THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The important State paper as to the position of the United States upon the question of neutral rights has been completed, and was despatched to all our Ministers in Europe by the Persia on Wednesday. It will create a most profound [illegible], and demonstrate that the present administration will maintain the dignity, character and moral position of the United States. "As one of the first commercial nations of the earth, we can no longer permit the grave questions which may arise affecting commerce to be disposed of without our voice and influence being heard and felt in their adjustment.

The present manifesto lays down broad principles which will govern us in the maintenance of our rights as neutrals, and there is every reason to believe that the positions now assumed will be adopted by all the great nations of Europe. The The principal points are of course with reference to a limitation of articles which shall be deemed contraband of war. The United States holds that nothing should be embraced in this list but the direct and immediate munitions of warfare, such as powder, muskets, cannon, lead and saltpetre, &c. Coal, which is the very foundation of manufacturing and commercial transactions, is declared by the United States not to be contraband of war, and any attempt to construe it otherwise will be viewed as an encroachment upon our commerce. So, also, are breadstuffs not contraband of war. The broad doctrine is also reiterated that a free flag covers the cargo.

Whilst the despatch makes no allusion to privateering, it is well understood, as a settled principle of the American doctrine, that under no circumstances will we abandon that right.

The views of the new English Ministry are not known, but the hesitation of the last Ministry in declaring its views as to coal, is in striking contrast with the boldness evinced by our Government in emphatically declaring that coal is not in any sense contraband of war.

The promulgation of this despatch will doubtless be followed by large orders for coal in this country, and generally will have the effect of promoting the interests of American shipping.

Austria maintains that coal is contraband of war, whilst France and Russia hold to a contrary doctrine.—*N. York Herald.*

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, has written a letter to the Whig General Committee of the city of New York in reply to a request from that body that he express to them his views upon the subject of a R[illegible] under consideration of the Whig General Committee of that city, deprecating the further agitation of the Slavery question in our national politics, and affirming the propriety and expediency of turning the public attention to questions of a more general and pervading character, with reference especially, to the great end of "binding together by the ties of interest and fraternal affection the various parts and sections of our widely extended Republic."

To which Mr. Rives has made a patriotic reply, in which he maintains that the subject of domestic slavery has no proper connection with our national politics. Its general regulation, he says, is admitted by all to be exclusively within the domain of State laws, and State constitutions. The few questions with regard to it, that can come within the province of the general government are settled by the Constitution of the United States, and have received a practical solution, in the natural course of events, which leaves no longer any motive of interest or duty, either to the non slaveholding or the slaveholding States, for their continued agitation.

Mr. Rives maintains the opinion that a [illegible] involving as this does the existence of the Union itself and the interest and welfare of the parties interested should cease, and give place to the calm consideration of other and more legitimate questions, on which the political happiness of the whole country depends. In which sentiment every true patriot North or South will respond to the echo.

Wilmington Herald.

The only Son of his Mother.—One sees on all sides the blue trowsers and white jackets of the Austrians, who fell here in great numbers. In one place I saw eight Zouaves lying close to each other in a small ravine near the railroad. Around the eight dead Frenchmen I counted the bodies of two hundred and three Austrians. This will give you some idea of the dreadful slaughter that was made of them. The bayonet is the arm they dread the most. While under cover, or firing at a distance, they stand well the attack, but the moment they see that the French troops are about to attack them with the bayonet, they at once retreat. This accounts for the immense number of them that are killed. Alas! it is a sad thing to see the sacks and other equipments of the dead piled up. Letters and many little tokens of affection are taken in charge by some of the officers appointed to that duty; but still, when so many are killed, many things must necessarily be overlooked. I picked up one of the letters that were in piles near the sacks of the French soldiers that were killed yesterday, and found it was a most affectionate letter from a mother to her only son. [illegible] that the Almighty would [illegible] her only child ere she died. I dropped the letter with a heavy heart, and [illegible] my companions, and [illegible] our journey on to Magenta, where the great battle, the event of great importance, had occurred.—*Cor. Ec. Post.*

The Naturalization Question.—[illegible] has written a letter to a citizen in Lynchburg, Va., [illegible] military service [illegible] He says he would [illegible] powers to the [illegible]

Fire at Eliz[illegible].—This place has been again visited by a most disastrous fire, [illegible] a whole square to ashes. It broke out on Wed[illegible] morning last, and before it was subdued [illegible] property to the amount of $25,000.

ALWAYS AT HIS POST.

The Winston Sentinel, having asserted that Mr. Scales was always at his post, in the House, and was very economical in his votes, while on the contrary Mr. Gilmer was not only quite remiss in attending to his duties, but voted for all the extravagant measures of the Administration, the Salem *Press* takes up the matter, and shows from the record that Mr. Scales, so far from being "always at his post," was decidedly lazy, and withal quite extravagant of the public money. From the article of the *Press* we gather the following items:

"During the last session of Congress—ninety days—Mr. Scales was absent eighteen times when the yeas and nays were called.

