

immensely in my eyes, I assure you; and I shall henceforth treat it with the respect and admiration it deserves. Moreover, I'll give it a good word as often as I can. By the way, it would be a fine thing for little cousin Nelly in the country; and poor niece Becky even if she is prim, and oldish, and would be, I've no doubt, pleased with it."

"Don't be in a hurry, Professor. I have sent Godey's to little cousin Nell ever since her father died; and she is coming so expert in drawing and embroidery, entirely through Godey, that she has, for the last six months, taught in those two branches, and nearly supported her mother and herself."

"Blessings on you, my wife!" This was spoken with deep feeling.

"And your niece, Becky, I supplied for one year. Since then, she has taken it regularly, and thinks she could not do without it. Now I'm through with this cording, I'll translate that bit for you."—
"And away flew little Mrs. Grey, the Professor's wife, for her cosy study—her pen and ink. Meanwhile, the Professor, looking after her with a queer admixture of respect and admiration, placed Godey's very carefully on the table, and walked to his own room, murmuring to himself:—
"Well, I wonder how many men in this world are blessed with such a wife!"

Great Gift Book Store.

The following is from the Columbia Democrat, an old and well established journal:

Liberty Enterprise Honorably Commended.—It is stated that during the year 1856, Mr. G. G. Evans, of Philadelphia, distributed among his patrons over \$200,000 worth of Gifts, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold jewelry, silver plated ware, silk dress patterns, and other elegant Gifts of intrinsic value. Mr. Evans being the originator of the Gift Enterprise, has distanced all competition, lived down all opposition, and is endorsed by all the leading publishing houses in the United States. All the popular standard works of ancient and modern authors can be found on Mr. Evans' catalogue for 1856, which is sent free to any address.

In addition to the above just tribute to the merits of Mr. Evans, and the unequalled success of his popular enterprise, we take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high integrity which has ever characterized his multifarious business transactions, establishing himself and his house a name above suspicion and reproach, and a fame which must "lead its possessor to fortune and renown." This is no spasmodic effort, on our part, at fulsome eulogium; it is the plain recital of self-existent facts, read and known of all men in our own State, to whom Mr. E. and his business operations are extensively known. We have dealt with Mr. Evans for years, personally, and conversed with scores of others who have sent him their money and orders, and received Books and valuable Gifts in return; and it is certainly a higher meed of praise than usually falls to the ordinary lot of man to be able, truthfully, to say, that in no single instance have we heard the first word of dissatisfaction expressed.

Salisbury Banner.

SALISBURY, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR CONGRESS.

In the 6th District.

Hon. A. M. Scales, OF ROCKINGHAM.

A WORD TO OUR PATRONS.

Protracted indisposition, resulting from a very severe cold, has materially interfered with the editor's duties for some weeks, and prevented his appearance at the several courts which he desired to attend. Under these afflictive circumstances, we will be pardoned for demanding that the large amount of dues to this office which accumulated anterior to the introduction of the cash system, be now promptly remitted without further delay. We respectfully ask our delinquent patrons who do not pay, but who neglect to take a little trouble to do it, how can you endure the mortification to know and feel that your liberal patronage has proved a serious injury instead of a benefit to the enterprise you so warmly professed to befriend?—
In so liberally offering us your encouraging patronage, did you intend to cripple us and secure your own profit and amusement at our expense? If not, show your honest and sincere goodwill by paying up in full without further procrastination. During the two weeks' session of Rowan Superior Court, which will commence on the 30th, Salisbury will be visited by persons from almost every region within the scope of our circulation; and we respectfully ask every delinquent friend to call in person, or send by some neighbor to discharge his indebtedness to the Banner, for subscription, advertising and job work, a large amount of which is standing unpaid upon our books, some of it being nearly out of date. We say again, as we think we have said before, if misfortune has rendered you unable to pay, frankly say so, and, knowing from experience how to appreciate your condition, we will sympathize with you; but if you are able to pay, and have an honest pulsation in your heart, let us have your aid now when our necessities demand it.

