Interesting from Japan.

Terrible Earthquake in Niphon.

We have already had intelligence of the great earthquake which occurred in the island of Niphon on the 23d of December, whereby the towns of Ohossaca and Simoda were destroyed, and Jeddo much injured, and the Russian frigate Diana lost. We find in the Courier du Havre the following details of the event :—

As we have already informed our readers, an earthquake of the most violent kind has taken place at Japan, and among other misfortunes has occasioned the loss of the Russian frigate Diana. The American steamer Powhatan, which was in the same vicinity, and which saved many of the shipwrecked mariners, has prepared an account of its voyage from Japan to Shanghae, from which the *Novelist* of Marseilles, has borrowed details :

The Island of Niphon, in which Simoda is situated, was visited on the 23d December by a severe earthquake, most disastrous in its effects. The City of Ohossaca, one of the largest in the Empire, was completely laid waste. Yeddo itself suffered considerably, but has since suffered more seriously from the effects of an extensive conflagration The town of Simoda on our arrival presented a complete scene of desolation and ruin. After the shock of the earthquake the sea commenced bubbling up as it were along the shore, and then receded with great rapidity and soon returned with much increased volume as to flood the whole town to the depth of six or seven feet, sweeping away houses, bridges and temples, and piling them up in a mass of ruin.

Five times during the day did the sea advance and recede in the this manner, spreading desolation far and wide. The largest junks in the harbor were driven from one to two miles above high-water mark, where we saw them lying high and dry. About two hundred of the poor inhabitants lost their lives by the overflow—the remainder saving themselves by fleeing to the mountains with which the town is surrounded.

The frigate which was lost in the midst of this shocking catastrophe, had on board the Vice Admiral Putiatin, engaged at the time in completing the treaty between Russia and Japan. She was at anchor in the port of Simoda. From the moment of the first shock of earthquake the sea exhibited such a movement of eddying and whirling, that in less than thirty minutes the ship pirouetted round herself more than forty times, snapping and twisting all the chains holding her. The motion was so rapid that no one on board could keep on his legs, and all were seized with vertigo. When the sea retired, the frigate, which drew twenty-one feet of water, was left in eight feet of water only. On its return, the sea rose to the height of five fathoms above its ordinary level, and in again retiring it left the frigate in less than four feet of water, so that the anchor stocks were visible. The agitation of the bottom of the sea was so great at the time, that the Diana, though only in four feet of water, was borne to a great distance. The officers believed that the port was about to become the mouth of a submarine volcano ready to engulf them.

When the frigate next found herself afloat, it was perceived that she was filling, and that the keel and the rudder had been torn away, and were floating alongside. By passing sails under the ship they succeeded in keeping her afloat; and on the next day, the sea having become calm, they brought the frigate into deep water. Some shocks were again felt, but they were not attended by any serious consequence.

After having repaired damages as they could, and constructed a temporary rudder, the weather being fine again, they attempted to bring the frigate into a bay less exposed, and where they might more easily complete repairs. But when they were at a distance of seven miles from Simoda, a tempest blew up. The Japanese boats, to the number of over a hundred, which were towing the Diana, abandoned her, after having, however, taken in her officers and crew; and shortly after the ship was swallowed up in the sea. Notwithstanding all their misfortunes and the dangers through which they had passed, they only lost one man, and he was accidentally killed by being jammed by one of the guns which had gone adrift.

It must be remarked, says the *Novelist*, that the Diana, which was pursuing the Napoleon III., was perfectly disposed to disregard the neutrality of the port where the latter ship was lying, and to capture her even in those neutral waters if she could. The French vessel, however, thanks to the rapid manœuvres of her captain, Lopez, had set sail and departed from Simoda twelve hours before the arrival of the Russian ship. The city of Simoda has been so overthrown, that hardly a trace of its streets is distinguishable.