January 5, 1859, page 219.—House called.—John A. Gilmer present, *Alfred M. Scales absent.*

Jan. 10, 1859, page 255.—Resolution pending calling on the Secretary of War for the amount of money *expended* for barracks, &c, and recommending a more *economical* system to be introduced. Mr. Davis, of Miss., in order to give his democratic friends an opportunity to shirk the responsibility of a vote, at 2 o'clock p. m. *moved to adjourn*; Mr. Scales voted for adjournment, Mr. Gilmer against it.

Jan. 14, 1859, page 361.—On motion to print Evan's Geological Report, involving a cost of $7,000.

Scales dodged, Gilmer voted against it.

Jan. 27, 1859, page 635.—On motion to cut down the salaries of members of the Diplomatic Corps, and to reduce the appropriations from $204,000 to 105,000 Gilmer voted for it. Scales dodged.

Jan. 27, 1859, page 635.—On motion to give Mr. Buchanan $75,000, to be spent on a few pets who were to go through the form of teaching, in Africa, some captured negroes.

Gilmer voted No. Scales dodged.

Jan. 27, 1859, page 636.—Scales was absent or dodged three times, when the vote was taken on the African Slave Trade. Gilmer was present.

Jan. 27, 1859, page 641.—A bill was before the House involving an expenditure of upwards of two millions of dollars,

Gilmer voted against it. Scales dodged.

Jan. 31, 1859, page 703.—Resolutions to investigate the Willet's Point fraud when Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War had paid ten prices for some property.

Gilmer voted to investigate. Scales dodged. Was Scales afraid of involving a political friend?

Feb. 9, 1859, page 894.—When the House had under consideration the Legislative Appropriation Bill, involving upwards of Ten Millions of Dollars.

ABSENT, Mr. Scales. Mr. Gilmer, present.

Feb. 9, 1859, page 913.—When the Legislative and Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, involving ten millions nine hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, ($10,932,369 50) was on its final vote, yeas 98, nays 83,

Gilmer voted against it,—and SCALES voted for this monstrous bill, for which purpose Mr. Fillmore expended only $7,265,0[illegible].

Feb 16, 1859, page 1034.—Hour of meeting 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock but 59 members present among whom was Mr. Gilmer, [illegible] to transact business; —[illegible] members were absent, among whom was Mr. Scales, without any excuse.

Feb. 17, 1859, page 1093.—The Army Bill, appropriating $15,248,657 28, (upwards of fifteen millions of dollars) passed—yeas 116, nays 93.

For it, Scales. Against it, Gilmer.

While Mr. Fillmore, for the same purpose expended but $7,898,775, (not quite eight millions of dollars)—Mr. Buchanan has nearly doubled it.

Feb. 24, 1859, page 1227.—A bill before the House to give 160 acres of land to Privateers, persons who refused to enter the army, but under letters of marque captured unarmed English merchant vessels, not engaged in hostilities!—Every vessel, with its cargo, which they captured, became the property of these Privateers.

This class of men, who fought for plunder on the high seas, Mr. Scales voted to give 160 acres of land, individually, while he was unwilling to give one dollar, by way of pension to the gallant soldier who regularly entered the American Army, and fought in the battles of our country in the second War of Independence.

Gilmer voted for pensioning the soldiers, but against giving land to Privateers. Scales voted for the privateers, and against the soldiers!

Feb. 25, 1859, page 1372.—Roll called, no quorum present; business of the House delayed three hours!—103 members absent, among whom was Mr. Alfred M. Scales, the Sentinel's punctual member.

Feb. 26, 1859, page 1409.—House Post Office bill passed, yeas 108, nays 101.

For it Gilmer.

Against it, SCALES, by the side of Giddings, Grow, Lovejoy, and others of the rankest abolitionists!

TAX ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

We are indebted, says the Raleigh *Standard*, to the courtesy of Mr. Treasurer Courts for the following opinion of Mr. Attorney General Jenkins, the law-advising officer of the State, on the subject of the taxes imposed on spirituous liquors:

RALEIGH, N. C., July 8th, 1859.

Hon. D. W. Courts, Pub. Treas. N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th instant, asking my opinion as to the construction of the 17th Section, Schedule A. of the late Revenue Law, in regard to spirituous liquors, &c., has just been received, and I hasten to reply.

