

Things Abroad and at Home.

There would appear to be no immediate want of topics for discussion, at the same time that there is a great abundance of interest, or at least of excitement concerning them.

The Atlantic Telegraph—the news from India, China and Turkey; the movements of Louis Napoleon, and the English jealousy of Cherbourg;—all these things attract attention on the occasion of a European arrival, while at home we have politics, fillibusterism, yellow fever and Hard Times.

It would seem that the chances for the ultimate success of the Atlantic Telegraph become fainter and fainter. We do not say that there are no chances, but evidently the chances for failure overbalance those for success; and that this is the opinion of the shrewd capitalists "on Change" in London, is evidenced by the rapid decline of the stock to less than forty cents on the dollar.

That there should be a connection between Turkey and India is certainly strange at first sight, but becomes less so when we reflect upon the fact that the Turkish Empire claims dominion over the holy places of the Mahometans—that Mecca and Medina are included in the territories of the Sultan, who is regarded as the successor of the Caliphs. The real movers of the rebellion in India were the Mahometans of that country—their avowed object was to re-erect the great Mahometan sovereignty of the Mogul. Religious prejudice was the great agency used to stir up the rank and file of the Sepoys to such a sudden flood of mutiny.

Mohams from India and all the neighboring countries had been visiting Arabia to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca—there they had met with co-religionists from all parts of Turkey, and it is a striking proof of the existence of the religious element, and also of concert of action, that the rebellion in India for the avowed purpose of driving out all Europeans should have been simultaneous with the occurrence of outrages against Christians on the part of the Mahometan population of the whole East. In Candia, Syria, Bosnia, and lastly at Jeddah, the fury of Moslem fanaticism has been venting itself on the heads of the christian dogs. We think it probable that the bombardment of Jeddah by the British steamship Cyclops, was to teach a lesson to Mahometans in India and elsewhere, quite as much as to punish the immediate outrage at that place. In all cases the Crescent must succumb to the Cross. Turkey must yield to the dictation of the Christian powers, much to the disgust of the Ulemas, or Moslem Doctors of Divinity.

Whether or not China has been opened to the trade of the world, is a question not so easy to answer, and one to which a merely legal or diplomatic settlement affords no solution. It remains to be seen whether the formal treaty amounts to anything—whether the Emperor has power to carry out his pledges.

Incidental to the movements in China, India and Turkey, or bearing upon them, are the relations between the great European powers, especially Great Britain, France and Russia. East of the Persian Gulf the British have held the preponderating power and influence. As Lords of India, part of the Malay Peninsula, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and other possessions, this position seemed to be conceded to them, while their different colonies on the route to the East gave them decided advantages for the trade with the Pacific coasts of the old world; of late days, however, Russia has appeared as a power on the Pacific, the owner of large and valuable possessions, which has recently obtained the virtual control of the great Amur river, at whose mouth she has built up a formidable naval depot, while France, too, has been taking a part in the Chinese matter, and has roused the fears of England by seeking to open a ship canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Suez, by which Marseilles would be placed some two thousand miles nearer to the great Eastern centres of trade than London. The British diplomatists at Constantinople have opposed the granting of the authority for this work, but it would appear to have been granted, nevertheless, and in anticipation of this, and with a view to control or menace this new course of trade, the British have seized upon the Turkish Island of Perin, at the mouth of the Red Sea, thus introducing an additional element of dissension. In the meantime Cherbourg has been completed at a vast expense, as the strongest maritime fortification in Europe, as a menace to England, which is now spending vast sums on the fortification of the Channel Islands, especially Alderney, in sight of the coast of France.

This is it, that all Europe is at peace, and yet under arms—that England and France are in close alliance, and yet guarding against each other like the bitterest foes, and jealous of the least advantage being taken by either.

If on the other side of the Atlantic they have two sick men in the persons of John Turk and John Chinaman, we on this side, have a very sick man in Mexico, and another in Nicaragua, while we have a quarrel with Paraguay, and a longing after Cuba. Walker is said to be again on his way to Nicaragua. His day is over. Mexico we don't want. Cuba we will get, but not now. Hard Times we have too much of, and we have three comets.

