J. S. Barrington
Barrington

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

BRYAN & YATES, Proprietors. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854. | VOLUME XV—NO. 809.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

PRINTED BY WILLIAM J. YATES.
ROBERT K. BRYAN, Editor.

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" " "	at the end of 6 months,	3 00
" " "	at the end of the year,	3 50

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With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietors offer the following remarkably low

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5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year,	$8 00
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Letters on business connected with the firm must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid.*

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For three months, - - - - -	$4 00
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For twelve months, - - - - -	10 00

☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BRYAN & YATES.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
FAYETTEVILLE POST OFFICE.

RALEIGH MAIL, (2 horse coach.)
Due Daily at 6½ a. m. Closes daily at 3½ p. m.

WARSAW MAIL (4 horse coach.)
Due daily, except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 3 p. m.

CHERAW MAIL, (Sulkey.)
Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1½ a. m.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 12½ p. m.

WILMINGTON (via Elizabethtown) Sulkey.
Due Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 a. m.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p. m.

SALEM MAIL, on Plank Road, 2 horse hack.
Due Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 p. m.
Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ p. m.

MARION C. H. (via Lumberton) Sulkey.
Due Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 p. m.
Closes Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 p. m.

SWIFT ISLAND MAIL (via Troy).
Due Tuesday at 6 p. m. Closes Tuesday at 9 p. m.

MAIL TO STRICKLAND'S DEPOT.
Due Tuesday at 2 p. m. Closes Tuesday at 2 p. m.

MAIL TO ELIZABETHTOWN (via Terebinth.)
Due Wednesday at 7 p. m. Closes Monday at 9 p. m.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.
Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1853. y

CARTHAGE HOTEL.
Having recently purchased the above establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample stables, good hostlers and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.
H. C. McLEAN.
December 3, 1853. 70-tf

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.
Office at the corner of Bow and Green streets.
Feb'y 3, 1853.

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
January 7, 1854 y

NOTICE.
The Fayetteville Ice House will be opened daily for the delivery of Ice from 5½ to 7 o'clock, A. M., commencing Monday, 17th inst.
Tickets for Ice are now ready for sale at the store of G. W. Williams & Co. No Ice will be delivered except to tickets, as it is not intended to keep any accounts. When called on to deliver Ice outside of the time specified above, double the regular price will be charged.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
April 8, 1854. 88-tf

AGRICULTURAL.
We have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale.
March 18, 1854 J. & T. W.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.
Wilmington, Jan'y 14, 1854. 76-1y

$25 REWARD.
On the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; some time in Feb'y following he left Mr Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.
JAS. EVANS, Guardian.
March 11, 1854. 84-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver to me my negro woman ANNA, who absconded about the 11th of November last, or for her confinement in any jail in this State so that I can get her again. Said negro is of bright mulatto complexion, speaks clearly and more properly than negroes usually do, and is rather below the medium size.
It is supposed that she is lurking about the vicinity of Fayetteville, aided by the celebrated Simon Blue or harboring notoriety. She may attempt to pass as a free person among the numerous free mulattoes about Fayetteville.
ALEX. McMILLAN.
Dundarroch, Robeson county,
April 26, 1854. 91-tf

DAVID McDUFFEE,
BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Persons wanting work done in his line will be promptly attended to by addressing him at the Fayetteville Post Office.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 28, 1854 1y-pd

FOR SALE.
2 Young and well-broke MULES.
W. P. MALLETT.
February 4, 1854. 79-tf

NOTICE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville, and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about twelve hundred and sixty acres of land, suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There is also on the premises, a good Saw and Grist Mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also, a Dwelling, and all the necessary outhouses, in good repair.
Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small Farm, a Dwelling House and other houses.
On the first named tract, there is cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine Boxes, from two to four years old.
All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.
WM. R. BOLTON.
Oct. 27, 1853. 25-tf