We cannot close this lecture to delinquents, without returning the thanks of a grateful heart to those cash-in-advance-paying patrons, without whose aid the Banner could not have survived and, whose continued liberality has placed us upon a permanent foundation of enduring

prosperity. To these, whose generous promptitude is our only reliance, we simply suggest that a renewal of their subscriptions as their time expires, will enable us, within the present year, we hope, to make the Banner equal, at least, to any political, news, and business paper in the most flourishing interior town any where north or South.

Our Congressional campaign is just opening; and, as Sam's mouth-pieces are resorting to every artifice to deceive the honest voter into the basest coalition that ever was formed against the constitutional rights of our beloved South, it is the duty of every patriot to aid in spreading before the people wholesome political intelligence, embracing a full exposure of the dark plotting between the Black Republicans of the North and the desperate know-nothings of the South to secure the defeat of the Democratic party and place the government in possession of the Black Republicans.

To this patriotic work the Banner, with what ability it can command, will devote all its available space; and the editor respectfully asks the co-operation and support of all true patriots. Come forward, then, friends, with club after club, and subscription after subscription—put a thousand new names upon our list, each accompanied by the cash, to buy paper, pay workmen, and furnish oil to grease the wheels of the press, which with a slight effort, you can easily do—let us take "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together;" and we will scatter this corrupt opposition coalition much more effectually than we drove Sam whimping back into the culvert a few years ago.

Up with your clubs! and wield them with the strength and fortitude of patriotic freemen.

THE DOUBLE DUMPING WAGON.—We had the pleasure, last week, of seeing in the Banner office, our friend, J. H. THOMPSON, Esq., of Tryon, Davidson county, who had with him a model of the Double-Dumping wagon, which, we think, will prove an instrument of saving an immense deal of labor to farmers and others who use the wagon. The wagon can, at any time, deposit his load upon the ground, at any moment, and move off for another without the loss of a minute's time.

THE MURDERER CAUGHT.—We learned from Jonas Clipse, Esq., the indefatigable Sheriff of Catawba county, that he one day last week securely committed to jail in Newton, Hardaway Bone, who had been arrested in Tennessee for the murder of Mr. James Cornelius.

PENMANSHIP.—We refer the reader to the communication of "Citizens" in this paper, fully endorsing the writer's recommendation of Mr. S. A. Harris as a successful teacher of penmanship. As a teacher, we have had much experience and some success, and having observed Mr. Harris' method of communicating instruction, we cheerfully say that to the attentive pupil he will render entire satisfaction.

An Intensely Interesting Book. We are indebted to G. G. Evans, the celebrated "Gift Book" trader of Philadelphia, for an elegantly bound copy of "THE PILLAR OF FIRE, OR ISRAEL IN BONDAGE," by Rev. J. H. Ingraham, author of "The Prince of the House of David." The inveterate novel reader will find "The Pillar of Fire" more exciting than the most thrilling novel ever written; and as the writer has adorned the Hebrews, Moses, his family, and his connections, with all the charms of fiction, the reader rises from the perusal of the book with an almost irresistible desire to turn to the Bible and compare the characters in the sacred volume with those presented in this singular novel.—No! It cannot properly be called a novel.

Mr. Evans has sent us several very readable books, but none that approaches "The Pillar of Fire" in interest.

WE call the attention of Merchants, farmers, and house-keepers generally, to the advertisement, in this paper, of Messrs. FISHER & FOARD, Grocers and Commission Merchants, N. C. Their promptitude in serving their customers, at satisfactory rates, is securing them an extensive patronage.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Newton Floyd, convicted at Mecklenburg Superior Court, of the murder of Eick Martin, a free negro, in Gaston county, was sentenced to be hung, in Charlotte, on the 10th of June. Mr. Solicitor Lander prosecuted with his usual ability. An appeal which the prisoner's counsel, Messrs. Thompson and Osborn, took to the Superior Court, will give Floyd six months' time to prepare for his awful end.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—Between Austria and Sardinia backed by France, is progressing on a large scale, but nothing important has reached us in relation to it. As all Italy will be involved, the Pope, it is said, feeling unsafe in his dominions, will probably seek refuge in the United States. Should he come and join the Black Republicans, we have little doubt that the Know-Nothings will give him a cordial reception. But should he be suspected of Democratic sympathies, all the hounds of the culvert will soon be after him.

