

THE STAR.

VOL. I.]

RALEIGH, AUGUST 3, 1869.

[No. 40.]

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN. FOR SELF & CO. AT THE UPPER END OF FAYETTEVILLE STREET, NEAR CASO'S CORNER.—PRICE THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.—SINGLE PAPER 10 CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Grand Lodge OF NORTH-CAROLINA & TENNESSEE

Will convene in their Lodge Room in this City, on the evening of Tuesday the 30th day of November next; at which time and place the Officers, Members, and Representatives are required to attend.

By order of the most worshipful Major-General
BENJAMIN SMITH,
Grand Master.
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, July 13th, A. L. 5869.
A. D. 1869.

Caswell Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of the Caswell Academy was held on the 28th and 29th ult. and the result was highly satisfactory to the Trustees and Visitors. The Classes in the Greek and Latin languages were particularly approved. On the 1st inst. 15 Students delivered Orations in competition. The first and equal honours were awarded to Romulus M. Sanders, and John Louis Graves. The first delivered a Valedictory Address to the Trustees, Preceptor and Audience, being about to leave this place for the University of this State. From the proficiency of the Students in their studies manifested at this Exhibition, and the strict morality and decorum observed by them, the most flattering presages are formed of the continued and increasing prosperity of this Institution. Its exercises will recommence on the 15th instant.
July 4, 1869.

Good Tar River Land FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a Tract of LAND of about 300 Acres, lying on the North side of Tar River, and three miles below the Falls. The improvements on this land are tolerably good, there being a convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other necessary out Houses—Also a young Orchard. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, near the Premises.
ALFRED L. BATTLE.
Edgecombe, July 14, 1869.

William Browder,

BORN in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, aged twenty three years, six feet high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, by occupation a Farmer, and well known in the county of Guilford, has deserted my Company of Infantry in the 3rd Regiment of the United States Army.

Whoever, therefore, shall have apprehended said BROWDER, and lodged him in any Jail, or delivered him to any Recruiting Officer, shall, by giving due notice thereof, receive Ten Dollars reward.

JOHN NICKS, Captain
3rd Reg. U. S. Infantry.
Cantonment, near Washington,
N. C. Jan. 4, 1869.

Positively to commence drawing,
On Monday the 9th of October next.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
May be gained for the small sum of two and an half dollars!

IN THE THIRD CLASS
OF THE

River Lehigh Lottery.

The capital prizes are, viz.
2 of \$10,000 3 of \$1000
2 of 5,000 6 of 500
2 of 2,500 15 of 200, &c.
Less than two and an half blanks to a prize, the lowest of which is 3 dollars.

To draw 300 numbers each day, at the state-house in Philadelphia, where the prizes will be paid by Thomas Allison, Esq. the Treasurer, 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

This is one of the richest Lotteries published here for many years, and the moderate price of the tickets places the grand prizes within the reach of every individual who chuses to become an adventurer, which he may do for so small a sum as sixty-two and an half cents. The object, moreover, is such an honest interest every well-wisher to the internal improvement of the state.

Tickets post paid, and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to, and prizes of lotteries of this city and of New-York, as well as bank notes of the different states, received in payment. The price of the tickets will advance with the approach of the drawing.

Whole tickets, \$2 50
Half do, 1 25
Quarter do, 62 1-2 cents.
GEO. TAYLOR, junior,
No. 85, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. The earliest information will be given to distant purchasers of the state of their tickets. Those of the Second Baptist Church, Universalist Church, Pennepack Academy, and Vineyard Lotteries, also for sale as above.

The price of tickets will be raised to three dollars on the 15th of July next.
May 1, 1869. 30—3m.

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Star Office. Price 53.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Neatly printed and bound, For Sale at the Star Office.

50 Dollars Reward.



RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber on the 24th day of July, 1869, a Negro Man, named DAVY, 28 or 29 years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, of black complexion, slow spoken and rather a dolt. He took with him some good home-spun clothes. He can write, and perhaps has procured a free pass. I am apprehensive he has attempted

to get to the State of Ohio, where he has once been. Any person that will deliver me the above described Negro or secure him in Jail so that I get him shall have the above reward.

