Its Locality and Healthfulness-the Salubrity of the Sea-Breezes—its Superior Advantages to the Watering Places of Nahant, Newport and Long Branch—its Easy Access from Sea—its History and Incorporation—the Home of the industrious—the Public Sale of the Corporation Lots—the Terminus of the Railroad.

this magnificent harbour, which will soon be teeming with the busy life of active industry, and the rich argosy of profitable commerce, to fix his family and improve his fortune. To the man of capital, the mechanic, operative, laborer, and those in pursuit of health and pleasure, a rare opportunity will be offered on the sixth

There is not to be found on the whole American coast, a place which holds out greater inducements to the capitalist, merchant, mechanic and laborer, than the port of Beaufort, tion of Beaufort will offer at public sale, all of in the State of North Carolina; and we are the reserved and vacant lots belonging to the well assured that for the last fifty years it has town, to the highest bidder at the Court House been the healthiest seaport town in America .- | door. No one, however humble his means It has never been visited by any contagious dis- need despair of purchasing a home-industry ease, and its bill of mortality, and the experience is all the capital he need require, for here he and evidence of its oldest and most eminent, will, in a short time, be sure to find constant physicians, all go to show a degree of health and profitable employment—and with it, its and exemption from disease, not surpassed by sure and certain reward. And even before the any place in our country. It could not be otherwise, for whilst the town lies immediately open there must necessarily be a very great demand to the Atlantic ocean, and seems to sleep as it it were, in the very braces of the delightful and the corporate limits of the town, so as to emsalubrious breezes which sweep for nearly three | brace all the waters, situated between the marthousand miles continuously, over and from the shes to the south and west of the town-these streets, lanes, and alleys, from the south, east and west, it is well protected from any insalubrity of atmosphere, or even apprehension of disease from the North, by the dry and sandy lands, pine forests and well drained farms that intervene in that direction.

As a watering place and resort for health, it enjoys many advantages over Newport, Nahant, tion immediate access to the deep waters of the Long Branch, and Cape May. The cold and frigid formality which prevails in the social instructions at those places, rendered still more side of it and be laden from it. This work will obnexious by the restraints of fashion, the parvenue ultraism in dress, the affected exclusive ness of cliqueism, the cockneyism of beaux, and the ridiculous and intolerable bad manners of ate front of the town with its margin for its the nopeau riche, are here lost and unknown in the warm, generous and genial hospitality and interceurse of Southern people, living not so much exclusively and selfishly for themselves, as for each other, born to a birthright, without feeling, and shewing that they had purchased one, or were eagerly endeavoring to attain one, and appreciating God's heritage, as the inheri-

tance of every man who was a gentleman. Here, too, the luxury of the sea-bath, whether in the surf of the Ocean, the Harbor, the Sound, or the Rivers, may be enjoyed in all its voluptuousness, "without money and without price." The Harbor so beautifully and safely landlocked from the Ocean and its tempestuous gales, affords the best and finest sailing in pleasure boats, to those who are fond of such pleasure, and the waters abound in fish of every kind and variety, so that the angler and disciple of old Isaac Walton, might be almost tempted to exclaim, in the language of his master :

"When the Wind is South, It blows your bait into a fishes' mouth.'

To all these advantages, there are others which are by no means to be overlooked. Living here is cheap, and at the public houses. every day, will be found a repast worthy of a monarch—fish, crabs, scallops, poultry, &c., in every variety, may be found upon the tables, and what the immediate country does not afford, is readily supplied from New York by the packets, which run constantly between these two

Beaufort is an old settled place, and is the only town in the State that has been incorporated as a Scaport. The Harbor is about eight and a half miles W. N. West per compass, from the South spit of Cape Lookout, and can be entered with the wind from all points, except W. changes and fluctuations, common to the other its depth of water still further back, in 1718, precisely the same as it is at the present day, as our readers will see by reference to the Re-

port of Public Improvement for 1820, p. 11 and 14, and in 1821, p. 4 and 5. The town of Beaufort is located upon a beautiful peninsula of land, containing seven hundred and eighty acres, which was originally patented by Farnifold Green, during the usur-pation of the government of the Province, by Col. Thomas Carey, which patent begins at the mouth of Core river, at the western end of the town, and runs up the river and Town Creek, and black-moved rapidly forward, and under if Christians had persecuted the Jananese priests thence from a point on the Town Creek due east | the main sheet the clouds boiled up in a vio- and ruined their temples-a charge which the to North River, thence down North River to the lent and angry manner. Others have testified provincial did not deny-it was done without sound or harbour which lies in front of the town, to substantially the same facts. Again, it apand thence with the sound to the beginning .- | pears impossible that two currents in close jux- law against eating the flesh of the ox and cow, Our readers will perceive by the courses and distances, that this body of land is surrounded quarters with such violence as to prostrate istence. on three sides by water of sufficient depth and large trees unless there is opportunity for the capacity to float the largest merchantmen in the | air to escape upward. world. Two hundred acres of this patent only constitute the corporate limits of the town of Beaufort, leaving an extent of land sufficient for they fall is sometimes as low as 25 or even 20 the erection of a city of two or three hundred deg. Fahrenheit. The temperature of the air of Francis Ciran, for having levelled to the

