores, first rate ones, are being built on the best and most improved plans. What a pity a company of the enterprising citizens of this beautiful and prosperous Hotel, capable of accommodating, in the best style, all who come. It is talked of, to erect such a house in New Greenville, on the side of Reedy River where the depot is located, which is fast being built up and settled. Many of the handsomest residences are to be tound on that side, and the buildings of the Furman University-in course of completion-will compare favorably with those of any other in the State .-The situation commands a beautiful view of Greenville, and from the Observatory, the surrounding country may be seen for many miles. Reedy River Falls, although on a small scale, are worth looking at, and present quite a picturesque appearance. There is much commendable and worthy enterprise among these people, and no doubt in the course of time, the resources and wealth of the country will be fully developed. The location of the new Female College is charming.

We are constantly meeting some friend or acquaintance-if we could take the wings of the morning, and wildest crags, in their loftiest recesses, where beauty and sublimity are combined, we should be certain to see some familiar face, which we had seen before, and er at the plough, or desk, at the spinning wheel, or piano, it makes no difference, 'a man's a man for a' that,' and it does not require that he should busy himself to let people know it, for if he is a gentleman, born and bred one, he will show it, whether his hands be covered with kid gloves or the brawny covering which nature gave him, it is all the same ; when weighed in the balance, worth, and that alone, can make the gentleman-the want of it, always has, and will, make the fellow.

Speaking about the mountains just now, we are rather too tast.

It is our design, before we leave this delightful region, to go up on the top of Paris, and also to tread on Cresar's Head, from which we learn the grandest views in nature may be seen. We have, on one occasion at least, indulged our aerial vision, and feasted our longing soul upon the vast bounties of nature .-We must try and do so again-until which time we Mackerel are being seized in great numbers shall have little of interest to write about, unless Mr. Brame, the celebrated artist, gives us a peep at the "Carolina Mocking Bird," which we learn, he has so beautifully and successfully painted. On Saturday we visited Paris Mountain, nine miles from Greenville by the road, but in fact only about six miles in a direct line. We enjoyed our visit very much, and are prescenery spread out before us. The altitude of this mountain is about eleven hundred feet above Green. ville, which makes it about two thousand feet above A letter writer states that the fare of the the level of the sea. The temperature of the climate manifest difference between that and the surrounding country below. We were kindly entertained during mit, and who has been visited quite extensively this summer by persons from abroad in quest of health and pleasure-indeed so large have been the numbers visiting the Mountain House, that the Doctor was una-

done, we are sure he will be overrun with visitors, for it will be, as it is ever now, quite to the interest of all who visit this part of the Country to give Paris a visit, where one may enjoy nature in its beauty and magnificence, feast the intellectual, and at the same time strengthen the inner man, with the substantial comforts of life, on living terms. The Doctor is content to make haste slowly, and does not expect to realize a very large fortune in one season alone. An observatory will be placed on his house, which will be furnished with a Telescope, of ample capacity for observations beyond the reach of the unassisted eye. We wish him much success in his worthy enterprise. The view of the neighboring mountains of this and the adjoining States is very-fine, forming a continuous chain for nearly three fourths of a crescent. The beautiful fields and farms, with Greenville below, which are visible, render the scene peculiarly charming. We are told that a rich treat is in store for us at Casar's. We hope to enjoy it; until which time, we must rest our weary pen. Saturday night, August 12th.

On Monday morning we left the STONE HOUSE, owned and kept by Capt. J. W. Young, five miles above Greenville, for Cæsar's Head, which, Ly-the by, is one of the eleverest stopping places of a public kind we have seen since we left home. Our host and hostess are the right kind of people to keep a house of entertainment-they do not calculate to a mathematical certainty how much to provide for the wants of their guests, but a table loaded with the best and substanstial comforts of life is spread out before us, and it is one's own fault if they do not enjoy it; besides their other accommodations are ample and very comfortable It is a good idea for those who wish to go beyond Greenville, to Flat Rock, Asheville, Table Rock, Casar's Head, or any other place in that section of country to go out and spend the night at Caut. Young's he is provided with good hacks and teams, and will convey persons to and from these places on living terms, much more reasonable than the livery stables in Green-ville, whose charges generally are enormous. We had a delightful ride to the base of the mountains upon which is Cæsar's Head. We enjoyed the beautiful. and at times, magnificent scenery all along the road. Now we are on a high hill top, again we descend into the valley and are lost amid the rocks and cliffs of the mountain side, toiling up the ascent, which commences so abrupt five miles from the top, that gentlemen passengers are required to foot it-indeed it is with difficulty that horses are able to make the journey, so steep are the hills at times. But along the way the eye is relieved by the wild magnificent scenes of nature unadorned. We intend hereafter to use this term and all similar ones in the strongest sense of the superlative degree, for we shall be unable to describe what we have seen; language, at least ours, is too feeble to ex. press the idea or give a correct intimation to those who have never seen for themselves the mountains of our own Carolina.

