BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00

No subscription received for less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of sid year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1857.....NO. 48.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion		$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions	1 25
Do. do.	3 do	1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change	4 00
Do. do.	6 do.....do.....do	7 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	12 00
Do. do.	6 do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.

July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

C. POLVOGT,

Upholsterer, Princess, between Front & Water Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS, which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for cash. FEATHER BEDS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, made to order. SOFAS and CHAIRS re-upholstered at short notice and moderate prices.

April 24, 1857 34-3m*

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,

219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

LAW NOTICE.

M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.

MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.

Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.

July 25, 1856.—tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any stablishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, rom 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied y the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

J. O HALE, M. D.

Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,

Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.

Rags Wanted.

TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.

Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.

C. W. BENEDICT.

N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton, waste wanted.

C. W. B.

March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

JONES' SULPHUR AND CHALYBETE SPRINGS,

Warrenton County, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS are situated in a healthful and pleasant section of country, 10 miles from Warrenton, and 13 miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs.—The climate is salubrious, as tested by an experience of eighteen years, and the accomodations, in all respects, good.—The establishment will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th day of June, 1857.

TERMS,

For Board per month.....$30 00
" " " week.....10 00
" " " day.....2 00

For Children and Servants, Half Price

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

June 26th, 1857. 43-2m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

Greensboro', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857. The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a School. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instructions, Terms, &c, will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,

Greensboro', N. C.

July, 17th, 1857. 46-2m*

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS institution, located in the North-eastern part of Iredell County, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished teachers.

Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months. Tuition always in advance.

Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of Students. For further information, address Rev. B. CLEGG, Olin, Iredell County, N. C.

June 26th, 1857 43-6t

General Notices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale Tracts of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers. These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different places, fine mill seats.

These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, the North Eastern Railroad and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c.

He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.

Terms will be made easy. For further information, address J. M. TIMMONS,

Timmonsville, S. C.

July 24th, 1857 47-3m*

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, recently, negro man named LEWEY, and a woman named ADELINE. Lewey is rather dark complected, about five feet three inches high; blind in his left eye. Adeline is low and stout built, somewhat yellow complected, toes turned in, is bow-legged, and has a large stomach.

The above negroes may probably be lurking somewhere between Magnolia, in Duplin County, and Upper Black River, in New Hanover County.

I will give fifty dollars reward for the delivery of the above negroes to me, at my residence in New Hanover County, or twenty-five dollars for either, or a like sum for their confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get them. I will give the further sum of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person of trying to convey them off.

July 10.—15-3m*uoo. JAS. L. NEWKIRK.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY, is by mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71 mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FRESH ARRIVALS, per Schr. A. J. DeRossett, from New York:

50 boxes Colgate's No. 1 pale Soap;
5 bbls. Leaf Lard;
2 chests Imperial Green Tea;
1 chest Black "
25 reams Wrapping Paper. Low for cash at

June 26. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having by mutual consent dissolved their Co-partnership, requests all persons indebted to them, to call and pay their accounts to T. S. MEMORY, who is authorized to settle all claims for and against their firm.

T. S. MEMORY,

Whiteville, N. C., June 8. ALFRED SMITH.

ALFRED SMITH, T. S. MEMORY, A. I. BUTNER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of SMITH, MEMORY & BUTNER, for the transaction of a GENERAL STORE BUSINESS, beg leave to call the attention of the public to the same.

We intend to sell all goods as low as possible for CASH. All Groceries and many other articles will be sold for CASH only, or for PRODUCE, thereby making it desirable for those who wish to purchase, to come and examine our stock, as we intend to keep on hand a good assortment of all things necessary for our trade.

SMITH, MEMORY & BUTNER.

