

# The Weekly Register.

VOLUME LVI

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1855.

NO. 35.

## THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00, AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1855.

### APPOINTMENTS.

The Candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Name	Place	Time
Grove Hill	Warren	June 27
Warrenton	"	" 28
White's Store	"	" 29
Cedar Rock	Franklin	July 4
Harrison's Old Store	"	" 6
Rolesville	Wake	" 11
Hayes	"	" 13
Nashville	Nash	" 18
Hilliardston	"	" 19
Old Fields	"	" 20
Beulah's	Johnston	" 25
Smithfield	"	" 26
O'Neal's	"	" 27

The editor was seized with sudden illness on Wednesday evening, and, though much better to day, is yet incapable of attending to his duties.

### BUNKER HILL AND WATERLOO.

Sunday last (June 17th) was the anniversary of one and Monday (June 18th) the anniversary of the other. On the 17th of June, 1775, was struck the first great blow by the patriots of the Revolution, who proved by their courage and success that *morale* is everything in an army, and, as a distinguished French writer has observed, that enthusiasm can supply the place of discipline. How strange that the hitherto invincible nation of Britain should have been beaten, humbled and finally kicked clean out by an enemy far their inferior in number and resources! Then look at her on the 18th of June 1815, just forty years afterwards; crowning a series of brilliant victories over a well-appointed, numerous and gallant enemy, commanded by the first Generals in the world, by crushing at one mighty blow the eagles and cohorts of the empire on the plain of Waterloo. Neither did they improve nor lost ground in the science or military genius of her generals since 1775. She had just come second best out of another war with the United States. She was being whipped by the half-disciplined army of America, while winning, at the same moment, fadeless laurels on the bloody fields of the Peninsula. Well may Americans be proud of their powers! Well may they boast that they alone, a weak nation, scattered over an immense territory, could humble a flag to which every other was compelled to offer homage!

These reflections naturally remind us of the position which England and France now hold in the Eastern war. The hereditary foes are fighting side by side—no matter for what, that is their own business—the French army has proved itself the equal of its allies in courage, their superior in every other particular; yet, pit the two armies against each other, and we will bet our hat that the English are still their masters in the field. There is no other way to account for it than by supposing something like a law of nature which regulates such matters. Americans will always whip the English, the English will whip the French till crack of doom, while the gallant Gallic rooster will always crow over all creation and the rest of mankind.

If this doctrine, which is intensely convenient, be true, how gratifying it must be to Sax to reflect, that though he may go to war, there is no power on earth can thrash him!

It is expected that the year 1858 (1858 in Millarian don't burst the world up before then) will see the great submarine telegraph laid between St. John's, Newfoundland, and some point on the coast of Ireland. The continents of Europe and America will be wedded, and the most wonderful feat ever performed by the genius and ingenuity of man will be witnessed by those who will have the good fortune to live till then. This is the greatest age the world ever saw. Talk of the pyramids of Egypt, the colossus of Rhodes, the temple of Diana, of Ephesus, &c., &c. Those are all very well in their way, but to transmit intelligence a distance of three thousand miles in a few seconds, is an achievement which far outstrips every thing which has hitherto considered a wonder of the world. It is a fine theme for juvenile oratory; but we, alas! are not now as young as we used to be (1) and the days are gone when we could have "spread extensively" on this magnificent subject. For a poem it would suit Mr. Tupper, to a nicety, since that gentleman's genius is particularly appreciative of anything that combines the practical with the ideal, the useful with the sublime.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORS.—On Thursday last the Senate of New Hampshire were called with the House in the election of JAMES BELL and JOHN P. HALE to the Senate of the United States. The votes in the Senate were as follows: For James Bell 11 For John P. Hale 10 Harry Hubbard 1 John S. Wells, 1

The Abolition journals are very rabid upon the Platform principles of the American party on the subject of slavery. This is only a reason to think them fair and conservative.

### HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

The visit of this illustrious gentleman to England, as our readers have been apprised, was made the occasion of visiting him with the most violent denunciation by a portion of the English press, on account of his signature of the Fugitive Slave Law. This is the sort of greeting which an illustrious American receives in the mother land. The *Caledonia Mercury* can add to its list of American grievances. Mrs. Stowe received by them with ovations; Ex-President Fillmore with abuse. And for what? For signing the Fugitive Slave Law? What business was that of foreign journalists? A President of the United States arraigned by a foreign press for performing his duty under the constitution of his country? However, as they have no honors except for Benedict Arnold and Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Fillmore may receive their reproaches as the best evidence of his honesty and patriotism.