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.
The subscriber wishing to engage in a more retired occupation, and one more congenial to his feelings, offers for sale his Houses and Lot at Floral College. The Lot contains one acre of land; the buildings are adapted to the purpose of a Store, and suitable for a family to live in. The location is healthy and the water excellent. The subscriber can safely say, after having been engaged in the Mercantile business 10 years at this place, that few if any location offers such inducements to those wishing to embark in the business as this does. The country around is thickly populated. The College is in a flourishing condition, at present numbering 70 Students, and the people are distinguished for intelligence and morality.
For further information apply to the subscriber at Floral College, N. C. JOHN McINNIS.
August 12, 1854. 806-6t

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarns and Sheetings for sale by
TROY & MARSH.
Nov 12, 1853 y

$150 REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. John is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. Tobey aged about 22 years 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. Tobey has a wife at Mr Richard Bird's, in Johnston County. Fifty Dollars for either, or one hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus Co. N. C., Oct. 6. 63-tf

TO MILL OWNERS.
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON.
November 16, 1853 y-½pd.

GILL'S NE PLUS ULTRA BURNISH.
The Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call at M. Faulk's shop opposite Mr Lauder's Marble Factory, Hay street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.
THOMAS GILL.
Nov 9, 1853 tf

PUMPS.
Force and Suction Pumps; Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, for sale by
C. W. ANDREWS,
April 1. tf Market Square.

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action: and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in
Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.
In Fayetteville by SAM'L J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.
June 17, 1854 3m

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
September 18, 1852.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS
COTTON AND LINEN RAGS WANTED.
The subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
DAVID MURPHY.
March 4, 1854 tf

TO PASSENGERS.
The STEAMER SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY *at 15 minutes after sunrise;* and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY *at 12 o'clock,* with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1854. 96-tf

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A TREATY-MAKING ADMINISTRATION.—The Charleston (S. C.) News aptly remarks that the Pierce administration "will be distinguished in American annals as the treaty-making. It has not only made an important treaty with Great Britain, embracing very complicated matters, but it has achieved like results with powers remote from the circle of western civilization. A treaty with Japan, another with Borneo, one about being formed with Honduras, and perhaps, as the crowning operation, one with Spain, for the cession and sale of Cuba, attest the ability, tact, and intelligence with which this department of the government is administered. Since the days of Jackson, we have had no administration which has excited so large a measure of foreign respect, not only by the promptitude with which a national insult has been punished, and the national honor vindicated, but individual wrongs or injuries abroad redressed. It is this which protects nations from the necessity of resorting to war, as impunity, in these respects, leads necessarily to repetition, and to hostilities finally. The readiness of the administration either to punish for insult and wrong, or to treat, on terms of conciliation and peace, for the adjustment of all foreign differences and disputes, constitutes the highest claim to national confidence and support."

FALL STOCK, 1854.
STARR & WILLIAMS
Have now in Store a LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
Which will be sold to WHOLESALE BUYERS, exclusively.
The attention of Merchants is particularly invited to this Stock. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 16, 1854. 807-tf

REMOVAL,
AND NEW GOODS.
The undersigned have removed to the Store on Hay Street, formerly occupied by M. McKinnon, one door west of Cook & Johnson, where they are receiving a large and complete
STOCK OF GOODS
in their line, comprising
GROCERIES of all kinds,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Turpentine TOOLS, &c.
They will sell Goods as cheap and on as favorable terms as any house in this place.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods. G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.
Aug. 17, 1854.

H. & E. J. LILLY
Are now opening their usual supply of
DRY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-made Clothing, &c.,
Adapted to the approaching season.
Also, expected in a few days about
250 *Cases of Boots and Shoes,*
well assorted. All of which will be offered on reasonable terms, *exclusively at wholesale.* Country merchants and others buying by the piece, are invited to call and examine their stock.
August 19th, 1854. 807-6t
P. S.—Such of their customers as are over 6 months in arrears, are respectfully requested to call and settle at their earliest convenience.