THE 20th OF MAY.—A pleasant account of the Celebration of the 20th in Charlotte, which we find in an extra of the Western Democrat, shall appear in the Banner next week.

THE Market Scene, furnished by "A Patron," will appear next week.

Waverly Novels for the Million.

That enterprising firm of publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, has just begun an undertaking, which cannot fail to be beneficial to the whole reading community. We allude to the edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels, now in the course of publication by them, and which is to be completed in twenty-six volumes, at twenty-five cents a piece, or five dollars for the whole. These volumes are printed in double column octavo, and each will contain about one hundred and twenty-five pages. The entire set of twenty-six volumes will be mailed free of postage, to any person remitting five dollars to the publishers. This is an opportunity, never before had, for obtaining the Waverly Novels entire, at a price within the means of everybody; for it is the cheapest edition ever published, and for those who remit five dollars, and thus subscribe for the series, secure each volume for less than twenty cents. The price of the Edinburgh edition, from which this edition is reprinted, is seventy-two dollars. Very properly have Peterson & Brothers called this the "Edition for the Million," for they ought to get a million of subscribers to it, in this reading nation, and doubtless will. The Abbott, forming the sixth volume of their series of the Waverly Novels is published this day.

The reduced terms, to enable our friends to make up clubs of new subscribers for the Banner, will be discontinued after the Fourth of July. So now is the time, friends, to join a club, secure the Banner for a year at reduced rates, promote the cause of your country against the unholy combination of Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, pay in advance, and save fifty cents by the operation.

THE BOYDEN HOTEL IN SALISBURY. We had the pleasure last week of dining at Mr. Boyden's splendidly kept Hotel, in company with Mr. Bruner of the Watchman, whose appropriate notice of the merits of that establishment will be copied in our next paper. The traveler and pleasure seeker can be as sumptuously entertained in Salisbury as anywhere in the State. Come and see.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.

The Patriotic portion of the Old-Line Whigs can and do unite with the Democrats in preference to the Black Republicans.

A week or two since the Watchman, contradicting our assertion that the patriotic Old Line Whigs could do nothing else than to co-operate with the Democrats instead of with the opposition, called upon us to publish the names of those Old Line Whigs to whom we referred. This we declined to do, because we did not feel at liberty to invade the sanctity of private life and "drag" before the public the names of gentlemen who, contenting themselves with faithfully discharging their duty to their country, seek no public applause, and fear not the denunciations of know-nothingism. To show that we were correct, we might fill our columns with the names of thousands of those patriotic Old Line Whigs who, scorning the Black Republican coalition, have determined that henceforth they will give a cordial support to the Democratic party in its last and final victorious contest with the combined aims, which, under the control of Black Republicanism, is seeking to get possession of the government.

These Old Line Whigs, however, are not to be found among the followers and dupes of Sam—they are not such men as Mr. Gilmer, Gen. Leach, Mr. Vance, and those who got up the know-nothing Convention held in Charlotte on the 18th, and whose organs clearly indicate a willingness to coalesce with the Black Republicans to defeat the Democrats. No, no—they are true patriots of the true Old Line Whig school, who, if their great leader Henry Clay were living, would cordially unite with him and the representative he has left in the person of his noble son, in supporting the great National Democratic party against the most corrupt and dangerous combination that ever was formed against the constitutional rights of the South.

Though we do not publish the names of our neighbors for the gratification of the Watchman, yet, in the hope that he may be edified thereby, we copy the following, which has already been published, and which fully sustains us in saying that the patriotic portion of the Old Line whigs are cordially co-operating with the Democrats against the Black Republican coalition:

Hon. James B. Clay. Three of the old-line whigs of Shelby county, Ky., recently addressed a letter to the Hon. James B. Clay, asking his opinion touching the future political movements of the country, to which he replies at length with the ability which always characterizes his productions. We have only room for the closing paragraph of his letter, which will be read with interest, especially by all who belonged to the old whig party, and who have refused to identify themselves with black-republican-know-nothingism:—
"In conclusion, gentlemen, I will say that I have seen no reason to doubt the correctness of the position which I assumed three years ago. I believe that the only great political contest in the country was between the black-republican party and the democratic party—that the stake played was for the Union itself. I believe that next year, under whatever name the opponents of the democrats may be arrayed we shall have the same battle over again. Whilst I cannot expect every measure of the democratic Administration to accord precisely with my judgment, any more than could the measures of any other party be expected to accord fully with the opinions of each individual member of it; and whilst, in the selection of men, I shall feel myself free to vote, or not to vote, according to my own choice, it is my intention by every honorable means in my power to sustain and support the democratic party, and the only political organization which has the will and the power to preserve the Union from dissolution."
JAMES B. CLAY.

The Know-Nothing tail of the Opposition coalition having nominated a Mr. THOMAS S. ASHER of Anson, for Congress in this District, we expect next week to place the name of the Hon. BRUNTON CRAIGIE at our mast-head, as the Democratic candidate; and to his standard all true patriots will rally with an enthusiasm which will make the ghost of Sam shake in his shoes.

WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD.—We have been looking for the proceedings of the meeting of the Directors of the Western N. C. Rail Road, which met in this place last week; but up to the time of going to press we have received no report. We hope it will be furnished for our next issue.

Read the advertisements on our first and fourth pages. The Double Dumping Wagon on the agricultural page is worthy of close attention.

We shall endeavor to speak next week of the many literary luxuries which adorn our table.

Communication.

For the Salisbury Banner.

Scales and Leach in Statesville.

According to appointment, the candidates for Congress in this district, met in Statesville on the 17th inst. Our County Court courteously gave way and the discussion commenced about 2 o'clock, Gen. Leach leading off. He arose with the cobwebs of the culvert still sticking in his hair, looking as if he had just escaped being burnt at the stake by Roman Catholics, and was deuced glad that that great army of "furriners" had gone round another way and shown some mercy to the defenceless people of "America." He said he had come to make friends with the people of Ireland, and called on them to defend his private as well as his public character.

The democratic party, he said, had nominated the Hon. A. M. Scales without forming a platform—that he, (Scales), was holding on to one plank of Sam's platform. (they had only a piece at first) He paid a tribute of respect to the memory of poor Sam. (Alas, poor York!) Said it had produced beneficial results, by stopping foreign emigration. He denounced the administration—made a great fuss about extravagance—said that Scales was opposed to every measure of the President, but in favor of Buchanan—spoke bravely and boastfully of what Fillmore would have done with Brigham Young, had he been President. (Reader, remember the poor victims that were murdered in Cuba. Who was President then? These whigs, whatever they call themselves, are fighting fellows; they showed it in the war with Mexico.) "Yes," continued he, "Fillmore would have sent an army out there, and brought him to the capital and judged him." He spoke for about an hour and a half in the above strain without defining his position. No! he could not stand before the intelligent freemen of Ireland and say what he was for and what he opposed. He has but one great end in view, and that is to defeat Scales and the democratic party, and go to Congress himself; and he is willing to steer in any course to accomplish it.

Mr. Scales arose after the General had taken his seat. He had come to give an account of his stewardship. The people of this district had confided to him a great trust. He had come to show that he had not abused it. He met every argument of his competitor and showed exactly where he stood. The convention which nominated him, had endorsed the time-honored principles of the great national democratic party. This was his platform. And if his constituents should ask him what these principles were, he could tell and prove to them that they were the principles by which our government had been upheld since the days of Jefferson.—He who had heard the names of Jefferson and Jackson could not be ignorant of what democratic principles were, and what they are. He showed in what he agreed (twas in nearly every measure,) and what he disagreed with the President. He showed that he had given many votes and made a speech in Congress in favor of retrenchment of the expenditures of the government. He proved from the "documents" that the late democratic Congress had retrenched the expenditures, by millions, of the late abolition House, of which Banks was speaker. (And mark you, Leach's friends stood by and saw as true a southern man as ever was tried, defeated by that bad man, Banks.) He proved from the documents that whig administrations had always been more extravagant than democratic ones. He defied the General to show the vote that he had given in Congress, which was not for the interests of his constituents. He tried to draw the General out on specific duties; but it was no go. He refused to tell how far he went; but he promised to show in his reply of ten minutes, to which he was entitled. He spoke the ten minutes without touching upon it; and when the question was referred to by Mr. Scales, he evaded it, and left his audience in the dark. Mr. Scales had five minutes to reply in, and he made every one of them tell something that Leach did not like to hear.