Politics at present are a humbug. Our opponents are doing their best to find or make a grievance with a view to the next canvass for the Presidency. Some of their efforts are beautifully imaginative.

In the "good old times" of popular ignorance and superstition, the Comets and the Yellow Fever would have somehow been connected in the fears of the multitude. We have at least outgrown that folly.

Mr. Bull in Bad Humor. The London Times is in bad humor about the Chinese treaty. The fact is that the American Minister has concluded a treaty with China, the terms of which are regarded as highly favorable to this country, and which stipulates that hereafter, the United States shall, in all things, stand on the basis of the most favored nations. This treaty is given to the world, and Mr. Bull and Mr. Crapeau have not got theirs yet, and don't know what it is.

Another exhibition of John Bullism "came off" a short time since in Dublin. They gave a municipal banquet in honor of the Atlantic Cable, or of somebody connected with the affair. Among other things the Lord Mayor invited the Viceroy and other official dignitaries. He also invited Cardinal Wiseman, who happened to be on a visit to Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant wouldn't go because the Cardinal was going, and the understrappers would not go because the Lord Lieutenant wouldn't go, and the Mayor let them stay at home and they had a good time of it at the banquet. Cardinal Wiseman is a man eminent for his learning, abilities and piety, and the insult to him, will, of course, be felt by the Catholic population of Ireland.

Again, speaking of the Cable, the Times publishes a diatribe against the officers of the Niagara, accusing them of discourtesy and inhospitality. An officer of the Gorges, the English ship which accompanied the Niagara, gives all this a flat contradiction—John Bull is quite ugly now.

WILMINGTON VESSEL WRECKED.—The brig Josiah Jex, of Mathias, from this port, bound to Alex. Cayes, with lumber and naval stores, arrived at Norfolk on the 21st inst., with loss of foremast and leaking badly. She is badly damaged.

BANK SUSPENSION.—The Chubb Brothers, Bankers of Washington City, have suspended payment.

A New Doctrine.

We used to believe it a sound legal maxim, that acknowledged possession of any right involved, of necessity, a remedy for any wrong amounting to a negation of that right. Wrongs are the infringement or denial of rights, and common law and common sense alike agree, that for every wrong there is a remedy. Well now, the Supreme Court has decided that the right to hold slaves is a Constitutional right, one that can be prohibited or devested by no less power than that of State sovereignty in the formation or Amendment of State Constitutions. That it is a right with which Congress cannot interfere—that it cannot prohibit or interfere with this right in any of the territories, and if Congress cannot do this, a fortiori, a territorial government, which is the creature of Congress, cannot do it.

The new doctrine is that territorial governments can do what they have no right to do, and what Congress has no right to do. That they can nullify any right by depriving those possessed of it of any remedy in case of its violation. Thus it is contended by Judge Douglas, that although the right to hold property in slaves within the territories is guaranteed by the Constitution, as interpreted by the highest tribunal in the land, yet that the territorial legislatures can do that by non-action, which neither they nor Congress can do by action; that they can say: "The Constitution recognizes this right of property which you claim, Congress cannot divest you of it—we cannot, but we can outlaw it, by refusing to take cognizance of it in our courts, and by refusing to recognize the existence of any right to recover, or remedy for any wrong against or any infraction upon the right." We ask any honest man, any honest lawyer, if such doctrine as this be either common honesty or good law? We care neither for hair-splitting casuists, nor wire-working politicians, nor high "authorities," North or South, especially such as we know to be provided with "an axe to grind." A legal right to hold property of any kind, implies a legal right to legal protection in the holding and enjoyment of that property, and no power can do that indirectly which it cannot do directly. It cannot do that by omission which it cannot do by commission—certainly not without illegality and usurpation.