The prevalence of abolition fanaticism in England, absolutely blinds the eyes of as intelligent and virtuous a people as there is in the world, to the very portion of American society, which, under other circumstances, they would most admire and reverence. Our wisest, most conservative and moderate men are given the cold shoulder because of their opposition to abolition; whilst radicals, jacobins, and demagogues of the most extreme and infuriated character, if they put abolitionism to their other beautiful characteristics, become "hale fellows well met" with sober, staid and conservative members of English society.

The "Platform of Principles" adopted by the American Convention has been officially published. In the general, the principles are patriotic and excellent, and should receive the approbation of the American people. If any further modifications, in language or in spirit, are still desired, and can be made consistently, we trust and rely upon the future action of the State Councils, and of the liberal members, to effect them. It can be done without trenching upon the foundation—American Nationality—the Constitution—the Union—good Government. It can be effected, and yet embrace American citizens faithful to the constitution, of all sects, and by confining the action of the order to political objects. The cause will then be onward. Let the Platform, however, receive the fair consideration of the public. No work can be expected to be entirely perfect. We accept all the good and wait for time to ameliorate whatever may be found to be objectionable.

### DEMANDING THE NAME OF THE AUTHOR.

There is nothing in journalism strictly defined, which is not a part of the author's duty. In demanding the name of the author of a anonymous communication, though it would seem, from the impertinent enquiries that are daily made of editors for the name of the author of this or that publication, that the mass of mankind are actually ignorant, or pretend to be so, of the subject. We think we will save the inquisitive, as well as ourselves and contemporaries, a vast deal of trouble and annoyance by placing on record the well-established and recognized mode of procedure in this case.

No man has a right to demand the name of the author of any anonymous communication, except the assertions in the communication are untrue, and he feels aggrieved and injured by the publication.

In seeking the name of the author he must state his wishes in writing, that the assertions in the publication are untrue, that he feels aggrieved and injured by it, and that he seeks the name of the author, not through an idle curiosity, but for the purpose of demanding satisfaction of him. After the demand shall be made in his form, the proprietor, or in his absence, the controlling manager of the journal, being allowed a reasonable time for deliberation, is bound to give up the name of the author, or refusing to do so, must take the author's place, and assume the responsibility and its consequences. Another point in this business should be observed, and carefully weighed by parties demanding the name of the author, and it is, that should they fail to demand satisfaction of the author, or the proprietor, who assumes the responsibility, after having stated such to their institution, they will have placed themselves in a predicament, the awkwardness of which it is unnecessary to explain.

It may be urged by some that a strict adherence to the rule here laid down would prevent all who were aggrieved by anonymous publications from obtaining redress, if they are not prepared to assume a decided attitude in the premises. This is not so; for the party claiming to be aggrieved, on declining to demand the name of the author on the terms here laid down, is entitled to the use of the columns of the journal in which he has been assailed, to defend himself, and to demand satisfaction of the author, or the proprietor, who assumes the responsibility, after having stated such to their institution, they will have placed themselves in a predicament, the awkwardness of which it is unnecessary to explain.

Of course all this has reference only to anonymous communications referring to the acts of public men, or their public official capacity, for no honest journalist who appreciates his private character to be assailed in his columns, anonymously or otherwise.

### HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Medical Gazette, of the 4th instant, thus speaks of the health of that city: "Notwithstanding the fact that some of our newspapers are constantly proclaiming our city in the enjoyment of almost unprecedented health, all who do not willfully close their eyes and ears to existing facts must be aware that the cholera is in our midst, and is doing a work from one end of the city to the other: it is not true that the cases are principally confined to the upper and lower portions of the city, and are mostly attributed to the drought, which forces a change from rain water to the meagre supply of the hydrants. The disease is to be found every where throughout the city, and although it seems to attack more children and negroes, still it is to be found amongst the high and low.

A butcher boy, carrying a tray on his shoulder, accidentally struck it against a lady. "The deuce take the tray," said she. "Madam," said the lad, knowingly, "the deuce never takes the tray."