By the way, Mr. Newson, were you over at Hamptonville at the dipping? Leach christened his party there. Has it not a beautiful name? "Prisrinetum"—wonder why he didn't give it a double name? FITZFLUGENS.

SALISBURY, May 21st 1859.

Having attended Mr. S. A. Harris' writing School (as pupils in this Town) we have become acquainted with his mode of teaching penmanship; and we are prepared to render our approbation of his system of imparting instruction in that beautiful art. The engaging manner in which he elucidates his classes, is an ample illustration of the utility of his mode of teaching. All pupils that attended his school regularly when we did, made rapid proficiency in the art of penmanship.—And what is more important still, he is a faithful, zealous, and competent teacher. CITIZENS.

Mr. Buchanan's Visit to North Carolina.

By the following which we copy from the Standard, it appears that Mr. Buchanan will be present at the Commencement at Chapel Hill:

Visit of the President to North Carolina.

We are highly gratified to have in our power to state that President Buchanan will visit this State early in June and be present at the Commencement at Chapel Hill. This will be the first visit of Mr. Buchanan to North Carolina, or, we believe, to any Southern State. He will be heartily welcomed by the authorities of the University, by the Faculty and Students, and by the people of the whole State.

The following is his letter to the Committee of the Trustees, accepting their invitation to be present at Commencement:—
Washington City, May 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your very kind invitation on the part of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to visit Chapel Hill at the annual Commencement in June next.

It affords me pleasure to say that I cordially and gratefully accept this invitation. I have long desired to visit "the old North State," and become better acquainted with a people for whom I have ever entertained the highest respect and esteem. The occasion being literary, and not political, is just such an one as I should myself have selected.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To John W. Ellis, Charles Manly, Thos. Bragg, John H. Bryan, W. H. Holden, D. W. Courts, D. L. Swain, Thomas Ruffin, Sen., David S. Reid, John M. Morehead, William A. Graham, W. W. Avery, and Robert B. Gilliam, Esquires, Committee.

It is expected that the Hon. Jacob Thompson and other friends will accompany the President.

WAR DECLARED.—The European war has commenced in earnest. The Austrian Troops have marched into Sardinia; and the French are hastening to the aid of the latter. All Europe seems to be preparing to participate. It is said that Kossuth is moving to take advantage of any thing that may turn up favorable to Hungary.

To enable our readers to judge of the feeling entertained by the parties at present engaged in the contest, we insert the following manifestoes of Austria, Sardinia and France:

THE AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.—The following is the manifesto issued by the Emperor of Austria against Sardinia:—
"To my People—I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the unjust acts which, for a series of years, have been committed by the neighboring State of Sardinia, against the indisputable rights of my crown, and against the integrity of the realm placed by God under my care; which acts have lately attained the very highest point. By so doing I have fulfilled the painful but unavoidable duty of a sovereign. My conscience being at rest, I can look up to an omnipotent God, and patiently await his award. With confidence I leave my decision to the impartial judgment of contemporaneous and future generations. Of the approbation of my faithful subjects I am sure. More than ten years ago the same enemy—violating international law and the usages of war, and without any offence being given—entered the Lombardo-Venetic territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and at the mercy of the victor, I behaved generously, and proposed a re-occupation. I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his territory. I encroached on no right which belongs to the crown of Sardinia, as one of the members of the European family of nations. I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I, in all sincerity, extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient guarantee. The blood which my army shed for the honor and rights of Austria I sacrificed on the altar of peace.

