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ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"The States—Distinct as the Willow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1854.

NO. 48.

Business Cards, &c.

R. P. WARING,
Attorney at Law,

Office in Lumberman's Brick Building, 2nd floor.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RHETT & ROBSON,
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf,
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Liberal advances made on Consignments.
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For Commission for selling Cotton and other goods by
Sept 23, 1854. 10-1y.

RAMSEY'S PIANO STORE,
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
NUNN & CO'S Patent
Diagonal Grand PIANOS—
Hallet Davis & Co's Patent
Suspension Bridge PIANOS—
Chickering, Travers &
other best makers' Pianos, at
the Factory Price.
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23, 1853. 10-1y.

CAROLINA INN,
BY JENNINGS & KERR,
Charlotte, N. C.
January 28, 1853. 29-ly

Mrs. A. W. WHELAN,
DRESS AND DRESS MAKER,
Residence, on Main Street, 3 doors south of Sailer's
Hotel.)
Charlotte, N. C.
Dresses cut and made by the celebrated A. P. C.
with skill and warranted to fit. Orders collected and
promptly attended to. Sept. 2, 1854—S-1y.

BATE & LAMBERT,
219 KING STREET,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS in Royal Velvet, Tape-
stry, Brussels, Tulle, and Venetian
CARPETINGS, India, Rush and Spanish MATTINGS,
Lace, Door Mats, &c., &c.
GIL CLOTHS, of all widths, cut for rooms or entries,
FUR LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, Diapers,
Long Lawns, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, &c.
An extensive assortment of Window CURTAINS,
DRESSING, &c., &c.
Merchants will do well to examine our stock
before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 23, 1854. 10-1y.

The American Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BEG to announce to my friends, the public, and
patrons of the above Hotel, that I have leased the
same for a term of years from the 1st of January next.
The building, the entire property will be thoroughly
repaired and renovated, and the house kept in first
style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasant
situated, rendering it a desirable house for travelers
and families.
Dec 16, 1853. 22t C. M. RAY.

Baltimore Piano Forte Manufactory.
J. WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir
& Grand and Square PIANOS. Those wishing a
good and substantial Piano that will last an age, at a
low price, may rely on getting such by addressing the
Manufacturers, by mail or otherwise. We have the
reputation of serving and referring to the first families in
the State. In no case is disappointment sufferable. The
Manufacturers, also, refer to a host of their fellow citi-
zens.
Feb. 3, 1854. 24-Cm Baltimore, Md.

MARCH & SHARP,
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise,
Produce, &c. Also, Real and Personal Property,
purchase and sell Slaves, &c., on Commission.
Salem Row—No. 12, Richardson Street, and imme-
diately opposite the United States Hotel.
Feb. 3, 1854. THOS. H. MARCH. J. M. E. SHARP.

Livery and Stage Stable,
BY S. H. REA.
The stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in
Charlotte. Horses fed, hired and sold. Good ac-
commodations for Drivers. The custom of his friends
the public generally solicited.
February 17, 1854. 30-y

HAMILTON & OATES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Columbia and Laurel Streets,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
June 9 1854 1y

To A Beloved One.

BY GERALD MASSEY.
Heaven hath its crown of stars, the earth
Her glory-robe of flowers—
The sea its gems—the grand old woods
Their songs and greenest showers;
The birds have homes, white leaves and blooms
In beauty wreath above;
High yearning hearts, their rain-bow dreams—
And we, sweet! we have love.

We walk not with the jeweled great,
Where Love's dear name is sold;
Yet have we wealth we would not give
For all their world of gold!
We revel not in corn and wine,
Yet have we from above
Manna divine, and we'll not pine;
Do we not live and love?

There's sorrow for the toiling poor,
On Misery's bosom nursed;
Rich robes for ragged souls, and crowns
For branded brows Cain-cursed!
But Cherubim, with clasp wings,
Ever about us be,
And, happiest of God's happy things,
There's love for you and me!