### ADDRESS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY.

To the People of the United States. FELLOW-CITIZENS: We address you on behalf of the Washington National Monument Association, and submit for your consideration the following report of what has been done: The corner-stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1848. At that time there was in the treasury of the Association the sum of \$62,450 66. The work has gone on with varied progress until the sum of \$220,000, the product of voluntary contributions alone, has been expended in its erection.

The original estimate of the cost of the whole work, the shaft, the base, and the ornamental part executed \$1,222,000. The base, built of the blue stone of the Potomac and indestructible, is sunk eight feet below the surface, and rises seventeen and a half feet above the surface of the surrounding earth. It is fifty five feet square at its top. From this springs the shaft, with walls of blue stone fifteen feet thick, with white marble fourteen inches thick in courses two feet in height, and is bound into the blue stone at every course. Its ascent it diminishes gradually and regularly in the exterior line.

The interior is carried up a straight, undeviating chamber. Within and set into the solid wall of this interior, according to the taste of the architect, have been placed, and are yet to be placed, the stones contributed by States, communities, and associations.

This naked shaft, thus rigidly cut, thus firmly based, thus indissolubly bonded, now rises in its simple and grand proportions one hundred and fifty-two and a half feet above the blue stone base. It is already one of the first objects which meets the eye of the traveller as he passes through the hills by which the city is hemmed in, and he starts to find the immense machinery on its top designed for lifting stone still idle, and anxiously inquires the cause.

Fellow-citizens: We are pained to say, it is your neglect. When the scattered and subjugated Polish nation, and the friends of liberty in Europe, began to erect monuments to Kosciusko, they made it labor of love, and from every valley and mountain, plain and running stream, far and near, they brought stones and piled and heaped them into a vast pyramidal mound, to testify that love. And now, after the lapse of forty years, amid the convulsions which have shaken that unhappy country, pilgrim hands still stand that pile with constant contributions.

We are erecting a Monument to a greater than Kosciusko, to him who, in history or myth, is known among every kindred and nation of the earth; who laid the foundations, gave the proportions, and superintended the structure of that government which, with its millions of happy slaves, you, the children of Washington, to whom he has left the priceless bequest of his services, and his love, have held back the contribution needed from each to erect to his memory a suitable Monument in the national metropolis.

Thousands have answered promptly the appeal to their patriotism, and contributed the amount already received and expended, the far greater number, either from apathy or want of opportunity, have failed to join in this work of glory. This failure has compelled our predecessors to arrest the prosecution of the work, and to appeal to Congress for assistance.

Fellow-citizens: This is not a suitable object of legislative provision. A free, a prosperous, a thriving people will not allow a debt of love and gratitude, due by every individual heart, to be discharged by act of Congress. A new Board of Managers have now been appointed. We come into office under favorable auspices, and with well-founded hopes of means to prosecute the work. Since our election, on the 22d February last, we have not ceased our arrangements have been begun, and are now in progress. All causes of difference between us and the Old Board, as we hope, been removed, and we will immediately go to work.

We appeal to the people. We wish no legislative aid. We look to free and happy land; we call on all; upon each man who this day walks erect in all the panoply of freedom in this broad land, who is not dead to the common impulses of humanity; who is worthy in the least degree of the courtesies and diversified blessings which he is surrounded, we call upon men everywhere to contribute each his mite. A great and mighty people, of twenty-five millions, cannot be so dead to the sensations which are innate in every breast at the bare naming of such an undertaking, as to refuse or neglect to give their aid in such a cause.

Let every man, then, who feels his heart beat with American pulsations, and every man who reveres the name of Washington, singly or in companies, communicate directly with our Secretary, or send his contributions to our Treasurer, or suggest a mode for its collection. By order of the Board: CHARLES C. TUCKER, Secretary.

The following are the present Officers and Managers of the Society, all of whom, except the President and Second Vice President, were elected on the 22d day of February last, to wit:

- FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the U. States and ex-officio President.
- ESPASLAN ELLIS, First Vice President.
- JOHN T. TOWERS, Mayor of Washington and ex-officio 2d V. Pres't.
- JOHN H. PLANT, Third Vice President.
- JOHN McCALLA, Treasurer.
- CHARLES C. TUCKER, Secretary.
- Managers: Henry Addison, Jos. H. Bradley, Chas. R. Belt, Samuel C. Bussey, James Gordon, Robert T. Knight, John N. Craig, Joseph Libby, Sr., Samuel E. Douglas, Thomas A. Brooke, Thomas D. Sandys.