The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of an enemy, which increased from year to year, and perfidious agitation against the peace and welfare of my Lombardo-Venetic kingdom. Well knowing what a precious boon peace was for my people and for Europe, I patiently bore with these new hostilities. My patience was not exhausted when the more extensive measures which I was forced to take, in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces, and within the same, were made an excuse for a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well-meant mediation of friendly Powers for the maintenance of peace, I consented to become a party to a Congress of the five great Powers. The four points proposed by the royal government of Great Britain as a basis for the deliberations of the Congress were forwarded to my Cabinet, and I accepted them, with the conditions which were calculated to bring about a true, sincere and durable peace. In the consciousness that no step on the part of my government could, even in the most remote degree, lead to a disturbance of the peace, I demanded that the Power which was the cause of the complication and had brought about the danger of war should, as a preliminary measure, disarm. Being pressed thereby by friendly Powers, I at length accepted the proposal for a general disarmament. The mediation failed in consequence of the unacceptableness of the conditions on which Sardinia made her consent dependent. Only one means of maintaining peace remained. I address myself directly to

the Sardinian government, and summoned it to place its army on a peace footing and to disband the free corps. As Sardinia did not accede to my demand, the moment for deciding the matter by an appeal to arms has arrived.

I have ordered my army to enter Sardinia.

I am aware of the vast importance of the measure, and if ever my duties as a monarch weighed heavily on me it is at this moment. War is the scourge of mankind. I see with sorrow that the lives and property of thousands of my subjects are imperilled, and deeply feel what a severe trial war is for my realm, which, being occupied with its internal development, greatly requires the continuance of peace. But the heart of the monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty. On the frontiers is an armed enemy, who, in alliance with the revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to obtain possession of the dependencies of Austria in Italy. To support him, the ruler over France—who under false pretences, interferes in the legally established relations of the Italian Peninsula—has set his troops in movement. Detachments of them have already crossed the frontiers of Sardinia. The crown which I received without spot or blemish from my forefathers has already been soiling times. The glorious history of our country gives us the sanction, that Providence, when there is a foreshadowing that the greatest good of humanity is in danger of being overthrown in Europe, has frequently used the sword of Austria in order to dispel that shadow. We are again on the eve of such a period. The overthrow of the things that be is not only aimed at by factions, but by thrones. [The original cannot be rendered literally, but its sense is, that the present revolutionary movement is caused by monarchs as well as by private individuals.] The sword which I have been forced to draw is sanctified, inasmuch as it is a defense for the honor and rights of all the people and States, and for all that is held most dear by humanity.

To you, my people, whose devotion to the hereditary reigning family may serve as a model for all the nations of the earth, I now address myself. In the conflict which has commenced you will stand by me with your off-proved fidelity and devotion. To your sons, whom I have taken into the ranks of the army, I, their commander, send my martial greeting. With pride you may regard them, for the eagle of Austria will, with their support, soar high.

Our struggle is a just one, and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have to do battle was made fruitful by the blood of our German brethren when they won these bulwarks which they have maintained up to the present day. There the crafty enemies of Germany have gradually begun their game when they have wished to break her internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent prevails in all parts of Germany, from the hut to the throne—from one frontier to the other. I speak as a sovereign member of the Germanic confederation when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general and fervent enthusiasm of Germany for its liberation. For God and fatherland!

Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna on this 28th day of April, 1859.
FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Military Manifesto of the King of Sardinia.—The manifesto of the King of Sardinia, heretofore briefly mentioned by telegraph, is as follows:

Soldiers! Austria, which increases its army on our frontiers and threatens to invade our territory, because liberty here reigns with order, because not force, but concord and affection between people and sovereign here rule the State, because the cries of suffering, oppressed Italy here find a hearing, Austria dares to intreat us, armed only in defense, that we are to lay down our arms and put ourselves in her power.

The outrageous intimation called for a worthy reply. I have disdainfully rejected it.

Soldiers! I announce this to you, certain that you will take to yourselves the outrage offered to your king—to the nation. The announcement I give to you is the announcement of war. To arms, then, soldiers.

You will find yourselves opposed to no new enemy; but if he be brave and disciplined, you do not fear the meeting, and may boast of the days of Goito, of Pastrengo, of Santa Lucia, of Somosierra, of Custoza itself, where only four brigades contended for three days with five corps d'armee.

