# FAMILY NEWSPAPER-NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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

## Devoted to all the In terests of The South, Literature, Gduc ation, Agriculture, News, the Markets, &c.

TEREKIN

## VOL. III.-NO. 29.

WILLIAM D. COOKE,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

## SELECT POETRY.

#### THE SUMMER'S CALL. BY MRS. HEMANS.

Come away ! the sunny hours Woo thee 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 glaucing stream-Come away.

All the air is filled with sound. Soft and sultry, and profound, Murmurs through the shadowy grass Lightly stray; Fain: winds whisper as they pass-Come away ; Where the bee's deep music swells From the trembling foxglove bells-Come away.

In the skies the sapphire blue Now hath won its richest hue; In the woods the breath of song Night and day Floats 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-hue glows; Now the glow-worm's lamp by night

tions. Boats were not allowed to come alongside 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 interview 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 courteous 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-aller* of conversation in Japan as in all the rest of the world.

Somberm

We believe that this was nearly all that passed during the first interview, and the deputation 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 higher 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

purpose. They were:

ying between Corea and Japan.)

Prince Councillor:

ing west of Miaco.

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

Second-Ido, Prince of Tsus-sima, (the group of Islands

Third-Idzuma, Prince of Mimasaki, a Principality ly-

Fourth-Udono, second assistant of the Board of Rev-

The party being seated, the flag of Japan was

run up on board the Powhatan, and saluted

The floor was covered with white mats, about

The refreshments being over, the Commodore

and his personal staff were conducted by the

which another salute of seventeen guns was was held on board the Powhatan, when the Jagiven to the Japanese High Commissioner, who panese renewed their urgency about the meeting being held at Uraga, where on the previous ments and welcome to the Commodore and his occasion everything had passed in so amicable officers, and particularly inquired about the and pleasant a manner, and to which the Commodore 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 regalement seems to have been much the same convenient place than Kanagawa, between the as that which in China generally precedes the present anchorage and Yedo, as suggested by transaction of business with foreign officials Dr. S. Wi Williams. But after much talk on and while it was going on there was time to the subject, the Japanese at length left it to the take a note of the place of meeting. The hall, Commodore to select a place for the interview. which had been run up with great celerity, was Before taking leave, the deputation said if the about fifty feet long, forty wide, and twelve ships needed water or provisions, boats would high, and surrounded with magnificent japonicas, be sent with supplies; but they were told that some of them thirty feet in height, and in full except water, nothing else was likely to be rebloom. Seats and tables about two feet high. quired. covered with red cloth, extended the whole After mature consideration, Commodore Perry length of the apartment. decided to send Captain Adams in the Vandalia to meet the Governor of the Province at Uraga. three feet long by two wide and the place was Captain Adams was there informed by the Govheated by highly ornamented braziers placed ernor that every thing was ready for consideron beautiful Japan stands. The pillars supporting the terms of .a treaty between Japan and ing the erection were ornamented with rurple the United States, and if the Commodore (or, as crape, and the walls were richly adorned with he was termed, the Admiral) would come to Uraga, it would be concluded before the going situated about five hundred vards from the down of the sun. It is supposed, however, that landing place, and was commanded by the ships, what was here meant by a treaty, was a favorawhich lay with their broadsides to it. Several ble reply from the Emperor to the President's letter on the subject. But Captain Adams reitstrangers. erated, that the Commodore would not come to Uraga, where he had found the anchorage to be indifferent, but would meet the Japanese Com-Japanese Commissioners into another room in missioners at Yokohamo, off the present anchorthe rear, the entrance to which was covered age of the flag-ship, ten or twenty\* miles from with purple crape. The conference lasted three Uraga. Captain Adams rejoined the squadron on the 24th February, and the following day the Japanese officers visited the flag-ship to settle the place of meeting, when the Commodore, among other things, told them that, having been entrusted with so many ships, which were seventeen thousand miles from home, he was reasona-

were observed, but made no hostile demonstrawork which extended from the shore to the hall, pose of considering the treaty.