P. S. Editors friendly to the cause, are requested to insert the above in their papers. C. C. TUCKER, Secretary.

### From the Boston Weekly Courier. BRITISH NAVY LIST.

We have before us a register of the British navy for the quarter commencing April 1st, 1855—of course the latest issue. The "active list" of Admirals shows that there are seven Admirals of the red, seven admirals of the white, and seven of the blue. The senior Admiral was made a Post Captain in the year of grace 1795, and the junior Admiral was a Post Captain in 1805! Half a century ago, therefore, the youngest of the British Admirals had arrived to the exalted rank of Post Captain? Considering that, by the routine of promotion, an officer could not gain this rank much before his thirtieth year, the present ages of the Admirals may be pretty closely guessed, and we may wonder that the British government, which is so greatly admired in this country, should permit their naval officers to live so long!

The list of Vice Admirals is equally old foggy. Nine red old fellows are all of the same post rank—1806. Then come nine white Vice Admirals, the junior having been posted in 1808. Like number of the white list, and on the blue list, is Captain in 1811. Now, to bring up the "Red" we have seventeen Rear Admirals of the red flag, the youngest strapping amongst them having been a juvenile Post Captain of yesterday (so to speak)—that is, he was in command of a line of battle ship in 1814. Afterwards we find 16 red Admirals, and the rest of the blue list. The junior of the last named list must be considered yet in a state of infancy—"muling and puking in his nurse's arms"—having been made a British Post Captain so very recently as the year 1828—only twenty-seven years ago. As for the red Admirals, and the most patriotic ideal ages, we can only observe that the list contains over two hundred of these, which at an average of three or four and ten would make a grand aggregate of some 14,000 years; or as the greater number have impiously exceeded the scriptural climacteric, we may say, very safely, 16,000 years in the active list of the Royal Navy.

Now for the gay and gallant Captains of the British navy. The senior Captain on the active list of this year was promoted on the ever memorable 4th of July, 1828. Four hundred and five of these Captains are kept in readiness to be ordered to the command of a ship of one hundred and eight post ships. That is, only one-fourth of the active list of Captains are, or have any chance of being, employed. The retired list of Captains presents a still more melancholy spectacle, as far as Admirals are concerned, "sweet their best not the bones of the but of the sweet war-men are dead and rotten—when they breathed they were men."

The next lower rank to that of Post Captain is that of "Commander." On this list we have 16,000 years in the active list of the Royal Navy. The senior Commander was promoted from Lieutenant in 1817! On the reserved list of Commanders are no less than five hundred and eighty eight names, some of whom were commissioned as Lieutenants many years before the beginning of this century. The oldest Lieutenant now in the active list of the Royal Navy was commissioned in 1807! Eleven hundred and seventy-five are borne on this list. Then we have the Lieutenants' reserve list, commencing with an old sea dog, one John Hibbs by name, who first received his epaulet in 1790! Seven hundred and thirteen are on this list. Lieutenants are thus laid up in laender. Of the Sailing Masters, three hundred and seventeen are on the active list, and one hundred and forty on the "reserve," one "Master Brooke" being the senior, who was made a Master in 1790. This list of Lieutenants, Sailing Masters, and Reserve Masters, is a melancholy proof that the British government strangely overlooks merit, and that the British navy is a mere machine of brass and iron, and that the British navy is a mere machine of brass and iron, and that the British navy is a mere machine of brass and iron.

Marine officers on "retired full pay."—9 Colonels Commandant, 18 Lieutenant-Colonels, 58 Captains, 101 First Lieutenants, 82 Second Lieutenants, 105 First Lieutenants, 85 Colonel Lieutenants.

The British navy afloat is divided into 16 stations, with the following flag officers:—1 Admiral, 2 Vice Admirals, 4 Commodores, and a total of ships employed in "active service" of 71 screw vessels of all classes, 69 paddle-wheel steamers, 21 line-of-battle ships, 20 frigates, 27 sloops, 17 brigs, and 22 stores, hospital, receiving, and surveying vessels. These are independent of the revenue coast guard, and packet service.

The pay per diem of the higher officers of the British navy is as follows:—Admiral, (table money included) £8; Vice Admiral, £7; Rear Admiral, £6; Half pay—Admirals, £2 2s 0d per diem; Vice Admirals, £1 12s 6d; Rear Admirals, £1 5s 0d. Full pay of Post Captains from per diem to £1 12s 6d.