ANOTHER WARNING.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer tells the South, in the following words how much of a national party the Know Nothings have made :

"The election in Connecticut and Rhode Island complete the entire list of elections for members of Congress in the free States. It sent ninety administration members and fifty-one opposition. In the next Congress the entire number of administration members elected from the free States is—we believe we do not err in the computation—twenty-three; the entire number of opposition members is one hundred and sixteen. Of the administration members, one comes from Maine, five from New York, one comes from New Jersey, five from Pennsylvania, two from Indiana, five from Illinois, one from Iowa, one from Wisconsin, and two from California. It would be very difficult to classify the opposition with reference to particular party distinctions. Many were elected as Whigs, many as Free Soilers, many as Fusion men, and many as Know-Nothings.

But one and the same common character marks them all—they are anti-Nebraska to a man. There was not a *sine qua non*. Liberal, and even lax, as the people might be in respect to other distinctions, they were uniformly and uncompromisingly exact in respect to this. Even where the Know-Nothing element operated with the greatest power, it invariably acted in conformity with the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the people, and in no case has a Nebraska Know-Nothing been elected or even nominated.

☞ We learn from the Concord Gazette, that Mr John Bradford, of Cabarrus county, was killed a few weeks ago by the falling of a log from a house which he, with others, was raising. The log fell on him, bruising him awfully; several others were injured.

Manumission of Slaves.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Elijah Williams, a rich planter from Barnesville, South Carolina, arrived here to-day with eight Slaves, his object being to manumit the whole, and settle them in Ohio. Just as he stepped from the steamboat into a carriage he fell dead. The slaves of course are free under the State laws. Williams had previously willed them the whole of his estate.

Late from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamship Baltic, arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th instant.

On the 28th of April Paris was thrown into a great state of excitement, in consequence of the narrow escape of the Emperior Napoleon from assassination. The desperado was promptly secured and conveyed to prison.

From the Seat of War.—From Sebastopol we have nothing of a decisive character, although there has been some desperate fighting between the French and Russians. The French resumed offensive operations by firing three mines under the Flag Staff Battery. The Russians, fearing a general assault, opened a fierce cannonade along their whole line with deadly effect. The French lost six officers and two hundred men. The Russian loss is supposed to be very great. The Russians are constructing enormous works north and east of Sebastopol.

It is estimated that the Russians have concentrated upwards of one hundred thousand men in the vicinity of Sebastopol. The allies are anxiously looking for reinforcements. Two [illegible] ships were destroyed by fire on the [illegible] April. No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on the sea fort[illegible]

[illegible] The new [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] The French, [illegible] on [illegible] determination, had advanced on the Russians, and carried the entire works which protect bastion No. 4 at the point of the bayonet. On the following day the Russians in great force attacked the French with a view of recovering lost ground. A most desperate contest ensued, in which the Russians were repulsed The loss on both sides was very great.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, April 29.—At about half-past five yesterday (Saturday) evening the Emperor was proceeding at a slow pace up the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees accompanied only by his aide-de-camp, Count Edgar Ney, and Colonel Valabregue. It was a chilly evening, and there were not many people on the parade at the time. When nearly opposite No. 146 in the Champs Elysees, an assassin, leaning against a lamp post to steady his aim, fired a pistol at his Majesty. The Emperor slightly ducked his head and spurred his horse. An instant afterwards the man rushed forwards and when within a few paces of him, some say 10 or 12 paces, others 4 or 5—fired a second shot. The ball is said to have passed through the Emperor's hat.

Immediately after the second shot was fired the regicide was seized by two men in blouses, who looked like operatives, but were, in fact, agents, employed by M. Balestrino, director of the secret police. Almost at the same moment a gendarme, a native of Corsica, named Alessandrini, who, in the capacity of what is commonly termed a "bull dog," was following the Emperor in a brougham, accompanied by M. Hirevoy, a commissary of police, rushed out of the carriage with a drawn poniard, and flew at the murderer, who, it appears, resisted violently. Whether as a means of disabling him, or whether accidently while laying hold of him, may perhaps be doubtful—but the fact is certain that Alessandrini wounded the man with his poniard. His wounds were, however, not serious, for he was able to answer the interrogatories of the magistrates a short time afterwards. Immediately after the second shot the Emperor made his horse caper, and raised his hat several times, smiling, to show he was not hurt. A few minutes after the event Liverani was placed in a hack carriage and conveyed to the guard-house outside the Barrier de l' Etoile.

