

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 2.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1853.

NUMBER 40.

HOLTEN & WILLIAMSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:
The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months, and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements for the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.
All letters on business must be directed to the Editors. Letters must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.
E7 Payments can be made to either.
E7 Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

CAROLINA INN.
BY JENNINGS B. KERR,
Charlotte, N. C.
February 16, 1853. 3c

Village Hotel,
BY WM. B. GRANT.

JOHNSON'S HOTEL,
Lincolnton, N. C., Still Open.

I having been reported to some extent in the surrounding counties, that the above establishment is closed, and so on, and so forth, I deem it my duty to inform the public, that the same is still open, and in the hands of the original proprietor, who has been in the business for some years, and is well known to all who have been in the country. I have lately received and approved and established myself, and feel assured that my guests will not leave dissatisfied.
B. S. JOHNSON,
Lincolnton, August 16, 1853. 2c 6a

Hagler's Hotel.
I had the honor of receiving the notice of the public, generally, that the above establishment is closed, and so on, and so forth, I deem it my duty to inform the public, that the same is still open, and in the hands of the original proprietor, who has been in the business for some years, and is well known to all who have been in the country. I have lately received and approved and established myself, and feel assured that my guests will not leave dissatisfied.
A. E. HAGLER,
May 4, 1853. 1c

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

I have the honor to inform the public, that the above establishment is still open, and in the hands of the original proprietor, who has been in the business for some years, and is well known to all who have been in the country. I have lately received and approved and established myself, and feel assured that my guests will not leave dissatisfied.
MRS. A. J. KENNEDY,
August 18, 1853. 3c-2m

Removal.
The Branch of the State Bank has been removed from the old building to the new building, at the corner of Dr. Ashby's lot, Main street.
THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
August 16, 1853. 2c

Attorney at Law,
WILLIAM DEWEY, Merkleburg and the and a adjoining counties and prominent. His office is in the new building between Kirk's Hotel and the Post Office, up stairs.
January 19, 1853. 2c-1Y

Dissolution.
THE copartnership of Fox & Caldwell in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate settlement with the subscriber, who is authorized to settle the same.
C. J. FOX,
September 1, 1853. 3c

Tobacco and Cigars.
THE best quality of the most superior brand—best in the State. Cigars manufactured by
PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
October 18, 1853. 3c

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.
I have the honor to inform the public, that the above establishment is still open, and in the hands of the original proprietor, who has been in the business for some years, and is well known to all who have been in the country. I have lately received and approved and established myself, and feel assured that my guests will not leave dissatisfied.
PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
October 18, 1853. 3c

Notice.
THE North and Accounts due the late firm of Messrs. Bell & Co. have been placed in my hands for collection, and those indebted to said firm MUST not expect longer indulgence, as it CAN NOT be given.
J. P. SMITH,
July 18, 1853. 2c

Notice.
ALL those who do not pay their Town Taxes by the 31st instant, will have to pay out with out respect of person.
S. A. HARRIS, Tax Collector.
August 9, 1853. 2c

PASS THIS OVER,
HAND IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS.
LET every one know, that FILLINGS & CO. will have a real SELL OFF, wherever they go, and not only that, they SELL GOODS very LOW, and every one is satisfied that this is just; and no kind reader, as we've had a little how, I think I'll quit and go to work, for that I've got to do, because we have been moving into our
NEW STORE,
next door to Saddle's New Hotel, where we have a fine large room, a fine stock of
GOODS,
comprising everything that is to be found in a Gentleman's Furnishing House, to which we would invite your attention before purchasing. To say no

Sell Goods Low.
would be telling you no more than every one knows. But we will say we have the largest Stock we have ever had, at prices so low that we cannot fail to please every one—and in conclusion we will say to you, now and all, that we thank you for your patronage, hereafter bestowed upon us, since we have been with you; and if fair and honorable dealing, low prices and good goods, will secure a continuance of the same, it shall be done at the mammoth sign of
FILLINGS & CO.
August 16, 53 22c

Cabinet Warehouse.
SANDERS & HORAH
I inform the public generally, that they are still engaged in the
Cabinet Business,
at their old stand, one door North of the Jail, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line at the shortest notice. They have on hand
Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas,
CHAIRS, WARDROBES,
WARDROBES, &c.
ALSO
They inform the public, that they have purchased the right of the county for manufacturing the
RUB BEDSTEAD,
and are now prepared to furnish them to any one. They are certain, far superior to the old style both as regards comfort and durability, in being set up and taken down. They also forward all persons from traveling on the right, as the law will require, but not without their consent, and they will be at their service on all occasions.
N. B. COFFINS furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable terms.
Charles City, September, 1853. 3c