thousand souls, with the advantages of good nay- diminishes as we ascend from the earth. At a earth three thousand temples and monasteries igation, water and commerce on three sides there- height of 8,800 feet above New York it is estiof. This patent to Farnifold Green must have mated at 32 degrees in summer. been granted at sometime between the years 1704 There was a hailstorm in France on the 28th prohibited throughout Japan, and the missionaand 1706-there is no evidence of its existence, of July, 1835, which covered the ground at the ries were ordered to leave the country within 20 save that it is recognized in a subsequent patent foot of a mountain three inches deep with granted for the same land to Robert Turner, in 1719 by the Lords Proprietors, "as being the land formerly granted by patent to Furnival no hail fell. It is thought, therefore, that the Green, during the usurpation of Col. Thomas hail of July 1st, 1853, was not formed at an ele- more or less founded, were raised against the Carey, and was assigned over by said Green to vation of more than 5,000 feet. The atmos- persecuting bigotry of foreign priests and their the said Robert Turner, and is now renewed by phere derives its heat mainly from the earth by converts. virtue of an Act of Assembly." There is a great radiation upwards. Clouds intercept this ripoverty both in the materia and history of North | sing heat, and it therefore becomes unnaturally Carolina of this period. All that is known or cold above. The wind in this case came from said of Col. Thomas Carey and his usurpation, a higher latitude, as it blew from the northwest, is, that about the year 1704 or thereabouts, Sir Nathaniel Johnston having appointed Thomas ture. Another source of cold is found in evap-Carey Deputy' Governor of the northern part of this Province, the Lords Proprietors disapproved of his choice and required that their Deputies should, from among themselves, elect a President and Commander-in-Chief. William Glover was accordingly chosen. Carey yielded to this measure at first; but a few weeks after, surrounded by a rabble of profligate persons, pos-sessed himself of the records of the province and pound?—I conceive that hailstones are formed

supported by the influence of the Quakers, and resumed the reins of government. Robert Turner, by deed bearing date the 19th day of October, A. D. 1720, conveyed to Richard Rustell, able precisely to ascertain; the present town, however, was incorporated by his Excellency, the Palatine and the rest of the true and absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carelina, by and with the advice and consent of the rest of the members of the General Assembly, met at Edenton, for the North East part of the name of Beaufort Town, with proper allotments | minutes, or even longer. for a Church, a Town-house and a market place.

as by a draught thereof, upon record in the Se-Lovick, Lords Proprietors' Deputies. Public attention throughout the United States is now being directed to this important place,

the only port in the State, that can do the com-

The most skeptical have now given in their adhesion to the construction of a Railroad from Goldsboro' to this harbour, and it would seem

THE SHORTEST R.

fanned as it is constantly by the salubrious breezes of the Ocean, for every one who is desirous of making a settlement and home on this magnificent harbour, which will soon be

a rare opportunity will be offered on the sixth day of September next, at Besufort, to secure for himself an abiding place and home in this Hygeia of the State. On that day the Corporaand at a comparatively small expense. This work, when completed, will enrich the Corporation of Beaufort to the extent of between a half any city in the world. This valuable addition to the town of Beaufort will give the Corporacost a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and make an addition of between fifty and one hundred seres of land to the immedi whole extent upon the deep waters of the harbor, where a thousand ships may lie in perfect safety and security. The town of Beaufort will need no aid in effecting this great work, for it will readily be taken up by northern capitalist who will be very willing to receive their pay in lots or portions of the land thus redeemed from the water. Here, too, upon this quay and imought and no doubt will be, the terminus of the Railroad. This work, so easily accomplished and so much within the power and means of pense of its construction, at least half a million of dollars, and this is the sum which the town of Beaufort alone will be enabled to subscribe who has seen the "filling in" at Hoboken, New York, Williamsburg and Brooklyn, can doubt of its success and easy accomplishment. The shoals, Carrot Island, Harker's Island and the Banks, all within the limits of the harbor, afford dirt and sand in more than abundance, for this purpose, and with the aid of a steamtug and flats, the change can soon be effected. This will make Beaufort the terminus of the Rail-

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE .- A variety of inter-Loomis, on the hail storm of the 1st of July, in that the same sovereign decided which the stones which fell in some sections of sentations to the missionaries. parts of the coast, for Wimbles may exhibit it the country were from 2½ to 3 inches long and In 1586 he sent two imperial commissioners as a ship channel in 1737, and Lawson states | 2 wide. After a long description, the profes-

road, and extend the limits of the town from

beautiful site at Denoxville, and this whole

largest, most thriving. prosperous, and Commercial Cities in the United States. We shall

should become the terminus of this Railroad.