We would commend the above analysis of the British navy list to Young America, who is too apt to make mouths at the veterans of his own navy. Upon the American naval list for this year, we find only 16 Admirals, 10 Vice Admirals, 100 Captains, 100 Lieutenants, 100 Sailing Masters, 100 Reserve Masters, 100 Marine officers, 100 Revenue officers, 100 Packet officers, 100 Hospital officers, 100 Surveying officers, 100 Revenue officers, 100 Packet officers, 100 Hospital officers, 100 Surveying officers.

GLASSBOROUGH STEAM, GRIST, AND FLOURING MILLS.—The Subscriber has arranged his establishment in Goldsboro', and is now prepared to grind Wheat as well as corn, on a more extensive scale. One Hundred and Fifty thousand Bushels of Wheat and Corn will be required to keep the mills in operation for the current year, for which the highest market price will be paid. The farmers of this county and the counties along the line of the N. C. Rail Road and the interior will find it to their advantage to call on or address me at the Mills before selling, and thus build up a market in this State for their Wheat and a manufactory of our own flour.

Constantly on hand a fresh supply of superfine Family Flour, Meal, Hominy, Horse feed, Cracked Corn ground on toll, Lime and Hair. Wheat and Corn ground on toll. Mr. Lynn Adams, of Raleigh, is authorized to purchase Wheat for the above mills. D. L. BURBANK, Goldsboro', September 8, 1854. wtf 73

N. O. 1 CUT HERRINGS.—80 barrels of No 1 North Carolina Cut Herrings. Just received from the Fisheries for sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

THE 6th annual meeting of the members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held in Goldsboro', on the 2d Monday of May, in the city of Raleigh, on the first Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y. 47 td

PANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of the finest summer pants. E. L. HARDING, 48

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE in possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible. E. L. HARDING, 48

### THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

The policy of Austria in not joining the Western alliance to make war upon Russia, is the standing topic of British denunciation. The press teems with philippic against the long hesitations which have delayed in what they proclaim to be imbecility and treachery. Austria will not go to war, and the British, who never allow that there can be either honesty or wisdom in taking any side but theirs, pronounce her faithless to them, and wanting to her own interests and honor.

But Austria does not by any means deserve these maledictions from the Allies. She has done exactly what they have done, that is, she has consulted her own position, necessities and interests, as they did theirs, but with the strong excuse that they have for the stratagem in which they are involved, she has been dragged along against her will, and has at no time counselled or wished for the war which is raging about her. On the contrary, she has labored to reconcile the belligerents, and tried and proposed project after project, to bring them to terms, and to try your medicine, and after following the war. She is still engaged in the effort, hoping against all evidence, that something can be devised which will put a stop to the deadly struggle before it involves Central Europe in the conflagration. Her sincerity in behalf of peace is beyond question, for war would be to her full of danger and disasters of the most threatening description. To break with Russia would be to put half her territory at once into peril, and awaken her fears for the fidelity of half her subjects. Her long frontier upon Russia is almost without defence. There are but one or two fortresses of any importance, and a insignificant Russian army and Vienna, and the whole disposal of the Empire would be needed for the immediate defence of the Capital. She has, altogether, on the war footing, say 350,000 men, but the disorder of her finances is so great that she cannot be expected long to maintain such an army in the field, and a large part of them would be required for domestic protection in discontented provinces.

Russia has 250,000 men disposed so as to march directly into Austria on a declaration of war, and her Western Allies could reach her. She could hardly risk a declaration of war against Russia without the support of a French army close at hand of at least one hundred thousand men. At the same time she would be exposed to the quiet of Germany—for the rising in Poland, to which Russia might by a word give an impulse that would be felt all over the continent to the terror of established governments—and would have reason to dread the animosity a large part of her own population would bear to the Emperor, in his recent denunciations, has evidently designed to threaten Austria with calling forth Polish nationality, and by consequence Hungarian nationality, as means to punish her for her neutrality in the hostilities which will provoke against her these dreaded retaliations from Russia. It is small matter for surprise and less of blame, if Austria holds back to the very last in resistance to the efforts made to drag her into hostilities, and seeks to fortify herself in a position of absolute neutrality by alliances which shall comprehend all the German States. It is evidently her interest to keep out of the war—it is so plain that war at all on either side would be at the risk of absolute ruin—with a mighty enemy—disaffected Germany—insurgent provinces, and a bankrupt treasury. There would rather be that the Allies should have expected her to do anything else than labor to bring about peace in the first place and to fall back on neutrality at last.