FALL, 1854.
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.
PEARCE & FERGUSON
Are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots, and Shoes, &c. &c.
With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.
All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.
From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.
B. F. PEARCE.
J. B. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1854. 807-tf

NOTICE.
The Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of September Court, at 12 o'clock, for the transaction of public business.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Ch'n.
Aug. 19, 1854. 807-tC

OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
Notice to the Traveling community.
The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks a continuance of the same. He assures those who may patronize him that no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. His house is equal to any on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad.
He also keeps a Livery Stable, with good hacks and horses, for the accommodation of passengers from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or to any other place in the State that they may wish to be carried.
C. J. OATES.
Warsaw, Aug. 15, 1854 tf

State of North Carolina—Cumberland County.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1854.
Cook & Johnson vs. W. L. Leget.
Attachment and levy made and conditional judgment thereon.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, W. L. Leget, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, for the said W. L. Leget to be and appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1854, and plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the land levied on condemned to the plaintiff's use.
Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Fayetteville, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1854, and 78th year of American Independence.
807-6t] JESSE T. WARDEN.

APPLICATION
Will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to obtain a Charter for a Bank, to be called the Pine Tree Bank of North Carolina, to be located at Lumberton.

INTERESTING SKETCHES OF RICH MEN.
BY VINCENT NOLTE.

The House of Baring & Brothers—The History of the Family.

I will take this opportunity of saying something about the Baring family, particularly its most distinguished members, Sir Francis and his second son Alexander, as well as the honorable chief of the Amsterdam house, Mr Henry Hope, whom I have already named. The last of these, when I first made his acquaintance, had reached his seventieth year, and was somewhat deaf. He had never been married. It was he who opened the way for the autocratic power of Russia, under the Empress Catharine II., to the confidence of the then wealthiest capitalists in Europe, the Dutch, and thereby laid the foundation of Russian credit. Always treated by the Empress with great distinction, he had been honored with the gift, from her own hand, of her portrait, the full size of life. This picture occupied the place of honor in the superb gallery of paintings fitted up by him in his palace "t' Huys ten Bosch," (now a royal pleasure palace,) which he had built in the woods of Harlem. Upon his emigration to England, he had taken this splendid gallery, entirely composed of cabinet pieces, with him, and I had the pleasure of seeing it frequently at his residence in Cavendish square. To the tone of a refined gentleman and man of the world he united a certain affability which spoke to and won every heart. The whole-souled cordiality with which he always met me when I came to his dwelling in the city, or to his country seat, Eastsheen, in the neighborhood of Richmond, has always remained fresh in my memory. Yet a secret trouble seemed to be weighing on his mind. This annoyance arose from the notorious relations of his niece, Mad. Williams Hope, with a Dutch officer of dragoon; by the name of Dopff. I had attracted his confidence, and he one day seized me suddenly by the hand, led me to the window, and could not restrain his tears as he told me he must close the door of his house against her if she ventured to bring this man with her to England. The larger part of his considerable fortune, which he had bequeathed to Henry, the eldest son of this niece, and who died unmarried, passed, at the decease of the latter, to Adrian, the second son, who left no male heirs, but from whom it descended to Francis, the third son, born several years afterwards. This third inheritor is the rich and well-known Mr Hope, now settled in Paris, and the only surviving member of that branch of the whole family.

A close examination into the origin of the Baring family traces it back to a certain Peter Baring, who lived in the years from 1660 to 1670, at Groningen, in the Dutch province of Overyssel. One of his ancestors, under the name of Francis Baring, was pastor of the Lutheran church at Bremen, and in that capacity was called to London, where, among others, he had a son named John. The latter, well acquainted with cloth-making, settled at Larkbeer, in Devonshire, and there put up an establishment for the manufacture of that article. He had five children—four sons, John, Thomas, Francis, Charles, and a daughter, called Elizabeth. Two of the sons, John and Francis, established themselves under the firm of John and Francis Baring, at London, originally with a view of facilitating their father's trade in disposing of his goods, and so as to be in a position to import the raw material to be required, such as wood, dye-stuffs, &c., themselves directly from abroad. Thus was established the house which—after the withdrawal of the elder brother John, who retired to Exeter—gradually, under the firm-name of Francis Baring & Co., and, eventually, under the firm-name of Baring, Brothers & Co., rose to the highest rank of mercantile eminence in the commerce of the world.

