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Opening Japan.

The following official dispatch has been received from Com. M. C. Perry, commanding the United States naval forces in the East India, China, and Japan seas, dated.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, Harbor of Hakodadi, Island of Jesso, Japan, May 30, 1854.

I have examined the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, which are to be opened to the vessels of the United States, and am happy to inform the department that, with respect to geographical position, convenience of ingress and egress, and commodiousness for all the purposes required, they cannot be surpassed.

At both places the officers and those of the crews who have been permitted to leave the ships go freely about in town and country, and on fishing and shooting excursions, visiting the shops, temples, and other places of interest, without the slightest hindrance or molestation, and are everywhere treated with kindness and respect, and especially by the country people.

According to arrangement, I am to meet one or more of the imperial commissioners at Simoda on the 15th of next month (June) to settle various matters connected with a proper understanding of the treaty; after this is accomplished, I shall return to Hong Kong by the way of Omo-Sima, Lew-Chew, and the ports of Ningpo, Fuchow, and Amoy, in China.

The authorities here have furnished answers to my several inquiries upon the subject herewith enclosed, and I propose to send the Macedonian, accompanied by the Southampton, to Formosa, there to prosecute every possible research, and at the same time to examine the coal region of that island.

As evidence of the good understanding subsisting, as well as this place as at Kanagawa and Simoda, I may remark that the prelate, governor, mayor, and other persons of rank, visited this ship by invitation last evening, and were entertained by me at a formal supper.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, M. C. PERRY, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Forces, East India, China, and Japan Seas.

To the Hon. JAMES C. DOBBS, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

CHARLOTTE: FRIDAY MORNING, October 6, 1854.

Report of the Market.

COTTON.—Extremes range from 5 to 8 1/2. Coming in slowly. CORN.—70 to 75 cents. Wanted. MEAL.—70 to 75 cents. Market well supplied. WHEAT.—From \$1.10 to \$1.20. FLOUR.—\$6.25 to \$6.50. Considerable decline. RACON.—9 to 10c. Meets with a ready sale. APPLES.—75 cents per bushel by the load, and wanted.

Editorial Change.

R. K. Bryan, Esq., has retired from the Editorial control of the Fayetteville Carolinian, and W. J. Yates, his former partner, has succeeded him. Mr. Bryan has presided over the Carolinian for the past 3 years, where his ability as a writer and tact as a politician enabled him to do good service.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the Book Bindery recently established here by A. Waldauer. We have examined specimens of his workmanship, and find it equal to any of a similar kind done in the country.

J. T. Powell has bought out F. Paul's interest in the "Pee Dee Star," and converted it into a Democratic paper. The introductory if a well written article, and the selections show Mr. P. to be industrious and zealous.

The New York Herald, with commendable zeal, has succeeded in obtaining, from reliable sources, statements of the condition of the crops in different States of the Union. The result has been that the prospect of a plentiful year is far more favorable than has been generally supposed.

The Standard of Tuesday last says, there are, we suppose, about fifty newspapers published in North Carolina. Their Editors and Publishers are requested to send, for exhibition at the next State Fair, October 17, one copy of their issues of date the week preceding (the latest copy that can come to hand) the time for holding the Fair.

NORTHERN WHIGGERY.—The sectional course pursued by the opposition to the present Administration in Massachusetts and New York as developed by the resolutions passed at the recent Conventions in those States, has relieved the Whigs of the South and the national Whigs in all quarters of the Union, from any sympathy with the cause of the candidates of a political party, who manifestly make their Anti-Slavery doctrines the main, if not the only motive, for organization and action.

As Alexandria Gazette, Whig.

A Second Spring. The late storm has brought a second spring upon all the low country. The spring flowers and shrubs are all budding and blooming afresh, and the peach and pear trees, are in almost full bloom.

High Price for Standing Corn.—The Sciota Gazette says, that a Mr. Seymour, of Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio, sold a few days ago a quantity of corn in the field at thirty-five dollars per acre.

Bishop Wainwright, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in New York last week, after an illness of four weeks.

Another Outrage.

The following narrative is from a Texas paper. Capt. Hollins ought to be sent to look into it: Five gentlemen arrived in San Antonio, Sept. 4th, who are just returning from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatlan, on the Pacific—their names and places of residence are as follows:

Richard M. Head, Bibb county, Georgia; John W. Cole, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Jas. Schoolfield, Hamilton county, Tennessee; David Spring, Fourth Smith, Arkansas.

From these persons we learn the following painful disclosure: In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterwards got permission to visit them.

Our informant learned from many respectable Spaniards in Durango, that it was impossible to get evidence to convict them; and the great mass of the people believe them innocent. The youngest of these prisoners, John Gainer, of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17 years old. The interview which our informant had with them, was a heart-thrilling scene—and on taking leave, they begged them in the most feeling manner to relate their circumstances to the American people, and if possible, to send news to their friends of their condition, and send them relief.