Whiteville, N. C., June 10th, 1857 46-6w

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

100 BBLS. Family, Super, Cross and Fine. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

May 15

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, rosewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857 36-tf

Santa Anna is handled without gloves by the democratic press of Mexico for his late manifesto, in which he says that constitutional government is a poison which always endangers the life of nations. It is only such lawless despots as Santa Anna who ever doubt the efficacy of any law higher than their will. The Mexican press, however, show that the public sentiment clearly appreciates the necessity of a fundamental code of laws, binding the governor as well as the governed, and it is not likely that anything the expelled dictator can say will induce them to overlook its advantages.

Tax on Bank Dividends.

WARRENTON, N. C. July 16, 1857.

Mr. D. W. COURTS,—*Dear Sir:* Your communication of the 15th inst, asking my opinion as to whether dividends arising from stock in the several banks of the State are subjects of taxation under our present revenue law, has been received, and I hasten to reply.

I am of opinion that the dividends arising from stock in the several banks of the State, are taxed under our revenue law, section 20th. The tax imposed on stock owned by individuals or corporations in said banks—section 133, Revised laws—I look upon as a seperate and distinct tax, upon an entirely different subject, having no connection whatsoever with that upon dividends; the one is payable to the Treasurer of the State by the officers of the bank—the other to be listed by the owner, and paid to the sheriff of the county.—This I believe to have been the intention of the Legislature, and I am of opinion that they had a right to impose both taxes.

You call my attention particularly to the charter of the bank of the State. 2. Revised Statues, section 13th, page 61, reads:—"Each share owned by individuals shall be subject to an annual tax of 25 cents and no more, which shall be reserved out of the profits as they accrue."

This I think prohibits the Legislature from increasing the tax above 25 cents on the share; and it was for that reason that in the late Revised Laws, section 133, you find that the Bank of the State is excepted, but I think it does not prohibit the Legislature from taxing the dividends arising from stock in said Bank. I am therefore of opinion that dividends upon stock owened by individuals in the bank of the State, are taxed under our Revenue Laws. I know there is a diversity of opinion in regard to this matter, and I suppose the whole subject will be carried to the Supreme Court for construction. I have not thought it at all necessary to give in full the reason for the opinion to which I have arrived.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

WILL. A. JENKINS,

Attorney General.

Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac—A Reminiscence.

On the 15th of June, 1848, great sensation was produced in the National Assembly of France, by an announcement from the President's chair, that he had received a letter from the citizen Bonaparte, who had just been elected to the National Assembly. In answer to loud cries of "Read it! Read it!" the President read this letter, dated London, 14th June, 1848:

"Mr. President. I was upon the point of leaving to repair to my post, when I learned that my election is affording a pretext to deplorable troubles and fatal errors. I did not seek the honor of being a representative of the people, because I was aware of the injurious suspicions which were entertained with regard to me. Still less would I seek power. If the people were to impose duties upon me, I should know how to perform them. [Tumultuous agitation here interrupted the reading of the letter.] But I disavow all those who impute to me ambitious intentions which I have not. My name is a symbol of order, of nationality, of glory; and it would be with the most lively grief that I should see it made use of to increase the troubles and dissentions of the country. To avoid such an evil, I would prefer to remain in exile. I am ready for all sacrifices to secure the happiness of France. Have the goodness, Mr. President, to communicate my letter to the Assembly. I send you a copy of my thanks to the electors. Receive the expression of my distinguished sentiments.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

The liveliest agitation succeeded, which was followed by a profound silence, which they observed approaching the tribune Gen. Cavaignac, Minister of War.

"Citizen Representatives," said he, "a member of the government bore you lately that one man alone persisted in obtaining silence upon the state of the Republic. *The silence has just been broken.* My emotion does not permit me to express myself as I would my whole thought; but my first remark touching this document, which becomes historical, is that the word *Republic* does not appear in it. (Here! hear!) I confine myself to signalizing this document to the attention of the Assembly, to the attention and *the remembrance of the whole nation.*"

"*Vive la Republique!*" burst from all sides. Down with all pretenders!"