The Emperor proceeded on towards the Bais de Boulogne, and a few yards outside the Arc de l'Etoile he met the Empress in a carriage. He turned his horse and accompanied her back to the Tuileries down the grand avenue of the Champ Elysees. The Empress did not appear to comprehend the meaning of the unusually loud cheers which greeted the Emperor as he passed along, and from her apparent gaity people supposed that the Emperor had not told her what had passed.

The prisoner was taken to the prefecture of police, and there interrogated. He denied that he had any accomplices, but said that numbers had sworn on oath to do what he only had courage to attempt. He declared that he had nourished the project ever since the siege of Rome.

PARIS, April 30.—Yesterday, in reply to the congratulatory address of the Senate, the Emperor said :—"I fear nothing from the hands of assassins. There are lives which are but instruments in the hands of Providence. So long as I shall not have fulfilled the work appointed to me, I shall be in no danger." The Emperor has forbidden any formal manifestations; but was received with cheering yesterday on taking his accustomed ride.

The Daily News correspondent, writing on the evening of Monday, the 30th, says:—The real name of the assassin is not Liverani, but Pianori. He had procured a passport in a false name. He was however, as I stated yesterday, a native of Faenza. He was a volunteer at Rome under Garibaldi.

PARIS, May 2.—The assassin Pianori does not suffer much from his wound. His violence [illegible] great that he is put in a straight waistcoat to prevent him [illegible] He [illegible] probably be tried on [illegible] Tuesday next. It is doubtful whe[illegible] is after all his real name, but he will be tried as Pianori. It is confirmed that he had four pistols upon him. The double-barrelled one which he used against the Emperor is very well made and cost £6 in England. He says he is a married man, and has two children, who are with his father-in-law in Italy.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS.—The London correspondent of the Portland Argus, who was lately presented to the Empress Eugenie, says:

"The Empress is certainly a very attractive person. She has perfect self-possession, pleasing manners, and a graceful person. They both speak English; but she was once at school in England, and speaks much better English than the Emperor."

The London Morning Post was very great, during the late imperial visit, upon matters of dress; and is regarded as high authority upon all questions connected with that important subject. This journal says:

"In regard to the much-mooted question as to whether a bonnet should be worn on the head or off it, it may not be amiss to take advantage of the actual presence of her imperial Majesty, who is said to have introduced this popular feminine eccentricity, to place on record that, although the bonnet of the Empress Eugenie displays fully her face and hair, it does not convey to the beholder the idea of its being likely to fall from the head behind, but rather seems to cling to and support the hair in that position. This gives a lightness and grace of carriage to the head totally distinct from that boldness and barefacedness which have characterized the English adoption of the French imperial fashion."

Less Cotton and more Breadstuffs.

The Savannah Republican, in view of the moral certainty that the Eastern war is to go on indefinitely and the improbability of the continuance of such a condition of trade in the manufacturing districts abroad, as will take from us any thing like the average stock of cotton, recommends the people of the cotton growing States to plant more corn and less cotton. It suggests that wherever cotton already planted makes a poor "stand," and is generally unpromising, better, by all odds, plough it up and supply its place with more profitable products.

The New York Express recommends every man at the North who owns a patch of land to put in corn, wheat or potatoes, articles which, at all times, are sure to find a ready and profitable market on the seaboard. In regard to the contradictory opinions as to whether there is really a scarcity in the country or not of flour and breadstuffs generally, the Express thinks that speculation and combination has something undoubtedly to do with keeping back supplies from the seaboard, in order to keep prices up to their present high mark—but there is reason to believe that there is not more than just enough of flour in the country to meet our wants, until we gather the next harvest.