CHAMBERS, JEFFERS & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic, Staple & Fancy
DRY GOODS,
No. 131, Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Just Received,
AT GILBERT'S DRUG STORE,
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,
PERRY DAVEN'S PAIN KILLER,
DR. GUYSON'S EXTRACT OF YELLO
WOOD & SASSAPILLA,
WELLS' SASSAPILLA,
WESTER'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY,
DALLEY'S MEDICAL PAIN EXTRACT,
DR. HOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Hardware.
OUR stock of HARDWARE can not be equalled in the Town.
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.,
No. 1, Granite Row.

MARCH & BLACK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Wanted.
500 BUSHELS of new and well cleaned
CORN, weighing not less than 35 lbs per bushel to the bushel. The White, the May and the White
Wanted. For which the CASH will be paid.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
August 30, 1853. 3c

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THE North and Accounts due the late firm of Messrs. Bell & Co. have been placed in my hands for collection, and those indebted to said firm MUST not expect longer indulgence, as it CAN NOT be given.
J. P. SMITH,
July 18, 1853. 2c

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ALL those who do not pay their Town Taxes by the 31st instant, will have to pay out with out respect of person.
S. A. HARRIS, Tax Collector.
August 9, 1853. 2c

Poetry.
The days gone by—his and my sweet
To find the strain of parting hours;
To think of those we loved so true;
When children, 'mid a thousand flowers;
The scenes we roved—romantic—long
Ere yet our hearts had learned to sigh—
The dream of glory once our own—
In days gone by—in days gone by!

Days Gone By.
BY CHARLES SWAIN.
The days gone by—his and my sweet
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and "Betty staggered horror-struck to the bed, and uttering a loud shriek, alarmed Mrs. J., who instantly tottered up stairs almost paled with fright. Miss J. was dead!"
I was there within a few minutes, for my house was not more than two streets distant. It was a stormy night in March, and the desolate aspect of things without, deserted streets, the dreary howling of the wind, and the incessant pattering of the rain, contributing to cast a gloom over my mind when connected with the intelligence of the awful event which had summoned me out, which was deepened into horror by the spectacle which I was doomed to witness. On reaching the house I found Mrs. J. in a violent fit of hysterics, surrounded by several of her neighbors, who had been called to her assistance. I repaired to the scene of death, and beheld what I shall never forget. The room was occupied by a white curtain bed. There was but one window, and before it was a table on which stood a looking glass hung with a little white drape, and various paraphernalia of the toilet lay scattered on the table—pins, brooches, curling papers, gloves, &c. An arm chair was drawn to this table, and in it sat Miss J.—stone dead. Her head rested upon her right hand, her elbow supported by the table, while her left hand hung by her side, grasping a pair of curling irons. Each of her wrists were encircled by a showy gilt bracelet. She was dressed in a white muslin frock, with a little bordering of blonde. Her face was turned towards the glass, which by the light of the expiring candle, reflected with frightful fidelity the ghastly features, daubed with rouge and carmine, the fallen lower jaw, and the eyes directed full into the glass, with a cold stare that was appalling. On examining the countenance more narrowly, I thought I detected the traces of a smirk of conceit and self-complacency, which not even the palying touch of death could wholly obliterate. The hair of the corpse, all smooth and glossy, was curled with elaborate precision, and the skinny, yellow neck was encircled with a string of glistening pearls. The ghastly visage of death thus heering through the timidity of fashion, the "vain show" of artificial joy, was a horrible mockery of the fooleries of life!

DEATH AT THE TOILET.
FROM THE DIARY OF A PHYSICIAN.
"No use talking to me, mother. I will go to Mrs. P.—a to-night. If I die for it. That's flat. You know as well as I do, that Lieut. N.—is to be there, and he's going to leave town to-morrow. So I go to dress."
"Charles, why will you be so obstinate? You know how poorly you have been all the week, and Dr. — says late hours are the worst thing in the world for you."
"Pshaw, mother! Nonsense; all nonsense!"
Such were nearly the words, and such the manner in which Miss J.—expressed her determination to act in defiance of her mother's wishes and entreaties. She was the only child of her widowed mother, and had but a few weeks before completed her twentieth year.