and which shut out the public gaze. Between As most of our readers may have forgotten 11 and 12 o'clock, the marines having been the precise tenor of President Fillmore's letter mustered by Major Zellin, and the sailors by to the Emperor of Japan, and as it is not long, Lieut. Pegrama, the whole in twenty-nine boats we here insert it, appending an outline of Mr. Secretary Webster's instruction to Commodore under command of Captain Buchanan, who conveyed the cortege to the shore, and waited the Aulick, to whom the commission was originally arrival of the Commodore and suit, consisting of entrusted : Captain Adams, the Secretary, Mr. O. H. Perry,

"I send you, by this letter, an envoy of my own appointment, an officer of high rank in his country, who is and the interpreters, Dr. S. W. Williams and no missionary of religion. He goes by my command to Mr. J. L. C. Portman, who landed about noon, bear to you my greeting and good wishes, and to prounder a salute of seventeen guns from the Macmote friendship and commerce between the two countries. edonian, the men in the boats standing up, and " You know that the United States of America now extend from sea to sea; that the great countries of Oregon the officers on shore being uncovered. The proand California are parts of the United States; and that cession then moved forward, the band playing from these countries, which are rich in gold and silver and "Hail Columbia," and the "President's March." precious stones, our steamers can reach the shores of your On entering the hall, the Commodore was rehappy land in less than twenty days. ceived by four Commissioners, appointed for the

" 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 and expect from your friendship and your greatness, kindness for our men and protection for our property. We wish that our people may be permitted to trade with your people ; bat we shall not authorze them to break any law of your empire.

" Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and nohing more. You may have productions which we should be glad to buy, and we have productions which might suit your people

"Your Empire contains a great abundance of coal ; this with twenty one guns from the launches, after is an article which our steamers in going from California to China must use. They would be glad that a harbor in your Empire should be appointed to which coal might be brought, and where they might always be able to purchase through the interpreter presented his compli- it.

> " In many other respects commerce between your Empire and our country would be useful to both. Let us consider well what new interests may arise from these re-

bye, insisted upon the removal of the screen conference was to have been held for the pur- for the purpose, the people packed themselves and on the surrounding hills, at the foot of one man, and was told that he had been for some at the sides of the houses, and left the centre of of which the grave had been made, thousands of time in the Lunatic Asylum, a raving maniac. the streets clear for the stranger. -people, men, women and children, could be seen,

He entered some of the houses, which he all manifesting eager curiosity to witness a sight found primitive in their furniture and arrange-/ so entirely novel in their land.

ments; but, compared with other Oriental dwel- I could not but think as we passed along, lings of the same class, neat, clean and comfort- how strange, not only the procession, but each able. In some of them he observed clocks of of us individually, must appear to that eager Japanese manafacture. He also visited several throng, not one of whom probably had ever betemples which, though smaller than in China, fore looked upon the face of a stranger from a have more gilding on their walls and ornaments foreign country; and yet there was no undue on their idols, and generally are in better order. noise made, or apparent alarm on the part of any The priests as well as the people were distin- of them, only intense interest in observing what guished for their courtesy. The cities thus visi- was passing before them. As we neared the ted were not only very extensive, (estimated to grave (which occupied a very pretty spot) the be six miles long,) but with wide, well-formed voice of the Chaplain could be heard,-" I am streets. Kasacco is from fifteen to twenty miles the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he distant by land, from the ships; and Mr. Bittin- that believeth in me, though he were dead, vet ger being thus necessarily long absent, some shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth anxiety was felt about him. As he was return- in me, shall never die."