What was the cause of the Hail?-The hail was caused by a violent upward movement of his subjects? 2nd. Why they excited their the air, carrying along with it an unusual amount prosclytes to overturn the national temples ?of vapor, which was suddenly condensed, and | 3d. Why they persecuted the native priests?at so low a temperature that it was frozen in large semi-crystalline masses. That there was imals useful to man, such as the ox and the How was the Cold which formed the Hail Pro-

duced?-The temperature of hailstones when

it therefore brought with it a lower temperaperature sinks from evaporation. As the hailstone is in rapid motion, it is cooled by evaporation to so low a temperature that the surrounding moisture is condensed upon it, and thus concentric layers are formed.

How do Hailstones remain suspended in the air long enough to acquire a weight of half a with great rapidity. The vapor is condensed wards the strangers visiting his empire; that suddenly and almost instantly. I think that he did not believe that it was necessary for him very large hailstones may be formed in five two hundred acres of this patent, upon which minutes. In a vacuum a stone would fall from Rustell proceeded to lay off the present town of the height of 5,000 feet in less than twenty sec-Beaufort, but at what time, we have not been onds-but drops of water and hailstones fall with only a moderate velocity; from my own observation, I should think forty feet per second, in the July storm; at this rate a stone would be two minutes in falling 5,000 feet; and if we suppose it to start from rest, and its rate to increase uniformly to the ultimate velocity of forty feet, the time of fall would be in said Province, on the 23d day of November, A. | four minutes. The strong upward movement D. 1723, and the preamble to the act of incor- which is known to exist in the neighborhood poration declares that "whereas a certain plot of ground being part of the tract of land, in Core Sound, lately belonging to Robert Turner, Esq., but now the property of Richard Rustell, Esq., was formerly laid out into a Township, by the

large a size!-Because the circumstances were missed them again, with the noble declaration cretary's office doth and may more fully and at unusually favorable to its formation. The atlarge appear." The act of incorporation is mosphere contained about as much vapor as it signed by William Reed, Esq., President, T. is ever known to hold in this latitude. This Certain Pollock, Christopher Gale, M. Moore and John vapor was suddenly lifted to a region of great commerce. cold, and rapidly condensed or frozen. strong upward movement helped to sustain the crystals as they increased, until the upward and a great excitement in the public mind with force was no longer equal to gravity, or until a proper and becoming State pride to build up they escaped from the influence of the vortex; most of the stones would fall in five minutes, merce of the country, without let or hindrance, is being manifested, throughout our borders.

THE SHORTEST ROAD TO THE LUNATIC ASTLUM. not changed their hospitable and liberal con-

From the Washington Republic. THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

We have received from a distinguished and steemed correspondent, the Hon. E. Joy Mon-RIS, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Naples, the following translation of an exceedingly interesting article, suggested by the American expedition to Japan, and which appeared editorially in the Independance Belge, of Brussels, of the first of July last. The article is philosophic in its reasoning, liberal in its views, and brings forward certain highly interesting facts of Japanese history that would seem to afford them a justification for their selfish policy of seclusion. We commend the translation to the attention of our readers, satisfied that a perusal will amply repay the time it will occupy:

Translated for the Washington Republic from the Independance Belge, of July 1, 1853. STRANGERS-THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION, &c. confine itself within an almost absolute isolation. We heartily wish that the attempt may seek the opening of the ports of Japan, not only a million and a million of dollars, and form the for the citizens of the American Union, but for most beautiful and valuable quay attached to all civilized nations. We have therefore a direct interest in the success of the American mission. Unfortunately, Europeans have left the most unfavorable remembrances among the Japanese, and we fear that these souvenirs will modore Perry.

The policy of excluding strangers has not al-ways prevailed at Japan. When that empire was discovered in 1542 by the Portugese navigator, Mender Pinto, Europeans were at first admirably received. Every part of Japan was open to them; they could freely traffic, and even propagate, without any obstacle whatever, their government against other nations of the West. religious faiths. In a few years christianity made prodigious progress among the Japanese people, and, at the close of the sixteenth century, the number of converts amounted to not less than two or three millions. St. Francis mediately on the deep waters of the harbor. Xavier, the most distinguished propagator of the faith in Japan, was enraptured at such happy results, and he never could find terms too strong to express his admiration of the good the Corporation, must necessarily yield to the and solid qualities of the Japanese. "I cannot Corporation over and above the cost and ex- finish," he wrote, "when I speak of this people; they are the delight of my heart." Another missionary, the Father Lewis Froes, who had resided for a long period in Japan, declared that for the construction of the Railroad. No one no nation of Europe was more highly gifted with intellectual endowments. Unfortunately, religious intolerance and commercial jealousies soon interrupted the harmony which reigned in the outset between the Japanese and their European visitors. The missionaries, who had so largely profited of the toleration of the government to introduce their faith, manifested the most deplorable intolerance as soon as they had landed in the country. Not content with the liberty granted them of making proselytes to Newport River to North River, embracing the the prejudice of the ancient religions of the country, they stimulated their neophytes to perpeninsular will thus in time become one of the secute the priests of Sinto, the national god, and to destroy his temples.