Thy lips, that kiss till death, have turned
Life's water into wine;
The sweet life melting through thy looks,
Hath made my life divine;
Since thou to me wert given,
A ladder for my soul to climb,
And summer up in heaven!

I know, dear heart! that in our lot
May mingle tears and sorrow;
But, Love's rich rainbow built from tears,
Presages smiles to-morrow.
The sunshine from our sky may die,
The greenness from Life's tree,
But ever, 'mid the warping storm,
Thy nest shall shelter me!

I see thee, Ararat of my life!
Smiling the waves above!
Thou hast let me victor in the strife,
And leavest me with love.
The world may never know dear heart!
What I have found in thee;
But, though thought to the world, dear heart!
Thou'rt all the world to me!

The Marriage Fete at Ravenswood.

The marriage of Anna Corn Mowatt, the ac-
complished American Actress and Actress, and
William Foushee Ritchie, of the Richmond En-
quirer, was solemnized on Wednesday, the 7th
of June, at Ravenswood, Long Island, the residence
of Samuel G. Ogden, Esq., the bride's father, in
the presence of a large and distinguished circle of
friends. The weather, sympathizing with the
occasion, was highly propitious to the gathering
of the company, but less so to their separation—
The sun had considerably sheathed his fiery ar-
rows, and a timely rain the night previous had
left the dust, so that most of the guests went out
in carriages—the distance from the city being about
five miles. A shower about 5 o'clock, when a
portion of the company were about returning, was
the only contre temps of the otherwise, altogether
joyful occasion.

The bride was most becomingly dressed in white
silk, richly embroidered with lace, in. She wore
a wreath of myrtle leaves and tea roses,
wrought with her fair fingers—we may add, in
paraphrase, that it is one of Mrs. Ritchie's fancies
never to wear artificial flowers or other imitations
of nature for ornament—and from the wreath was
suspended a rich veil of Honiton, that was looped
up at her side. A pearl necklace presented by
the groom, lent a flattering contrast to the white-
ness of her neck, and a Brides of Brussels points
was attached to her bosom by a pearl brooch of
the same set with the necklace. When the couple
had taken up their position, the Rev. Mr. Wilkes,
a clergyman of the New Jerusalem Church, of which
Mrs. Mowatt is also a member, advanced,
and proceeded to read the matrimonial service in
use among the members of that religious com-
munion. We give it at length because it is one with
which few are familiar, and because it was pecu-
liarly solemn and impressive.

Forasmuch as Anna Corn and William Foushee
are desirous of entering into the holy state of mar-
riage, they now present themselves before the
Lord and this company, that their mutual consent
to be united together as husband and wife, may be
witnessed, and consecrated according to the laws
of Divine Order.

Hear, therefore, the declaration of the Word of
God concerning the divine institution of marriage.
God created man in his own image; in the
image of God created he him; male and female
created he them. And God blessed them; and God
said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and re-
plenish the earth, and subdue it.—Gen. 1st, 27,
28.

And Jesus said, He who made them at the be-
ginning, made them male and female, and said,
For this reason shall a man leave father and moth-
er, and shall cleave to his wife; and they two shall
be one flesh. Wherefore they are no more twain,
but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined to-
gether, let not man put asunder.—Luke.

The marriage of one man with one woman is
therefore designed in our very creation by Him
who made us. The love which brings them to-
gether, and binds them to each other, flows into
their souls from Divine Love, which is ever op-
erative in creating and forming a heaven of human
beings, and which is productive of every thing hu-
man in man, and fits him for the reception of the
Lord.

Conjugal love is the union of two minds form-
ed for each other—it is a union like that of the
understanding and will in man—spiritual in its
nature, and is derived from the union of the Divine
Love and Wisdom in the Infinite Creator.

By the influx of love and wisdom from this Di-
vine source, received by angels and men, heaven
and the church are conjoined with the Lord, and
this conjunction is represented by the marriage relation.