Sir Francis, who, under the Ministry of the Count Shelburn, father of the present Marquis of Landsowne, had become his intimate friend and adviser in financial matters, having, in the year 1793, received the title of Baronet, was already styled by the latter the Prince of Merchants. He had become somewhat feeble, and very deaf, when I first got personally acquainted with him.

On the occasion of one of my visits to him, he told me that he had kept at his business for thirty years before he considered himself entitled to keep an equipage. Upon another occasion, when I spoke to him of my project in establishing myself in New-Orleans, after the termination of my mission, he remarked, "Usually, my young friend, that commission business is the best in which the commissions take this direction"—here he made a motion with his hands as if throwing something towards him—"but where the business goes thus!"—motioning as if he was throwing something from him. This amounted to saying, in other words, that receiving consignments was a better business than executing commissions. Three of his sons, Thomas, Alexander and Henry, entered the London establishment; but the first, who was intended to have carried on the father's name, after the death of the latter on the 12th of September, 1810, assumed the name of Sir Thomas, and withdrew from the house, as the third also found occasion to do at a later period. The latter was passionately fond of play, and indulged in it with so much success that he several times broke "Entreprise Generale des Jeux," of Paris. But the sight of one of the heads of such a house, one night after another, in the great gambling establishments, produced a bad effect; and even if it did not impair his credit, it in no slight degree damaged his respectability. This was felt at headquarters, and an understanding was come to for his withdrawal from the firm.

Alexander Baring, the second son of Sir Francis, had received a portion of his education in Hanau, had then completed it in England, and commenced his mercantile career in the house of Messrs Hope, where a friendship sprung up between him and Mr P. C. Labouchere, which led to the latter's marriage, at a later period, with his sister, Maria Baring. When the Messrs Hope retired to England, in consequence of the occupation of Holland by the revolutionary French army, under Piehegru, and after Alexander Baring left the house, he determined to visit the United States of North America. At his departure his father confined his advice to two especial recommendations, one of which was to purchase no uncultivated land, and the other not to marry a wife there: "Because," said he, "uncultivated lands can be more readily bought than sold again; and a wife is best suited to the home in which she was raised, and cannot be formed or trained a second time." However, Alexander had not passed one year in the United States before he forgot both branches of his father's advice.

Not only did he purchase large tracts of land in the western part of the State of Pennsylvania, and lay out a not inconsiderable capital ($100,000 at least) in the then district and now State of Maine, and that, too, under the annexed condition of bringing a number of settlers thither within a certain term of years, but also, in 1798, when just twenty-four years of age, he married Anna, the eldest daughter of Mr William Bingham, in Philadelphia, who was at that time considered the richest man in the United States, and was then a member of the Senate. The inheritance he had [illegible] the death of her father [illegible] She bore him nine children, of [illegible] still living. The eldest of these, called William Bingham, after his grandfather, is the present Lord Ashburton, and has reached the age of fifty-three. His wife is a Lady Sandwich, and their marriage has remained childless. After his death, his title, along with the greater part of his fortune, will pass to the second son, Francis, who is married to a daughter of the Duke Bassano, a former State Secretary of Napoleon. This gentlemen usually resides at Paris, and is the eldest head of the London house, in the management of whose business, however, he seldom takes any active part. He has two sons. The favorite, from the first, of his father and mother, both title and fortune will pass entirely, according to their wishes into the hands of him who, in their eyes, deserved the preference.

Sir Francis Baring—Anecdote.

Just at this very time, 1820, the present head of the Barings' house, Mr Francis Baring, second son of the deceased Lord Ashburton, had arrived in New Orleans from Havana, and taken his quarters with me in my newly-built residence. We had nine large vessels receiving cargo at that moment, and he was evidently gratified when he took his first walk along the so-called Levee—the quay on the left bank of the Mississippi, in front of the town, where vessels load and unload their freight—and saw it strewn, from the upper to the lower suburb, with cotton bales, on which were stamped the marks of my firm. Nothing could have given him a better idea of our activity, and he seemed to be pleased that he could take back to Europe with him a proof of it, like this one, from his own experience.