For the sake of humanity, let there be something done in this matter. If a citizen of the United States has any protection abroad, let it be known. For what object do we have a Minister in Mexico? Our government should regard the rights of each citizen of our country, and hold them as sacred as the rights of one of the States of our Union.

THE INSCRIPTIONS OF EGYPT.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says: "That a long series of Egyptian photographic impressions has been presented to the French Institute by a young American, Mr. John Green, who has within the past year or two explored the interior of Egypt as far as the second cataracts of the Nile. The plates are remarkably interesting in a scientific point of view, presenting as they do numerous inscriptions and bas-reliefs taken from the dark recesses of ancient temples, where hitherto photography has been unable to operate."

COMPENSATION FOR THE SUMMER'S DROUGHT.—We have no doubt that the long continued drought will result in the utter extermination of myriads of insects, worms, animalcules, &c. throughout extensive sections of the Union, which have hitherto proved highly detrimental to our valuable crops.

WONDERFUL GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—A fossil frog has been discovered in the Washob bluff, several feet below the surface, with half a dozen strata above him, to the formation of which, according to well established geological principles, a period of six thousand years each may be attributed.

TELEGRAPH TO NORWAY AND DENMARK.—Mr. T. P. Shaffner, the agent of the Atlantic and Newfoundland Telegraph Company of New York, has obtained a patent for the construction of a line of telegraph from the coast of North America, via Greenland, Iceland and the Faroes, to Norway and Denmark.

George W. Baxter, Esq., died at his residence in Rutherfordton, on Sunday last, of fever.

The Drought, Crops, Prices, &c.

LONDON, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA., SEPTEMBER 20th, 1854.

I have read with much satisfaction your circular letter, asking for information in regard to the drought, crops, &c. Although not specially addressed, I consider myself included in your general invitation, and shall proceed to give you such information as I possess on a subject, at this time, of vast importance to the whole country, and about which it is desirable the whole truth should be known.

I spent a short time this Summer at one of the Virginia watering places, and returned to the lower country during the first week of this month. During my absence from here, I conversed with a great many intelligent gentlemen from various parts of the country, and had opportunity to observe, critically, the condition of the crops in a large portion of Maryland and Virginia.

That large fleets and armies must require supplies, is most obvious, and however guiltless they may be of shedding each other's blood, the effect of the war upon prices is not the less certain. Besides disturbing the natural course of industry in the countries that become the theatres of war, producers are taken from the fields of agriculture to the camp, and become the most wasteful consumers; thus diminishing the supply and greatly increasing the demand for bread.

I have already spoken of the corn crop. I think you are greatly mistaken in supposing the last crop of wheat to have been an average one. In what State was it a full crop? Not in Ohio, New York, Virginia, Maryland, or even in Pennsylvania, as far as I am informed.

Of the crops in the States West and North of Virginia, I heard much from gentlemen who had seen them, and I am satisfied that the press of the country is misleading the public, in the effort, now so general, to produce the impression that the crops of the great corn growing States approximate an average.

A great error prevails in the country as regards the high price of grain. Considering the circumstances affecting prices, existing in our country and throughout the world, the present price of grain is very low. Let us advert to some of these circumstances.

The cost of production. However much prices of commodities may be affected from time to time by supply and demand, it cannot be doubted that in the long run the cost of production will regulate prices.

HOOD'S LARD.—It is stated (says the Albany Register) that one establishment in Cincinnati last year turned out 30 thousand hogs. To carry on this immense business, they have seven large circular tanks of sufficient capacity to hold fifteen thousand gallons each.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.—There was quite a panic in the New York flour market on Monday, prices of all grades receded 50 a 75 cents—yesterday there was a further decline in that market of 25 a 50 cents per barrel.

GRADUATION OF THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LAND.—The United States Land Office at St. Louis, lately been crowded with applicants to purchase land in that district under the provisions of the land graduation law passed at the last Congress.

ONCE A SLAVE.—It is stated that Solomon Faustin I, the black Emperor of San Domingo, was formerly the slave of a citizen of St. Louis, who frequently receives friendly messages from him.

RESIGNED.—Wm. K. Blake, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in the Carolina Female College, has resigned, and the Trustees advertise for a gentleman to fill his place.

And Utica, had together 132,230; making in the aggregate an increase in these seven cities of 335,067—being more than one-half the entire increase of the State. If the enquiry were pursued through all the towns and villages of the State, it would appear that whilst in this great State there is a fearful increase of mouths to be fed, the rural population—the only producers—have in fact been diminished. The increase of population during the decade, in Pennsylvania, was 557,753; during the decade of Philadelphia alone had 116,922.

