

Southwestern Weekly Post.

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

TERMS,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Devoted to all the Interests of The South, Literature, Education, Agriculture, News, the Markets, &c.

VOL. III.—NO. 29.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 133.

SELECT POETRY.

THE SUMMER'S CALL.

BY MRS. HEIMAN.

Come away! the sunny hours
Was there far to founts and bowers!
O'er the very waters now,
In their play,
Flowers are shedding beauty's glow—
Come away.

Where the lily's tender gleam
Quivers on the glancing stream—
Come away.

All the air is filled with sound,
Soft and sultry, and profound,
Murmurs through the shadowy grass
Lilting strains;
Fain winds whisper as they pass—
Come away.

Where the bee's deep music swells
From the trembling foxglove bells—
Come away.

In the deep heart of the rose
Now hush, now its richest hue;
In the wood's the breath of song
Night and day
Flaunts with leafy scents along—
Come away.

Where the boughs with dewy gloom
Darken each thick bed of bloom—
Come away.

In the deep heart of the rose
Now the crimson love-lue glows;
Now the glow-worm's lamp by night
Sheds a ray,
Dreamy, sorry, greenly bright—
Come away.

Where the fairy cup-moss lies,
With the wild-wood strawberries,
Come away.

Now each tree by summer crown'd,
Sheds its own rich twilight round,
Gleaming there from sun to shade,
Bright wings play;
There the deer its couch hath made—
Come away.

Where the smooth leaves of the lime
Glisten in their honey-time—
Come away.

There the deer its couch hath made—
Come away.

Where the smooth leaves of the lime
Glisten in their honey-time—
Come away.

There the deer its couch hath made—
Come away.

Where the smooth leaves of the lime
Glisten in their honey-time—
Come away.

There the deer its couch hath made—
Come away.

DIPLOMATIC.

JAPAN OPENED.

From the New York Times.

Satisfactory Result of Com. Perry's Visit.—

Three Ports Opened to American Commerce.

—Agreement to furnish Coal to American Steamers.—Interesting Narrative.—Detailed Account of Com. Perry's Second Visit.

The Susquehanna arrived at Hong Kong from

Japan on the 2d (April), bringing the gratifying

intelligence that Commodore Perry had succeeded

in the objects of his mission in a manner that

will confer honor on his country and enduring

fame on himself. The precise terms of a Commer-

cial Treaty had not been definitively arranged

when the Susquehanna left the Yedo on the

24th of March; but enough had been done to

establish a friendly feeling between the two

countries. The opening of Three or more ports

to the Commerce of America, and the furnishing

of Coals for its Steamers, may be considered as

a matter settled, and Captain Adams held him-

self in readiness to proceed in the Saratoga to

Washington.

We were enabled to furnish our readers with

a detailed narrative of the proceedings in Japan,

from which it will be seen that nothing could

have been better or more fortunate than the

course pursued by Commodore Perry. Indeed

we feel pretty certain that the most skillful dip-

lomats in Europe could not have brought

matters to so speedy, pacific and successful an

issue. Commodore Perry was known as a brave

as well as accomplished seaman, but it was

thought he had rather a propensity for fighting

which indeed, with such means at his disposal,

and such people to deal with as the Japanese

were ignorantly presumed to be, was deemed in-

evitable by most people, though, as our pages

show, not by every one. Here, however, he has

disappointed the world; and perhaps not a few

in his squadron; but he has done what we did

not do in China, and it was not expected any

one could accomplish in Japan,—he has peace-

fully and amicably opened it to the intercourse

of his countrymen, without firing a shot or

using an angry word.

Commodore Perry, in the Susquehanna, left the

were observed, but made no hostile demonstra-

tions. Boats were not allowed to come along-

side until the vessels had taken their stations,

and then Government officers were directed to

the Powhatan, (to which the Commodore's

flag had been removed,) where they had an in-

terview on the 13th with the fleet Capt. Adams,

to whom, after the exchange of compliments,

the Japanese stated that in a few days a special

high officer would be sent to Yedo to meet the

Commodore and arrange everything in a court-

eous manner; but they objected that the vessels

had come too far up, and recommended their

return to Uraga, where the Emperor desired

the meeting should be held as before; and that

point they considered as of more importance

than talking about the weather, which subject

would seem to be the *pis-taller* of conversation

in Japan as in all the rest of the world.

We believe that this was nearly all that

passed during the first interview, and the depu-

tation took leave in good humor, which grew to

merriment, upon Captain Adams suggesting

that instead of returning to Uraga, perhaps a

more favorable anchorage might be found high-

er up, and nearer the capital, which would also

be more convenient for the high officers to be

sent from Yedo, as well as in accordance with

the customs of other nations.

The following day (14th) another interview

was held on board the Powhatan, when the Ja-

apanese renewed their urgency about the meet-

ing being held at Uraga, where on the previous

occasion everything had passed in so amicable

and pleasant a manner, and to which the Com-

modore had said he would return. Finding that

Uraga was still objected to, they then proposed

Kamakura, where the Macedonian had got

ashore and which they held to be a much more

convenient place than Kanagawa, between the

present anchorage and Yedo, as suggested by

Dr. S. W. Williams. But after much talk on

the subject, the Japanese at length left it to the

Commodore to select a place for the interview.

Before taking leave, the deputation said if the

ships needed water or provisions, boats would

be sent with supplies; but they were told that

except water, nothing else was likely to be re-

quired.