I am of opinion that all persons who are taxable under the said 17th section, will have to list the amount of their purchases, from the first day of July, 1859 in the same manner and at the same time that they list lands, polls, and other subjects required to be listed to the Magistrates in Schedule A—the tax to be collected when the taxes upon the other subjects listed at the same time are collected. It may be said that the State will lose the tax upon liquors for one year by this construction; but this, if true, could not alter the law. But this case arises, I think, from a [illegible] Revenue Law of 1856 [illegible] 1857 all liquor dealers [illegible] from the 1st of July, 1857, to 1st of July, 1858, [illegible] from the first of July, 1858, to the first of July, 1859. Instead of having to [illegible] as required by the Revenue Law of 1856 [illegible] are required to list to the Magistrates and the time of payment is postponed for 12 months.—The amount [illegible] will have to pay must be governed by the late Rev. Law, and not the Law of 18[illegible]. [illegible] entertained in regard to this matter, but after a careful examination of the subject, I have given you the conclusions to which I have arrived.

Very respectfully,

WILL. A. JENKINS.

We learn this morning that Mr. Jones [illegible] on Saturday last at Cam[illegible], in this county [illegible] and killed a free negro named [illegible] was alleged improper intimacy of Jones with the wife of [illegible] [illegible] four times [illegible] then [illegible] but thinking he had not killed him [illegible] his victim five times more [illegible]

OFF FOR THE LOCKS.

The steamer John H. Haughton, Capt. Lilly, left here this morning for the Locks on Cape Fear, having in a tow floating shanty and work shop, and two stone barges, for the purpose of proceeding at once to work on the Locks.—*Ib.*

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1859.

CROSS MARK.—Please look out for the cross mark. It is given to remind you of the expiration of your year, in order that you may renew your subscription, if you desire to do so.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEN. S. H. WALKUP.

MOUNT VERNON.—It is believed that HENRY W. MILLER will consent to deliver his *Eighteenth Century Oration* in the town of Salisbury for the purpose of aiding to purchase the Tomb of Washington. It is proposed, in order to appoint a committee to invite him, and to make other necessary arrangements, that there be a Town Meeting held this evening (Monday) in Murphy's Hall at 6 o'clock. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

The Candidates at Lincolnton.—We have heard from the discussion at Lincolnton, between Gen. Walkup and Hon. B. Craige. Our informant is a regular old Whig, and a gentleman of intelligence. We found him roused up, and running over with a feeling of pride and satisfaction, as he related the circumstances and results of that discussion. Gen. Walkup, he said, surprised every body, whigs and democrats, not less by his coolness, tact, and power, than by his thorough acquaintance with Mr. Craige's political history and the affairs of the Government. Mr. Craige's affected superiority and attempt to ride over the General, (it was expected,) was a signal failure; and he found that General Walkup was a foeman worthy of the finest steel and the keenest blade. The Hon. gentleman defends Mr. Buchanan, but repudiates the leading measures of his administration, thus presenting the strangest political anomaly ever witnessed in this country. He attempted wit, by referring to Mr. Walkup's connection with Know Nothingism; but Mr. Walkup retorted by showing how Mr. Craige had once advocated nullification and secession. On all the subjects touched upon in the course of this discussion, Mr. Walkup beat his opponent, and charged home upon him, by an exposure of his votes in Congress, proving that Mr. Craige is a partizan, and not such a patriot as should represent an independent, virtuous and union loving people. The discussion was listened to with the deepest interest throughout; and the modest, but cool, firm, decided and fair manner of its conduct, by Gen. Walkup, elicited approving words in his behalf, from many of the democrats who heard it, and aroused the best feelings of his political friends.

Commencement at Davidson College.—The annual commencement exercises at this Institution were begun on Tuesday evening last, and continuing through Wednesday, closed at 1 o'clock on Thursday.

The annual sermon, was preached on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. DABNEY, of Union Seminary, Va.

The exercises on Wednesday morning, by the Philanthropic Society, consisted, in part, of the delivery of the valedictory address by Armistead Burwell, of Charlotte; and a response by Jas. D. Anderson, of Spartanburg, S. C.

William Eaton, Esq., of Warrenton, N. C., delivered the annual oration before the two Literary Societies; and a better speech, for such an occasion, we never listened to.

In the afternoon, J. Porter Graham, of Rowan, delivered the valedictory before the Eumenean Society, and J. J. Stringfellow, of S. C., responded. The anniversary address, by Rev. A. A. James, of S. C., then closed the exercises of the afternoon.

The representative speaking from the Literary Societies, took place after supper. P. W. Hatrick, of Guilford; W. T. Morrison, of Iredell, and D. C. Love, of Lowndes county, Miss., represented the Philanthropic Society. William McDuffie, of Marion, S. C.; Joseph Thompson, of Mecklenburg, and W. N. Dickey, of Arkansas, represented the Eumenean Society. The speeches were all good, and reflected great credit on the Speakers and the Societies.