OUR SOUTHERN PORTS.—The sanitary condition of many of the leading seaports of the South is deeply to be regretted, affecting, as it does, not simply the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the cities lying on these ports, but also tending materially to retard the independent commercial and manufacturing development of the South.

It matters little whether yellow fever and its kindred diseases be naturalized to, and self-producing in, the cities on the coast of the Gulf and the Southern Atlantic seaboard, or whether they be the result of imported contagion, the fact of their existence, and the constant exposure to their visits cannot be denied. From Charleston to the mouth of the Rio Grande it is too apparent that none of the more important seaboard cities can claim an exemption from the constantly recurring visits of epidemic diseases of a malignant character. This may be due to causes beyond human control, or it may be that the adoption of proper precaution might tend to change the order of things, and perhaps insure a comparative, if not a total immunity from disease.

The two leading Southern ports are Charleston and New Orleans, the last named city possessing facilities for trade unsurpassed by any other in the world. Other Southern cities possess considerable trade and importance, and some of them exceed Charleston in some respects, still it must be conceded that Charleston and New Orleans are, to a great degree, the representative cities of the South, and we regret to say that it must also be conceded that they are becoming more and more the homes of yellow fever. That New Orleans is never wholly exempt from its presence, and Charleston but seldom escapes, is only too true.

That this should tend to retard their growth in population and manufacturing, might readily be supposed, and that it does so, is apparent. New Orleans ought to be a great manufacturing as well as a great commercial city. It ought to have a population scarcely second to any other city on the American continent. With its unrivalled facilities of internal communication, the depot for the provisions of the most productive region in the world, it could provide cheap living for a large number of persons. It has the raw staples of several important branches of industry at hand, and yet its manufacturing capital and population is very small, indeed hardly worth naming. We fear that our sister city of Charleston must find her progress arrested by similar causes.

The strangest and most discouraging circumstance connected with the visits to, or outbreaks of yellow fever in the cities referred to, is that instead of receding before the march of settlement and population, it rather increases in the frequency and fatality of its visitations.—Whether it is that drainage, sewerage, the supply of good water and other means of cleanliness have not kept pace with the advance of population is a question that may well be asked. Certain it is that questions of this character are beginning to be assumed an importance, especially to the people of Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans and Galveston, far exceeding that which attaches to questions of railroads or steamships. The question of the public health of the seaport cities of the South is rapidly becoming a matter of life and death to them. It is one that we are anxious to see receive a favorable solution, for, apart from the fact of the presence of yellow fever in neighboring cities being a constant menace to us, we are not without hopes, even in this period of depression in our town, of seeing and feeling that fresh impulse that shall bear us on until we acquire that size and importance of which at present the occasional visits of yellow fever seem to be among the conditions.

Duplin County—Judge Heath. The Associate Editor of the Journal visited Kenansville this week, it being that set apart for holding a special term of the Superior Court for Duplin County.—Judge Heath, recently appointed to fill one of the two vacancies created by the resignation of Judges Ellis and Person, was present and presided; so far as we could judge, ably and satisfactorily. Judge Heath has the reputation of being a sound lawyer; he is a gentleman of pleasing manners, and of fine personal appearance. His purity and integrity have never been called in question. We think the appointment a most excellent one. The regular term of Duplin Superior Court will be held next week.

We found but a small portion of the citizens of the County in attendance this week at Kenansville. There will be a fuller turn out at the regular term next week. We return our thanks to those of our friends with whom it was our good fortune to meet. In Duplin County the Journal has always found true and firm friends.

FROST IN THE WEST.—One of our citizens who returned yesterday from the Springs in Stokes county, in this State, informs us that there was a pretty sharp frost in that neighborhood on last Monday morning. We presume the Springs referred to are those known as the "Piedmont Springs," at the foot of one of the Sauratown mountains, a series of detached elevations, distant from, and having no connection with, the Blue Ridge. This is early for frost in the tobacco country, and will do damage in Stokes and Rockingham.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

The official reports state that 128 persons died in Charleston of Yellow Fever during the week ending Sept. 18th. This is higher by one than for any week during this or any former visitation of the fever. In 1854 the deaths during the week ending Sept. 16th, were 127. This was the crisis, the culminating point in the progress of the epidemic. Immediately after it began to decrease.