After mature consideration, Commodore Perry

decided to send Captain Adams in the *Vandalia*

to meet the Governor of the Province at Uraga.

Captain Adams was there informed by the Gov-

ernor that every thing was ready for consider-

ing the terms of a treaty between Japan and

the United States, and if the Commodore (or, as

he was termed, the Admiral) would come to

Uraga, it would be concluded before the going

down of the sun. It is supposed, however, that

of what was here meant by a treaty, was a favor-

able reply from the Emperor to the President's

letter on the subject. But Captain Adams reit-

erated, that the Commodore would not come to

Uraga, where he had found the anchorage to be

indifferent, but would meet the Japanese Com-

missioners at Yokohama, off the present anchor-

age of the flag-ship, ten or twenty miles from

Uraga. Captain Adams rejoined the squadron

on the 24th February, and the following day

the Japanese officers visited the flag-ship to set-

tle the place of meeting, when the Commodore,

among other things, told them that, having been

entrusted with so many ships, which were seven-

teen thousand miles from home, he was reason-

ably anxious about their safety, and experience

had proved to him that Uraga did not offer so

secure an anchorage as where they now lay.—

Some discussion ensued, but finally it was ar-

ranged that the meeting should be held at Yo-

by, insisted upon the removal of the screen

work which extended from the shore to the hall,

and which shut out the public gaze. Between

11 and 12 o'clock, the marines having been

mustered by Major Zellin, and the sailors by

Lieut. Pagnara, the whole in twenty-nine boats

under command of Captain Buchanan, who con-

veyed the cortege to the shore, and waited the

arrival of the Commodore's fleet, consisting of

Captain Adams, the Secretary, Mr. O. H. Perry,

and the interpreters, Dr. S. W. Williams and

Mr. J. L. C. Portman, who landed about noon,

under a salute of seventeen guns from the Ma-

cedonian, the men in the boats standing up, and

the officers on shore being uncovered. The pro-

cession then moved forward, the band playing

"Hail Columbia," and the "President's March."

On entering the hall, the Commodore was re-

ceived by four Commissioners, appointed for the

purpose. They were:

First—Hayashi, with the title of Daigaku no-Kama, or

Prince Councillor.

Second—Ito, Prince of Tsus-sima, (the group of Islands

lying between Corea and Japan.)

Third—Idzuma, Prince of Minasaki, a Principality ly-

ing west of Miso.

Fourth—Udono, second assistant of the Board of Re-

venue.

The party being seated, the flag of Japan was

run up on board the Powhatan, and saluted

with twenty-one guns from the launches, after

which another salute of seventeen guns was

given to the Japanese High Commissioner, who

through the interpreter presented his compli-

ments and welcome to the Commodore and his

officers, and particularly inquired about the

health of the former. At a sign given the ser-

vants in attendance brought in lacquered stands

with tea and saki, sweetsmeats and other con-

serves, and placed one beside each officer. The

regalement seems to have been much the same

as that which in China generally precedes the

transaction of business with foreign officials;

and while it was going on there was time to

take a note of the place of meeting. The hall,

which had been run up with great celerity, was

about fifty feet long, forty wide, and twelve

high, and surrounded with magnificent japonicas,

some of them thirty feet in height, and in full

bloom. Seats and tables about two feet high,

covered with red cloth, extended the whole

length of the apartment.

The floor was covered with white mats, about

three feet long by two wide and the place was

heated by highly ornamented braziers placed

on beautiful Japan stands. The pillars support-

ing the erection were ornamented with purple

crapes, and the walls were richly adorned with

paintings of birds and flowers. The hall was

situated about five hundred yards from the

landing place, and was commanded by the ships,

which lay with their broadsides to it. Several

native artists were present taking sketches of the

strangers.

The refreshments being over, the Commodore

and his personal staff were conducted by the

Japanese Commissioners into another room in

the rear, the entrance to which was covered

with purple crapes. The conference lasted three

hours, and was carried on through the Dutch

language, which the Japanese interpreters, Mats-

uma, and Michi-tazo, and Mr. Portman, the

Commodore's clerk, spoke fluently. A very

favorable answer was given to the President's

letter, which we presume was in terms a repeti-

tion of President Fillmore's; and it is stated that

Commodore Perry was fully satisfied on all

points suggested by him, which, we again pre-

sume, were in accordance with Mr. Secretary

conference was to have been held for the pur-

pose of considering the treaty.

As most of our readers may have forgotten

the precise tenor of President Fillmore's letter

to the Emperor of Japan, and as it is not long

we here insert it, appending an outline of Mr.

Secretary Webster's instruction to Commodore

Aulick, to whom the commission was originally

entrusted:

"I send you, by this letter, an envoy of my own

appointment, an officer of high rank in his country, who is

a missionary of religion. He goes by my commission

to bear to you my greeting and good wishes, and to pro-

mote friendship and commerce between the two countries.

"You know that the United States of America now extend

from sea to sea; that the great countries of Oregon and

California are parts of the United States; and that

from these countries, which are rich in gold and silver

and precious stones, our steamers can reach the shores of your

happy land in less than twenty days.

"Many of our ships will now pass in every year, and

some perhaps in every week, between California and

China. These ships must pass along the coast of your

empire; storms and winds may cause them to be wrecked

on your shores, and we ask your protection for our ships

and for our crews, and we ask your protection

to our property. We wish that our people may be per-

mitted to trade with your people; but we shall not author-

ize them to break any law of your empire.

"Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and no-</