This point out of discussion, all considerations except those interest us likely to influence the conduct of Austria. It is precisely this, and no more, which determines the conduct of the belligerents. The Allies blundered into the war upon pretexts that were flimsy at first, and have, in the progress of hostilities, disappeared like a mirage. The only thing which is now discussed now is the equilibrium of Europe, the proportions of power towards each other which the several Governments shall be able to establish, while each is grasping as the most for itself. Austria is involved in the struggle for power, and it is with her a struggle too for existence. She may not have been frank in proclaiming her purposes; but which amongst all has been more so? She is less a voluntarily agent than those who are freest in assailing what they call her duplicity, and has a better right to be frank in her struggle for existence, as long as possible, than they who are most denunciatory of her for the precipitation with which they plunged into war, and the imbecility with which they have waged it.

The late reported successes of the Allies in the Crimea may solve the trouble for Austria if she takes part with Russia, or to drive her from her neutrality into the hostilities which will provoke against her these dreaded retaliations from Russia. It is small matter for surprise and less of blame, if Austria holds back to the very last in resistance to the efforts made to drag her into hostilities, and seeks to fortify herself in a position of absolute neutrality by alliances which shall comprehend all the German States. It is evidently her interest to keep out of the war—it is so plain that war at all on either side would be at the risk of absolute ruin—with a mighty enemy—disaffected Germany—insurgent provinces, and a bankrupt treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. The American meeting last night was a tremendous display. Large numbers comprising delegations from every Ward marched in procession through the various streets, with music and banners. There was speaking from three stands. The Hon. Jacob Broom presided. The principal speakers were Ex-Governor Brown, of Tenn.; Col. Stokes, of the same State; Col. Mallory of New York; Col. P. A. King of Pennsylvania; Ex. Gov. Pitchee, of Kentucky; Mr. Littlejohn, of North Carolina; the Hon. Mr. Roby of Mississippi; Dr. Chalmers, of New Jersey; Col. McCall, of Florida; the Hon. A. R. Boeuler, of Virginia; Judge Stewart, of Alabama; Hon. M. Wilmer, of Maryland, and others.

During the most of the evening rain fell in copious showers; but notwithstanding, it was a most imposing display.

GLENN'S TRUE YERBENA WATER.—This delightful perfume, prepared by a chemical process, from the hot house plant, LEMON TRIFOLIA, is confidently recommended to the Ladies in particular on account of its refreshing and delightful odor. It contains all the fragrance of the plant itself in a concentrated form, and will be found very useful for removing the languor occasioned by crowded rooms, &c. Also, as a delicious perfume for the handkerchief, and will be found much cheaper than the Extracts, and yet equally good, and a pleasant change for the Eau de Cologne.

Also, Glenn's Musk Toilet Water, Glenn's Citronella Water, Glenn's Rose Geranium Water. For Sale in Raleigh by F. P. PESCUO, Druggist and Chemist.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—50,000 DOLLARS WORTH WANTED.—Wishing them for the purpose of locating, the highest market price will be paid in cash. Apply to E. L. HARDING, 48

Who dares to sit before a king with his hat on?—A coachman.

Who never turns to the left?—A wheelwright.

### BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL!

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!! THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!!! HALIFAX, June 20.—The Cunard Steamer Asia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 9th and arrived here this morning. She brings three days later news than that of the St. Louis, which is again of a highly exciting nature. The bombardment of Sebastopol was renewed on the 6th inst., and on the day of the Asia's sailing despatches were received from Lord Raglan dated the 9th, stating that the French had attacked and carried the Mamelon and White Towers before the fortress. The greatest bravery was shown on both sides, and the loss of either party was very heavy; every inch of ground was disputed; no other action of importance has occurred.

MARKETS. The great buoyancy of public feeling caused a slight rise in console. At the crisis after the departure of the St. Louis, Cotton underwent a slight decline, but again recovered and closed at steady prices. Business this week amounted to one hundred and seven thousand bales sold mostly to speculators. No great change in Breadstuffs and quotations, animal, except corn, which has advanced on shilling. Provisions are generally firm. The London Money Market is easier, and there has been another great increase of bullion in the Bank of England.