With favorable weather for six weeks or two months to come, it believes that we shall [illegible] a great degree, independent of [illegible]

"ON DIT.—That although the anti-Americans make many base charges against the American party, yet they are guilty of the very charges they so industriously circulate. Read the official proceedings of the late Clinton Convention, at which all the delegates were forced to subscribe to a solemn declaration before they were permitted to take their seats.

FARTHER.—It is a noticeable fact that the published proceedings contain no account of the discussions which arose upon the organization of the Convention and upon the resolutions when they were reported."

The above is from a recent number of the Raleigh Star, and shows conclusively the Know-Nothing character of that paper, if it does not indicate something even worse. If the Star had known anything about the Clinton Convention, it could not have published this article without the suggestion of a palpable and known falsehood. If it knew nothing about it, it is equally culpable for inventing charges. The declaration was plain, voluntary, unanimously carried on motion, and unhesitatingly signed by every delegate. We were one of the Secretaries, and mainly drew up the official proceedings, and *know* that there was no discussion upon the organization, nor upon the resolutions when reported, save in the nature of a subsequent personal explanation by Mr McEachin, which did not form part of the official proceedings.

No material motion of any kind involving any discussion was omitted in the official report, and we will stake our reputation upon the fairness and accuracy of that report, as will also Mr Yates, the other Secretary, and we have no hesitation in saying that we will be borne out by the members of the Convention. Our twinkling cotemporary ought to know what it talks about before it charges either falsehood or suppression of facts upon the officers of an open Convention, held in the face of day, without any chances for concealment, and no desire for secresy. We want to make no false representations to the World—to publish no false reports, nor *make false charges*, nor will we permit these charges upon ourselves to pass unnoticed, without branding them as they deserve.—*Wilmington Journal.*

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.—On Monday last, in Raleigh, Jas. B. Shepard, Esq., declared himself a candidate for Congress, and spoke at some length, expressing his belief that the Democratic and Whig organizations were both defunct, and explaining and defending at some length the principles and object of the Know-Nothing party. He was replied to in a masterly and eloquent manner by E. G. Haywood, Esq. of this City.

Mr Shepard, we regret to have to write, did not sustain his former reputation. He appeared to be laboring under a load of bad principles, and to feel that he was engaged in a strange and doubtful cause.

There was but little enthusiasm among the dark-lanterns, while the Democrats were full of spirit. We have never known the party here to be more united or in better heart. It is neither "dead" nor asleep.—*Standard.*

DEATH OF AN EMINENT MAN.—The Hon. John C. Spencer, one of the most eminent lawyers of New York, died at Albany on Thursday evening last of consumption. He was a member of President Tyler's Cabinet, and father of Midshipman Spencer, who was hung some years since from the yard-arm of the U. S. brig *Somers*, by Capt. Mackenzie, for conspiracy.

MONEY CORPORATIONS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.—We have seen a statement in one of our New York exchanges, which goes to show how it has become the fashion of the times to make incorporated or chartered companies the instruments of accumulating individual wealth. There are a couple of steamship companies in New York, styled the Pacific Mail and Nicaragua Transit Company, both of them actually losing money, although there is business enough for both. The stockholders lost money, but the managers and employees are growing rich. The cause of this misdirection and sacrifice of private capital is plain enough. The policy pursued is, to give to the manager superintendents, agents, ect. who have no stock or other pecuniary interest in the company, perquisites, bonusses and commissions on the gross business, and not on the net profits of the concern. These commissions are represented to be immense, and particulars are given to show how corporations are fleeced by their employees. We will give a few facts from the report of the Committee of Investigation of the Pacific Mail Company on the causes of the failure of dividends for some two years.

