

## THE COMING FASHIONS.

## Some of the Changes in the Fall Styles.

What will be in Favor and What Tabooed When the Fashionables Return from Their Summer Wanderings.

(Philadelphia Times.)

All is bustle and preparation for the coming season. Every steamer brings novelties, and buyers are busy in foreign markets, while home manufacturers are executing large orders. Much is promised. Very little has yet arrived. We hear with our ears, but we do not see much with our eyes. So patience, ladies, and play with your pretty toys for a while longer until the new ones are ready.

NO STARTLING CHANGES IN DRESS.

One thing seems more than probable. There will be no startling changes either in the materials or the make of dresses. Indeed, fashions come like flowers; first the tiny bud, then the half-blown blossom, and at length the fully open flower, which endures for more or less time. This fall, the panier is to be the style-dresses, flat in front, with pointed bodices, much puffed on the hips and fully draped behind. The pretty Pompadour silks, with tiny blossoms scattered over grounds of black, cream, myrtle, green or the new dark Russian red, a color which looks like dried blood, will ride on the highest wave of popular favor. They are to be combined with satin and also with velvet, both striped and plain.

Embroidery is to be the rage in the near future, even more than it is now—a foregone conclusion, since it looks even better on heavy winter goods than on summer fabrics and is too handsome ever to become common.

Brocade gauzes will be much used for ball dresses. They are brocaded in lovely patterns of flowers, in the natural size, such as lilies, passion flowers, carnations or roses with buds and foliage. An expensive and very elegant trimming is a flower fringe, formed of drooping blossoms and grasses embroidered in silk on heavy linen or thick silk and then cut out, leaving only the embroidery. Pointed plastrons coming down in long, narrow V's, are among Worth's new fancies. Ladies are to give up the slender, willowy effect of the princess robe; therefore the paniers do not radically change the form of the dress. They simply give a greater or less degree of fullness about the hips, while the skirt remains clinging and the train preserves its serpentine effects. Smooth, tight-fitting bodices are still in vogue, and in fact the sailor neckerchief to the Josephine or round corsage it will by no means displace or supersede the long princess waist. For evening dresses the pointed bodice, sloped out on the hips and the black velvet, down in a deep, long, pointed skirt and behind, will be the favorite style. The fullness filling up the space on the hips while the bodice remains flat.

COMBINATION COSTUMES.

Combination costumes are to be the rule, for Pompadour silks and brocades require a grayer background to bring out their full effect. As a matter of fact, pink is to be the favorite trimming for the same purpose. Skirts will continue to be made on a foundation. A pretty cut for early fall is of fawn-colored summer camel-hair combined with black velvet. The front breadth and the skirt flounce around the short skirt are of velvet. The overskirt opens in front, curtailwise, and, with all the fullness drawn to the back, is much bunched up behind. The bodice is a black jacket with just a touch of silver, cuffs and collar and velvet belt and silver-mounted bag. The edges of the overskirt and of the basque are finished with machine stitching. Except for the simplest morning dresses sleeves are made elbow-long or at least half way between the elbow and wrist, where a ruffle of the dress material or of lace, or of both, finishes them. Consequently three-button gloves are at a discount, since fashion calls for gloves to meet the sleeves. Evening gloves are made elbow-long or at least half way between the elbow and wrist, where a ruffle of the dress material or of lace, or of both, finishes them. Consequently three-button gloves are at a discount, since fashion calls for gloves to meet the sleeves. Evening gloves are made elbow-long or at least half way between the elbow and wrist, where a ruffle of the dress material or of lace, or of both, finishes them. Consequently three-button gloves are at a discount, since fashion calls for gloves to meet the sleeves.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Throughout the prevailing fashions for jewelry there is a strong fancy for quaint, old-fashioned designs, and the Christian name in silver are favorite designs. Bouquet brooches. Hohen jewelry is the rage in Paris, reproduced from old models in that artist's plumes. The curious square and oblong forms associated with Hohen's name are justly celebrated for their original coloring of the enamel which decorates them. "Cat's-eyes," diamonds and pearls are the gems which find most favor. Pearls are favored with diamonds, and diamonds with pearls; but "diamonds are property and pearls are portable," and for this reason nothing has so successfully disputed the palm with diamonds. They are now mounted clear and as light as possible. Pearls copied from insects are in vogue, and are made in form, surrounded by a row of diamonds. These gems are closely clustered together on pendants and bracelets, and so show to greater perfection. As a rule, broad and heavy bracelets have disappeared in favor of the bangle shape, even in diamonds, where they take the form of single half-hoops or sets of three half-hoops. Articles of jewelry now should be small, close and very good; large lockets, large bracelets and large brooches are out of date. But no article of common utility is considered too mediocre to be reproduced in gold and gems. Boots and shoes, mice and beetles, are fashionable designs for ear-rings, pins and brooches. Small brooches of classic and comical designs are worn in sets of three round the neck in evening dresses. The favorite serpent bracelets have already been mentioned; besides these, flexible band bracelets studded with pearls and diamonds are a fashion of the day.