For several years the government paid no athereafter assign reasons why Beaufort alone tention to the complaints which were addressed to it against the Christian missionaries. "We responded the Emperor Taico-sama, those who lamented the progress of the new worship, "thirty-four sects in Japan, exclusive esting and useful papers were read at the Sci- of the State religion; why should we not permit and N. W., carrying in twenty feet at high wa- entific Convention, at Cleveland. Among a thirty-fifth?" It was only when the complaints ese a very high idea of their civilization. In ter. It is a most remarkable fact that the in- others was a long communication by Professor | against the toleration of the Christians increased

to the Father Cuello, Vice Provincial of the Portuguese, to inquire of him-1st. Why he and his associates imposed their religion upon

violent upward movement of the air appears | cow? The Vice Provincial defended himself from the following considerations:-Rev. G. W. in a lengthy memorial before the commission-McLane, of Williamsburg, was in the street, ers. He pretended that the missionaries did near his house, and noticed the coming up of not impose their faith, and that they employed the storm. He says the cloud was very dense only persuasion for its propagation; and that, the cognizance of the missionaries. As to the taposition should blow from nearly opposite they had transgressed from ignorance of its ex-

> These explanations do not appear to have satisfied the commissioners, and perhaps not withatory Prince of Bungo, of the baptismal name belonging to the bouzes, (priests of the coun-The practice of the Christian religion was Christians did not go into execution, and a second edict issued five years later (1592) was likewise not enforced, although new protestations,

The monopolizing spirit of European merchants was exhibited in an equally disgusting form as the intolerance of the missionaries .-The Spaniards intrigued to obtain the dismissal of their Portugese rivals, and both united to seek the expulsion of the Dutch, who had the triple misfortune to be "heretics," very enterprising traders, and rebels to the Spanish crown. The Japanese government constantly refused, with the most laudable firmness, to sat-1sfy these avaricious hatreds. The Emperor, Ogosho-sama, replied emphatically to a deputation of Spaniards who demanded the exclusion of the Dutch as rebellious subjects of Spain: "that he would not permit any government to dictate to him the policy he should pursue towards the strangers visiting his empire; that to meddle in any manner with the relations existing between the people of Europe; that all his efforts were consecrated to the promotion of of the happiness of his people and the preservation of domestic tranquility; that so long as foreigners contributed by a legitimate commerce to the prosperity of his subjects, it imported to him very little to know to what nation they belonged, and of what sovereign of the West they were nominally subjects." As the petitioners, despite of this peremptory reply, insisted upon their demands, the Emperor ignominiously dismissed them, with the vehement declaration that, if "the devils of hell" themselves should visit his kingdom they would be treated as "angels of heaven," so long as they conformed to the established laws. Finally, another Spanish deputation having argued that the Dutch had not the permission of their sovereign to reside in Japan, the Emperor disthat "Japan was an asylum for the people of all

Certainly, if we compare the religious and commercial policy of the Japanese of the fifteenth century with that of the Europeans of the same age, the superiority will be found to lie with the former, and the civilization of Europe to be decidedly in the rear. Such also was the opinion of Europeans themselves, who were astounded at the spectacle of the swarming population and marvellous wealth of that powerful empire, and much more at the spirit of equity and moderation of its rulers.

Down to 1637 the authorities of Japan had

tians to revolt. The Dutch, to whom their tri- of State, transferring the vise of passports to the umph would have inevitably brought a decree of expulsion, submitted to the inspection of the conquest of the country.

The Japanese government now lost all patience, and its policy towards Europeans be- should receive a fair salary, or rather the vises came as restrictive as it had hitherto been libe- should be returned to him, as I see the consuls ral. All the European residents, with the ex- everywhere else but at Rome and Naples are ception of the Dutch, were obliged to leave Ja- expressly authorized to demand two dollars for pan. A fearful persecution commenced against the same. There is not an American traveller the Christians. Thousands of scaffolds were or naval officer who has ever known Mr. Hamerected in every part of the empire, and the mett but will sustain me in the declaration that new faith was drowned in blood. It was pro- he is one of the most honorable, faithful, efficient, hibited, under pain of death, to Japanese sub- and valuable men that every represented his jects to quit the national territory, or to return | country abroad as a consul, and that his resigafter having emigrated. The city of Nangaski, nation or removal would be a serious public loss. on the small island of Deseina, was assigned to He enjoys the highest consideration here, and THE JAPANESE-CAUSE OF THEIR EXCLUSION OF the Dutch as their place of residence, and the is thoroughly conversant with the laws, customs, most rigorous regulations were adopted to pre- and language of the country, and deserves bet-It is known that a strong American squadron, vent them from interfering with the popula ter treatment from a Government which he has under the command of Commodore Perry, has sailed for Japan, for the purpose of opening re- them to carry on was also limited. Henceforlations with that country, which continues to ward they were not allowed to send more than two vessels a year to Japan, and the total value of the two cargoes could not exceed two million broad bosom of the great ocean, through all its they purpose to fill in, which can be easily done be crowned with success. We wish it the more of francs. The Spanish and Portuguese histoon account of the very liberal instructions given | rians adds that the Dutch navigators were or to the Commodore, which enjoin upon him to dered, upon their arrival at Nangaski, to tread under foot the image of Christ and the Virgin Mary; but this custom, if it ever existed, is no longer observed. The Dutch are only bound, says Mr. T. Rundall, editor of Memorials of the Empire of Japan, to be the news-mongers of the Japanese government. "All that you shall learn that is new among the nations with whom militate much against the negotiations of Com-. you are in intercourse, we beg you to communicate to the governor of Nangaski." Such is the recommendation that is made to the Dutch residents every time that they are authorized to communicate with the Court of Jeddo. Mr. Rundall is gratified to be able to remark that the Dutch have never abused their position to create distrust upon the part of the Japanese