The house of William H. Aspinwall received $84,328, for nineteen months, or over fifty thousand dollars a year as commissions from all sources at home and abroad. The same house received $79,302 during the same nineteen months for their agency at New York, being commissions on advances. Included in the charge was the sum of $15,500, merely for collecting marine losses from the underwriters, during the above period.

In the case of the Nicaragua Transit Company, there were facts elicted equally extraordinary. The sums paid to agents, counsel and other functionaries, were in the tens and fifties of thousands per annum, and it was shown that the San Francisco Agent of the Company received an income of one hundred thousand dollars per annum from a corporation that was not able to declare dividends to its stockholders. It requires no Solomon to discern a reason for the depreciation of the stock and securities of companies conducted after such a fashion.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Assassinations in Constantinople—A Mystery Solved.

We find the following letter in the European Times of February 10, which, though it reads like a leaf taken from the "Arabian Nights," the editor says he has every reason to believe is perfectly true. It is dated at Constantinople, January 20 :

Many of your readers will doubtless remember that this capital has for some length of time been the scene of many mysteriously-perpetrated robberies of houses, and the equally mysterious and sudden disappearance of many an English private. This 'killing' work reached its climax about May or June last, at the time when so many troops were quartered in and about this city. Some people regarded these acts of bloodshed as nothing more than the result of some midnight brawl; others considered them the work of Moslem fanaticism. But the fact was never satisfactorily accounted for, nor did the many investigations of the police ever succeed in obtaining any clue as to the perpetrators until very lately, when the mystery of these deeds was cleared up. And it is a great blessing that the villains have been at last secured, as a case of murders were again becoming very frequent. On the 2d of January, a gipsy came to the chief canvass, or superintendent of police, and offered to disclose the haunt of a gang of murderers on payment of a reward of 1,000 piastres. Though immediately secured, he refused to divulge a single fact, without the promise of the above sum. The extreme penalty of immediate execution was next tried on him, when the gipsy, in order to save himself, declared the whole as a got-up story. Hereupon he was sent in charge of a canvass to the prison, but neither chains nor handcuffs are in fashion here, and the gipsy managed to make his escape again. Next morning he was found dead in the open street, with four deep gashes in his breast. It is supposed that the gang got wind of the gipsy's intention to betray them, and accordingly quietly despatched him, to render him harmless for the future.

"In the evening of the 3d, as some canvasses were making their rounds in one of the streets of Galata, they observed two men carrying a large bag between them, apparently with much difficulty. The policeman suspected them, by their manner, to have committed some theft, and accordingly, to escape observation, got into the shade of a dead wall to allow the others to approach. But this plan failed, for the moon that moment reappearing from behind a cloud, threw her light full on the dead wall, whereupon the two men let fall their bag and took to their heels. The bag was found to contain the body of an English soldier with a bullet through his head.

"On the night of the 6th three French soldiers, walking through one of the streets at Pera, suddenly came upon two Greeks carrying the body of an English sailor. Suspecting the commission of a foul deed, the Frenchmen unslung their rifles which hung at their sides, and gave chase to the Greeks, who instantly dropped their burden and ran off. The chase continued, up one lane and down another, for some time, when the pursued suddenly halted, and gave a loud, shrill whistle. Suddenly, the previously empty lane was crowded with dark figures, who rushed on the unfortunate Frenchmen who had thus nobly endeavored to avenge the death of the English sailor. They fired and made a gallant stand for some time until the overwhelming numbers bore them down, stabbing and clubbing them without mercy. Soon after, some canvasses passing by, the ruffians disappeared again as quickly as they had come to the rescue of their fellow murderer, but not without leaving two of the Frenchmen dead. The third lived just long enough to make his statement to the police, who instantly searched all the neighboring houses, courts, and alleys, but without finding anything suspicious.