On Thursday, Commencement day, the exercises opened by an address before the Alumni Association, by J. C. Chambers, Esq., of Yorkville, S. C.

Then came the Salutary Oration, in latin, by Armistead Burwell, of Charlotte; an oration on *Labor and its Rewards*, by James D[illegible] McIver, of Moore co.; an oration, "*Ireland's misery is England's shame*," by Joseph Neill McPherson, of Miss.; another, on *Truth, speculative and practical*, by J. M. P. Otts, of S. C.; and another, on the *Present Crisis in Europe*, by Wm. S. Lacy, of Davidson College. The Philosophical Oration was delivered by Edmund M. Scales, of Rockingham.

The Degrees were now conferred;—Armistead Burwell, of Charlotte, and Rhoden B. Gaddy, of Anson, took the first honors. 2d and 3d Degrees were conferred upon the following gentlemen, [illegible] to wit: Edmund M. Scales, Jas. D. McIver, Joseph Neill McPherson, John M. Otts, Wm. S. Lacy, W. B. Thompson, John F. Walton, Jas. P. Graham, John J. Kennedy, James B. Lowrie, and A. S. McLaughlin.

The valedictory address was pronounced by Mr. R. B. Gaddy, of Anson.

Prayer and the Benediction, by the President of College, closed the ceremonies of the occasion.

This institution is in a prosperous condition, and bids fair to become one of the first Colleges in the country. Its course is onward and upward, and with the blessing of the Supreme Ruler, will continue to dispense the richest benefits to all who come under its healthful literary, moral and religious influences.

The chair of Mathematics, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Hill, was, on Wednesday last, filled by the election of Capt. C. P. Kingsbury, of the U. S. Army. He is a native North Carolinian, of very high literary attainments, and a man of eminent piety.

The new College building, a magnificent structure of about 300 feet in length, now approaching its completion, will add vastly to the comfort and convenience of those engaged here, and reflects credit on those who have had charge of its erection. It will be an enduring monument to the praise of the benevolent man who placed at the disposal of the Trustees, a fund sufficient to erect it and raise this Institution to the level of the best endowed Colleges in the land. The design of the building is such that it will admit of almost indefinite extension, and will, as circumstances require, be extended to meet every want.

The Salisbury Band was engaged by Students to supply the musical contribution for this festive occasion. It was a source of pleasure to us to see how well they performed their part, and more, as they surprised every body who had not before heard them. It was admitted by gentlemen who have regularly attended the Commencements at this College, that it was the best Band ever engaged there.

LOCOFOCO EXTRAVAGANCE.

We call the attention of the people of the *Seventh District* to the article in to-day's paper headed "*Contributions to the history of two years of Locofoco Administration.*" It will there be seen whether or not the denial of corruption and extravagance is true or false. The facts as stated are all taken from the records of the country, and no man, having any regard for *truth*, can deny it. That the country must go to ruin under Locofoco rule, is becoming every day more apparent. This being the case, it is the duty of every good man to turn his back on those who have corrupted the government, and brought it to the verge of bankruptcy.

Fan Making.—Mr. C. Barnett, manufacturer of Wheat Fans in this place, has made and sold within the last two years, near 500 Fan Mills, and is still making them as fast as they can be put together, and yet finds it hard to supply the demand. So far as we can learn, his mills have given general satisfaction. This is another business which has given employment to mechanics at very fair rates.

"The Register did not say that the charge we brought was sufficient to entitle the *editor* of the Carolinian to the plea of *non compos mentis.*—That would have been personal, and being personal we should have governed ourselves accordingly. Does the Watchman make the charge in that form? We wish to understand, and wish to understand you, you will therefore please answer. What was said by the Register was that the charge was sufficient to "entitle the Daily Carolinian"—not the *editor*."—*Fay. Carolinian.*

We stand corrected as to the *words* of the Register, and only meant to sanction what it said. The distinction drawn by the Carolinian between its editor and itself, resembles that between an *ass* and his *bray*. We concede a very good use may attach to a very poor bray, and it may not make much against him, provided he has proved himself none the worse for having a bad voice.

But a more truthful illustration of the relation of an editor to his articles is found, we think, in the *tree* and its *fruit*; and taking this, we cannot conceive of a plea that the *fruit* might set up for its defects, which would not necessarily implicate the tree.

The article from which we make the above quotation, alludes to us in several other particulars; but as we regard it as puerile and contemptible throughout, we shall pay no further attention to it.

HE SUPPORTS THE ADMINISTRATION.