Handkerchiefs and mantles will continue the favorite wraps. Tailor-made and full draperies worn at the back of short dresses do not accord with long, tight-fitting sacques. Therefore cloaks will be in dolman or circular shape, and the jackets worn will be shorter than the previous season's. Shawls, as we have predicted, India shawls will take the first rank among stylish fall wraps. Chudra shawls, i. e., Cashmere shawls of solid color, will also be fashionably worn.

Among odd fancies of the moment are broad

bits of webbing, which look as though they might be part of a harness. These are worn at the seaside and in the country.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

Soft-Shell Crabs—How to Keep Them Alive—A Restaurant Keeper's Experience.

(New York Times.)

I have been keeping a restaurant for the past few years, and soft-shell crabs have been one of the great delicacies of my larder, the demand, however, being somewhat limited. In the latter part of July, 1877, I began a thorough test, in order to find out how long I could keep soft-shell crabs alive. I purchased eight crabs in good condition; carried them home carefully, without touching them, and placed one sea-salad in the bottom of a willow knife-basket, and put the crabs in a row, face upward, at an angle of quite 45°. They were not packed tight. I placed them on a wire rack in my ice-box, and kept them at a temperature varying from 45° to 60°. I washed them every day and placed them back again in the same positions, always being careful to put the weakest crab at the back. Two crabs died the fifth day. The others lived until the tenth day. In July, 1878, I repeated the test again. I bought twelve Long Island soft-shell crabs, six males and six females. They were selected by myself, and were in good condition. I placed a large white oval dish (stoneware) and made their bed a layer of snap weed and oel grass, then placed the crabs comfortably in a row, face upward, almost perpendicularly. I placed a thin layer of the sea-salad over their eyes and mouth, and put them on the shelf in the ice-box, keeping a temperature from 45° to 50°. I did not wash or bathe them until the third day, when I placed them in a large tin dish-pan quite full of running Croton water. From the kitchen sink the whole party was launched in, and in a moment or two they fully realized their watery element and seemed greatly pleased with their free bath. I washed their dish, also the bedding, and placed the crabs again as before, and put them in the refrigerator. On the fourth day, the fourth day, and the fifth day I gave them another bath, continuing to do so every day after. The seventh day one died, the eighth day another, and the ninth another. The remaining crabs lived until the tenth day.

On July 18, 1879, I selected four soft-shell crabs (females) from Eugene Blackford, Fulton Market; I brought them home carefully, placed a layer of seagrass on a white oval stone dish, put the crabs in the usual position, resting easily against each other at angles of about forty-five degrees. I placed the dish on a shelf in a common slide-top ice-box, and did not look at them until the third day, at which time I gave them a bath in the dish-pan quite full of running Croton water. From the kitchen sink the whole party was launched in, and in a moment or two they fully realized their watery element and seemed greatly pleased with their free bath. I washed their dish, also the bedding, and placed the crabs again as before, and put them in the refrigerator. On the fourth day, the fourth day, and the fifth day I gave them another bath, continuing to do so every day after. The seventh day one died, the eighth day another, and the ninth another. The remaining crabs lived until the tenth day.