The Fayetteville Observer, in referring to the Correspondence between Captain Fremont, Eng. and Capt. W. & W. R. B., and Dr. McRee, Port Physician, remarks that it had never been read such a report. Neither had we, although we had heard of it. We had heard of its being employed by electioneering agents of rival routes, and this at points so distant as to render its circulation possible. Within any reasonable distance the attempt to use any such means would be sure to recoil.

MAINE ELECTIONS.—The Washington Union says that "private telegraphic despatches state that Johnson of the third district, and Bradbury of the sixth are certainly elected to Congress. If so, they are Democratic gains, and as the Union says, the importance of this result cannot be too highly estimated. Maine is the most North Eastern of the North Eastern States, has been overwhelmingly Republican, and intensely anti-Democratic. It is the first contest after the Kansas fuss of the last session, and it augurs well for the success of the Democratic policy in the future."

HARPER for October, from Messrs. MERRILL & PIERCE. Good number enough—quite readable, in fact. Price 25 cents.

Later from Europe. QUEBEC, Sept. 24.—The steamship North Britain arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool dates of the 8th inst.

There has been a cessation of Atlantic cable signals, but no particulars are given. It is believed, however, that the difficulty is near the shore, and is remediable.—Shares of the company, have, as a consequence, greatly declined.

There has been a great cable banquet at Killarney. Mr. Bright, the cable engineer, has been knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant.

The political news is unimportant. It is reported that the Chinese indemnity to France and England is greater than was at first reported. At the first it was estimated at 120 millions, and a great number of boats were destroyed. Many lives were lost, but the exact number is unknown.

In Turkey the religious fanaticism continues. At Aleppo the Mussulmen armed themselves, and the city was despoiled. A similar panic occurred at Tripoli, but was dispersed by the arrival of a man-of-war. At the first the consuls of France, Austria, and the United States to Greece, at Hanchio, had been assassinated, but an authentic contradiction is said to have reached the French government.

A letter from China says that the indemnity to England amounts to £3,200,000, and to France £1,200,000. The ships of the Atlantic and Harriet France, before reported, are totally wrecked. The former had gone to pieces.

FROM HAVANA. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 15th has arrived. Sugars were inactive, owing to the advanced pretensions of holders.

An abandoned Spanish slaver had been found off the Colorado reef. She had landed 900 slaves near Curacao.

FROM ST. DOMINGO. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 5th state that Santiago was in possession of Santana; and that the Emperor had fled to the island of St. Domingo. Business was paralyzed. The paper money was worthless, and the merchants had closed their stores.

FROM SANTA FE. ST. LOUIS, September 20.—Santa Fe dates to the 30th have been received. The Navajo Indians had been granted ten days to bring in the murderer of Major Brooks' servant. The troops at Fort Defiance were preparing for an anticipated war with the Indians.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH. Report 128 deaths from Yellow Fever, for the past week, and 43 for other causes, making a total of 171. Charleston News, 20th inst.

Yellow Fever at the South. CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.—The deaths by yellow fever for the week past number 128.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18th.—The News says the fever is abating. There are no cases at the hospital.

LATER.—An official statement says that no deaths or new cases of fever have occurred here, and that there are no apprehensions of its prevalence at Charleston and Mobile, Sept. 18.—The fever was declared epidemic here on Wednesday last.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18th.—There were fifty-seven deaths from yellow fever during yesterday.

Health of New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The deaths by yellow fever on Saturday were 74, and during the week 400.

Death of Dred Scott. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Dred Scott, the subject of the famous Dred Scott case, died here on Friday.

More Incendiarism at the New York Quarantine. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The temporary buildings erected by the health officers outside the quarantine grounds for the accommodation of the sick sailors from the infected district, were burnt last night.