We understand that the Hon. B. Craige says that Mr. Scales should be defeated because he refuses to support and stand up to the President in all his measures; we take it therefore that Mr. Craige is in favor of the Administration, not only "in the main" but *per my et per tout*, separately, individually, and collectively. Mr. Craige is then for a protective tariff, a bankrupt law, allowing the Federal Government the right to interfere with our State Corporations. What has become of Mr. Craige's nullification State's rights ideas? That he is also in favor of the Pacific Railroad, of the Protectorate, the $30,000,000 Cuba bill, and $100,000,000 annually to administer the Government.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

We understand Mr. Craige speaks in very high-complimentary terms of Mr. Buchanan, but opposes nearly all the leading measures of his administration. He is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, but we do not know by what means, whether by purchase at a fair price, or by force. Mr. Craige's politics are not very well understood, and we think it is likely it would be gratifying to him to be re-elected by the people without a too close investigation into a subject which could only increase the chances of defeat. But Gen. WALKUP is bringing him out, and rendering him quite uncomfortable.

"*Justice and Justices.*"—Some one has laid on our table a pamphlet of 24 pages, bearing the above caption. It is a compilation of the proceedings in the last Legislature on the subject of appointing Magistrates for the different counties. The publication was designed to vindicate the minority, who battled hard to prevent the public scandal of appointing men of notoriously bad character to occupy the [illegible] station of Justices. The vindication, is, in our judgment, complete; and we award praise to those who engaged in this worthy effort.

North Carolina Rail Road.—We are pleased to say that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Road, held at Greensboro', N. C., last week, was harmonious; and that the Finance Committee and the President, Mr. Fisher, made reports which proved highly satisfactory to Stockholders. The financial affairs of the Company, as also all its varied interests, are represented to be in a healthy and prosperous condition. Mr. Fisher was re-elected President. He received a larger vote for Director, than ever before. A dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared to stockholders, besides paying full dividends on the State's preferred stock, and setting aside the required sum for the sinking fund.

We will publish in our next, a full report as made to the meeting, and will only add, here, the gratification felt and expressed on all sides at the favorable condition of this great work. We think the stock ought to begin to look up.

DUEL.—O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Aylett, of Virginia, accompanied by their friends, met some where in this State on the 15th, and fought with pistols, at thirty feet distance. At the giving of the word, Mr. Aylett fired, his ball passing within about an inch of Mr. Wise's shoulder. Mr. Wise then raised his pistol and fired in the air. The difficulty was not finally arranged, though Mr. Aylett, not demanding another fire the parties returned to Richmond.

☞ We notice that a branch of the Gaston Hotel, at Newbern, has been opened at Beaufort. The people will go to the sea.

[Toast at the 4th of July Celebration in Cabarrus.]

THE MEMORY OF THE "BLACK BOYS OF CABARRUS."—They lit the fires of Liberty with the fuel, which had been prepared to Tryon themselves.—May the light of those fires never die out in the bosoms of their descendants.

In response to the toast to the "Black Boys of Cabarrus," Mr. R. Barringer said: These festive scenes should serve to awaken enquiry into the events they are intended to commemorate. In addition to the more prominent features of the Revolution we should seek to learn and perpetuate the heroic achievements of our own section—our own people—our own forefathers.

The Committee on Toasts did well to remember the "Black Boys" of the Revolution. Mr. R. thanked them for calling on him to respond to that toast. He was proud of that achievement for his country and for his county. Elsewhere every incident of the Revolution is gathered up and treasured as the richest legacy—the dearest heritage ever bequeathed to any people. Not so with us. We have been sadly derelict in this duty. The destruction of the Tea at Boston, by a party of some sixty men disguised as Indians, has been blazoned on the page of history. Yet here is an event, similar in character, prior in time, and equally, if not more, bold in daring, that is scarcely known beyond the limits of Cabarrus. It is well authenticated. Indeed, there is no doubt whatever as to the main facts. Early in May, 1771, Gov. Tryon in anticipation of a Battle with the Regulators, ordered some three or four wagon loads of powder, lead, flints and other munitions of War from Charleston, S. C. to meet Gen. Waddell at Salisbury. As they passed through Cabarrus, with a guard, they camped at the Phifer Hill—three and a half miles West of this place, on the main road then leading from Charlotte to Salisbury. A party of men from Rocky River blacked themselves as negroes, seized the wagons by force, stacked the contents into one great pile and by a train, fired and exploded the whole. This party consisted of Messrs. James White, (afterwards a brave and gallant soldier and officer in the Revolution,) his brothers, John and William—a cousin, William White—a brother-in-law, Robert Caruthers, Benjamin Cochran, Robert Davis, James Ashmore, Joshua Hadly, and one or two others not now recollected. These men did this thing, not through any personal or local grievance, because this section was then a comparatively prosperous and contented people. But it was done through sympathy for their brethren, the Regulators in other portions of the State. There were gross oppressions and the most unjust exactions practiced by the Royal authorities in those sections. These men had a strong and clear sense of right and wrong, with a generous sympathy for the oppressed every where. They had a keen foresight as to the impending danger. They saw an issue with the Regulators was near at hand, and that the best service was, to cripple the Governor in his preparations for the Battle. This they did. The Battle of Alamance was fought just afterwards, and the result may have been very different but for the bold and daring deed. They disguised themselves because they knew the consequences, if discovered. The danger was not so much in the attack, as in the discovery. But even in the attack, there was danger. Besides the men and guard with the wagon, the Red Hill at Phifer's was then a well known place of resort, and the friends of the Royal cause, [illegible] day, were still numerous and near. But they were touching the Royal Governor in a tender point, in cutting off the sinews of war, and they were not disappointed in the danger they anticipated. They were pursued, as it were, with blood-hounds. They were hunted far and near. They fled the country. They lay out concealed—the very spot being still known. Rewards were offered, and pardon promised to any one who would inform. Tradition says, that two of them, (Ashmore and Hadly,) did turn King's evidence. It is probable they only accepted the offered pardon, and surrendered themselves. This only increased their danger, but the others stoutly refused to do so, although they were often hotly pursued. The feeling of the country was so strongly with them, that the friends of Liberty always managed to secure their escape.