For one or two years she had been an occasional patient of mine. The settled pallor, the paleness of her complexion, conjunctly with other symptoms, evinced the existence of a liver complaint; and the last visit I had paid her were in consequence of frequent sensations of oppression and pain in the chest, which clearly indicated some organic disease of the heart. I saw enough to warrant me in warning her mother of the probability of her sudden death from this cause, and the imminent peril to which she exposed herself by dancing, late hours, &c.; but Mrs. J.—'s remonstrances, gentle and affectionate as they always were, were thrown away upon her headstrong daughter.

It was striking eight by the church clock when Miss J.—, humming the words of a song, lit her chamber candle by her mother's, and withdrew to her room by the way, soundly rating the servant girl by the way for her having starched some articles of other which she intended to have worn that evening. As her toilet was usually a long and laborious business, it did not occasion much surprise in her mother, who was sitting by the fire in their little parlor, reading some book of devotion, till the church clock announced the first quarter past nine o'clock, without her daughter's making her appearance. The noise she had made overhead in walking to and from her drawers, dressing table, &c. had ceased about half an hour ago, and her mother supposed she was then engaged at her glass, adjusting her hair, and preparing her complexion.

"Well, I wonder what can make Charlotte so very careful about her dress to-night!" exclaimed Mrs. J.—, removing her eyes from the book, and gazing in deep thought at the fire. "O! it is because young Lieut. N.— is to be there. Well, I was young myself once, and it's very excusable in Charlotte—'heigho!" She heard the wind howling so dismally without, that she drew together the coals of her brick fire, and was laying down the poker when the clock of the church struck the second quarter after nine.

"Why, what in the world can Charlotte be doing all this while!" she again inquired. She listened. "I have not heard her moving about for the last three quarters of an hour! I'll call the maid and ask." She rang the bell, and the servant appeared.
"Betty, Miss J.— is not gone yet is she? Go up to her room, Betty, and see if she wants anything, and tell her it's half past nine o'clock," said Mrs. J.—
The servant accordingly went up stairs, and knocked at the bed-room door once, twice, three but received no answer. There was a dead silence, except when the wind shook the window. Could Miss J.— have fallen asleep! O! impossible! She knocked again, but unsuccessfully as before. She became a little flustered, and after a moment's pause opened the door and entered. There was Miss J.—, sitting at the glass. "Why, la, ma'am, commenced Betty, in a peevish tone, walking up to her, 'here have I been knocking for five minutes,

PLUGHING AND MANURING.
At the recent Agricultural Fair at Hampton, Long Island, Professor Mapes said:
"High farming is not ornamental farming; it is deep ploughing and increased manuring. This is what pays the greatest profit. Who ever heard of a crop suffering from drought in fields well-draught and subsoiled say two feet deep? The atmosphere gives out its moisture in subsoiled land, and keeps the crops growing. Look at such land and see the results, compared with shallow ploughing. Many men have a better farm under the one they plough than that on the surface. One never lodges on land where they can get soluble silex to make strong straw. They cannot get it in shallow ploughed land that has been long in use. Two dollars an acre will give him plenty of soluble silex. No matter what the subsoil is, it will be benefited if it is subsoiled. Hill tops are benefited if it is subsoiled and draining, for it lets in the air. It makes crops earlier, and thus they escape the frost. The most gravelly land is benefited. A subsoiled meadow never runs out. There is no fear of deep ploughing gravelly lands; manures do not reach downward; that is a fallacy. To prove it, dig in your barnyard, and you will find it has not made the hard subsoil rich. Root crops are not appropriated as they should be. Cattle may be fattened on roots cheaper than you can feed them on hay in the winter. One bushel of carrots, fed with oats, are worth more than cuts for horses. You can raise a thousand bushels of carrots to the acre, worth fifty cents a bushel for feed. Carrots are equal for cows in winter to clover in May."

REITS OF THE NULLIFICATION MOVEMENT.
The cannon and cannon balls recently received in Trenton, N. J., from South Carolina, are said to have been cast for the purpose of resisting the general government in the nullification proceedings of South Carolina, during the administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson. It is thus reserved for Trenton, the battle ground of the Revolution, to turn into machinery for the benefit of mankind the implements intended to be used in the first act of treason against the federal Union.