As we gathered round the grave, and the ing, a Japanese officer put into his hands an order from the Commodore for all officers to re- reading of the beauthful and touching burial. turn on board, and shortly after a courier, mount- service proceeded, the scene was one of unusual ed on a splendid black horse, delivered a similar interest; for the time, and place, and circumdespatch, and finding it was understood and stances, all conspired to make it, as an incident, acted on, turned round and galloped back again honorable to our short sojourn in a land where to report the approach of the American officer | for centuries, it is said the symbol of our religwho concluded his journey by torch-light, and ion has been trodden under foot. The church found on his arrival that everything that had burial service ended, the escort fired three voloccurred had been noted even to the number of leys over the grave. I had expected that on this there would have been some commotion buttons on his coat being recorded. Four days after the interview, the presents among the crowd, but I noticed only, at the first were interchanged, time having been required discharge, for a moment there was a slight

to erect places for their reception. Those movement as of surprise, and then all were again for the Emperor consisted of, among other quiet and attentive observers. Having now committed to the earth, with all thingsdue honor, the remains of our deceased shipmate, A railway with steam engine, an electric telegraph, a surf boat, a life boat, a printing press, a fine lornette, a the procession was re-formed, and with music to set of Audubon's American Ornithology splendidly bound; the front, again passed through the village and Plates of American Indians, Maps of different States of the thousands of spectators, to our boats on the America ; Agricultural implements, with all the modern beach. Here we took leave of the officials, who provements; a piece of sloth, a bale of cotton, a stove, Rifles, Pistols and Swords; Champagne, Cordials and throughout the entire ceremony had conducted American Whiskey. themselves with great propriety, and extended And those of the Empress, (presuming there to us every civility; and returned to the ship. is one :)--pleased with the consciousness of not only hav-

May God reward him in eternity!

TERMS,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WHOLE NO. 133.

ANECDOTE OF PARSON BROWNLOW .--- We once heard an anecdote told of the Parson, which, if true, clearly shows that what he thinks is right, he will endeavor to maintain. It is said that he was once notified by one of the greatest pugilists and bragadocias in Tennessee. that if he attempted to preach again at a certain place, he would be taken from the pulpit and publicly whipt in the presence of his congregation. The persons present knowing the man who had thus threatened the parson to be a desperate fellow, advised him not to preach. They were requested not to give themselves any trouble as he would attend to the matter himself.

Sunday morning came, and so did the parson at the appointed time and took his place in the pulpit. Upon looking around he saw the fellow who had threatened him, with a number of his friends, occupying a portion of the church near the pulpit. He began the usual exercises by opening the Bible which lay upon the deskhe then removed from his right coat-pocket a revolver, and placed it at the right of the word of truth-then another to his left-he then drew from his bosom a large and heavy bowie-knife, and laid it across the leaves to prevent the wind from turning them. This was an argument which forebodied certain results. His opponents were so perfectly amazed with the beginning of the sermon, that they concluded it best not to interfere with him-and it is said that no set of

Sheds a ray, Dreamy, storry, 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, Glancing 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-away.



#### From the New York Times. JAPAN OPENED.

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 Commercial 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 himself in readiness to proceed in the Saratoga to bear the intelligence to the Government at bly anxious about their safety, and experience 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 kohama. course pursued by Commodore Perry. Indeed issue. Commodore Perry was known as a brave 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 inshow, not by every one. Here, however, he has disappointed the world ; and perhaps not a few using an angry word.

Commodore Perry, in the Susquehanna, left the - harbor of Hongkong on the 14th of January, the squadron approached Yedo, and if he did not actually enter it, at least was near enough accompanied by the Powhatan and the Mississippi, the sailing vessels, Vandalia, Southamp- to judge of its appearance, and to ascertain what. however, we believe a surveying party had done ton, Supply and Lexington, having some time before proceeded to the rendezvous at Napakiang in Loo Choo, where the Squadron met on the 21st of January. Nothing of importance occurred at Loo Choo beyond visiting the capital, Shuidi, with the temples and forts, and admiring, as others have done, the picturesque and surpassingly beautiful scenery of the island. The sailing vessels were dispatched for Japan are generally of one story, and, therefore, present on the last day of January, under command of nothing imposing in their appearance, except Captain Abdon, the steamships following on 7th February, and, along with the sloop Saratoga from Shanghae, joining the sailing vessel in the waters of Japan on the 12th, without accident great, the Japanese officers themselves placed beyond the temporary grounding of the Mace- Yedo third among the cities of the world, Londonian, which was lightened and speedily got don, they said, being the first, and Parisithe secoff. The whole squadron then proceeded and ond. On the 8th, the preparations were completed anchored in the bay of Yedo, passing Uraga, where last year the interview and the delivery of the President's letter took place. A few small forts, mounting ten or twelve guns each, precise about the distance.