How does this compare with the Boston Tea Party? It occurred in 1773, two years afterwards, when the whole country had been excited and aroused to the highest pitch of indignation. The Royal Governor of Massachusetts, (Hutchins) was manifestly a timid man; and he was willingly relieved of a difficulty by the destruction of the Tea. The leaders understood this; and the party dressed as Indians, boldly marched through the streets of the city in broad day. Their names were not even asked for by the Royal authorities; and no one pretended to molest them. Let us not detract from Boston. But here is a deed at least equal to theirs in exploit, and is worthy of commemoration by us, and of a brief notice on the page of history. And for one, (continued Mr. R.) I shall not cease my efforts for its preservation, until we get a picture in the North Carolina Reader representing Major White firing his pistol into the train of powder.

This incident is further remarkable as showing the prompt spirit of our forefathers, when the hour of trial came. As before remarked, the people of this section were comparatively happy and prosperous. Special efforts were made by the Royal Governors to conciliate them. In 1768, Gov. Tryon made a visit to this very county, (then a part of Mecklenburg.) He first came to Salisbury. He then visited Major John Phifer at the Red Hill. Reviewed a regiment at Capt. Polk's. Took up his quarters at Major Phifer's. Returned to Salisbury and [illegible] this regiment there. Again returned to Cabarrus, and staid with Martin Phifer on Cold Water—went with Phifer and others to search for one of the corners of the Granville grant, which they found near Cold Water. He then called on Captain Barringer in the eastern part of the county—went from thence to Messrs. Alexander's on Rocky River. But notwithstanding these efforts to conciliate the people of this region, in 1771, they all sympathised with the Regulators. From 1771 to 1775, they protected the Black Boys from the power and indignation and vengeance of the Royal Governor. In 1775, they declared independence, and throughout the war, they sent forth as many and as brave sons, as any other region in America.

Our Revolutionary Fathers have passed away, and with them many of the memorials, the traditions, and the emotions peculiar to their presence amongst us. But, (said Mr. B.) I rejoice that so many of their places are filled here to-day, by the presence of the soldiers of 1812. I rejoice too, that we are able to boast on this occasion, such a gallant and beautiful display of the military. I go for the volunteer system, and [illegible] when these companies may so gain upon the public confidence, as to secure an organization of one or more of them, in each county in the State, at the public expense. They should be our pride in peace, and our surest defence in War. I rejoice in these anniversary celebrations. Let them be conducted with order and decorum. But let us each year assemble together to recount the illustrious deeds of our ancestors. I trust we may long meet in peace, and that you, my venerable friends of the war of 1812, may long live to mingle your voices in the rejoicings of this day, and warn us, as you have done, of the danger and horrors of war.

Explanation of the Almanac.

BY REV. WM. [illegible], A. M.

LECTURE III—*Continued.*

2. *The Ember-days.*

This term seems to be derived from the Saxon word *emb ren* or *ymb-ren*—a circuit, a circle or revolution, from *ymb*, around, and *ren* or *rine*, course, from the root *run*; because these days return at certain seasons. Ember-days are the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday after Quadragesima-Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holy-rood-day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December.

The Germans derive the name "Quatember" from the two Latin words *quatuor*—four, and *tempora*—times or seasons, because they occur four times a year.

Formerly the Ember-days were festival days observed by the Roman Catholic Church, and they are, I believe, still considered by them as fast days. Originally the Ember-days were days for the transaction of some particular civil business, such as judicial proceedings, settlements, &c.