FIRE AT PROVIDENCE.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.
The Howard block, with many adjoining buildings was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at half a million, and only a partial insurance had been effected

Interesting News.
[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25th.]
I mentioned in my letter yesterday that the Government have received further information from Havana, corroborating the rumors of an arrangement between England and Spain for the introduction of Africans into Cuba, as apprentices, and for the final abolition of slavery in Cuba, and for the guaranty, by England, of the Spanish dominion over Cuba. The Union of this morning confirms the statement, and it is evident from their remarks that they place entire reliance upon the accounts thus received of this arrangement.

It is to be noticed, that France is named as a party to the arrangement. Thus, we have before us the measures which England and France have resorted to as the alternative to the Tripartite Treaty, which was proposed, and which was rejected for the reasons so forcibly stated by Mr. Everett.

The facts stated as to this matter correspond with the rumors which you received from Havana three or four months ago. At that time I made inquiry on the matter in the proper quarter, and ascertained that the Government had the same rumors but no official and authentic evidence of their truth.

But it seems that the Government has now got information of sufficient authenticity on the subject to create, on its part, a considerable degree of anxiety. I do not see how the Government can defeat the proposed measures, but it will enter a strong protest against them.

We have advised, too, that these measures will be extremely unacceptable, as a whole, to the Cubans, and that they will probably rebel against them. Should the measure of abolition be considered in Cuba as one likely to be enforced, it will produce a revolution in that district, leading to its independence of Spanish dominion.

The policy of the Government of the United States on this subject will be explained in the President's message to the coming Congress, and the facts concerning it will be laid before Congress.

We may see in this matter, elements of agitation and confusion in this country. Our people embrace the expansive policy, but they will be divided upon the question of taking Cuba, with slavery or without slavery.

Gov. Roberts of Liberia, made a protest, nearly six months ago, against what he believed to be the intention of England to take slaves from Africa, or apprentices for the Coolie system. You may have noticed the severe strictures of the London Times upon the Coolie project. They treated it as a project of sickly philanthropy, accompanied, as we know it was, by heartless cruelty. The loss of life in the transportation of the Coolies was unequalled by the horrors of the "middle passage," which armed Wilberforce with his thunders against the African slave trade.

But I find apologetics, among our friends both here and in England, for the new system which England and France intend to impose upon Cuba. They say that if the slave importation be altogether stopped—and it has been stopped as far as regards Brazil—the severity of the treatment of people devoted to slavery, in Africa, will be aggravated; that destruction—slaughter—will be the alternative to the selling of slaves. Further, they say, that if these people be brought in, as apprentices, it will tend to the elevation of so many more of the African race in the scale of humanity.

COMMANDER INGRAHAM.
We copy the subjoined biographical sketch of Commander Ingraham from the New York Times. In doing so we have taken the liberty to correct an error into which that paper has fallen, viz: that Captain Ingraham's wife was the grand-daughter of Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was the grand-daughter of John Rutledge as stated below:
"Commander Duncan N. Ingraham is the son of the late Nathaniel Ingraham, Esq., of Charleston, South Carolina, and belonged to a family eminently naval in character. All of them, with one exception, were officers in the navy. His father, he, volunteered under his command, when he left France in the Bon Homme Richard, in 1779, and fought with him in the battle with the British frigate Serapis, one of the most desperate actions in the annals of naval warfare. His uncle, Capt. Joseph Ingraham, United States Navy, was lost in the United States ship Pickering, which went down at sea, and was never heard of, at the beginning of the century. His cousin, William Ingraham, was killed at the age of twenty, when a lieutenant in the United States Navy.
The sole exception in the family was his uncle, Duncan Ingraham, Esq., from whom he received his name. He was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his day, though intimate with the leading political men of our country, yet, from the taste and early associations, he was a loyalist in his views. At the opening of the revolution in 1774, he went to Europe, and remained there until its close. John Adams, when commissioner to France, in 1779, frequently speaks of him in his Diary, lately published, as his associate in Paris. He returned, however, to this country in 1784, and gave in his adherence to the government, and permitted his son to enter the Navy—the Lieutenant William Ingraham, whom we have mentioned as being killed in the service. Captain Ingraham received his midshipman's warrant at the age of nine years, during the last war with Great Britain. Commodore Smith, of South Carolina, the intimate friend of his father, being about to sail in the frigate Congress, requested Mr. Ingraham to allow him to take his son with him. "We shall probably have an engage-

ment," said he, "and it will do him good." He accordingly went to sea at once, at that tender age, and remained in active service for two years, until the close of the war. He then returned home at the age of eleven, and resumed his education at school. Since then he has, most of his time, been employed in active duty. He commanded the ill-fated Somers, in blockade duty, at Vera Cruz and other parts of the gulf, during the whole of the Mexican war, and being prostrated by sickness, was sent home but a short time before she was lost. For two years previous to his sailing for the Mediterranean in the St. Louis, he was attached to the navy yard at Philadelphia, the society of which city will long remember him and his accomplished family.