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 arranged that the meeting should be held at Yo-

Eleven days afterwards the meeting took place we feel pretty certain that the most skillful di- and in the interval entertainments were interplomatist in Europe could not have brought changed by the American and Japanese officers. matters to so speedy, pacific and successful an At one of the two given by Capt. Buchanan, the 'Governor of Uraga, as we have seen in Kezing as well as accomplished seaman, but it was and other high Chinese officials, at once fell in with foreign observances in toasting and speechifying. Captain Buchanan proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan, which was drunk standing "with all honors," and was acknowlevitable by most people, though, as our pages edged by the Governor of Uraga, who in return similarly proposed the health of the President of the United States. The Japanese took their in his squadron; but he has done what we did liquor freely, especially the champagne and linot do in China, and it was not expected any quors, greatly admiring the glass ware that one could accomplish in Japan,-he has peace. | contained them; and expressed a hope that the fully and amicably opened it to the intercourse time was at hand when they would be at liberty go and see the ships." of his countrymen, without firing a shot or to visit foreign countries in steamers and ships of three masts.

It was during this interval that an officer of before, that close to the shore there is five fathoms of water, so that it can be approached by large ships. The city is in the form of a crescent, and stands on an extensive plain with a magnificent background of the mountains and wooded country; but it seems to possess no striking buildings, while the dwelling houses their vast numbers, and space they occupy .--The population of the capital has, however, been greatly exaggerated, for though it is certainly for the reception of the Commodore, who, by the \* Our present information does not enable us to be more

ealth of the former. At a sign given the sercent events which have brought our two countries so near vants in attendance brought in laquery stands together, and what purposes of friendly amity and intercourse this ought to inspire in the hearts of those who with tea and saki, sweetmeats and other conovern both countries." serves, and placed one beside each officer. The

The first half of Mr. Secretary Webster's instructions is devoted to the subject of coals, that being apparently the leading object of the mission ; but Commodore Aulick was to avail himself of any and every opportunity when brought in contact with Japanese officials-either in treating about coals, or in delivering over certain shipwrecked Japanese-to impress upon them "that the Government of the United States does not possess power over the religion of its own citizens, and there is therefore no cause to apprehend it will interfere with the religion of other countries." This point, not without reason, as afterwards appeared, was held to be of the first importance, for even the question of commercial intercourse was made subsidiary, its success being regarded as unpromising; but in order to provide for any "favorable contingency," the Commodore was invested with powpaintings of birds and flowers. The hall was er to negotiate a treaty, and was furnished with copies of those of China, Muscat, and Siam, as models, "the two latter containing guarantees for the protection of American sailors and propnative artists were present taking sketches of the

erty which may be cast ashore," which Webster held to be more important than "opening one or more of the ports of Japan." If, however, the Commodore should succeed in effecting a treaty, Mr. Webster concludes by saving, "it would be prudent to fix the period for exchanging the ratifications at three years."

hours, and was carried on through the Dutch During the conference on the 8th, Commolanguage, which the Japanese interpreters, Matsdore Perry mentioned that one of the marines . ma-ki, and Mich-i-taso, and Mr. Portman, the had died, and he was desirous to have a piece Commodore's clerk, spoke fluently. A very of ground pointed out where this man and any favorable answer was given to the President's others of the squadron that might die in Japan letter, which we presume was in terms a repetiould be buried. The Commissioners first sugtion of President Fillmore's; and it is stated that gested Nanasaki, and next Uraga, but on both Commodore Perry was fully satisfied on all being objected to, a spot near the place of meetpoints suggested by him, which, we again preing was fixed upon. An account of the funeral sume, were in accordance with Mr. Secretary by Captain Slack, the officer commanding the Webster's letter to Commodore Aulick accommarines, is given in another column, and can-