Wherefore, the Word, the Lord is called the
Bridegroom and Husband and the church is called
the Bride and Wife; and on the same account,
heaven is compared to a marriage.—Sweden-
borg.

Marriage is, therefore, a most sacred institution.
It is the means of the most important use, in the
Divine kingdom of uses. It is the recipient, the
image, and the fountain of blessing in earth and
in heaven. And, under the influence of love truly
conjugal, the tendency of marriage by means of
its varied duties, the affections and sympathies
it calls forth, its cares, its joys, and even its sor-
rows, is to qualify the united pair for heaven; to

lead them to heaven, and more fully to prepare
them to live in the celestial marriage union with
the Lord in heaven forever.

But in order that our natural views, and feeling
in marriage and concerning marriage, may be
converted into spiritual, we must regard it as a
divine ordinance; we must regard the Lord him-
self as present in it, and we must fulfil its duties
in love to him, and in obedience to His command-
ments. Therefore, in order that we may now, by
his presence and benediction, consecrate the work
of his own hands, let us in spirit and in truth look
unto him, and pray that he would make his face
shine upon the nuptial, and his blessing rest upon
his servant and handmaid.

After prayer Mr. Wilkes addressing Mr. Ritchie
said, "William Foushee, wilt thou have this wom-
an for thy wife?"

"I will," was the prompt, though inaudible re-
ply.

Then addressing the bride, he said, "Anna Cor-
ra, wilt thou have this man for thy husband?"

"I will," was the response, in a clear but slight-
ly tremulous tone.

Mr. Wilkes, then addressing them both, "Do
you, in the presence of the Lord, and before these
witnesses, declare your intention to perform your
duties faithfully in the marriage covenant, accord-
ing to the Divine Laws?"

They answered, "I do."

Mr. Ritchie then placed a ring upon the fourth
finger of the bride's left hand, and holding it there
said:

"With this ring I espouse thee to be my wife, in
the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the bride-
groom and husband of his church."

To which the lady answered, (Mr. Ritchie still
holding the ring on her finger.

"Together with this ring I accept thee to be my
husband, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ,
who is the bridegroom and husband of his church."

Mr. Wilkes then joined their right hands, and
said:

"In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, I pro-
nounce you husband and wife. Ye are no more
two, but one flesh."

Then the couple kneeling, Mr. Wilkes proceed-
ed:

"The Lord bless thee, and keep thee: the Lord
make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious
unto thee: the Lord lift up thy countenance upon
thee, and give thee peace."

Then turning to the audience he said:
"The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with
you all. Amen."

The ceremony was peculiarly impressive, and
formed one of the most interesting features of the
occasion. We may as well state here that "the
quaint reading of conjugal love," referred to by a
morning paper as having well nigh disturbed the
solemnity of the ceremony, could only have been
remarked by one who was ignorant of the fact
that "conjugal love" is the English title of one of
the most celebrated of Swedenborg's writings,
and that the "conjugal" is uniformly used by all
the translators of Swedenborg—and among them
have been many eminent scholars—instead of
"conjugal," which word, we believe, is not to be
found in any of Swedenborg's writings.

When the ceremony was over and the bride
had received the salutations of her kindred, she
passed through the glass doors opening to the pi-
azza, where she received the rest of the company
as they passed out to the open air.

Before this ceremonial had been completed an-
other apartment had already been thronged with
guests, gathered around a table laden with every
delicacy, and punctuated and beautifully replenish-
ed from apparently inexhaustible stores. Simultane-
ously dancing commenced in another apartment,
where those were occupied who had not found more
agreeable entertainment elsewhere.

The bride and groom retired about six, and with them
a large portion of the company, though the dancing
and the feasting did not terminate till eight,
when a most delightful entertainment was brought
to a happy close.—N. Y. Evening Post.