The Ember days do not always fall on the same day of the month, because they are governed by certain festival days that are variable. The fixed and variable feasts will hereafter be explained.

Some people superstitiously pretend to foretell the state of the weather for the three months succeeding the Ember-days. They say that each Ember day represents a month, and that the general condition of the weather during that period will be like the weather on that day which represents it. And, indeed, they sometimes hit it pretty well. But we cannot see wherein lies the connection between the days and the state of the weather, though thousands believe in it.

3. *The Months.*

A month is properly the time in which the moon performs one revolution round the earth. But this has not been assumed as the standard or basis for reckoning the month. The moon's path through the zodiac or 12 signs of the Heavens constitutes what is termed the lunar month, during which time she presents successively the various phases of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter, to new moon again, which occupies a period of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds. One species of this is called the *Synodical* or *Conjunction month*, because the month is reckoned from one conjunction of new moon to another. The *Sidereal month* is the time occupied by the moon in passing from any one star back to that same star again, occupying a period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11½ seconds. But the explanation of these different months is not to our purpose, unless we wish to embrace in these lectures the science of Astronomy. The division of the year into the twelve months such as they now are, has been already treated of. It is altogether an arbitrary arrangement, not in strict accordance with astronomical calculations, and yet not differing much from it. It is altogether for convenience.

It may not be amiss now to say something in regard to names of the months. They have had their origin from the Romans, and ten of them have already arrived at the venerable age of some 2600 years; and it is altogether probable that, in spite of their heathen origin, they will continue for centuries to occupy their names and places in the Almanac.

1. *Januarius, or January.*

This name, as derived from the Latin, evidently means, *beginning*, and has an allusion to Janus, a Latin deity, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions. So January, the first month may be aptly considered as looking both into the past and future. The reason, perhaps, why Numa Pompilius placed this month at the beginning of the year, may be found in the fact that the Romans confidently expected every enterprise to be successful that was carried on under the auspices of Janus, the beginner of all things.

The Saxons denominated this month "*Wolf monath*," because they were always, in that month more than any other, much disturbed by ravenous wolves. The Germans called it "*Winter monat*," because in their latitude January occurs in the middle of winter.

2. *Februarius, or February.*

This term comes from the Latin verb *februare*—to purify, to cleanse, to expiate. Numa had assigned this month a place at the end of the year, and probably from the fact that, among the Romans, their purification sacrifices were celebrated at this time. His idea, no doubt, was, that the people should be purified by sacrifices and that they should offer new oblations to these Gods at the end of the old and the beginning of the new year. Hence the propriety of the term to represent the last month of the year. But as has been seen, this month is now the second in the Calendar.

Our Saxon ancestors called it *sprout kele*—kele wurt, called by us *cole wurt*, an herb in great use among our forefathers. The Germans call it *Hornung*, from the old German word *Hor*, (muddy) because during this month, in consequence of the approach of Spring, the streets begin to be very muddy.

3. *Martius or March.*

This term comes from *Mars*, the God of War, in honor of whom the month was thus named, by Romulus his son, the first king of Rome.

The Saxons called it *Length monath*, because in this month the days begin to exceed the nights in length. The Germans call it *Lentz monat*—spring month.

4. *Aprilis or April.*

This name is supposed to be derived from the Latin word *aperire*—to open, because all nature, in this month, seems to open into new life.

The Saxons named it *Eostre monath*, and are said to have celebrated a feast in honor of the goddess Eastre, during this month. The Germans called it *Oster monat*, because Easter most generally occurs in this month.

5. *Majus or May.*

This term is derived from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, and one of the Pleiades, the most luminous star in that constellation, in honor of whom the Romans held a feast on the first day of this month.

By the Saxons this month was called *Trimilki*, because the pasturage in this month was so abundant as to admit of their cows being milked three (III) times a day. By the Germans, it was called *Wonne monat*,—the month of delight, from its characteristic beauty and pleasantness.

6. *Junius or June.*

The goddess Juno is said to claim the honor of giving a name to this month. Some, however, assert its derivation from Junius Brutus.

By the Saxons it was called *Sere-monath*—the dry month. The Germans apply to it the name of *Brach monat*—fallow month, because in this month they ploughed their fallow ground.

NOTE.—Some derive the names of Majus and Junius from the Latin words Majores and Juniores, asserting that Romulus named these months in honor of the older and younger citizens of the Republic.

7. *Julius or July.*

This month received its name in honor of Julius Cæsar, because he was born in it.

The Saxons called it *Hey monath* and the Germans *Heu monat*, because hay harvest occurred during this month. This month took the place of Quintilis.