> Thus, then, for nearly a century-from 1542 to 1637-Japan was freely opened to Europeans; and from 1637 to the present-that is to say, for more than two centuries. This deplorable change of policy is rather to be imputed to Europeans than to the Japanese themselves. The latter repelled the former only when their independence was at stake. Their conduct since the decree of expulsion proves that they are not animated by a blind and brutal hatred against strangers. Thus, when the Dutch established at Deseina were cut off from all communication with Europe in consequence of the continental war, the Japanese generously supplied them with means until the return of peace. On different occasions English and American vessels, which have touched at Nangaski for revictualling, have been supplied with provisions without difficulty. Sometimes, even, provisions have been furnished them gra-Such was the case with the Samdrang, of the English navy, which visited Nangaski in 1845 under Captain Belcher. The commanding officer received the most kind and cordial reception from the authorities; permission was granted to establish himself on a small island in the vicinity of Nangaski for astronomical observations, and payment for provisions furnished was resolutely refused, the Japanese giving

for reason that it was not their custom to re

ceive money from their visitors, Europears, however, have done nothing to efface the bad opinion which they left behind them at Japan. Mr. Rundall alludes to three circumstances in which they have not conducted themselves in a manner as to give the Japan-1808, for example, Count Resanoff, Russian en- | ed girl. vov. entered upon negotiations with the author ports of Jspan. These negotiations, which at concealed himself in the case, and closed the first presented every prospect of success, having door. been interrupted by a quarrel touching etiship brutally, and in violation of the law of nations, seized and carried off two Dutch sailors pipes, and then I'll go and feed the critters." from on board a Japanese vessel. In 1837 the American vessel Morrison cast anchor in the suggested the dutiful Sally. bay of Jeddo, at a little distance from the imthe Japanese authorities. Driven off by cannon whit disposed to hurry his enjoyment. shot, the Morrison persisted, nevertheless, in remaining for some time in the maritime region | went the clock.

interdicted to foreigners. they will not facilitate the success of the mission of Commodore Perry. Undoubtedly, if negotiation fails, the Americans may resort to tremulously. their cannon, after the example of the English in China. But Japan, although less extensive furiously. and less populous than China, possesses much more formidable means of resistance. The population is represented by travellers of the sixon the other hand, are much less interested in | with the clock?" opening Japan than the English in opening China. The Chinese are the principal consumers of opium, the monopoly of which constitutes and never did I know it to carry on so afore." days. This first edict, however, against the one of the principal resources of the East India Company; they furnish also to Europe tea, an again. article the consumption of which every day becomes more general. Japan, on the contrary, requires from abroad only a few woven stuffs; also cotton, wool, and silk are among its products and are manufactured at a very low cost; and there is hardly any production to furnish perstition in his nature. "Any, how," said he, in exchange. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the returns of Japan consisted almost | clock, "I'll see what's got into it." entirely of precious metals, and at that epoch its financiers were not, as it appears, more en- of his coat-tails, while his wife clung to the lightened than their confreres of Europe, as they other. "Don't!" chorussed both the women complained bitterly that strangers exhausted the country of its specie. Now the production of gold is too abundant in California and Australia to render it advantageous to seek it in Japan. It is evident, in fine, that the American slipped out of his coat, and while, from the cans are but indifferently interested to engage | sudden cessation of resistance, they fell heavily in war with the Japanese, because that war, which moreover would be in conflict with all

fying advantages. his mission without resorting to arms. The burst from the inside, and then the clock-case, American squadron will give to the Japanese pitched head-foremost at the deacon, fell headthe novel spectacle for them of locomotion by steam, and the apparatus necessary to the es- ed its fair proportions. The current of air extablishment of an electric telegraph. These ad- tinguished the lamp-the deacon, the old lady, place. mirable inventions, which give to our civiliza- and Sally, fled up stairs and Joe Mayweed, excannot fail to make a strong impression upon cape in the same way in which he entered. will prove in a convincing manner that they with our civilization. If Commodore Perry sion, some, and especially Joe Mayweed, affec- propelled by heavy cast iron machinery. should be able, at the same time, to demonstrate | ted to discredit the whole affair, hinting that to the Japanese government that Christian the deacen had been trying the experiment of priests, whose intolerant spirit and thirst for tasting frozen cider, and that the vagaries of sion of 1637 are not in the nineteenth what they imagination. were in sixteenth century; that they are animadetest monopoly, were it even profitable to all that has the semblance of an usurpation of well as ever. the rights of the temporal power; finally, that they have the most profound abhorrance of political intrigues. If, we say, Commodore Perry relates the following interesting anecdote:could on these points remove the prejudices of the Japanese authorities, his mission would un- in the Ardeche, was killed while defending its questionably obtain the most auspicious chan-