I will be your leader. On former occasions we have known a great part of you in the heat of combats; and I, fighting by the side of my magnanimous father, admired your valor with pride.

On the field of honor and of glory you, I am certain, will know how to preserve, and also to increase, your fame as valiant soldiers.

You will have for your companions those intrepid soldiers of France, conquerors in so many great battles, whose comrades you were on the Tchernaya, and whom Napoleon III., ever hastened hither where there is a just cause to defend and civilization to uphold, (*du jour preterite*), generously sends to our aid in numerous bands.

Advance, then, confident of victory, and adorn your banner with fresh laurels; that banner which, with its three colors, and with the chosen youth which, here assembled from all parts of Italy, are gathered together beneath, points out to you that you have your just and holy enterprise which will be your war cry.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Turin, April 27, 1859.

Declaration of France.

Count Walewski, on behalf of the French government, has issued a declaration to its diplomatic representative, setting forth its efforts to prevent hostilities, and having failed, its duty is to support Sardinia.

"France, since half a century, has never pretended to exercise an interested influence in Italy; and it is not she, as asserted to arouse the remembrance of ancient struggles and historical rivalries. All that she has hitherto asked for, and treaties agree with her wishes, is that the States of the (Italian) Peninsula should live for themselves and manage their own affairs at home, as well as in their foreign relations. I am not aware that a different view is taken at London, Berlin, or St.

Petersburg than at Paris; however it may be, circumstances have placed Austria towards the various powers of Italy in a position, unanimously judged as preponderating.

The French government entertains the firm hope that the government of Her Britannic Majesty will continue to persevere in an attitude which, by uniting by a moral bond the policy of the two countries will allow the Cabinets of Paris and London to give mutual explanations without reserve, and to combine, according to opportunities, an entente destined to preserve the Continent from the effects of a struggle which may arise at one of its extremities.

"Russia, we are perfectly convinced of it, will be always ready to direct her efforts to the same end. As regards Prussia, the imperial and, at the same time, constituting spirit of which she has given proof since the commencement of the crisis is a sure guarantee of her inclination to neglect nothing to circumscribe the explosion."

"We sincerely hope that the other Powers which form the German Confederation will not allow themselves to be led astray by the remembrance of a different epoch. France can only hold aloof from the settlement which has seized upon some States of Germany. She does not understand how that great country, ordinarily so calm and so patriotically imbued with the knowledge of its strength, should fancy its safety menaced by events the sphere of which must remain far from its territory. The Emperor's government is therefore prone to believe that the statesmen of Germany will soon admit that it depends a great deal upon themselves to contribute to limit the extent and the duration of a war which France, if she has to take part in it, has at least the consciousness of not having provoked."

European News.

We clip from our exchanges the following additional intelligence by the Anglo-Saxon:

Sardinia has replied to Austria's ultimatum, but the result is unknown.

Austria is expected to cross the Ticino any moment, although it is reported that she had agreed to another proposal of mediation.

Great warlike activity prevails throughout France.

The Legislature met at Paris on the 20th to receive the Government statement.

Count Walewski throws all the blame on Austria.

The French contingent force for the year is to be raised to 140,000 men.

England, Russia and Prussia have protested against the conduct of Austria.

The British Channel fleet has sailed with sealed orders, and it is reported that she had agreed to another proposal of mediation.

It is rumored that the whole militia of France will be embodied.

The Sardinian chambers has invested the King with dictatorial powers.

The French army has announced Gen. Pelegrin as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Observation.

The London Exchange and Paris Bourse are greatly excited, and violent fluctuations have taken place.

The German Diet have decided to keep the principal federal contingents ready to march to the aid of the federal troops.

The French Legation have been ordered to quit Vienna at an early day. The Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that the Russian and French alliance is most startling, and has changed in a moment the whole state of affairs. The Paris Bourse says that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon would have a despatch from Turin says that the King will proceed to Alessandria immediately after the 7th, with his staff, and take command of the army in person. Russia has mobilized four corps d'armee, two of which will advance towards Austria and two towards Prussia. The London Times says that