My various tests thoroughly convince me that with a little care the lovers of soft-shell crabs can rely on keeping them in good condition from seven to eight days, by observing the following rules: First, get them in good condition, being taken from a basket or pail, handle them as little as possible and carefully; the ice-box must be kept cool; wash them and clean their bedding daily; when the sea grass or weed gets slimy or loses its color, change it; do not let the crabs get too hot; launch them from the dish in the pan of water; the cold dish is the principal feature; the bath next. Any one observing these rules will have no trouble in saving soft-shell crabs. Crabs cannot live by being put in a pail, well in a paper bundle; they will not ride well in the bottom of a vessel, or stand any unnatural jarring; they should be carried in some manner to avoid much motion.—C. W.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

English Ginger Beer.—Two and a quarter pounds of loaf sugar, one ounce of cream of tartar, one half pound of ginger, one cup of two tablespoonfuls of fresh brewers' yeast, two lemons, and about three gallons of water; bruise the ginger, put it into a large earthenware pan with the sugar and cream of tartar; put the lemons, squeeze out the juice, strain it, and add it to the water in the other ingredients; then pour over them three gallons of boiling water. When it has stood until it is only just warm, add the yeast, stir the contents of the pan, cover with a cloth, and let it stand in a warm place for twelve hours. Then skim off the yeast and pour the liquor off into another vessel, taking care not to shake it, so as to leave the sediment; bottle it immediately, cork it tightly; in three or four days it will be fit for use.—E. F.

For Chocolate Cake.—Two small cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of milk, four ounces of chocolate, three cups of flour, one tablespoonful vanilla extract, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream of tartar; mix the cake first, and when it is well beaten, take the chocolate and melt it. This makes a very excellent and sufficiently rich cake. The addition of an extra egg and a little more butter will be an improvement to some tastes.—F. W.

Home-made Yeast.—Four large potatoes, four tablespoonfuls of flour, two of sugar, one quart of lukewarm water, soak one yeast cake in a cup of water while you are mixing up the rest; put it in a warm place twelve hours; then it is ready for use; one cupful makes five loaves; keep it in a cool place.—M. S. P.

Roman Punch.—Three coffee-cups lemonade, three of sugar, one glass champagne, one glass rum, two oranges, juice only; two eggs, whites well whipped; half pound powdered sugar, beaten into the stiffened whites; ice plentifully.—A. B. H.

Cherry Pie.—One tumbler of whisky, one bottle of champagne, three tumblerfuls water, eight lemons, four tablespoonfuls of sugar to a lemon.—A. B. H.

Rum Punch.—One goblet Jamaica rum, one goblet sugar, two goblets water, two lemons. A. B. H.

## SOUTHERN PATENTS.

Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, No. 27 Commercial Place, officially reports to the DEMOCRAT the following complete list of patents granted Southern inventors for the week ending August 12, 1879:

Alabama—T. J. Torrens, Mobile, bale ties.

Mississippi—R. L. Lee, Plattville, cotton-chopper.

Arkansas—E. P. Walling, Prairie Valley, apparatus for washing dishes and tableware; W. J. Carnes, Jay, Gonzales, buckle; M. C. Hall, Hallsville, baking press.

Kansas—W. N. Fort, Lewisville, gates; C. H. Hargraves, Clarksville, cultivators; J. H. O'Connor, Hesperia, sprinkler.

When the Bowels are Disordered, no medicine should be lost in resorting to a suitable remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most reliable and widely esteemed medicine of its class. It removes the causes of constipation or of undue relaxation of the intestines, which are usually indication of a mis-direction of the bile. When it acts as a cathartic it does not gripe and violently evacuate, but produces gradual and natural effects, very unlike those of a drastic purgative; and its powers of assisting digestion nullifies those irritating conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal which produce flatulence, diarrhoea, and eventually dysentery. The medicine is, moreover, an agreeable one, and eminently pure and wholesome. Appetite and tranquil night sleep are both promoted by it.

The Housekeepers' Responsibility.

How many suffer from dyspepsia and other ills by the neglect of the housekeeper to see that the food provided is made from articles that are not injured by insects. Among the articles which are perfectly pure and wholesome are Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Encourage its sale by a liberal patronage.

## "THE LAND OF THE SKY."

A Section Where the People Are Never Oppressed by the Heat of Summer.

A Description of the Country—The Characteristics of the Inhabitants, Together With Some Reminiscences of the War—The Moonshiners and the Facilities They Enjoy.

(Correspondence of the Democrat.)

MOOREHEAD, FLORIDA, Near Hendersonville, N. C., August 18, 1879.