We are further informed that it gives the most gines break down on every trip, is ordered

legation, the income of his post is reduced so low that it will not yield enough to pay the rent authorities the correspondence by which the of his office, which by the way he is ordered to missionaries invited the European governments keep open from 9 to 3. The duties of Consul to unite with the native Christians to effect the at Naples are very vexatious as well as important, and it is folly to expect any man to discharge them for the honor. Certainly Mr. H. lar of pecuniary profit."

From the Home Journal. A YANKEE STORY.

The funny columns in the English papers derive more of their "stuff for miles" from the journals of this country, than from any other source. We find in one of them this ludierous anecdote of the "Bewitched Clock," which was quite new to us:]-

About half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday night, a human leg, enveloped in blue broadcloth, "might have been seen" entering Deacon Cephas Barberry's kitchen window. The leg was followed, finally, by the entire person of a live Yankee, attired in his Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes. It was, in short, Joe Mayweed who thus burglariously won his way into the deacon's kitchen.

"Wonder how much the old deacon made by orderin' me not to darken his doors again? soliloquized the young gentleman. "Promised him I wouldn't, but didn't say nothin' about winders. Winders is just as good as doors, ef there ain't no nails to tear your trousers onto. Wender if Saliy'll come down? The critter promised me. I'm afeard to move about here, cause I might break my shins over somethin' nuther, and wake the old folks. Cold enough to freeze a Polish bear here. O, here comes

The beauteous maid descended with a pleasant smile, a tallow-candle, and a box of lucifer matches. After receiving a rapturous greeting, she made up a rousing fire in the cookingstove, and the happy couple sat down to enjoy the sweet interchange of vows and hopes. the course of true love ran no smoother in old Barberry's kitchen than it does elsewhere, and Joe, who was just making up his mind to treat himself to a kiss, was startled by the voice of the deacon, her father, shouting from his chamber door :- "Sally! What are you getting up in the middle of the night for?" "Tell him it's most morning," whispered Joe.

"I can't tell a fib!" said Sally.
"I'll make it a truth, then," said Joe; and, running to the huge, old-fashioned clock that stood in the corner, he set it at five.

"It's five, by the clock," answered Sally; and, corroborating her words, the old clock struck five. The lovers sat down again and resumed their conversation. Suddenly the staircase began to

creak. "Goody gracious! It's father," claimed Sally. "The deacon! by thunder!" cried Joe .-'Hide me, Sally!'

"Where can I hide you?" cried the distract-"Oh, I know," said he, "I'll squeeze into the ities of Nangaski, to obtain the opening of the clock-case." And, without another word, he

The deacon was dressed, and sitting himself quette, a Russian flotilla made a descent upon | down by the cooking-stove, pulled out his pipe, one of the Kuril islands and covered it with lighted it, and commenced smoking deliberatefire and blood. In the same year an English ly and calmly. "Five o'clock, eh?" said he, "Well, I shall have time to smoke three or four 'Hadn't you better feed the critters fust, sir,'

"No; smoking clears my head, and wakes perial residence, in violation of the orders of me up," replied the deacon, who seemed not a Burr-r-r-whizz-ding! ding! ding! ding!

> "Tormented lightning!" cried the deacon. starting up, and dropping his pipeon the stove: "what'n creation's that?"

"It's only the clock striking five!" said Sally, Whizz! ding! ding! ding! went the clock

"Powers of marcy!" cried the deacon. kin' five! it's struck a hundred already."

"Deacon Barberry!" cried the deacon's bet teenth century to be exceedingly fierce and war- ter half, who had hastily robed herself, and like. It will not yield to a foreign voke with- now came plunging down the staircase in the out an attempt at self-defence. The Americans wildest state of alarm, "what is the matter

"Goodness only knows," replied the old man. "It's been in the family these hundred years, Whizz! ding! ding! went the clock 'It'll bust itself!" cried the old lady, shed-

ding a flood of tears, "and there won't be nothin"

"It's bewitched!" said the deacon, who retained a leaven of good old New England suafter a pause, advancing resolutely towards the "Oh, don't," cried his daughter, seizing one

"Let go my raiment,' shouted the old deacon.