Another speaker, Mr. Beaume, pronounced Napoleon's letter a "declaration of war by a pretender," and called the writer "an impudent young man." M. Thouret, who followed M. Beaume, directed the attention of the Assembly to this phrase: "It the people were to impose duties upon me, I should know how to perform them." M. Thouret said: The duties which the people impose upon him, are those of representative. No others are imposed upon him."

A Member—"He deems those duties too modest."

M. Thouret—"The phrase is an appeal to revolt. Consequently, I propose that we immediately resolve that Louis Bonaparte is banished from the Republic."

Immense confusion followed, and the Assembly adjourned, amidst cries of *vive la Republique.* Thus it will be seen that Cavaignac, now Opposition candidate in Paris, and the only consistent Republican in France, penetrated from the first, the purpose of Louis Napoleon. The previous illustrious services of this General have preserved his name from extinction, but what has become of M. Thouret who proposed to banish Bonaparte from the Republic, or M. Baume, who called him "an impudent young man?"

A ROMATIC REGION.—The editor of the Abingdon Virginian recently spent a few days in the White Top Mountains, and other peaks in that range, and "in all the region round about." In giving his experience he says:

"The White Top is the highest peak in the Apalachain range. While we were upon the summit, and looking out westward with a glass at Abingdon and the farms many miles beyond, a cloud came rolling up to the mountain, which soon swept across the top, careering like a snow storm, the wind whistling mournfully and winterlike through the naked limbs, and the vaper hiding our company from each other. From the southeastern slope portions of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, all fell within the scope of natural vision, and from the northwestern slope the bold outline of Kentucky marked the horizon. The most remarkable thing we saw upon White Top was its crowds of trees called Lashhorn. These trees are of all heights, from mere shrubs up to fifty feet, and the tops are almost invariably flat, so much so, and the branches so closely interwoven, that persons can stand or walk upon them. Our company, consisting of nine persons, had the curiosity to ascend to the top of one of these trees, where we all sat down together upon the level platform of foliage, some twenty-five feet in diameter, and two or three of the company actually laid down and rolled across the top. This tree is a species of fir, and is, we believe, peculiar to the peak. The timber near the summit is small and gnarled, but at the base trees are giants.—We saw and measured one white oak 18½ feet in circumference, with 70 feet trunk without a limb. The streams in the neighborhood all abound with trout, (the best table fish in the Southwest,) and their capture, though laborious, is full of sport."

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.—G. W. Kendall, Esq., of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who ought to know, writes as follows of the adulterations of liquors:—

"*Mais, revenons a nos moutons*, or rather let us go back to our whiskey and tobacco, and be serious. Right sensible men among us have long seen that the day of pure brandy and real Havana cigars was over, and such men have gone back to first principles, or, in plainer English, have taken to old Bourbon or Monongahela whiskey, and what they fondly hoped was an honest pipe of home-raised tobacco. And here they thought they were on safe ground; but now comes the cry that our whiskey is adulterated with strychnine, and our tobacco seasoned with prussic acid, and there is no peace for us. If we are to have our potations stuffed with strychnine, and if every puff we blow from a pipe is to be loaded with prussic acid, we might as well stop at once as not—There will soon be no further need of Father Mathews, of temperance societies, of tirades against whiskey and tobacco; poison will do it.

Mr. Crawford the Sculptor.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received by the steamer Atlantic, dated London July 2d.

"Since I had the pleasure to write to you some six weeks ago, Mr. Crawford has improved much in general health, strength having in a great measure returned to the limbs, both appetite and spirits being better and his sleep generally refreshing. There has been no return of the most unfavorable symptoms, such as paralysis and nausea, the growth and progress of the tumor having been wholly arrested by Dr. Fell's applications. And here ends all can at present be said in truth. Yet we have much reason to hope that as these symptoms have entirely disappeared, the brain is in itself intact. Upon this point all probability of a recovery depends.