Thinking a few lines from a wandering fellow-townsman might prove acceptable to your readers I take the liberty of addressing them to you, believing, as I do, that the press of the Crescent City has never, heretofore, had a correspondent in

THIS PARTICULAR SECTION OF OUR UNION. Leaving New Orleans, some weeks since, in search for a pleasant place to while away the remainder of the summer, I had selected Asheville, N. C., for the first trial. Arriving, however, at Hendersonville, the present terminus of railroad travel upon this route, we found ourselves confronted by a stage ride of twenty-two miles—the distance between this place and Asheville, the so-called "Saratoga of the South"—and this over the rough mountain roads of the region.

The fatigued and suffering state of an invalid member of the family put the further prosecution of the journey, as contemplated, entirely out of the question, and left no alternative but to cast about for comfortable quarters in or around Hendersonville. Selecting our present location, about a mile and a half from the town just named, we found ourselves in the celebrated Flat Rock Settlement of North Carolina. The region is one of full interest as of grandeur, and the difficulties of the roads, stretching as they do, up and down steep mountains, over rough and stubborn hills and through rocky gorges, with an occasional morass thrown in, as the saying is, to keep the traveler on his feet.

At all events, whatever may be the fate of the road, it has certainly proven a welcome boon to these people, for before its construction their farms and places were almost beyond the reach of civilization. Their sole dependence was upon the slow and tedious travel and the wagon or freighter and other movable property. The distance, great in fact, to points in easy communication with the rest of the world, was immeasurably increased by the difficulties of the roads, stretching as they do, up and down steep mountains, over rough and stubborn hills and through rocky gorges, with an occasional morass thrown in, as the saying is, to keep the traveler on his feet.

It may be announced, by way of preliminary, that this forms a part of the celebrated "Land of the Sky," a designation given it by Christian Reid, in a book bearing that poetic title, descriptive of the country. The author has, however, given no attention to this particular section of the mountain lands of North Carolina. Indeed, it is not strange that portions should be neglected in a region abounding throughout its whole extent with objects entitled to admiration; for the sublimity of the towering mountain, or the wide and deep-cleft chasm, to the simple beauties of the grass-clad meadow, or the winding brook.

WHAT IS KNOWN AS FLAT ROCK, embraces an elevated and undulating, even broken, plateau, extending many miles in the neighborhood of Hendersonville, surrounded on all sides by mountains, forming an amphitheatre, many of which, such as Tryon, Stonewall, Jump-off, Butt and Glassy, attain a considerable altitude; all of which afford, at every side, mountain views of a striking character. Farther away Pisgah rears its mighty head, surrounded by other of the higher peaks of the Blue Ridge, but little inferior to Pisgah in loftiness or grandeur. The effect of these latter to the view is heightened by the distance, blotting out all detail of forest or chasm, and presenting to the eye a grand and effective aggregate, mellowed and beautified by the blue and hazy tinges which distance alone can lend. There is likewise afforded a most charming illustration of the fact that beauty and sublimity may dwell together in harmony; each heightening, instead of derogating from, the enchantments of the other.

The average elevation of the plateau proper is in the neighborhood of 2200 feet above the sea, or about the same as that of Asheville. Its surface is broken by eminences and miniature valleys, many of the former furnishing excellent mansion sites, to which use they have been already largely applied. Our party has seen the country in its most disadvantageous aspect. A dry spring and early summer had been followed by a long, almost continuous wet spell, which commenced about the date of our arrival. Possibly from this cause the temperature may have been lower than the average; but this might very well be, and yet leave a fair margin for the claim laid to an atmosphere at once cool and bracing. We have not experienced a single really warm day since our arrival, in the early part of July. Indeed, the air has been upon a diet rather disagreeable, cool, rendering it difficult to procure a portion of the time an absolute necessity. As for the nights, there has not been one during which a blanket was not only comfortable, but even indispensable.

The beauties and attractions of Flat Rock have escaped the attention of Louisianians in general, which is strange, as our people are quick to recognize the advantages of any location as an agreeable place for summering. It is, however, a necessary fact, that our citizens, it has, on the other hand, long been

IN HIGH FAVOR WITH CAROLINIANS, and particularly wealthy families of South Carolina. These latter, especially, have embellished its slopes and valleys with a number of summer residences, constructed at great expense, and with considerable taste. Among the number may be found the summer villas of the Tremblos, the Memmings, the Routledges, the Coxes, the Johnstons, and others, possessors of high, historic names. I had almost forgotten to mention that one of these handsome villas was, if it be not still, the property of our townsman, Mr. David Urquhart, who spent therein many summers of the past pleasantly. I have no doubt.