KICKING HORSES.—Having had a great deal of
trouble with this class of animals, I wish to inform
others of a plan made use of, and which never
failed in any instance. The first time it was tried,
was on an animal that had been so badly spoiled
in the breaking, that after she had been given up
by some of the best horsemasters as incorrigible,
was taken to the harness and worked nicely, leav-
ing off her bad habits entirely.

Take a stick forked at one end; cut the forks
long enough to fasten their ends, after passing
from under the jaw to the bits of the bridle, then
fasten the other end of the stick to the collar or
harness. The stick to be long enough and strong
enough to prevent the horse from getting his head
down, and as every one knows, a horse cannot
kick with both feet unless it can get down its
head; this effectually preventing that, stops the
horse from kicking. After working a while with
the stick it may be dispensed with, as the horse
soon yields. Try it, you who have kicking hor-
ses, and you will succeed.—Dollar Newspaper.

Vermin.
The celebrated Raspail, well known as one of
the best French chemists, has given an important
recipe for destroying vermin on animals, and also
on plants and trees—important, at least, if true.

The process he commends is to make a solution of
aloes—(one gramme of that gum to a litre of wa-
ter, French measure)—and, by means of a large
brush, to wash over the trunks and branches of
trees with this solution. This simple process, says
Raspail, will speedily destroy all the vermin on
the trees, and will effectually prevent others from
approaching. In order to clear sheep and animals
with long hair, they must be bathed with this so-
lution, or be well washed with it. Raspail men-
tions several trials he has made with this mixture,
all of which have been attended with the most com-
plete success, and he very strongly recommends
it to general use. A French litre is a little less
than three of our pints—a gramme is the five-hun-
dredth part of a French pound. A little aloes, if
used at all, will thus go a great way.

"FRED" DOUGLASS FOR CONGRESS.—A cor-
respondent of the Syracuse Standard, writing from
Rochester, N. Y., says that "Fred" Douglass,
the negro, is to be brought out for Congress in the
Monroe district, N. Y., and expresses the opinion
he will be elected.

Foreign Paper.

Bruin "Starring."
A frightful scene occurred lately at the theatre
at Czerny, in Bohemia, during the performance
of a melo-drama called the "Bear of the Moun-
tain," the principal actor of which was a bruin of
such wonderful docility and dramatic talent that
for a long succession of nights he attracted over-
flowing audiences. On this occasion, however,
something had put this "star out of humor, and
he was observed to be waiting in those brilliant
displays of the histrionic which had previously
overwhelmed him with applause. In the third act,
instead of coming down the mountain by a wind-
ing path, with the slow and solemn step prescribed
in the prompter's book, he alighted on the stage
at one bound, like the descent of an acrobat. On
his return behind the scenes he received reproaches,
which instead of improving made his temper more
sullen, and it was with difficulty he could be pre-
vailed upon to go through his part.

In the last scene he was induced to commence
a waltz with a young and beautiful peasant girl,
and seemed to take so much enjoyment in the
dance, that the whole audience gradually rose in
the seats, and standing on the benches, drowned
the sound of a powerful orchestra with their ac-
clamations of wonder and delight. In a moment,
however, the joyous spectacle was changed into a
scene of terror. A piercing shriek was heard
through all the tumult, and the lovely dancer was
whirled round with the velocity of a whirlwind,
and discharged from her partner's arms headfore-
most into the pit, where, however, she was caught
by the audience without damage.

The next moment the stage lover of the peasan-
tine girl, who had been coquetting in a dance in the
distance with a group of ballet dancers, advanced
in the performance of his part, to waltz with the
bear. The former catastrophe had been so rapid,
that, though his danger was fully perceived by the
audience, whose cries were quite loud enough to
deter him, it was evidently unperceived by the
lover. The bear was instantly on the *qui vive*,
measuring him from top to toe, and flinging his
legs around him, began to waltz with such extra-
ordinary boundings, that the astonished lover was
soon whirled off his feet, and in another moment
was at the top of a stage precipice, and tossed
into the surges below. The astonishment now,
however, had turned into consternation. The bear
was seen dancing forward evidently pleased
with his own exploits, and with his muzzle bro-
ken, the noose hanging loose around his neck,
and roaring fiercely.