Since there can be but little that relates to this establishment, which occupies and has occupied so lofty a position, that is devoid of all interest to the mercantile reader, I may venture to say a few words concerning Mr Baring, who was quite a young man when he visited New-Orleans. I do so with the greater reason, that he yields a proof the more of the fact, how rarely the combination of qualities belonging to a distinguished father descends to his sons. Bountiful nature had endowed this man, destined at so early a period of life to become the head and manager of the London house, with so lavish a hand, that it might almost be termed spendthrift profusion, in summing up the list of capacities and talents he possessed. To his mental wealth belonged most unusual intellectual superiority, rare keenness of perception, and an almost instinctive penetration of the opposite and diverse characters with which he was brought in contact; to these was added a remarkable memory, which did not lose the minutest circumstance; an iron strength of will, whenever he made up his mind to perform any act; a perseverance in carrying out his enterprises, notwithstanding every obstacle; and, finally, the facility of expressing his idea and convictions in a few words, and the knack of conveying the whole force and point of a close analysis, or criticism, into a happily selected phrase or two, which might be called "hitting the nail on the head." This latter talent, which is by no means an indispensable one, in the list of perfections desirable for a man of talent, nevertheless has its value in dialectic debates, particularly on the parliamentary floor, where young Baring hoped to stand before any great length of time, and in all instances of common life where brief and rapid explanations are desirable. An example will suffice to illustrate this remark. Young Baring was traveling through the western part of Virginia, which was at that time peopled by the roughest class of Americans, and the vehicle he used was a very handsome and newly-varnished travelling carriage. In accordance with the favorite custom of these wild fellows, who usually carried a penknife or a nail in their pockets, one of the idlers who stood and leaned about the door of the tavern where he had alighted for refreshment, amused himself by scratching, with a nail, all sorts of ridiculous figures on the varnish of the carriage doors. Baring, who came out of the inn and caught our friend engaged in this agreeable and polite occupation, the instant he saw what was going on, very sharply expressed his disapprobation. The loiterer responded, "Look here, sir, don't be saucy; we make no ceremony. T'other day we had a European fellow here, like yourself, who was mighty saucy, so I pulled out my pistol and shot him dead, right on the spot. There he lies!" Baring rejoined in the coolest manner imaginable, by asking, "And did you scalp him, too?" The American was so struck with this, and felt this reproach upon his savage rudeness so keenly, that, after gazing at Baring suddenly and earnestly for a moment in silence, he exclaimed, "By God! sir, you must be a clever fellow! let's shake hands!" It would not have been easy to give a sharper lesson.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE KING OF SAXONY.—The mournful intelligence of the death of this distinguished and popular monarch is communicated in a telegraphic message from Munich, under recent date. His Majesty's demise appears to have been the result of an unfortunate accident while traveling from Munich to his own capital of Dresden. The carriage in which the King rode was, by some mismanagement overturned, and His Majesty falling among the horses, received from one of them a kick, which terminated fatally almost immediately afterwards.

FOUND AT SEA.—An open boat containing four human skeletons, was picked up at sea by the ship Hinder, which arrived at Baltimore, a few days ago, from Bremen. The boat had evidently been afloat for a long time, and it is regarded as probable that it may have belonged to the missing steamer City of Glasgow.

European News.

The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 12th August. The following is an abstract of her news:

The war news, although brief, is highly important. On the 9th, Prince Gortschakoff announced to the Austrian Government that Moldavia as well as Wallachia will be immediately evacuated. Consequently the Austrian troops on their way to Gallicia, the Bukovina and Transylvania have received orders to halt for the present. Simultaneously with this announcement is a telegraphic statement that 3,600 French troops have effected a lodgment in the island of Aland, and that an equal number had landed on the isthmus of Perekop, to prevent Russian reinforcements from reaching the Crimea. Sir Charles Napier was to attack Bomarsund next day, and a formidable expedition against Sebastopol was making ready to embark on board the fleet of transports that had assembled in the bay of Varna. The other items of interest by this arrival are the death of the King of Saxony, and the indictment of Queen Christina, on a charge of treason, before the Spanish Cortes.