These residences nearly all date from before the war; the Tremblos place, for instance, having been established at least sixty years ago. They were erected and improved when South Carolinians, like the people of our fair State, were blessed with abundant means, amply sufficient to warrant the gratification of every desire and the fulfillment of every desire of taste or fancy. Each of these old homes has its peculiar history, the recital of which would be instructive as well as of absorbing interest.

That these old summer houses escaped destruction DURING OUR CIVIL WAR was doubtless owing to the general poverty and inaccessibility of the country. Sad must be the condition of affairs which, however deplorable, cannot be credited with some advantages peculiar to itself. The very inaccessibility which almost sealed it up from all communication with the outside world, the poverty which oppressed the land, secured its people from the intrusion of armies, and preserved what little they had from the hands of the public enemy. The only body of Federal forces which disturbed them was a cavalry command, under Stoneman, I believe, which passed through on a raid to Asheville, too hurriedly, however, to accomplish much mischief. The people generally performed their duty toward the struggling Confederacy, and sent forth many good and faithful soldiers, who reflected credit upon the Old North State. But, on the other hand, there were in this and adjoining counties large numbers of jayhawkers and deserters who availed themselves of the countless hiding

places abounding in the mountains, harrying and plundering the country, and securing almost as aggressively as if it had been the prey of armies. The only difference, by way of advantage, lay in the fact that these robbers seldom destroyed buildings or injured persons, but, to that extent, at least, being better than the marauding army stranger. There was, however, on their part no hesitancy in the commission of any other of these in the category of crime. If arson was committed, it was not having owing to any virtuous instincts on the part of the despoiled beings; but it should, no doubt, be attributed to the idea of burning not having presented itself to their minds, or to the fact that it could minister neither to their passions nor their interests, as they regarded them.

For these reasons it is that the owners of the Flat Rock villas were fortunate enough to find their residences still standing when the war was over, and, as a result, however, that most of them found remaining but little personal effects of a valuable character or easy transportation. Even when the war closed the out-throats who had secured the land during its continuance seemed disposed to leave it to the owners with a high hand. In this they might have succeeded, at least for a period, had it not been for the firmness and courage of the respectable farmers, then reinforced by the returned Confederates.

To the former inaccessibility of this section I have made reference. The Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad Company has not been long inaugurated; its object being to connect the two cities, and to make it possible to travel. Up to date, this object is only partially accomplished; the funds subscribed, and raised by mortgage, having been exhausted when it reached Hendersonville, its present terminus. Indeed, the funds are short of its destination. Indeed, the funds are short of its destination.

As I have forgotten which, some miles short of this place, but the court charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the company authorized a preference mortgage for twenty-two miles, short of its destination. Indeed, the funds are short of its destination. Indeed, the funds are short of its destination.

At all events, whatever may be the fate of the road, it has certainly proven a welcome boon to these people, for before its construction their farms and places were almost beyond the reach of civilization. Their sole dependence was upon the slow and tedious travel and the wagon or freighter and other movable property. The distance, great in fact, to points in easy communication with the rest of the world, was immeasurably increased by the difficulties of the roads, stretching as they do, up and down steep mountains, over rough and stubborn hills and through rocky gorges, with an occasional morass thrown in, as the saying is, to keep the traveler on his feet.

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The beauties and attractions of Flat Rock have escaped the attention of Louisianians in general, which is strange, as our people are quick to recognize the advantages of any location as an agreeable place for summering. It is, however, a necessary fact, that our citizens, it has, on the other hand, long been

IN HIGH FAVOR WITH CAROLINIANS, and particularly wealthy families of South Carolina. These latter, especially, have embellished its slopes and valleys with a number of summer residences, constructed at great expense, and with considerable taste. Among the number may be found the summer villas of the Tremblos, the Memmings, the Routledges, the Coxes, the Johnstons, and others, possessors of high, historic names. I had almost forgotten to mention that one of these handsome villas was, if it be not still, the property of our townsman, Mr. David Urquhart, who spent therein many summers of the past pleasantly. I have no doubt.

These residences nearly all date from before the war; the Tremblos place, for instance, having been established at least sixty years ago. They were erected and improved when South Carolinians, like the people of our fair State, were blessed with abundant means, amply sufficient to warrant the gratification of every desire and the fulfillment of every desire of taste or fancy. Each of these old homes has its peculiar history, the recital of which would be instructive as well as of absorbing interest.