ROBBERY.—It is not often that we hear of robbery on our railroad cars, but Mr. E. W. McGregor, agent of Lay & Brothers, reports the loss of his pocket-book, on the Wilmington and Manchester cars, on Friday night—a buxkin purse, containing forty-two dollars. He is satisfied he was robbed.—South Carolinian.

He must be easily satisfied. Many men would feel some dissatisfaction under similar circumstances. Charleston Courier.

MAINE ELECTION. BATH, Me., Sept. 17th.—Complete returns from the third district render certain the election of Mr. French, republican, for Congress, over Mr. Johnson, democrat, by 35 to 50 majority. For Governor, as far as heard from, Morrill has 53,211, Smith, 44,267. Morrill's majority will reach about 11,000.

THE MAINE ELECTION. BANGOR, Sept. 20.—The vote for Congress in the sixth district is very close. So far as is known, Foster, republican, has 865 majority in Hancock and 220 in Washington counties, while the democrats claim for Bradbury 1,000 majority in Aroostook and 43 in Waldo, which is probably correct.

This allows Foster 42 majority. An error is alleged, however, in the footings of Hancock and Washington in favor of Bradbury, so that the official count only can determine the result.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Honorary directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have to-day received a dispatch from the superintendent of the Newfoundland line, who states that the vessel which was unable to communicate with Valentia station since the 1st of September, but the electrical manifestations are such that no doubt exists here that the difficulty is at or very near the Valentia office.

ANOTHER PROBABLE FILLIBUSTER YESTERDAY. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Gen. Walker yesterday took passage in the Star of the West, accompanied by Colonel Von Natziem, a distinguished fillibuster. The Herald states that he is bound to Nicaragua, but will remain at Panama for the present to mature plans for another voyage.

Removal of Restrictions. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—At a meeting of the health commissioners to-day it was resolved to reduce the term of detention of New Orleans and Charleston vessels arriving at quarantine with sickness on board to eight days, and those without sickness to four days, thus shortening the detention over one-half. The restrictions upon load-out of New Orleans and Charleston vessels at quarantine were also thrown off, and steamers from New Orleans were allowed steam permits. Vessels from Savannah were exempted from quarantine.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been recently established at Blackman's Mills, Sampson county. R. C. Lee, Post Master.

Important from China.—The American Treaty—Mode of Obtaining It, &c., &c.

The mails by the Persia bring the American Treaty concluded with China, by Commissioner Lay, No. of a copy of these made with the French, English and Russian has yet been published, though it is said they are similar to the American. The treaty is made between Mr. Reed on the one part, and Kwalling and Hwashawa on the other. It comprises 29 articles, some of which are merely repetitions of the old one. Those which are new are as follows:

Article 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other Powers. Art. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Peking and Washington. Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Peking and in the provinces by imperial authority. Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Peking. Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Peking; journey to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghai, and to be provided for by the Chinese Government, as well as with official residence at the capital, not to consist of more than 20, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official residence to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Art. 6. Permanent residence at Peking, if the same privilege is conceded to other Powers. Art. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence. Art. 8. Intercourse of Ministers with Government Generals, and other officials. Ministers with Government Generals, and other officials, to be permitted to reside in the provinces. Art. 9. Intercourse of terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy. Art. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French or Russian, to be prohibited or allowed according to Chinese law. Art. 14. The United States agree to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation." Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nations; double tonnage duties abolished. Prospective application of tonnage duties to beacons, lighthouses, &c. Art. 16. Regulation of the coasting trade, and of the right to give up papers before duties are paid. Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality. Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals. Art. 20. Exclusive jurisdiction of U. S. authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens. Art. 27. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts. Art. 29. Comprehensive provisions that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States.

It is mentioned that the Americans stipulated for the opening of the new ports of Swatow and Taiwan, in Formosa. As regards the question of compensation for property destroyed at Canton, we do not hear that anything was arranged.