"A former member of the Baden Volunteer Corps who has been obtaining a scanty livelihood here by executing all sorts of commissions, whereby he not unfrequently came in contact with some of the scum of all nations, volunteered to find the haunt of this mysterious gang, and as he could be generally depended upon, his tender was accepted, and a dagger and a revolver given him for protection. On the morning of the 9th he was found dead outside of Pera. A canvass who had also volunteered to solve the mystery likewise fell a victim, and was picked up one morning covered with dagger-wounds and perfectly dead.

"On the 11th, however, the mystery was solved. It happened as follows: A Pole of the name of Glabaez, and an Italian, Pisani by name, happened to occupy the same room. The Italian led a very free and easy life, was seldom at home, and does not appear to have been a novice in gambling either. After having been out all night, Pissani entered their common dwelling on the morning of the 10th, with dejected look, which caused his friend the Pole to demand of him what ill luck he had had. Pisani answered, that he had lost all his cash that night at play, and had even to leave his gold watch as security for a borrowed sum, adding 'I shall go and redeem my watch directly, or the rascally host will change it, I would not lose that watch for the world. Hang these nameless streets and numberless houses! I should despair of finding the cabaret again but for a clever trick of mine: as I left the house I cut a large cross on the house door with my knife. That is my only guide, but it is a mark which the old rogue cannot easily efface.' He took all his money and every valuable trinket he possessed, and departed determined to lose all or win his money back.

"Glabaez had a presentment that something would go wrong, and determined to go in search of his friend if he did not make his appearance by next morning. Morning came, but no Pisani; and Glabaez, therefore, set out to carry his resolution into effect. He had wandered about fruitlessly for about half an hour, when he entered a small cabaret to refresh himself with a glass of rum. He gave the host a piastre, and demanded his change in paras—in one of these paras he had only the day before scratched his name with a nail, and recognised it as belonging to Pisani, who must have given away that para. He therefore entered into conversation with the gin-shop keeper; asked him whether an Italian had been there lately, and whether he played at his house. The man evaded the question; and the man appeared altogether so odd, that Glabaez quietly took his departure, in order to have a look at the street door. Sure enough, there was the cross hurriedly scratched on the outside. Turning into the next street, he met a file of policemen attending on some arabas, which contained the bodies of those who had fallen victims in the past night. There were fourteen corpses. Of these, seven were English, four were French; Pisani lay lifeless there, too. No doubt could now exist as to who the perpetrators of all these crimes were, and where their den was; and on that same day their whole premises were surrounded by military, who effected the capture of fifteen men and eight women, all of whom will, no doubt, meet with the punishment they so richly deserve."

A FAMILY WEDDING.—Six sisters were recently married on the same night, at their house, Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt't, &c.,
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "proposals for Naval Supplies. Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for [illegible] a particular description of the articles; [illegible] other things being equal, preference will [illegible] articles of American manufacture. [illegible] August, [illegible] Tarautec, [illegible] will be [illegible] within ten [illegible] receipt [illegible] office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yard will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December 1856. Class No. 3—the whole by the 15th May, 1856. Class No. 8—the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one-fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the first April, 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class No. 9 and all following, additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the laws requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such class as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure their transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 16th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signatures and certificate.

Date (Signature.)

(The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The under igned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors { A. B. C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust and cedar. No. 13, white ash oar and hickory bars. No. 14, white-oak staves and heading, No. 16, ligumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oil. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, [illegible] No. 29, hose. No. [illegible] dry goods. [illegible] No. 36. firewood. [illegible]