Lippitt's Specific FOR THE CURE OF Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Summer Complaints. WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 1, 1855. M. R. W. H. LIPPITT.—Dear Sir—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part, I take pleasure in adding, my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employed the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, an now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. For further particulars, and to see the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it superior, for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other medicine. M. BRYAN.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by W. H. Lippitt, Druggist and Chemist, Wilmington, N. C., Williams & Hayward, Raleigh, and by Druggists generally. W. A. KINSLER, 50

A Chance to Make Money! PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!! THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of \$100 will be required to commence, and to do a thing like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day;—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid) WM. A. KINSLER, Box 1225, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office, June 22, 1855. 50-1w

COTTON FOR SALE.—The Subscriber has 1600 Bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10 miles East of Raleigh. N. PRICE, 50-2w

SALT, SALT. 5000 Bushels Alum Salt; 5000 Sacks Liverpool ground; 5000 Marshall's Fine, daily expected for sale by J. L. LEATHAWAY & CO., Wilmington, June 22, 1855. 50-6w

SHOOO SPRINGS, Warren County, N. C. THIS LONG ESTABLISHED and justly celebrated Watering Place will be opened on the 15th of June, under the superintendence of Mr. James Gresham and Lady, well known to the travelling community for their efficiency and politeness. The Tables and Bar shall at all times be the best that the country can afford. Board per month, \$30; per week, \$12; per year, \$200. Children and servants, half price. The Proprietors, Mr. Gresham will spare no pains to make visitors every way comfortable. K. P. ALSTON, Proprietor. May 26, '55. July 15 42

Oxford Male Academy. OXFORD, N. C. THE next session will commence July 9th.—Board and Tuition, without extra charges, \$75. Tuition as heretofore, and payable in advance. For the future, the School will be conducted in a room and retired part of the town, and pupils boarding in the vicinity of the Academy, or with the Principal, will be removed from any corrupting influences of the town. J. H. HORNER, Principal. Oxford, June 14, 1855. 48-17td

University. A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held in the Executive Office, on Saturday, the 30th inst. By order, CHAS. MANLY, Sec'y. Raleigh, June 14, 1855. 48-td

GOLDSBOROUGH STEAM, GRIST, AND FLOURING MILLS.—The Subscriber has arranged his establishment in Goldsboro', and is now prepared to grind Wheat as well as corn, on a more extensive scale. One Hundred and Fifty thousand Bushels of Wheat and Corn will be required to keep the mills in operation for the current year, for which the highest market price will be paid. The farmers of this county and the counties along the line of the N. C. Rail Road and the interior will find it to their advantage to call on or address me at the Mills before selling, and thus build up a market in this State for their Wheat and a manufactory of our own flour.

Constantly on hand a fresh supply of superfine Family Flour, Meal, Hominy, Horse feed, Cracked Corn ground on toll, Lime and Hair. Wheat and Corn ground on toll. Mr. Lynn Adams, of Raleigh, is authorized to purchase Wheat for the above mills. D. L. BURBANK, Goldsboro', September 8, 1854. wtf 73

N. O. 1 CUT HERRINGS.—80 barrels of No 1 North Carolina Cut Herrings. Just received from the Fisheries for sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

THE 6th annual meeting of the members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held in Goldsboro', on the 2d Monday of May, in the city of Raleigh, on the first Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y. 47 td

PANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of the finest summer pants. E. L. HARDING, 48

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE in possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible. E. L. HARDING, 48

### The New Hotel, WELDON, N. C.

Is now open for the reception of visitors. This Hotel is new and newly furnished, and the Proprietors will use every effort to keep a GOOD HOUSE, and render their guests comfortable. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. T. J. JARRATT & CO., Proprietors. Meals always ready on the arrival of the cars. June 6, 1855. 45 1m

New Auction and Commission House. WE beg leave to announce to our friends and the public generally, that we have associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a General Auction, Commission and Agency business in this city, at the corner formerly occupied by the late B. B. Smith, and hope by strict pains, and attention to business to merit a liberal patronage. JAS. J. LITCHFORD, WM. H. COOKE, REFEREES.

C. Dewey, Cashier of Bank, Raleigh. W. H. Jones, " Cape Fear " E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, " Heart & Jones, Merchants, " A. M. McPherson & Co., Norfolk, Va. Thomas Loring, Esq., Wilmington, N. C. Raleigh, May 11, 1855. 8