It is said that Kiyung, the Imperial Commissioner who negotiated the new treaty with the Emperor, Henry B. Pottinger in 1842, and was degraded in 1846 for his reports in favor of the English, was associated with the present commissioners. This was at first considered an indication of a favorable disposition on the part of the Chinese government. It was, however, soon discovered on his arrival at Peking, that the object was to retrieve his position and rank, by a line of policy diametrically opposite to that which he had pursued. He was exercising most injurious influence upon his colleagues, who had shown an anxious desire to terminate, at great sacrifices, existing difficulties. Fortunately, a memorial, which he had addressed to the Emperor at the conclusion of the last war, couched in a very different sense from the communications he was addressing to the British, was produced at the time, and was read to his colleagues. This somewhat humbled the wily Kiyung, that he returned to Peking a day or two after, much to the satisfaction of the allies.

Great hostility continued to be exhibited at Canton toward foreign residents, and the Acting British Consul had issued a notice advising them to be prepared for a sudden departure, in case of some calamity.

A blockade of the river at Canton had been established in so far as Chinese boats were concerned, and trade was suspended. All the native merchants had left, and also the greater portion of the foreign community.

The latest accounts state that a French man-of-war had shelled Shamun, part of the western suburbs of Canton, and a Frenchman had been killed in that neighborhood.

A dispatch from Marseilles to London, dated on the 30th of August, contained the following reports from China: There have been numerous attacks by the Chinese troops on outposts of the allies at Canton. There is a great deal of crime, and a great deal of bloodshed. The administration of the province, promising the extermination of the strangers. There have been some assassinations, and the circulation in Canton is difficult. The news of a peace at Peking has revived hopes of a better state of things.

The United States steamer Mississippi was at Hong Kong on the 6th of July, and the Minnesota, Powhatan and America left for Peking on the 10th. The London Times holds the following bitter language relative to the success of the Russians and Americans in China: The Russ and the Americans, whose position was so little dignified in the warlike transactions, have received some reward for their officious zeal in doing the part of go-betweens. The Peiho which they had to single steam, and the American so cruelly snubbed by Yeh when he made a tender of his sympathy, go up in the wake of an English and French fleet, and are admitted to curry favor by conveying Mandarins and messages.—Owing to the toleration of their presence entirely to our force, they receive a treaty as the guerdon of their rather unbecoming services. The amount of these ready concessions is we are not told. It does not much matter for England and France united are too strong to allow any mediators to cross their path.

THE AFRICANS TRANSFERRED TO THE NIAGARA.—The United States steamer ship Niagara, from New York, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, and came to anchor in about eight fathoms of water, the upper part of her masts being barely visible from the city wharves. The steamer Gen. Clinch, which was chartered by the United States Marshal, left her wharf on Sunday morning and proceeded to Fort Sumter, where she took the Africans on board and proceeded outside the Bar to the Niagara, which vessel she reached some time after midnight. The sea was so rough that it was with some difficulty in getting the Africans off the steamer, the Clinch was attached to the stern of the Niagara. On this last line a large tub was placed, and in it the negroes were transported to the steamer. The steamer Niagara will probably leave for Liberia to-day. (Monday.) Charleston Courier, 20th inst.

THE AFRICANS.—The captured Africans, taken on board the Niagara, to be delivered in Liberia, number of two hundred and seventy-one, showing a mortality since their departure from the ship of thirty. The original number, as previously stated—original number being three hundred and six. The negroes were all, apparently, in good condition. They gave evidence of being exceedingly well pleased with their manner of transportation from the Clinch to the Niagara, and also with the arrangements that had been made for their comfort on board the Niagara. A portion of the crew of the Clinch which appertained to the cooking department. It is expected that the frigate will sail to-day. Charleston Courier, 21st inst.