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces. No 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 6, yellow-pine beams. No 7, yellow pine mast timber. No 8, white pine. No 10, white-oak boards and butts ash, cypress. No 11 black walut and cherry. No 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickhory bars. No 15 black spruce. No 16, lignumvitæ. No 17, composition and copper nails. No 18, bar iron, steel. No 19, iron spikes, nails. No 20, lead pipe, zinc; tin. No 21. hardware. No 23, paints, oils. No 24 flax canvas. No 25, cotton canvas. No 26, flax and cotton twine. No 27, glass. No 28, leather. No 29, hose. No 30, brushes. No 31, bunting, dry goods. No 32. pitch, rosin, tar. No 33. oil, soap, tallow. No 34, ship chandlery. No 35, stationery. No, 36, firewood. No 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 2. white-oak plank. No 3 white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces. No 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine mast timber. No 9, white pine. No 10, ash, cypress, white-oak boards and butts. No 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 12. locust. No 13. white-ash oars, hickory bars. No 14, white-oak staves and heading. No 15, black spruce; No 16, lignumvitæ; No 17 composition and copper nails; No 18, bar iron, steel; No 19, iron spikes and nails; No 20, lead, zinc, tin; No 21, hardware; No 23, paints, oils; No 24, flax canvas; No 25, cotton canvas; No 26, flax and cotton twine; No 27, glass; No 28 leather; No 29, hose; No 30, brushes; No 31, bunting, dry goods; No 32, pitch, rosin, tar; No 33, oil, soap, tallow; No 34 ship chandlery; No 35, stationery; No 36. firewood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs; No 5, yellow pine plank stock logs; No 9, white pine; No 10, ash and white-oak plank and boards; No 13, white-ash oars and hickory bars; No 15, black spruce; No 17, composition and copper nails; No 18, bar iron and steel; No 19 iron spikes and nails; No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; No 21, hardware; No 23, paints, oils; No 24, flax canvas; No 25, cotton canvas; No 26, flax and cotton twine; No 27, glass; No 28, leather; No 29, hose; No 30, brushes; No 31, bunting, dry goods; No 32, pitch, rosin, tar; No 33, tallow, oils, soap; No 34, ship chandlery; No 35, stationery; No 37, oakum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No 4, white oak keel pieces; No 5, yellow pine plank stock logs; No 9, white pine No 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards and butts; No 11, black walnut, cherry mahogany; No 17, composition and copper nails; No 18, bar iron, steel; No 19, iron spikes, nails; No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; No 21, hardware; No 22, pig iron; No 23, paints, oils, &c; No 24, flax canvas; No 25, cotton canvas; No 26, flax and cotton twine; No 27, glass; No 28, leather; No 29, hose; No 30, brushes; No 31, bunting, dry goods; No 32, pitch, rosin, tar; No 33, oil, soap, tallow, &c; No 34, ship chandlery; No 36, fire-wood; no 37, oakum; num 38, tank and galley, or camboose iron; num 39, chain iron; num 40, ingot copper.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs; No 2, white-oak plank; No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber; No 4, white-oak keel pieces; No 5, yellow pine plank stock timber; No 8, yellow-pine beams; No 7, yellow-pine mast timber; No 9, white pine; No 10, ash, cypress, elm; No 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany; No 12 locust; No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars; No 15, black spruce; No 16, lignumvitæ; No 18, bar iron and steel; No 19, iron spikes and nails; No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; No 21, hardware; No 22, pig iron; num 23, paints, oils, &c; num 24, flax canvas; num 25, cotton canvas; num 26, flax and cotton twine; num 27, glass; num 28, leather; num 29, hose; num 30, brushes; num 31, bunting, dry goods; num 32, pitch, rosin, tar; num 33, oil, tallow, soap; num 34, ship chandlery; num 35, stationery; num 36, firewood; num 37, oakum.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Class num. 1, white oak plank stock logs; num 2 white oak plank; num 13, white ash oars, hickory bars; num 17, composition and copper nails; num 18, bar iron, steel; num 19, iron spikes and nails; num 21, hardware; num 23, paints, oils, &c; num 35 [illegible]

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORY.

The subscribers have located at FAIR BLUFF, N. C., for the purpose of manufacturing BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS and CARTS of every description, in a superior style and of the best materials.

All work done at their establishment is warranted for twelve months. Repairing promptly attended to and neatly executed.

Also. Ploughs and all other farming implements made to order and kept constantly on hand. Horse Shoeing done in the best manner.

Call and examine for yourselves.