"I fear that I am only repeating what I have before said, but this I can hardly avoid. All questionings are thus answered by the physicians. As they thought when they first consulted on the case, so do they think to-day, and until the orbit plate is entirely in view, they school themselves to give no more encouragement or discouragement."

WASHING CALICOES.—The following method of washing dresses of printed muslin, so as to preserve the colors, is recommended by a competent authority:

"The dress should be washed in lather, and not in the usual way, by applying the soap direct upon the muslin. Make a lather by boiling some soap and water together. Let it stand until it is sufficiently cool for use. Previously to putting the dress into it, throw in a handful of salt. Rince the dress, without wringing it, in clear cold water, into which a little salt has been thrown. Remove it, and rince it again in a fresh supply of clear cold water and salt. Then wring the dress in a cloth, and hang it to dry immediately, spreading it out as open as possible, so as to prevent any part lying over another.—Should there be any white in the pattern, mix a little blue in the water."

Three Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 22.—The steamer Circassian has arrived here with Liverpool dates to Saturday, 14th inst.

The steamer Arabia sailed on the 11th.

ENGLAND.—The House of Lords have rejected the Jewish oath bill by a large majority.

The government asks for appropriations of half a million each on account of the China and Persian wars.

Notice has been given of a resolution to continue the present duty on tea and sugar for two years from next April.

Mr. Thackeray has been nominated for Parliament from Oxford.

FRANCE.—The French Assembly National has been suspended for two months in consequence of an election article which gave offence to the government.

The Bank of France returns show a loss of specie.

SPAIN.—Further slight disturbances have occurred in Spain.

Naples was tranquil at last accounts.

A slaver named Adam Gray, of New Orleans, had been captured at Sierra Leone.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Kansas advices state that the municipal ticket was elected at Lawrence on the 13th. On the 18th Gov. Walker entered Lawrence with eight companies of dragoons under the command of Col. Cook. The people of Lawrence have determined to pay no attentien to him, and will not negotiate with him. The Goveror has warrante to arrest all who were elected city officers, and many other prominent citizens.

Further from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Kansas advices state that a municipal ticket was elected in Lawrence on the 13th of July, when Mr. Blood was elected Mayor. Marius J. Barrett had been nominated for Congress. The convention which nominated him was very large, and its proceedings were characterized by the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm. The Topeka constitution of State government was unanimously sustained, and it will be submitted to the people at the August election. The city government of Lawrence had not yet passed any act nor done any business.

Horrible Crime—Twenty Children Poisoned by Eating Lozenges.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Some twenty children, living in Buckeye street, in this city, a densely populated German neighborhood, were poisoned last evening by eating lozenges, which were scattered along the street by a man and two boys who are unknown. Two of the children are dead and many others are not expected to live. The man offered small packages of lozenges to persons on the street, but suspecting something wrong they were not taken. The lozenges contained arsenic, sugar and flour. The motive for perpetrating such a crime is unknown. The persons have not been arrested.

The murderer of Mr. Horton, who, after murdering his wife, cut his own throat, is still living, though there are but feeble hopes of his recovery. He assigns his reason for the murder to be a criminal connection of his wife with Horton.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Official dispatches were to-day received from Kansas, including a letter from Governor Walker, defending himself from the southern strictures and detailing the condition of affairs in Lawrence, in justification of his present conduct.

Ex-Governor Wright, the newly appointed minister to Berlin, has arrived to receive his instructions, and he will leave for Prussian on the 1st of August.

A correspondence has been opened by the Patent Office with the court of directors of the united company of merchants in England to the East Indies, with a view to the establishment of an interchange of documents and seeds.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Salt Lake dates to the 2d inst. have been received. The affairs of the Territory were in a peaceful condition and general prosperity prevailed. Rumors of the Utah expedition by the general government attracted little attention.

The emigrant trains were progressing rapidly.—Grass was abundant on the plains and the Indians were friendly.