WILLIAM BRANTLY.

Deep River, Chatham county,
N. C. 15th July, 1869.

Strayed



FROM the Subscriber, living near the Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba, about the first of May last, a SOBREL HOUSE, fifteen hands high, and five years old, with his right hind foot white, and a large blaze in his face. When he left me he had a small bell tied on with a crupper of a saddle. His brand is not at present recollected. Any person who will give me information where I may find him shall be generously rewarded.

SAMUEL HENRY.

July 1st, 1869.



"He comes
The noisy herald of a busy world."

FOREIGN.

Highly Important.

From London papers to the 29th May inclusive, by a vessel in 43 days from Bristol.

Mr. Erskine is recalled from America, and Mr. Jackson, the gentleman appointed to succeed him was to sail for Hampton Roads, in a frigate, about the first of last month.

From the London Gazette of May 27. At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1869, present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas his majesty was pleased, by his order in council of the 26th of April last, to declare certain ports and places of the countries which have been lately styled the kingdom of Holland, to be subject to the restrictions incident to a strict and rigorous blockade, as continued from his majesty's former order of the 11th of November, 1807; and whereas advices have been received of a certain provisional agreement entered into by his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in America, with the government of the United States, whereby it is understood that his majesty's orders in council of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, shall be withdrawn so far as respects the United States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorised by his majesty's instructions, or such as his majesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons being citizens of the said United States may be led by a reliance on the said provisional arrangement to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the said orders of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the order of the 26th of April last; his majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniences that may ensue from the circumstances above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the United States, so sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, viz. That after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the United States which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers.

And it is further ordered, that no vessels of the United States which shall have cleared from any port of America previous to the 20th of July next, for any other permitted port, and shall, during her voyage, have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland, shall be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwith-

standing such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, that after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the said United States shall have cleared out or be destined to any of the ports of Holland from any port or place not subject to the restrictions of the said order of the twenty-sixth of April last, after notice of such provisional agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers, provided such vessel shall have so cleared out previous to actual notice of this order at such place of clearance, or in default of proof of actual notice previous to the like periods of time, after the date of this order, as are fixed for constructive notice of his majesty's order of the eleventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven, by the orders of the twenty-fifth of November one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and eight, at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and warned by any of his majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to any port of Holland, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, attempt to proceed to any such port.

And his majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several orders of the seventeenth of January and eleventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven, as altered by the said order of the twenty-sixth of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as it is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade from any port of Holland between the 9th day of June and the first day of July next; provided always that nothing that is contained in the present order shall extend or be construed to extend to protect any vessels or their cargoes that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid orders of the 17th of January and the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said order of the twenty-sixth of April last.

Provided also, that nothing in this order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessel which shall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of his majesty's ships of war.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the courts of vice admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the arrival last night of the schooner Eagle, in 4 days from Halifax, we have received a portion of the interesting intelligence brought to that place by the June packet from England. London dates to June 10. Our columns will be found replete with extracts.

On the 21st and 22nd of May the Austrians obtained a great victory over the French, about 12 or 14 miles to the eastward of (beyond) Vienna. The latter had retreated to an island near the north side of the Danube, about 8 1/2 miles in circumference, connected with the south side of the Danube by a small island and bridges. The battle was on the north side of the Danube.—Boston paper of July 21.

Tenth Bulletin of the French Army.

EBERSDORFF, May 23. After describing the form of the Danube at Ebersdorff, the Bulletin states, that on the night of the 21st and 22nd of May the Danube, accompanied by Bernier, Mollator, and Lanes—they took position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Essling, and the left at Grossasperen.—Both these villages were taken. At four in the afternoon, on the 21st, the enemy showed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—Vain attempt!

The Duke of Rivoli was first attacked at Grossasperen, by Bellegarde. He manoeuvred with Mollator's and Legrand's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive. The Duke of Montebello defended Essling. The Duke of Istria covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe. The enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, being the remains of their armies.