The whole audience now started on their feet,
rolled over each other, and in the attempt to es-
cape choked up the doors of the pit, boxes, and
gallery. The town police were now called in,
formed a circle, and charged the bear with fixed
bayonets. Firing was out of the question, as the
bullet which missed the bear must take effect on
the audience, and the bear, though left alone, ex-
hibited the adroitness of education, and the in-
flexibility of his nature. A part of his training had
been the peltation exercise, and suddenly knocking
down a corporal of the guard with one paw, and
seizing his musket with the other he threw his
cross-belt over his back, and proceeded deliber-
ately to prime and load. The terror of the audi-
ence was now extreme, and shrieks were heard
from all sides, as he pointed the muzzle towards
the crowded pit.

The guard, which had regarded it as a remark-
able effort of city valor to have approached him
at all, now widened their circle in all directions,
to a respectable distance from an antagonist armed
alike with the ferocity of savage nature and the
weapons of civilization. But the bear, already
long accustomed to military manoeuvres, and who
had exhibited lately at St. Petersburg, in the pa-
notime of the Battle of Poltava, palpably took
the Swedish captive, and picked out each of them
from his hiding place by a tender touch at the
point of the bayonet. In all their fright the audi-
ence roared with laughter; it was evident that
his pantomimical recollection were still strong up-
on him, for he compelled every man of his cap-
tives to kneel down upon the stage, strip off his
accoutrements, and beg for his life.

A flourish of trumpets should have followed
this unequivocal victory, but the orchestra, half
terrified out of their lives by the near neighbor-
hood of the conqueror, had forgot this part of
their duty. The bear now advanced to the front
of the stage, growled fiercely at the kettle drum-
mer, and finding that his signal was not obeyed,
he made one mighty bound at the drum itself, and
rolled into the orchestra. All performers now
ran for their lives, and were soon tumbling down,
double boxes shattering into fragments, and the
sons of Apollo hiding themselves under their
benches, scrambling over the rails, or making
battle with the fragments of their trumpets and
trombones, roared for help.

The audience, who saw that he had come so
much nearer by the route of the orchestra, now
tried to make their escape in every direction.—
Shrieks and screams, roars and oaths, filled all
parts of the theatre; but whether the bear thought
that the operation was too tardy, or recollected
some of the old scenes of tows taken by storm,
he had no sooner prostrated the fiddlers than he
sprang gallantly into the pit. Here all was con-
fusion worse confounded. The rapidity of the
flight equalled the terror of the moment, and each
was electric; the bear stamping, bounding, and
roaring with all the air of a conqueror; and it
was not until the theatre was completely cleared,
and his roar had entirely subsided that the city
guard, gathered from the stage made a temporary
lodgment in one of the lobbies. The commander-
in-chief made his approaches with the caution of
science and nothing could be more deliberate than
the courage with which he opened the door of the
stage box.

There he discovered that the bear
had fallen asleep in the lap of victory, and, in
fact, was snoring at full length on one of the crim-
son benches in the pit. The Captain of the guard
distinguished in the city of Czerny for his valor,
at this crisis of affairs boldly ventured forward,
and ordered his platoon to fire a volley at the
sleeping monster; but before his order could be ef-
fected, the keepers of the menagerie from which the ani-
mal had been borrowed, came in with ropes and
nets, and were suffered to supersede the guard.
The bear very quietly followed his keepers, and
the authorities of the city, on the plea, that though
Bears might make dangerous actors, Bohemian
actors would make very good bears, published a
proclamation against Bruin's future appearance.