Public charges of official dishonesty were made against the surveyer general of the territory. Several statements of his assistants have been published, accusing him of reporting and pocketing the money for the work never done; withholding the pay of his assistants and appropriating it to himself; neglecting to mark the surveys and then reporting that the posts had been removed by the Mormans, with other serious misdemeanors.

Breakwater for Liverpool.

Mr. Geo. Rennie, C. E., has projected for the port and harbor of Liverpool a jetty or breakwater, from the Black Rock Point, at the entrance of the Mersey, on the Cheshire shore, in a line nearly parallel to the Lancashire shore. The breakwater will take a northwesterly direction, and curve outwards towards the Victeria Channel, across the Brazil and Burbo Banks, for a distance of upwards of three miles, when it will be ended by a lighthouse. Simultaneously with the construction of a breakwater, it is proposed to continue the line of quay wall of the north docks in a direction curving inwards as far as Formby Point, so as to assimilate the form of entrance into the Mersey to a trumpet's mouth. The advantages proposed by this plan are said to be—1. The general improvement of the entrance into the harbor, by which the flow and ebb of the tides will be more regular and more favorable to the deepening and preserving the low water channels, and to their navigation generally. 2. The protection of the north docks (occasionally inaccessible in stormy weather) and of the Bootle and Formby shores from the violent effects of the prevailing winds. 3. The acquisition of nearly 2000 acres of valuable land, which will be enclosed between the new wall and that shore. 4. The probable conversion of from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of sandbanks, now rapidly accumulating and rising above low water along the whole shore in front of the Leasowes, from the Rocky Point to the entrance of the Dee estuary at Hilibre Point. 5. The prevention from entering into the harbor of vast quantities of drift sand, which come from the North Burbo banks, in southwesterly gales. The prevention of many shipwrecks and loss of lives and property which occur annually. 7. The reduction to a minimum of the great expenses now incurred in maintaining the lights, buoys, steam tugs, dredges, &c., now employed in preserving the direction and depth of the sea channels, and which heavily tax the 40,000 ships and 40,000,000 of tons carried by them annually. Finally, the preservation and improvement of the port and harbor of Liverpool, and which, like its neighbor the estuary of the Dee, will be entirely ruined if prompt measures be not taken to prevent it.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—During the first week in August the annual elections will take place in six of the States, as follows:—

Alabama	August 3	Texas	August 6
Kentucky	do. 3	North Carolina	do. 6
Missouri	do. 3	Tennessee	do. 6

Alabama is to choose State officers and seven members of Congress; Texas, State officers and two members of Congress; Tennessee, a Governor and ten members; North Carolina, eight members, and Missouri a Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Trusten Polk, who was elected to the United States Senate, and a member of Congress in the Third disairct in place of James S. Green, who was elected to the vacant seat of Missouri in the United States Senate.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—Talking of Sidney Smith's *cool* ideas of "taking off his flesh and sitting in his bones," as being the highest imaginable degree of airy comfort—"I can better that," said a wit recently, "I'd knock the marrow out and have a draft through."

The Stony Point Celebration, which called together some eight or ten thousand citizens, mainly from Rockland county, on the 16th of July, to commemorate the storming of the Point, soon after midnight seventy-eight years previously, we hope is to inaugurate many other celebrations of a like character, all over the land. There are, it is true, in the history of the war, not many achievements so striking as this—which was one of the most brilliant achievements of ancient or modern warfare. The fort was strongly defended by nature and art, and it would seem to us almost foolhardy, but for what we know of the man who planned the enterprise, and of the man who executed it. The British had six hundred skillful and brave men in the fort, and the Americans undertook to take and hold it with less than three hundred. When Washington asked Wayne—then but thirty-four years old—if he would command the expedition which he had planned, the answer of Mad Anthony, more laconic than reverent, was: "Yes, I'll storm hell itself, if you will only lay the plan." He had confidence in the skill of his general. It was on the 15th of July, 1779, that Wayne started from Sandy Beach, over twelve or fourteen miles above, and came by a rugged and most impassable route to the scene of his labors. At half-past eleven the following night he prepared for the attack. Everything around was as still as night and death. Every charge had been withdrawn from the guns of the men picked for the occasion. Washington—whose letter to Wayne is worth reading many times—instructed his chosen officer not to make the attack at early morning, when a foe might be most expected, and as was the custom, but during the first slumber, and as soon after midnight as was practicable. Between 11 and 12 Wayne was on the line of the morass waiting for the receding tide, and as it was some of his men had to wade for two or three feet in the water. How he passed the sentinels is very well told in the address of Judge Parker:

"There was an old negro, a slave of Capt. Lamb's, who, though his skin was black had as good a heart as anybody. He was in the habit of coming to the fort to sell berries to the officers and men, who were always anxious to see him. They wanted him to come oftener, and he said he could not unless he came in the night; he had to hoe corn all day for his master. They were obliged to give him the countersign, and he promised to come, and he did come. [Laughter.] But with him came two honest looking men, to be sure, dressed as plain farmers. They passed the sentinels, and gave the countersign, and soon the two sentries were seized and bound by two stout men, and thus the surprise was effected."

After that, the forlon hope of twenty men entered the fort, but not until the alarm had been given within; and so fierce and bloody was the resistance, that of the twenty men who first entered, seventeen were either killed or wounded. The forlorn hope were the first to expose themselves to the deadly fire of the enemy, without being able to return it—still they marched on. Wayne was first struck by a musket ball, and thought he was mortally wounded. He told his aids he wished to be taken to the fort to die at the head of his column. He was among the first who entered the fort, and was spared to serve his country in many future encounters. When they came to count the killed and wounded, they found that, while they had lost but fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded, there were fifty-three of the British killed, and over five hundred men taken prisoners.—We like to see bravery and humanity go hand in hand. The speaker alluded to spoke in eulogy of the brilliant achievement by which the place was thus captured. Medals were presented to Wayne and Cols. De Fleury and Poser. Wayne announced his victory to Gen. Washington in these brief words:

STONEY POINT, July 15, 1777, 2 o'clock, A. M.

Dear General:—The fort and prisoners, with Col. Jackson are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who were determined to be free.

Yours, most respectfully,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

N. Y. Express.

THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.—Our Baltimore cotemporaries in paying a just and well deserved compliment to Mr. Niernsee, the accomplished Architect of the State Capitol, and also to Mr. Murray, the superintendent of the brick work, have fallen into some serious errors with regard to the character of the work, which Mr. Niernsee has in charge. The building will be constructed of native granite (not marble, as our Baltimore friends have it,) which we are informed is equal in color and texture to any in the United States, and infinitely preferable to the celebrated Quincy Granite. Two majestic porticoes with double rows of columns, will adorn the building, North and South, and if the tower which we have seen in the drawing is added, it will realize the anticipation of our Baltimore friends who assert that it is to be the finest structure of the kind in the States.

We learn that 300 hands are now actively engaged on the work, and that the railroad to Granby, which will be completed by the first of September, will greatly aid the further progress of this vast undertaking. Dams have been erected at Granby to keep out the water from the quarries and prevent those vexatious delays consequent upon freshets in the river. The bricks used are manufactured by the Messrs. Green, at their extensive yard in the vicinity of the city, and are pronounced to be equal in soundness and durability to the northern brick. They are being laid in cement in a manner calculated to ensure the greatest solidity under the very competent superintendence of Mr. Murray. One half of the windows have already been set for the basement story, which will be nearly if not entirely completed during the present year. Such of the work as has already been finished conveys the idea of strength and beauty, admirably combined.

The selection of Gen. Jones as Commissioner, has been a most fortunate one for the State, and we are gratified to know that between him