That these old summer houses escaped destruction DURING OUR CIVIL WAR was doubtless owing to the general poverty and inaccessibility of the country. Sad must be the condition of affairs which, however deplorable, cannot be credited with some advantages peculiar to itself. The very inaccessibility which almost sealed it up from all communication with the outside world, the poverty which oppressed the land, secured its people from the intrusion of armies, and preserved what little they had from the hands of the public enemy. The only body of Federal forces which disturbed them was a cavalry command, under Stoneman, I believe, which passed through on a raid to Asheville, too hurriedly, however, to accomplish much mischief. The people generally performed their duty toward the struggling Confederacy, and sent forth many good and faithful soldiers, who reflected credit upon the Old North State. But, on the other hand, there were in this and adjoining counties large numbers of jayhawkers and deserters who availed themselves of the countless hiding

places abounding in the mountains, harrying and plundering the country, and securing almost as aggressively as if it had been the prey of armies. The only difference, by way of advantage, lay in the fact that these robbers seldom destroyed buildings or injured persons, but, to that extent, at least, being better than the marauding army stranger. There was, however, on their part no hesitancy in the commission of any other of these in the category of crime. If arson was committed, it was not having owing to any virtuous instincts on the part of the despoiled beings; but it should, no doubt, be attributed to the idea of burning not having presented itself to their minds, or to the fact that it could minister neither to their passions nor their interests, as they regarded them.

For these reasons it is that the owners of the Flat Rock villas were fortunate enough to find their residences still standing when the war was over, and, as a result, however, that most of them found remaining but little personal effects of a valuable character or easy transportation. Even when the war closed the out-throats who had secured the land during its continuance seemed disposed to leave it to the owners with a high hand. In this they might have succeeded, at least for a period, had it not been for the firmness and courage of the respectable farmers, then reinforced by the returned Confederates.

To the former inaccessibility of this section I have made reference. The Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad Company has not been long inaugurated; its object being to connect the two cities, and to make it possible to travel. Up to date, this object is only partially accomplished; the funds subscribed, and raised by mortgage, having been exhausted when it reached Hendersonville, its present terminus. Indeed, the funds are short of its destination. Indeed, the funds are short of its destination.

As I have forgotten which, some miles short of this place, but the court charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the company authorized a preference mortgage for twenty-two miles, short of its destination. Indeed, the funds are short of its destination. Indeed, the funds are short of its destination.

At all events, whatever may be the fate of the road, it has certainly proven a welcome boon to these people, for before its construction their farms and places were almost beyond the reach of civilization. Their sole dependence was upon the slow and tedious travel and the wagon or freighter and other movable property. The distance, great in fact, to points in easy communication with the rest of the world, was immeasurably increased by the difficulties of the roads, stretching as they do, up and down steep mountains, over rough and stubborn hills and through rocky gorges, with an occasional morass thrown in, as the saying is, to keep the traveler on his feet.

It may be announced, by way of preliminary, that this forms a part of the celebrated "Land of the Sky," a designation given it by Christian Reid, in a book bearing that poetic title, descriptive of the country. The author has, however, given no attention to this particular section of the mountain lands of North Carolina. Indeed, it is not strange that portions should be neglected in a region abounding throughout its whole extent with objects entitled to admiration; for the sublimity of the towering mountain, or the wide and deep-cleft chasm, to the simple beauties of the grass-clad meadow, or the winding brook.

WHAT IS KNOWN AS FLAT ROCK, embraces an elevated and undulating, even broken, plateau, extending many miles in the neighborhood of Hendersonville, surrounded on all sides by mountains, forming an amphitheatre, many of which, such as Tryon, Stonewall, Jump-off, Butt and Glassy, attain a considerable altitude; all of which afford, at every side, mountain views of a striking character. Farther away Pisgah rears its mighty head, surrounded by other of the higher peaks of the Blue Ridge, but little inferior to Pisgah in loftiness or grandeur. The effect of these latter to the view is heightened by the distance, blotting out all detail of forest or chasm, and presenting to the eye a grand and effective aggregate, mellowed and beautified by the blue and hazy tinges which distance alone can lend. There is likewise afforded a most charming illustration of the fact that beauty and sublimity may dwell together in harmony; each heightening, instead of derogating from, the enchantments of the other.

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