The Resources of Japan.
Foremost among the resources of Japan are its
fisheries. The sea and its productions, we be-
lieve, contribute fully as much to the sustenance
of the natives, as do the fruits of the earth—rice,
perhaps, excepted. One of their productions has
a value which is not confined to the spot, but ex-
tends to us—to our enterprize and our trade—we
mean the whale, or, as they call it, "kuduri."—
There is nothing of which such extensive use is
made by the Japanese, both for rich and poor. It
is found all around Japan, but particularly in the
sea of Kuremano, which washes the southern coast
of the Island Nippon, the most important territory
of the Empire; and it also prevails in the Islands
Tusima, and Goto, and upon the coasts of Omura
and Nomo. These whales not only afford oil in
great abundance, but their flesh, which is consid-
ered very wholesome and nutritious, is largely
consumed. No part of them, indeed, is thrown
away—all is made available to some useful pur-
pose or another, excepting the large shoulder
bone. The skin, which is generally black, the
flesh, which is red, and looks like beef, the intes-
tines, and all the inward parts—besides the fat or
blubber, which is boiled into oil, and the bone
which is converted to innumerable uses—all is
made available to purposes of profit. We have
gone into these few particulars respecting the
whale, because it is that which has brought our
countrymen into contact with Japan. Many of
our ships have for some considerable time past
frequented those seas for capturing the whale, an
occupation which, it is found, might be pursued
with great advantage, under a commercial treaty
with the Government of Japan, whose inhuman
laws at present not only prevent any assistance
being rendered to shipwrecked mariners, but ex-
pose them to positive maltreatment, and even to
violent death. To obtain redress in this respect
was the primary object of Commodore Perry's ex-
pedition.

Japan abounds in natural and artificial produc-
tions of great value. Its mineral riches are enor-
mous, and include metals of various kinds, especi-
ally gold, silver and copper. Sulphur and nitre
are also found in large quantities;—there is no
want of coal, and there are precious stones of al-
most every variety; agate, sapphires, jaspers, cor-
nelians, and even diamonds; while pearls are
found in great plenty among the shells upon the
coasts. Then the fertility of the soil is very great.
The mulberry tree grows extensively, and affords
food for countless myriads of silk worms. The
Kadi, or paper tree, serves innumerable useful
purposes, including the manufacture of cloth, stuffs
and cordage. The *cerusi*, or varnish tree, is an
other valuable production of the country, yielding
large quantities of a milky juice which the natives
employ to varnish, or Japan as we call it, various
articles. Then there are the bay-tree, the cam-
phor-tree, the fig-tree, the yucca-tree, with very
many more, all more or less valuable, and from
which a great variety of useful things are made;
and last, though not least, there is the tea-shrub,
from the leaves of which the common drink of the
people is brewed, and which is capable of yielding
a valuable article of commerce. "Trees growing
nuts of various kinds are abundant; the maple is
extensive and excellent; lambos are very plenti-
ful, and of great use, as they are everywhere in
the Indies; they cultivate as much hemp and cot-
ton as they can find room for in their fields; and
as to rice, which is the main food of the natives,
that grown in Japan is considered the best in all
Asia, and it can be produced in almost any
quantity. Their corns are of several sort; besides
the *komi*, or rice, there are the *omuggi*, a kind
of barley; the *konnuggi*, their native wheat; and
the *daishon*, a species of bean,—all of which a-
bound with superior farins.

The manufactures of Japan have, hitherto, been
confined almost exclusively to their own domes-
tic wants; but many of them are, nevertheless,
valuable as articles of export. Our adoption here
and throughout Europe of the term "Japan" as
applied to certain kinds of varnished ware, in-
dicates how well-known has been their peculiar ex-
cellence in, if not their invention of, that useful
art. They make various articles from the paper
tree, resembling our "papier-mache," which they
paint and varnish, on paper, very highly, and
these might form objects of considerable trade.
The silks, muslins, and cotton goods are most of
them very superior, and some of them are calcu-
lated to become highly "recherche;" and their
carvings in wood, ivory, pearl and fish bone, are
most ingenious and elegant. These are but a few
of the products of their handicraft, but they are suf-
ficient to show, taken in connection with their na-
tural productions, how varied and how valuable
are the resources of the Japanese.