Captain Ingraham married Harriet Rutledge Laurens, of South Carolina, a grand-daughter, on the paternal side, of Henry Laurens, the president of the first Continental Congress and who afterwards was captured by a British frigate, while on his way to France as American Commissioner, and confined for a long time in the Tower of London. On the maternal side she is the grand-daughter of John Rutledge, President and Dictator of South Carolina during the Revolution. His eldest son, Henry Laurens Ingraham, is now a midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

It is a curious circumstance that, by inter-marriage with the American family, the Ingraham blood flows in the veins of some of the most distinguished officers in the British navy. Among these was the late Captain Maryatt, C. B., (the author), and Sir Edward Belcher, K. C. B., who lately commanded the exploring expedition round the world, and who now commands the Arctic expedition, lately sent out by the British Admiralty in search of Sir John Franklin. The grand-mother of both these officers was an Ingraham, the near relative of Commander Ingraham.—New York Times.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
The Manchester (England) Guardian, of October 15th, in the course of an able article on the several relations between those two countries, used the following language:
"An acceptable analysis of popular feeling between the United States and Great Britain would be one of the greatest blessings on civilization and humanity. The maintenance of a growing friendship between these two nations not only concerns, in the most vital degree, the welfare of both, but almost involves the whole question of the perpetuity of mankind. Never, certainly, have the two most powerful and self-reliant countries of the earth had so numerous or so near strong."

Connected as they are, by blood, by policy, by interest, and by tradition, they can neither make war, nor conduct the arts of peace, without the assistance of each other; and if any train of circumstances could possibly sow active dissension between them, there would be an end to any reliance, however distantly deferred, upon the establishment of permanent peace among the nations of the earth. Now, we firmly believe, (though Americans may feel or affect surprise at the establishment) that not only is this our mutual position, but that a solemn sense of its being so, is the commonest and strongest feeling that Englishmen of all classes bring to the consideration of foreign affairs. To say that the English people would be averse to a quarrel with the United States is not enough; they scarcely regard it as possible; and whatever may be the chief ground for the sentiment, in the breast of statesmen and philosophical observers, the masses of the people entertain a respect for the popular character and national reputation of America, to which nothing in their feelings towards European nations affords a parallel.

Time alone can correct a mistaken impression which seems at present to be deeply rooted in the midst of some Americans. The true explanation of the attitude which they so through misapprehension, will have to be repeated many times before it is believed; but, in the meanwhile, no childish display of petulance on the part of any American writer, can induce English observers to abandon a critical habit which is essential to their character, and inseparable from the mutual relations of the two countries.

That the English press and English tourists seize with some eagerness upon the weak points of society and of morals in the United States—with more eagerness, for instance, than our corresponding journalists of France or Italy—is not to be denied. The grand mistake consists in supposing that this habit betrays the working of animosity or envy. We would go as far as to say that it could not co-exist with a hostile or even an indifferent state of feeling. It is the consciousness of our affinity which leads us to take an eager interest in these things, just as a man must be very nearly connected with us in some way or other before we feel annoyed by the cut of his coat or the inaccuracy of his pronunciation.

ARRIVAL OF ORIENTAL CURIOSITIES.
Barque Benjamin Adams, Capt. Cornish, arrived this morning from the Holy Land. She brings quite a number of articles from the city of Jerusalem; amongst which are an Arab plough and other agricultural implements, which are destined for the Crystal Palace exhibition. The Captain has a amongst his collection of curiosities came from the banks of Jordan, four Syrian donkeys, branches from the Mount of Olives and cedars of Lebanon, and last, though not least, some of the husks, which are stated to be of the kind that the "prophal son" would fall have fed upon, and no man gave unto him.—Bot. Times, 21 instant.

POPULATION OF TURKEY.
The population of Turkey in Asia is 13,700,000, and that of Turkey in Europe 13,500,000—making a total of nearly 27,200,000; nearly equal to the population of France, although the country is not so thickly settled. The population of Russia nearly doubles that of Turkey.

The Japan Expedition.
FROM THE JAPAN SQUADRON.
We have much gratification in laying before our readers the subjoined very interesting extracts from a despatch received at the Navy Department from Commodore M. C. Perry, commanding United States East India Squadron, dated at Napa, Island of Loos Choo, June 25, 1853.