On the summit of one of the mountains, Col. Hagood has erected a house and a few cabins, for the accommodation of those who ramble in that direction. The place where the houses are located is not so elevated as other surrounding points, yet it gives a pretty good view of the country for many miles,-let us go about half a mile further, and by a gradual ascent we come to the very top of the mountain, and may stand upon the crown of the old monarch, which has been worn quite bald by the many hundreds and thousands who have trod upon him, and who, in many cases, have left the record of their names upon the rocks. Here we have before us, to the right and the left, the glorious little State of South Carolina in view, as one vast sea, of clouds, the day is unfavorable for a clear and distinct view, and we are obliged to call in the aid of the imagination to assist in the scene; the light vapor wreathing with the heavy folds of dark clouds which roll up in the distance, above the mountain peaks, admirably represents the sea, when troubled by the winds. What an awfully sublime picture is here presented, and how small does man feel compared to his great archetype, when standing thousands of feet above his native level, he witnesses at once glance so much of his creative and sublime power, and the soul is made "a wondering witness of his majesty." A little to the right we have Table Rock with its bare abrupt ride to us, of over a thousand feet perpendicularly from its base. The distant rumbling of a cataract, formed by a branch of the Saluda River, running over the mountains, we hear not as the sound of many waters. but as the whisperings of the great Invisible, who spoke and it was done, who commanded and it stood fast. To the left, in the direction of Greenville, which may be seen on a clear day, we have Paris Mountain. with its little chain of sentinels; indeed the eye may feast for hours, and the scene will become still more intensely grand, until one is lost in wonder and in praise of Him who hath caused

"The floods to chronicle the ages back

And notch His centuries in the eternal rocks." By a change of position, a little lower on the mountain side, passing deep fissures whose dark caverns have scarce seen the light of day, we arrive at a good stand point, from which a profile view of old Cæsar may be had. The imagination is required here, to some extent, but for a head to a mountain, it does much better than any thing that we have ever seen for a foot. The views from different points are truly magnificent, and we know of no language which we could use capable of expressing our great admiration. Seated with our friend upon a rock some distance from the main summit, we contemplated the power and might of the Deity who had piled the mountains high upon each other, even to and above the very clouds. Here, as we press our thoughts, we are lost, there is a power which chains our steps,

"And tames the rapture of the soul with the humbling

Of its nothingness, bidding it stand In the presence of the Invisible,

As if to answer to its God through these."

On the left side of Cæsar's Head there is a declivity which by some activity may be descended, but with considerable risk of life and limb. We learn that a few weeks since a gentleman who attempting this feat, fell distance of forty or fifty feet, but fortunately was not seriously injured.

COLD SPRING is a delightful spot, and the water rushing from the mountain side, is almost as cold as ice; indeed we prefer it to ice water, and think there is no comparison, for here we have it in its natural state, clear and beautiful as crystal.

We will return back to the House, which has been crowded very much this summer, and which ought to induce the proprietor, Col. Hagood, to enlarge and improve his accommodations, which would add much to the pleasure of the trip and induce a larger number of visitors to the mountains. As it is we are obliged to crowd in and work ourselves into the most comfortable to accommodate them, and was obliged to advise | ble positions by the arbitrary force of circumstances. persons before they left Greenville, of his inability to There are several families spending a part of the sumprovide for their entertainment. So great have been mer there. We were somewhat disappointed in the the inducements this year, he has determined to on- climate at Casar's Head, and were lead to suppose large his house, and otherwise improve his Mountain that thick clothing would be comfortable, but indeed Home, so as to enable him for the next to accommo- we found it quite the reverse, it must however be very date all who come. He designs opening a new road pleasant here except on occasions when the heat is exformer shooting the latter with a pistol. The bullet by which he will lessen the distance nearly one third, cessively great. The Proprietor of the mountains, making the house accessible within 6 or 7 miles from Col. H., is sometimes called "Old Casar," and he has