panying the first letter to the Emperor. not fail to be read with interest. We have only A draft Treaty, in English, Dutch, Chinese, to add, that before the funeral took place, the and Japanese, was put into the hands of the Ja-Japanese officials came on board to view the panese Commissioners, who said that it would body for which purpose the coffin was opened : receive due consideration ; but the old Emperor and after the burial one of them remarked that, had died since Commodore Perry was there last according to the inscription on the lid, the man year, and his successor was a young man, who was a native of Ireland, not of America; but would require to consult his Counsel before comthe explanation that followed proved quite sating to a determination; and the Commodore isfactory. was reminded that Japanese did not act with

In the course of the arrangements for the futhe same rapidity as Americans did ; which was neral, the prudence of President Fillmore's and thus illustrated : Should several Japanese meet Secretary Webster's assurance on the subject of together, desiring to visit the American ships, religion was shown. The Japanese said they one would say: "It is a beautiful morning !" had observed it with pleasure, and quite underto which another would add, "How pleasant it stood the distinction between Protestant and is!" Then a third would remark, "There is not Roman Catholics. then a wave to be seen upon the water;" at

Before the interview broke up the Commodore length a fourth would suggest, "Come, let us mentioned that he proposed to give his officers

leave to go on shore for recreation. To this no That the preliminaries of a treaty would be settled during the present visit, was, however, great objection was made, and we believe that more than probable. Its leading provisions, it within a few days afterwards several of the officers were taking exercise on shore. Rev. E. C. is said, will be the opening of three or more Bettinger, the Chaplain, made several excursions ports of Japan to the commerce of the United States, and securing supplies of coals for the among the villages and cornfields, which last he found in high cultivation. The houses were steamers of that country. In other respects, the treaty, concluded or proposed, is understood generally thatched, but those of the better sort were covered with tiles, having vards and small to be nearly a counterpart of that with China, gardens within enclosures. except, it is said, that the Japanese objected to a The following day, the same gentleman, findclause admitting all other countries to the same privileges as America ; not like the Chinese, by ing the people neither unfriendly nor indisposed whom, and not by Sir Henry Pottenger, as is to receive him, and having obtained leave to go generally supposed, the privileges of the English on shore, determined to visit two large cities treaty, were extended to all foreign countries, some miles off, called Kanagawa and Kassacca, The Japanese would manifest more sagacity, and with that view crossed an arm of the bay, and save themselves from incalculable vexation, which shortened the distance by several miles. were they to determine on allowing other na- He then proceeded through Kanagawa, suppostions to enjoy the same immunities as America. ed to contain from one to two hundred thousand and no other, modelling all future treaties on | inhabitants; and from the immense crowds that precisely the same terms. But nothing can be poured out to see the stranger, there can be no as yet certainly known on the subject, for the doubt of the population being very great. The Susquehannah, having been placed at the dis- crowds however, caused no inconvenience or posal of Mr. McLane, the Minister to China, and impediment, for on a wave of the hand from the being under orders to be in Hong Kong in the Japanese officials who accompanied Mr. Bittinbeginning of April, was dispatched on the ger, the peeple cleared a passage; and aftermorning of the 24th of March, the very day a wards, a messenger having been sent forward nearly half a mile. On either side of the road, Yesterday we inquired concerning this wretched

A telescope, a lorgenette in a gilded case, a lady's toilet box, gilded; a searlet velvet dress; a changeable silk dress, flowered; a splendid robe, Audubon's illustrated works, a handsome set of china, a mantelpiece clock, a parlor stove, a box of fine wines, a box of perfumery, a box of fancy soaps.