III. THE EFFECT OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. That large fleets and armies must require supplies, is most obvious, and however guiltless they may be of shedding each other's blood, the effect of the war upon prices is not the less certain. Besides disturbing the natural course of industry in the countries that become the theatres of war, producers are taken from the fields of agriculture to the camp, and become the most wasteful consumers; thus diminishing the supply and greatly increasing the demand for bread.

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KEEPING COOL.—A correspondent of the Democratic Courier, from Cincinnati, tells a story of a fellow who was found in the gutter drunk, and taken before the Mayor, when the following dialogue took place: "David," said his honor, "as soon as the bell has rung, are you here again? Did you not promise me last week that you would not get drunk again if I would let you go off?"

"Krep cool, your honor," replied Dave, with brazen impudence, "keep cool—and that's what has been trying to do." "But you are charged with being beastly drunk and were lying in the gutter." "Drunk—not guilty. Lying in the gutter—guilty!"

"What were you lying in the gutter for? You were not drunk?" "You see, your honor," replied Dave, with the air of a lawyer, "it was monstrous hot last night, hot as h—l; couldn't sleep—drank three glasses of lemonade and a gallon and a half of pump water—hot yet—jumped into the river—felt no better—couldn't sleep—then, your honor, I came on again—drank another gallon of pump water, pumped a gutter full—laid down in it—felt comfortable—went to sleep—dreamed I was riding in a coach and four round the north pole—woke up, found myself in the watch-house—trying to keep cool; that's all."

JUDICIAL DECISION ON A BAD DINNER.—The late Judge Dooley, of Georgia, was remarkable in his wit; At one place where he attended once, he was not well pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of the court a hog under the name of a pig, had been cooked whole and laid upon the table. No person attacked it. It was brought the next day, and treated with the same respect; and it was on the table on the day on which the court adjourned.

THE NEWBORN ATLANTIC SPEAKS OF A DISGRACEFUL COUNTERFEIT ON THE BANK OF THE STATE, payable to L. S. Webb, at Windsor, and dated June 1, 1854. It was a \$50 bill, new plate, letter A, and was detected at the Branch Bank in Newbern, and so well executed that none but the best judges could ever discover that it was not a genuine one.

HAMMER FOR DRESSING MILLSTONES.—An improved hammer has recently been patented in France to protect millstone dressers from the injurious effect of the silicious dust which gets in the mouth and lungs, causing so much disease. To the ordinary hammer is attached a small reservoir of brass or tinplate; it has a hole through it exactly like that in the iron one, into which the handle is made to fit. An orifice is made in the side of it for the introduction of water, which is closed by a screw-top—at one end there is a capillary hole through which water can be forced by the shock of the blow with the hammer; it is to form a paste of the silicious dust which prevents it from flying about. It is said to work with admirable success.—Scientific American.

A young man, Charles Boursault, now at the son of a French officer, and formerly in a army in Africa, but relieved from his military duty on account of the scientific cleverness he displayed, has been making experiments in the electric transmission of the voice. He entertains the idea from the success which has attended his trials, that people may talk by telegraph, and present writing or printing telegraph be dispensed with. In a word a conversation may be held between one person in Paris and another in Venice and so forth. He is engaged in experiments to verify his theory.

A Lady Clerk on a Mississippi Steamer.—The St. Louis Republican mentions that one of the features about the steamer Illinois Belle, peculiarly attractive—a lady clerk;—look at her bills of lading, and "Mary J. Parsons, clerk," will be seen traced in a delicate and neat style of chirography. The insurance companies, under such an arrangement, will come down a fraction on their risks. A lady clerk on a western steamer? It speaks strongly of moral progress!

DEEP PLOUGHING.—The value of deep ploughing has been illustrated this year to an extraordinary degree. The late and protracted drought with great effect, and the farm of Mr. S. Maps, in New Jersey, is given as an instance. Not a single plant seemed to have suffered want of moisture. This prolific farm, before under its fruits, whilst all the neighboring farms have had their crops parched in the fields, presents a striking proof of the value of sub-soil ploughing in a dry season.

AN AMERICAN IN THE TURKISH ARMY.—Burr Porter, a young man of high respectability of Newark, New Jersey, of a romantic mind, conceived a fancy of joining the Turkish army, and the opening of the present war, he succeeded in being made a captain of artillery, and recently preventing a town from being sacked, was promoted to a colonel.

A TRI-COLORED BABY.—The latest wonder of Paris is the birth of a tri-colored baby on the Montmartre. The Constitutional, (whose information, says the Siecle, passes all bounds,) covered the phenomenon, and declares that the baby's feet and legs are blue, its thighs and arms cherry red, while its head is as black as negro's.

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