A. McKENZIE & CO.

Fair Bluff, N. C., May 17, 1855. 46-tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to W. F. MOORE, either by note or account, will confer a favor by settling at once, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

ALSO,

All persons indebted to W. F. & E. F. MOORE, are requested to settle, as they are anxious to have all their accounts closed by cash or otherwise.

Jan. 20, 1855. 28 tf

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,

PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a., Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, & great depression of spirits.

In attributing such valuable Medical properties to this remedy, no rash or unwarrantable assertion is made, but is simply stated a fact; proven undeniably and conclusively by the extraordinary cures, and benefits derived from its use, under the direction of its illustrious origina or, Dr. Hoofland, among all classes of European societies and from the immense mass of testimony, from all parts of the American continent, accumulated during the last ten years, in the hands of the present proprietor. The prevalence of diseases to which the German Bitters are adapted, it is with sorrow we say it, is almost universal, indeed there is scarcely a family throughout the whole extent of our country in which there cannot be found among its members that peculiar *sallow and languid appearance* denoting a diseased Liver, or an emaciated and suffering Dyspeptic.

Then of what immense importance to this class of invalids that a certain and reliable remedy should be placed within their reach; one in which no baneful or injurious drug enters into its composition; a remedy on which the patient can rely with the utmost confidence and certainty and be assured from actual and tangible proofs, that the article he is using really possesses the virtues attributed to it. Such a remedy is "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" Thousands of dollars have been expended in its manufactury and diffusion throughout all parts of this continent, and the proprietor feels the greatest satisfaction in stating, that there is no state, county or even village where the Medicine has been introduced, that there cannot be found numbers, willing to testify to its virtues.

It is used constantly in the practice of a lage number of the most prominent Physicians in the country, who have also added their written testimony, in evidence of its great virtues. In conclusion then, we would respectfully ask of all those afflicted with any of the above diseases to give the Bitters a trial, and rest assured it will never be regretted. In proof of the statements above made, all are invited to read attentively the "Memorabilia," or "Practical Receipt Book," for Farmers and Families, containing a great number of useful receipts, in addition to the testimony, in favor of the Bitters, from the most prominent and well known individuals, in all parts of the Union. All Agents for the Bitters are authorized to distribute the "Receipt Book" gratuitously.

Principal office and Manufactory, 120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale wholesale by Druggists in all the principal cities, and at retail by apothecaries and storekeepers in every town in the United States, and Canada.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.
February 20th, 1855. 1y

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THIS CELEBRATED COMPOUND;
SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED FROM THE PEST ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA,
Has gained an unrivalled reputation for the following good effects, viz :
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
and thus curing—
SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, ULCERS, OLD SORES, OBSTINAE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,
and all diseases arising from the
IMPRUDENT USE OR ABUSE OF MERCURY.
REGULATING THE STOMACH AND BOWELS,
Thus it cures—
LIVER DISEASE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, AND PILES.
STRENGTHENING THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
Thus causing the food to nourish and support every part. REGULATING THE SECRETIVE ORGANS, and, by enabling them to perform their proper functions,
PREVENTING AND CURING
BILIOUS AND OTHER PAINFUL DISEASES.
STRENGTHENING AND QUIETING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
thus allaying NERVOUS IRRITATION, and curing
ALL DISEASES OF THE NERVES.
It is unrivalled in the cure of all FEMALE DISEASES! WEAKNESS, IRREGULARITY, OBSTRUCTIONS, &c.
IT IS ENTIRELY SAFE IN ALL CASES.
Acting in harmony with the restoring powers of nature, it never injures but always benefits and cures, as thousands of voluntary certificates from the best authorities testify.

☞ RECOLLECT THAT EACH BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME OF BENNET & BEERS, Druggists.
No. 125 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

☞ None other is Genuine.

Price One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants in all the cities and counties of the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

WM. S. BEERS & Co., Proprietors, Richmond, Va.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 20, 1855. y