To establish, then, a commercial intercourse
with such a country, were surely a most impor-
tant object; and our heartier "God speed" will go
along with every expedition for that purpose, nor
do we consider the difficulties that will of necessity
have to be overcome, as by any means insurmount-
able.—Journal of Commerce.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Com-
mencement of this institution on the 1st. inst., was
signaled by the attendance of Messrs. Reid,
Swain, Branch, Graham, Morehead and Manly,—
all of whom have filled the gubernatorial chair of
North Carolina—and Governor A. V. Brown of
Tennessee. The latter gentleman delivered the
annual address. Eighteen young gentlemen de-
clined on Wednesday morning and evening; and
on the following day seventeen orations were pro-
nounced by members of the Graduating class.—
The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon John
Randolph Clay, Envoy to Peru; that of D. D.,
upon Albert Smiles and Eli W. Carythers, of
North Carolina; Master of Arts upon nine Grad-
uates, and Bachelor of Arts upon sixty graduates.
A large number of distinctions were awarded to
members of the various classes.

A HARD HIT.—Henry Ward Beecher says he
means to vote against the Nebraska bill, though
the ballot-box should be placed in the jaws of
hell.

To this the Wheeling Argus replies, that every
man has a right to vote in his own precinct.

NORTH CAROLINA AHEAD.—According to the
Weldon Patriot, the Rev Mr. Roberts, formerly of
North Carolina, is the leader of the Chinese rev-
olution. He went to China several years ago as a
Baptist missionary.

The French Emperor and Empress.
A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer,
describing a visit to the Jardin des Plantes, and es-
pecially to the hippopotamus, says:

"While viewing him from the stockade which
forms his court yard, a party of ladies and gen-
tlemen entered his enclosure from the opposite side.
They were preceded by the guardian of the ani-
mal, who 'stirred him up' and 'trotted him out' for
their own amusement. All the gentlemen of the
party but one short fat person in a round hat,
brown frock, and gray pantaloons, had their hats
off, as I suppose in deference to the animal or his
keeper. Among the ladies of the party my atten-
tion was immediately attracted to a remarkably
beautiful, modest young lady, with the sweetest
possible expression of countenance, and with the
simple dress of a lilac colored silk robe, and hat
without flowers or ornament. From her beauty,
simplicity, and the lively attention with which she
regarded the movements of the strange animal, I
concluded that she was some innocent young flower,
just transplanted from the wholesome atmosphere
of a country garden to the withering air of the
Parisian hot bed.

"At the conclusion of the examination of the
ungainly animal, familiarly placing her arm in
that of the short gentleman, they turned to leave
the enclosure. A glimpse of the gentleman's face,
as he turned, immediately explained why all hats
but his were off. It was the Emperor Napoleon—
and she whom I had admired as a charming
modest country maiden, was no other than the Em-
press of France. I was delighted at having had
so good an opportunity for observing her. Beside
the interest belonging to the eminence of her
position, it is always good to look upon a coun-
terenance where youth, beauty and modesty are un-
consciously ennobled. Nor was I less pleased
with the deportment of the people among whom
the Emperor and Empress made their way after
leaving the enclosure. There were no exclama-
tions, no bustle, no confusion; but wherever the
imperial couple passed, every hat was raised in
affectionate and respectful, but at the same self-
respecting salutation, which was received without
ostentation by the Emperor, and rewarded by the
sweetest smiles by the Empress. I did not, like
many others, follow them in their tour throughout
the menagerie; there, as in life, their paths and
mine were divergent."

THE JAPAN TRADE.—Mr. Siles E. Burrows,
one of our most prominent merchants, immediately
after the receipt of the news relative to the opening
of the ports of Japan to the trade of the world,
conceived the idea of making a voyage to Jeddo
for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the
rumor, and if so to open a trade at once with the
Japanese. For this purpose he has