THE STORM.—On Thursday last, between the hours of 1 and 3 A. M., we were visited by one of the severest storms, within our recollection. The suddenness with which the gale came on and its intensity were well calculated to cause much damage, but fortunately its duration was short. The tide waters rose rapidly, (though it was ebb tide) and soon Front street was almost entirely covered, but comparatively little damage was done. The small government steamer, the "Fire Fly," dragged her anchors, and went foul against the schooner Charlotte Ann, and both were driven ashore. The damage to each was very slight. Several boats were more or less injured. The steamer Pamphico, which had arrived the afternoon of Wednesday, was driven from her anchorage upon a marsh lying to the westward of her, where she now remains. She has sustained very little injury and will probably be put to sea in a few days. Beaufort (N. C.) Journal, 20th inst.

The Last Victim of the Gauntlet.

An imperial rescript, bearing date of the 20th of August, 1858, and the signature of the Emperor, Joseph II, of Austria, has abolished for ever within the realms of the whole Austrian empire that terrible chastisement—running the gauntlet. Terrible it was, indeed—a cruel and barbarous remnant of those dark and dismal times called the middle ages. I witnessed the last execution of this kind, and record it for the benefit of those who still cling with a strange fondness even to the worst legacies of by-gone centuries.

On an autumn morning, in the year 1851, the garrison of the fortress of Theresienstadt, on the Eger river, in Bohemia, was formed in a large square on the spacious place before the residence of the commandant. In the middle of the square, drawn up in file, stood a company of eight soldiers, with bayonets fixed to their rifles. It was unarmed, each private (there were three hundred) being provided with a switch, and placed at a small distance from his next man. At the tenth stroke of the clock the drums were beaten, and amidst a sullen deep and oppressive the prisoner was marched into the square. He was a fine-looking man, over 5 feet high, with eyes upon tall, powerfully formed. His hair was black, and his features, to which a blank moustache gave a bold and martial expression, shown forth in the full glow and vigor of manhood, only they were of a deadly pallor.

He was a non-commissioned officer, and during the last campaign in Italy, in 1849, he had distinguished himself in such a manner that his superior officers had recommended him for promotion to Major. He was a cross than England towards those that shed their blood in her service, and he would have been made a commissioned officer long since—in spite of his humble origin and his poverty—if it had not been for a fatal impediment. This impediment was his own passionate temper; he was a very choleric man; harsh and brutal towards his inferiors, morose and stubborn towards his superiors, whenever he thought it necessary to check or rebuke him. He was hated by the men to the utmost. There was not a private in the whole battalion that had not vowed him revenge. He had never made one friend, nor did he care to have one. Strict in the performance of his military service—the most minor duties of which he discharged with the utmost exactness—he went his own way, proud and solitary. More than five years of the punishments which he had brought upon the men; for, however slight the offence might be, he was sure not to pass it off in silence.

His superior officers respected him for his usefulness, his ability, and his exactitude, but they did not like him. The evident lack of humanity in the man made him an object of dislike to the soldiers. More than five years of the punishments which he had brought upon the men; for, however slight the offence might be, he was sure not to pass it off in silence.

When this incident was made known to him, he became even more sullen, more rigid, more cruel than ever; but always, as it was well understood, for the benefit of the service, the slightest demands of which he performed with the same unimpaired strictness as he enforced them to be done by others.

A few weeks previous to the dreadful punishment which he had now to undergo he was mounting guard on the outworks of the fortress. He was on duty with his own company. It was a chilly, rainy night; and when the sentries were relieved they were glad to stretch themselves—wet as they were—upon the floor near the large stove in the middle of the guard-room. The floor not being clean, (floors seldom are in these localities,) and the white uniforms of the men being wet, it was no wonder that the sentries were so glad to stretch themselves on the floor. He had greatly distinguished himself, and old Field Marshal Radetzky had, with his own hands, affixed the grand medal on his breast. The rumor, however, together with the knowledge of his harsh and violent temper, caused his name to be erased from the list of those that were recommended for higher promotion.

When this incident was made known to him, he became even more sullen, more rigid, more cruel than ever; but always, as it was well understood, for the benefit of the service, the slightest demands of which he performed with the same unimpaired strictness as he enforced them to be done by others.

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