Accounts are stated to have reached Paris that a force of Anglo-French troops has been landed on the isthmus of Perekop, to intercept the Russian communications with the Crimea.

The Paris Moniteur of the 11th Aug., publishes the Austrian demand on Russia, with the Russian reply; also the answer of the French government refusing to grant an armistice, but stating that peace may be had on the following terms:—1st, Abolition of the Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia, and Moldavia; second, freedom of the mouths of the Danube; third, revision of the treaty of 1841 with reference to the limits of Russia in the Black sea; and fourth, no power to have protectorate over Turkish subjects.

From Dantzig, 11th, it is telegraphed that 3,000 French soldiers and 600 English marines landed at three points on the island of Aland, with little interruption and no loss, on the preceding Tuesday. The forts were to be attacked the next day. Sir Charles Napier was at Bomarsund in the ship Bulldog.

The statement that 3,000 French soldiers landed near Bomarsund on the 7th, is repeated. It is added that the Russians abandoned eight cannons. The large ships of the fleet remain at Led-sund. The bombardment and landing attack were to take place on the following day.

Five prisoners were executed at Parma on the 4th, for having taken part in the recent insurrection.

A force of 18,000 Russians has arrived at Tiflis, after being three months on the march.

Liverpool cotton market had rather fallen off. Breadstuffs, generally, were firm, and wheat had advanced.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—It is our mournful duty to record the death of Dr. E. Brown, who in a fit of mental alienation, put an end to his life on Wednesday morning last, by springing from the second story of his father's house to the pavement. He has been in a melancholy mood for more than a month, but never became utterly deranged until a few days ago, when reason give way. His friends endeavored to take him to the Lunatic Asylum in Columbia, on Tuesday morning, but he having discovered it, became furious and determined not to go; but at last he yielded, provided that they would give him a loaded pistol. Fears were entertained that if he was provided with a pistol he would either kill himself or some one else, but they gave him one with a paper wad in it, and started to Columbia. After going a few miles, he stopped and got out of the carriage, stepped a short distance from the road, unscrewed the barrel from the breech and discovered that they had deceived him; whereupon he became frantic, and they, thinking it would be dangerous to force him on, brought him back to his father's, where he took the fatal leap. His head struck the ground first; the force fracturing the skull frightfully, and he expired about two hours after. "Truly, in the midst of life we are in death."—*Salisbury Banner, Aug. 25.*

In Russia it was once a custom to refuse burial until the deceased's debts were paid. The Marquis de Custine, in his late work on Russia, illustrates it as follows:

"This morning we passed Revel. The sight of that place, which has not long been Russian territory, recalled to our memories the proud name of Charles XII, and the battle of Narva. In this battle was killed a Frenchman, the Prince de Croi, who fought under the King of Sweden. His body was carried to Revel, where he could not be buried, because during the campaign he had contracted debts in the province, and had left nothing to pay them. According to an ancient custom of the land, his body was placed in the church of Revel until his heirs should satisfy his creditors. The corpse is still in the same church where it was laid more than one hundred years ago. The amount of the original debt has become so greatly augmented by the interest, and by the daily charge made for the keeping of the corpse, that there are few fortunes which would now suffice to acquit it.

"In passing through Revel about twenty years since, the Emperor Alexander visited the church, and was so shocked with the hideous spectacle presented by the corpse, that he commanded its immediate interment. On the morrow, the Emperor departed, and the body of the Prince de Croi was duly carried to the cemetery. The day after, it was brought back to the church, and placed in its former position. If there is not justice in Russia, there are, it would appear customs made more powerful even than the sovereign will."

INQUEST.—Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest on the 25th ult., at Dead Man's Point, about two miles below town, over the body of Zachariah Kennedy, a native and resident of Onslow County, who was drowned in the Cape Fear River on Wednesday last, having been knocked over board from the Schr. Livinia, by the boom or sail. The Schooner having no boat, it was found impossible to save him. The Schooner was new, and coming from New River, Onslow Co., for the purpose of getting her boat and being otherwise finished. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Wilmington Journal.*