Gen. D'Espagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed by a musket ball at the head of his troops, and General Foulers was also killed. Gen. Nansouty arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At eight in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field. During the night, Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left. On the 21st, at four P. M. the Duke of Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at first completely defeated them. The enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The Duke of Montebello headed the charge. Oudinot was on

the left, St. Aillaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right. The centre of the enemy could not withstand us; in a moment all was overthrown.

The Duke of Istria made several false charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at 7 in the morning an Aid de Camp of the Emperor came to inform him that the rising of the Danube had drifted a great number of trees and booms, which in consequence of the events at Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges which communicated from the right bank with the little island and with the island In-der-Lobau.

All the reserve corps, which were advancing upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerstadt's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident the Emperor resolved to stop the troops from advancing. He ordered the Duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the Duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Essling. The cannon, infantry, and cartridges which belonged to our parks, could not be brought over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating of our army, left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery equipage were again brought in line, and from nine a. m. till seven p. m. he made the greatest efforts, supported by 200 cannon, to overthrow the French army—but all his efforts turned only to his discomfiture. Three times he attacked the villages, and three times he filled them with his dead. The enemy resumed the position which they had left before the attack began, and we remained masters of the field of battle.—Their loss has been great—Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 23 Generals and 60 superior Officers. Marshal Webber and 1300 prisoners are in our hands. Our loss has also been very considerable—1100 killed and 3000 wounded. The Duke of Montebello (Lanes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh on the 22d, in the evening. Gen. Hillaire is also wounded. Gen. Dupouzel was killed. The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the Emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank, and to take a position on the Island of In-der-Lobau. We are labouring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

[In addition to these particulars, a great part of the Bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Lanes and Bonaparte, at a time when the Marshal's wound was thought to be mortal, in which, of course, the Duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his Emperor; and that the Emperor was melted into tears.

The Bulletin has, however, other passages from which some inferences may be drawn, as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Bonaparte it is said, boasts that the retreat was well conducted, though 200 pieces of cannon were playing upon them, which they could not answer, during which forty thousand rounds of shot were fired amongst them. Bonaparte promises to repair his loss, and declares his intention not to renew the attack till his force is concentrated, and better prepared. He allows the Austrian army to have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion.]

Eleventh Bulletin.

This Bulletin is dated Ebersdorff, 24th May, and relates entirely to the operations in the Tyrol. The Duke of Dantzic is stated to have entered Inspruck on the 19th.

LONDON, June 10.

Twelfth Bulletin.

The Twelfth Bulletin is important only for enabling us to state, that on the 26th Bonaparte himself was at Ebersdorff, about two miles below Vienna, on the southern bank of the Danube; but his army, we suppose, remained in the Isle of In-der-Lobau, for nothing is said to the contrary. He is measuring the height of the Danube with an immense chain which the Austrians took from the Turks, after the siege of Vienna! He speaks of the arrival of troops and of every thing except of operations against the Austrians.

The Danube, he says, will continue to rise till the 15th of June.

June 11.

Eighth Bulletin.

Dutch papers have arrived containing the eighth French Bulletin. This is dated Vienna, May 16, and consists of mere abuse of the Austrian Government, without one word of news.

Davoust is on the north of the Danube, at Budweis. The French had advanced into Hungary as far as Regelschun; the Austrians are near Presburg.

June 10.

The accounts from the continent respecting Col. Schill continue to be most favourable. It is said that he is advancing with a regular equip army of 10,000 men, to besiege Casel. He has issued a Proclamation, declaring Jerome Bonaparte an outlaw.

He has beaten the Mecklenburg troops in several actions. The Duke of Brunswick Oels, one of the members of the Rhenish Confederacy, has taken the field against the French.

Russia and Austria.

A declaration has been published against Austria by the Court of Petersburg, but as it does not go the length of announcing the commencement of actual hostilities, it is not likely to be attended with any other result than a suspension of friendly intercourse between the two nations.