I cannot in the space of a letter give a full description of the Bonin Islands, and therefore beg to refer to the accompanying extracts from my rough journal.
Extracts from the Rough Journal of Commodore Perry.
The Bonin Islands extend in a direction nearly north and south, between the latitudes of 26 deg. 30 min. and 27 deg. 45 min. north—the centre line of the group being in longitude about 142 deg. 15 min. east.

The principal islands, and indeed, all of them have been named by Beecher, of Her Majesty's ship "Porpoise."
The northern cluster he called "Parry's Group;" the middle cluster, consisting of three larger islands, he gave the names, respectively of "Peel," "Backland," and "Stapleton;" and the southern cluster he called "Baily's Islands."

To the principal part of the island he gave the name of "Lloyd."
The islands are apparently volcanic, the interior fires being still at work, as Mr. Saferly, the oldest surviving settler on the island, informed me that they experienced two or three tremblings of the earth every year.
The islands, headlands, and detached rocks, present the most grotesque forms, exhibiting the appearances of castles, towers, animals, and almost every hideous thing conceivable to the imagination.

These geological formations must be of great antiquity, as we noticed numerous canal-like passages in the cliffs, as one might suppose hewn out by the work of a chisel, but they have evidently been dykes produced by the overflowing and cooling of the lava, and then smoothed by the abrasion or attrition of the torrents, which are precipitated in the rainy season down the sides of the mountains towards the sea.

These dykes, in many parts of the island, where the action of the water-courses, assisted by the atmospheric agency, has not produced any material change, still retain their peculiar step-like formation, and the observer might well imagine that he was gazing upon a series of steps cut by the hand of man in the solid rock to facilitate his descent, and ascend to and from the summits of the mountains.

I know of no part of the world which can offer greater interest to the researcher of the geologist than these islands present. They are, of course, of troppan formation, as naturally connected with their volcanic origin; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with mineralogy to distinguish the several varieties of which the masses are composed, though specimens have been procured for the examination of the scientific men.

Port Lloyd is situated on the western side, and nearly in the centre of Peel island. It is easy of ingress and egress, and may be considered a safe and commodious harbor, though of deep anchorage, ships usually mooring in from 18 to 22 fathoms. The port is laid down in Beecher's chart to be in latitude 27 deg. 5 min. 30 sec. north, and 142 deg. 15 min. 30 sec. east longitude. This position is, I conceive, erroneous, as, by two sets of observations made by the master of the "Sunderland," the longitude was found to be 142 deg. 16 min. 30 sec. east, five miles more to the east than Beecher makes it.

The safest anchorage is to be found as high up the harbor as a ship can conveniently go, having regard to the depth, and room for swinging and veering cable. Strangers can easily discover by examination the proper position to which they can warp their ships.
Beecher's directions for entering the port are sufficiently correct. Castles, indeed, which he speaks of, is easily distinguished, and furnishes a good mark; the starboard shore or southern head should be kept aboard, clearing it out or two cables to avoid a small rock, lying about 150 or 200 yards from the bluff, and having upon it only 8 feet of low water.

I have caused the letter (S) in a circle to be painted on the bluff of southern head to mark the bearing of the rock due north from said mark (S).
Wood and water can be obtained in abundance, though the former must be cut by the crew, and, of course, taken on board green. The water is obtained from running streams, and is of good quality.
The few settlers still remaining on Peel island—the other islands being uninhabited—raise considerable quantities of sweet potatoes, Indian corn, coconuts, taro, and a few fruits, the most abundant of which are water melons, bananas, and pine apples; a few figs and some poultry are also raised. For these they readily take to the whale ships and other supplies. During the four days we were at anchor at Port Lloyd, three whalemen, two American and one English, communicated by means of their boats with the settlement, and carried away many supplies presented generally in exchange for articles, of which ardent spirits are the most acceptable to many of the settlers.
Were it not for the scarcity of working hands, a much greater extent of land would be cultivated. At present there cannot be more than 150 acres under cultivation in the whole island, and this in detached spots, generally at the seaward termination of ravines furnishing fresh water, or upon plateaus of land near the harbor.
The soil is of excellent quality for cultivation, very much resembling that of Madeira and the Canary Islands, (the latter being in the same parallel of latitude), and consequently is admirably adapted for the cultivation of the vine, and of wheat, tobacco, sugar-cane, and many other valuable