"I ain't afeard of the powers of darkness." But the women would not let go; so the deaon the floor, he darted forward, and laid his hands upon the clock-case. But no human the rules of the law of nations, cannot fail to power could open it. Joe was holding it inside be one of great expense, and without indemni- with a death-grasp. The old deacon began to be dreadfully frightened. He gave one more We hope that Commodore Perry may fulfi! tug. An unearthly yell, as of a fiend in distress, long on the floor, smashed its face, and wreck- of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vinetion such an imposing character of superiority, tricating himself from the clock, effected his es-

the imagination of the Japanese people. They The next day all Appleton was alive with the story of how Deacon Barberry's clock had been domination brought about the degree of expul- the clock-case existed only in a distempered

However, the interdict being taken off. Joe ted by more enlarged sentiments; that they was allowed to resume his courting, and won the consent of the old people to his union with them; that they avaid with the greatest care | Sally, by repairing the old clock till it went as

The Courier de la Drome et l'Ardeche

Last year a female swallow, which had its nest nest and brood from the attack of some sparces of success. In every event, be the issue rows. The male arrived at the moment when what it may, we must thank the Americans for some of its young were thrown out of the nest. having made this new effort to extend the do- He immediately attacked the assailants and put them to flight, after which he picked up his young ones and replaced them in the nest, unbounded satisfaction to Americans in Europe where, during the remainder of the season, he to hear that the limping San Jacinto, whose en-Goldsbord' to this harbour, and it would seem to have become a fixed fact. The town of Beautier fort is already built up, and well purged of every nuisance—its healthfulness, too, has become fixed fact. From Core or Newport river at the Western end of the town, along the Sound to North river, there is a front directly open to the harbor and Ocean of three miles—here, then, is room enough on this beautiful place,

HEROISM AND CRUELTY.

A most touching instance of heroism, and one of the most atrocious acts of cruelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occurred during the Columbian struggle for independence. The Spanish General, Morillo, the most bloodthirsty and treacherous tool of the Spanish King, who was created count of Carthagenia and Marquis de la Pueria, for services which rather entitled him to the distinction of butcher or hangman, while seated in his tent one day during the campaign of Carracas, saw a boy before him drowned in tears. The chief demanded of him for what purpose he was there?

The child replied that he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's

'What can you do to save your father?' asked the General 'I can do but little, but what I can do shall be

Morillo seized the little little fellow's car and said. 'Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to procure your father's life ?'
'I certainly would,' was the undaunted re-

A soldier was accordingly called and ordered to cut off the ear with a single stroke of the knife. The boy wept but did not resist while this barbarous order was executed.

'Would you lose your other ear rather than fail of your purpose? was the next question. 'I have suffered much, but for my father I the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in fa can suffer still!' was the heroic answer of the your astonishing Pills.

The other ear was taken off piecemeal without flinching on the part of the noble child. 'And now go!' exclaimed Morillo, untouched by his sublime courage, 'the father of such a

son must die.' In the presence of his agonized and vainly suffering son, the patriot father was executed. Never did a life picture exhibit such truthful lights and shades in national character, such deep treacherous villianly-such in-

THE CRYSTAL PALACE-Will it pay?-Some of the New York papers are discussing the question whether the Crystal Palace will pay as a speculation. One of them founds an opinion adverse to its pecuniary profit, on the following grounds, which may or may not be correct:

The structure cost \$500,000, while the cost of keeping things in order runs away with \$1,500 per week more. The receipts, thus far, have averaged about \$8,000 per week. Should these receipts continure till the grant of the ground expires, two years from last May, the stockholders will be treated to the following exhibit: Cost of building, \$500,000; weekly expenses for 104 weeks, at \$1,500 per week, \$156,000; two years' interest on first cost of building, \$70,000; total outgoes, \$725,000. Income: 104 weeks' receipts, at \$8,000 per week, \$832,000; value of building at expiration of the show, \$50,000whole amount of receipts \$882,000. From this deduct the expenditures, \$726,000, and we have a balance of \$156,000 as the net profits of the exhibition. But what right have we to suppose that the receipts will average any such sum as we have fixed upon? For the first six months the receipts may equal not only \$8,000, but go beyond it; but what will the succeeding six months do? In all probability not over \$2,000 per week. By December next the foreign contributions will commence leaving for home and with their departure will go some of the leading attractions of the exhibition. Now, if the second six months pay in \$3,000 per week, what are we to expect from the second year? Barely enough to pay current expenses.

Medical College of the State SOUTH CAROLINA. THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Insti-

Physiology ...... Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D. Materia Medica, Prof. HENRY R FROST, M. D. Obstetrics ..... Prof. THOS. G. PRIOLEAU. M. D. Chemistry ....... Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. B Comparative Anatomy...Prof. L. AGASSIZ, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.

Prosector to the Professor of Surgery, J. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTIONS. Dr. J. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clipical Instructor, lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution. J. F PRIOLEAU, M. D., Physician to the Hos pital of the Alms House, at which lectures are deivered twice a week on Diseases, the diagnosis discriminated, and the students indoctrinated in

gery, at the College Hospital, by the Professors | the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and of the Medical College.

\*At a special meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, held on the 3d of January, 1852, Dr. L Street, Philadelphia. Agassiz was unanimously elected Professor of Their power over the above diseases is not an Comparative Anatomy, with the distinct understanding that the collegiate expenses of the student are not to be increased by this addition to the HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, July 19, 1853.