Of the other presents, perhaps the one most valued was a copy of Webster's complete Dic-

tionary to one of the Imperial interpreters. To THE MISSING STEAMER CITY OF GLASthe high officers were given books, rifles, pistols, swords, wines, cloths, maps, stoves, clocks, and cordials, the last of which they fully apprecia- story :

During the latter part of our career in the ted : and, as regards clocks, when it was proposed to bring an engineer from shipboard to set Philadelphia post-office, we became acquainted, among the mass of human beings whose faces apthem going, the Japanese said there was no necessity for that, as they had clock makers at peared daily at the "General Delivery Window" Yedo who understood them perfectly. They where we were stationed, with an intelligent, were curious to know, however, about Ericsson's happy looking Englishman, of about forty-five caloric engine, of which they had heard, but, years of age, who came frequently to inquire they would not receive a very favorable opinion of its practical utility.

Whatever may be thought of some of the elegancies of really good society. Being a other presents, the Railway and Telegraph, at stranger on our shores, he was glad to avail himwhich the world at the time was disposed to self of an opportunity of conversing with us, laugh, were happy hits. The Rail is only about and spoke freely of his past and of his hoped-for three hundred yards in all, but being formed in future. He had come over to Philadelphia, a circle, the carriage can be driven at the rate bringing with him a little son, apparently about of forty miles or more. Just at first the Japa- twelve years of age, to select a residence for the nese were chary of venturing into the car, but rest of his family which he had left in England, after a single trial there was much good humored competition for places. The Telegraph still their comfort when they should arrive. He had more astonished them, but they will speedily understand it, and may possibly by this time be house in Philadelphia, and was expecting letters

laving down the wires for themselves. CHRISTIAN BURIAL IN JAPAN. One of the standing opinions about the Japa-

We handed him a letter-it spoke of her nese, destined to be thrown down by Commoexpectation to sail in that steamer, and went away dore Perry, has been, that they were invincibly with such glad anticipations as might be sup intollerant of Christianity in any form. Indeed posed to fill the heart of a husband and father this has generally been assigned as the main long absent from the wife and children whom reason for their exclusiveness. To the emblem he soon expected to meet and embrace again .--of the cross they still object, but the story of the A few days passed, and another foreign mail expelled Portugese, that every Christian landing arrived, and with it a letter to our friend from in Japan was required to trample on it, or on a his wife, saying that she had not been able to epresentation of the Virgin and Savior, must. make her arrangements in time to sail in the f true, have been almost entirely confined to Manchester, but that she should certainly sail in hemselves and their coreligionists. More reent writers, who have been able to deny that the Glasgow. Some time after this, letters came, such is now the custom, tell us, that "the prac- which she had mailed at the time of embarking in this ship, and now he was unspeakably happy tice of religious rights is prohibited by irrevocable Japanese laws ;" but the following narrative | with the almost certainty of seeing his wife and of the funeral of a marine of the United States children in a very few days, for the New York

mail steamers generally make the passage but a soundron shows that there is as little foundation few days sooner than our screw steamers. Soon for the one statement as the other : On the 9th of March, the day following the he, with many others, commenced going down | His lectures at our Female College have given first meeting between Commodore Perry and the every day to Queen street wharf to look for the full satisfaction, and we hope he will deliver a

men ever got such a scorching as did some of his congregation upon that occasion. -----

"EXECUTION OF A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT." A late number of the London Despatch gives the following account of an occurrence which took place in Hamburg. A similar ceremony performed "once in a while " "here, might have

a beneficial effect on the community. At noon, just as the Exchange, crowded with merchants, presented its busiest aspect, two drummers in the civic uniform came up, rolled their drums for the space of ten minutes, causing a great commotion both within and without the Bourse. While this was going on, workmen were seen over the principal gateway of the building elevating a black board, on which was painted in white letters the name of a merchant of the city who had lately suspended payment The Jersey Blue has the following affecting and absconded with all his assets. When the name had been fairly set up, a bell called the "shandglocke," or the shame bell, only rung on such occasions, was sounded for two hours from a tower of the Bourse. The penalty of disgrace, called the "execution of a fraudulent bankrupt," was ordained by a law which can be traced to the fourteenth century, when the Hanseatic league was at the height of its greatness. At that period, however, the bankrupt's patent of citizenship and his certificate as a merchant were also burnt by the hangman.