8. *Augustus or August.*

This month was so called in compliment to the celebrated Roman Emperor, Octavius Augustus, Cæsar's successor. It took the place of Sextilis.

The Saxons called it *Arn monath* and the Germans *Erndte monat*, intimating that (in their latitude) this is the time for filling the barns with the products of the land.

The remaining months September, October, November and December, were so called from the order in which they originally occurred, being (according to the import of the Latin) the 7, 8, 9 and 10th months of the year. But owing to the introduction of two additional months that now occur before them, they represent (though contrary to their meaning) the 9, 10, 11 and 12th months.

These months also had natural and appropriate names among the Germans and Saxons, thus:

9. *September.*

Saxon, *Gerst-monath*, barley-month.
German, *Herbst monat*, autumn month.

10. *October.*

Saxon, *Wyn monath*, } Wine-month.
German, *Wein monat*, }

11. *November.*

Saxon, *Wind monath*, } Wind or Storm month.
German, *Wind monat*, }

12. *December.*

Saxon, *Winter-monath*, and after the introduction of Christianity, *Helegh monath*; German, *Heilig* or *Christ monat*,—holy or Christ month, in allusion to the nativity of Christ.

NOTE.—It will be perceived that the Saxons and Germans [illegible] in naming the months of the year. But, however appropriate it would be to lay aside the heathen terms now employed, they are so much general use, that we may never hope for a reformation in this respect. And if we have in [illegible] our explanations, in enlightening the minds of our readers, as to the origin and import of these names, we will rest satisfied.

From the South Carolinian.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The steamer Etna, which sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 21 instant, (a few hours later than the Canada,) arrived today.

It is believed in some quarters in Paris that the French loss at the battle of Solferino is about [illegible]; Niel's division, six to seven thousand; Hillier's, nearly five thousand; McMahon's, two thousand five hundred; Canrobert's, one thousand; besides casualties to the artillery and other corps. The French people are dissatisfied at the very meagre details. The Paris Patrie says that Napoleon had an epaulette shot away. Some of the French regiments were nearly cut to pieces.

The Piedmontese suffered so severely as to be unable to form a line of battle.

VIENNA, June 28.—Some days must elapse before complete Austrian returns can be procured.

Some of the Italian regiments have become very difficult to manage, deserting by scores and files. At Trieste, a whole battalion pronounced in favor of Victor Emanuel. A vessel bearing the American flag had been detected in the act of taking deserters on board.

SECOND DESPATCH.

It is reported that at the battle of Solferino nearly every officer, and man belonging to the artillery of the Imperial Guard was put *hors de combat.*

The Austrian accounts admit 20,000 killed, wounded and missing. For several hours, the chances of the battle seemed in favor of the Austrians, who [illegible] Solferino, but the French rallied and broke the Austrian centre and won the victory.

Hillier's corps sustained the attack for three hours before succor arrived.

Garibaldi was ordered to occupy the upper Valtelline and the Tyrolese were occupied in fortifying the passes.

The military commissions of the Frankfort Diet approve of the demand for more men for the army of observation.

Twenty thousand corpses were buried after the battle of Solferino, and more were lying in the ditches and corn fields.

The French were making immense preparations for operations on the Adriatic. The French Admiral was about to open his sealed orders.

Further Particulars of the Late Battle.

SACKVILLE, July 13.

The despatch forwarded from Halifax by the horse express were received today.

The following is the latest telegraphed from Paris to Liverpool:

The Moniteur publishes the following despatch from the Emperor to the Empress:

"VALLEGGIO, Friday.—The whole army has passed the Mincio. The Sardinians have invested Peschiera. By the arrival of Prince Napoleon's corps of 35,000, I am enabled to approach Verona without compromising other positions."

The Moniteur contains the official bulletin of the battle of Solferino. The enemies' force amounted to from 250,000, to 270,000 men.

The French loss amounts to 720 officers and 12,000 men killed and wounded, including 7 colonels and 7 lieutenant colonels killed, and five generals wounded.

Despatches from Vienna say that the first correspondent asserts that the Austrian loss was ascertained to be 1,000 killed and 8,100 wounded.

Mobilization.—The tenor of the current news of the day frequently bear this term applied to the Prussian Army. A French military journal explains the meaning of the word as follows:—The army of Prussia is said to be *mobilized* when the numbers of the landwehr (or militia) of first levy are called into service in connection with each division of the regular army, and, as each division consists generally of 24,000 or 25,000 men, it is at once doubled by the process of mobilization. These persons thus mobilized do not leave their military districts until orders are given to that effect, in consequence of further dispositions. By the term "*mobilization*," therefore, nothing more is meant than a simple summons of the landwehr of the first levy, to muster into the ranks at their military posts, where they hold themselves subject to further orders in connection with the regular army.