A Valuable Plantation and Mills of the digestive organs, they are withsl, sat FOR SALE. THE undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as

66 CAT THE THAT THE TEN SO It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Patent Medicines to the confidence and pairs Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from of our readers; and, therefore, when we make the confidence and pairs of our readers. Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres-700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand,—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improve-long established, universally prized, and wind long established, universally prized, and wind long established. ments are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very 'Scorr's Weekly' said, August 25best materials, -containing 9 good plastered rooms, venience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large store-house, blacksmith ticle of much efficacy in case of female venience. shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly As such is the case, we would advise all more all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard ness. Persons of debilitated constitutions

Are situated on Little River, a never-failing

stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and I pair Burrs for wheat-an have something in future to gain from contract bewitched, and though many believed his ver- excellent smut machine and bolting cloths-all The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The

saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit. The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be per-

will go hand in hand, just drop in, and examine Wakefield, N. C. Aug. 9, 1858. 2mos 65
Standard and North State Whig copy, and

forward bill to A. J F. Circular.

THE scholars in the Female Academy at Salem. N. C., having already, thus early in the ses- the stomach, liver and nervous system sion, reached as high a number as we can at pres majority of real and imaginary disease ent accommodate, and applications for admission | Have them in a healthy condition, and still continuing to multiply, it becomes my duty to inform the public that I shall hereafter positively nary medicine we would advise our

ting, and then to await such vacancies as may oc- Philadelphia, and by respectable dealer



Topy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemics Prescott St., Liverpool, dated 6th Jane, 1851 To Professor Holloway: Sir: Your Pills and Ointment have store highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicine for some years. A customer, to whom I can be

for any enquiries, desires me to let you know h particulars of her case. She had been trong for years with a disordered liver, and bad de tion. On the last occasion, however, the virule of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamma of the attack was so amanda, and the inname tion set in so severely, that doubts were some tained of her not being able to hear up under fortunately she was induced to try your Piells, b she informs me that after the first, and each she informs me that are relief. She continued to ceeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to the co to take them, and although she used only the boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more case but the above, from the severity of the attack An Extraordinary Case of Rheumatic Fore, Van Dieman's Lawl.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Com er of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Waled. Margaret McConnigan, 19 years of age, resident at New Town, had been suffering from a violent Rheumatic Fever for upwards of two months. which had entirely deprived her of the use of the limbs. During this period she was under the ten of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Ton and by them her case was considered hopeles. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's ebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and an incredibly short space of time they effects perfect cure. Cure of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest w

Stomach of a Person 84 years of age.
From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lya Advertiser, who can vouch for the following states

To Professor Holloway: Sir-I desire to bear testimony to the good fects of Holloway's Pills. For some years lig fered severely from a pain and tightness in stomach, which was also accompanied by a sign ness of breath, that prevented me from walking bout. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstate my advanced state of life, these Pills have son lieved me, that I am desirous that others short can take exercise without inconvenience or the which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North st , Lynn, North These Celebrated Pills are Wonderfully Ex

crous in the following Complaints: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotcher the skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipat Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities vers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indie-tion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complex Secondary Symptoms, Lumbago, Piles, Rhenn tism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or Kings lef Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tic Donound Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of kinds. Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Hor WAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) Louis and by all respectable Druggists and dealers Medicines throughout the British Empire, and those of the United States, in pots and born the principal Drug houses in the Union, and Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; Mr. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York. And by Messrs. S. B. & J. A. EVANS, Wilmin

ton; and by P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh. There is a considerable saving by taking larger sizes.

N. B .- Directions for the guidance of pa in every disorder are affixed to each box.

LIVER COMPLAINT. VSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC, OR N Vous debility, disease of the Kinneys, and liseases arising from a disordered Liver or Sun such as constipation, inward Piles, fullness, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or W at the Heart, Choking, or Suffocating Seas when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision. the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellows the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back O Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Bara Depression of Spirits; can be effectually curl
DR. HOOFLAND'S Celebrated German in

eases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercise most searching powers in weaknesses and after tain, and pleasant. READ AND BE CONVINCED.

The 'Philadelphia Saturday Gazette' says DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTE "It is seldom that we recommend whatism be distinctly understood that we are not see of the nostrums of the day, that are noise long established, universally prized, and wiid

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters manufactor Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some obtain a bottle and thus save the aselves mud these Bitters advantageous to their health yard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the know from experience the salutary effect is have upon weak systems.'

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ease of the bowels, and can with truth its efficacy. We have taken the contents bottles, and we have derived more benefit in experiment than we derived previously fresh of allopathic treatment at the hands of se Hon. C. D. Hineline, Mayor of the City

den. N. J., says: "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. - We be many flattering notices of this medicine feetly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who source from which they came induced 15 want to make an investment where cash and health inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry were persuaded to use it, and must say "! it specific in its action upon diseases of the and digestive organs, and the powerful info exerts upon nervous prostration is real; sing. It calms and strengthens the nerves ing them into a state of repose, making set freshing.

are satisfied there would be less sickness dectine to receive any other scholars than those who are at all indisposed, to give a trialmend itself. It should be I would, therefore, request Parents and others, other medicine can produce such evid For sale wholesale and retail at the

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