The Goldsboro' Female College, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad is described to us in a letter of a friend as being one of the finest of the Female Schools South. We are glad to learn this, and sincerely hope our friend B. will, as he has promised, write un a lengthy description of the same.

Many of the daughters of Tennessee and Arkansas are vearly sent to the North, and we have long thought it was time to look to the South for education.

Let us remember too, good Old North Carolina.

We shall allude to this subject again .- Western Enquirer.

PROF. C. H. BRACKETTE.-Among the lecturers of the present age, who have attracted much attention in certain sections of our country, we may properly mention Prof. Brackette who has recently delivered a course of lecture at many of the schools of our State, as well as in other States.

Professor B.'s lectures have universally been received with real interest, and those competent to form a correct judgment have invariably mentioned not only his lectures, but the Prof. himself in very favorable terms.

Our acquaintance with him has been mos pleasant, and we shall always regard him as a true gentleman, and worthy of what he invariably receives-patronage and fair consideration oublic course of two or three weeks in the an tumn .- Goldsboro' Republican. THE RETORT OBLIQUE .- A lady took umbrage. at the use, by a gentleman, of a very common word, of which the primary and most obvious sense was unexceptionable, while its most remote and unusual signification was indelicate. " I beg pardon," said the offender, spologeticallv. "I certainly did not mean what you were thinking of !" a retort which was as philosophical as it was just and severe.

and to make all the arrangements necessary to accomplished this-had taken and furnished a from his wife, informing him of her sailing with

their other children in the steamer City of Manchester.

from the Commodore at any rate, we suspect for letters from home. He was a man of pleasing manners, and evidently had been well educated and accustomed to the refinements and

ing witnessed, but assisted in giving such hon-

MISCELLANEOUS

GOW---AN AFFECTING STORY.

W. B. S.

ors, in such a place, to a deceased brother.

A GEOLOGIST NONPLUSED :- An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present, declared she knew a rock of which he was wholly ignorant.

"Name it madam," cried Coelebs, in a rage. "It is rock the cradle, sir," replied the lady. Cœlebs evaporated.

Great principles are at the bottom of all things; but to apply them to daily life, many little rules, precautions and insights are needed.

Imperial Commissioner from Yedo, to negotiate | incoming steamer the terms of a commercial treaty, a soldier's and But who shall speak of the horrors to come ? a Christian burial was given to a Marine, Robert | Day after day did he, with the many others on Williams, who had died a few days before on that sad walk, go down to the wharf and strain board the steamer Mississippi. The party de- his vision to descry among the vessels down the tailed for this purpose consisted of several offi- river, the anxiously expected steamer. We saw cers, one of them the Captain in his gown, an him when the vessel had been some thirty days escont of eight marines in charge of a corporal. out, and were startled at his appearance. The and four marines as bearers of the corpse. Two plump, happy-seeming face of one month before, boats left the ship; one containing the officers. was haggard as the face of death, the eyes that and the other the body and escort. Upon reach- so shortly before we had seen dance in the light ing the shore, the party was met by several Ja- of inward joy, were blood-shot, wild and glaring upon us with a maniac expression. He walked panese officials, ready to conduct them to the grave. The escort landed first, and received the mopingly away, but his face haunted us still. A body with the usual honors. The little proces- few days after this, a steamer arrived bringing sion was then formed; first the escort, followed the report that a vessel somewhat resembling by the music, (drum and fife;) next the body the Glasgow had been seen off the Bahamas; borne on the shoulders of four messinates; and this report brought him to us again. Oh, how then the Chaplain with the other officers, and a that false hope had brightened his countenance ! few sailors from the boats bringing up the rear. His eves had regained their expression of intel-In this order, with the music playing a Dead ligence, and he clung to his baseless hope, as a March, the party moved to the grave, winding drowning man to a straw. through the streets of a village, a distance of We left the post-office a few days after this.