THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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

YATES & JOHNSON, Editors and Proprietors. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1856. | VOLUME XVI—NO. 885.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS
OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN.

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

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

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

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Sixty cents per square of 16 lines, or less, for the first and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published for more than two months, when it will be charged

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

All advertisements must have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

YATES & JOHNSON.

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Wilkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1855. y

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
For Cash or on Short Time,
250 Carriages, Baroches,
ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES *of every description.*

Many of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily; among which are many *new* and *beautiful* styles, and one *very fine Carriage.* Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are *greater* than any establishment south and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the *best quality* as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up as my business requires my outstanding debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.
August 25, 1855. tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR RIVER.

At a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James E. Marsh.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, *Cash will be required upon the delivery of all freights* at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag; Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a **REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chair'n
R. M. Orrell, Sec'y
Dec. 24, 1855. 78-tf

Cider Vinegar, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10. 71-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

The subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the

GROCERY AND HARDWARE LINE;

all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1855 tf

RAN AWAY

From the employment of the subscriber, on Wednesday the 24 day of July, 1856, a negro boy by the name of Aaron, purchased by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co. from J. H. Hamilly, formerly the property of J. R. Willis, of S. Carolina, and may attempt to make his way to said Willis' house. Said negro is about 5 feet 7 inches high, had on when he left a broad brim white hat and a frock coat.

Jan 3d. tf ALEX. MURCHISON.

Council, Ray & Co.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

Are now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES: Plain col'd. Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOES; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO.—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plaids, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Plinity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 64-tf

FISH.

25 Bbls Mullets, in Oak Bbls., just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

—ALSO—

Mackerel and Herring for sale by W. H. C.
Nov. 10. 71-tf

Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lb Bags for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10. 71-tf

JAMES D. NOTT,
DAGUERREAN ARTIST.
[Successor to J. S. Wear.]

ROOMS on Hay street, over the Jewelry store of Messrs Beasley & Houston, where he will be happy to wait on all those who wish to procure a

GOOD LIKENESS

of themselves or friends.
Fayetteville, October 27th. tf

SEED RYE.

100 Bushels Seed Rye for sale by
Dec. 22d. W. H. CARVER

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

Are now Receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of *Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,*

With a general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
Sep. 1, 1855. 61-tf

FALL OF 1855.

We are now Receiving our stock of Fall and WINTER GOODS,
DRY GOODS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
HATS, CAPS.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having determined to relinquish the Hardware Trade, we offer Our STOCK at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALL & SACKETT.
Sep 1, 1855. 61-tf

NEW GOODS.
STARR & WILLIAMS

Are now receiving the largest Stock of Dry Goods HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered by them, which they will sell at a small advance on first cost, for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 1, 1855. 61-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

The Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of GROCERIES, embracing a large and General assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for cash. Country produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO.

Fifty Tons Best PERUVIAN GUANO, for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Sep. 1, 1855. 61-tf

TO TRAVELERS.

The Subscribers convey the Mail between Fayetteville and Barclaysville in a Buggy, and can accommodate one or two passengers. The route is by way of Kingsbury, Bunn's Level, Summerville and Neill's Creek. The days for leaving Fayetteville are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, a. m.—Returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Fare from Fayetteville to Summerville $2.

J. R. HARRIS,
Aug. 25, 1855. A. PARKER.

FOR SALE.

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, nine miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN
Feb'y 9, 1855. tf

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AND EXPECT TO KEEP UP A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

WE OFFER

150 Bags Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Blds. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powder'd
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese.

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 2d 48-tf

1855.
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
DR. J. F. FOULKES,
Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

I respectfully ask the attention of my customers and friends to my large and complete stock of *DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,* which I am now receiving, and which I am determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be my aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give me a call before making your purchases.

September 22, 1855.

☞ Just received, a few doz. genuine East India CASTOR OIL, (for my retail.) Also, Citrate of Magnesia and Congress Water.

J. F. FOULKES
Sept 22, 1855.

J. N. SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;
Varnishes; Window-Glass and Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices and Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medical Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Nov 2, 1855. 70-tf

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East side of Gillespie street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
October 1, 1855.

Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Shoes for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10. 71-tf

SOAP FACTORY.

The undersigned having purchased the SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY from Messrs. Smith & McRae, and formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the same, offer the most favorable inducement to the trade for the supply of SOAP AND CANDLES of their own manufacture, of a superior quality. They will guarantee their Soaps, both soft and hard, to be equal, and at prices as low as can be bought in any other market. Their Candles will be found equal to the hardest mould Tallow Candles from any Factory in the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the trade, and families of the town.

GREASE, GREASE.—The highest market price will be paid for GREASE, or taken in exchange for Soap or Candles. Families in town would do well to save their Grease, and exchange it for Soap.

MILES COSTIN,
JOHN GAFFORD.
Wilmington, Dec. 1 1855. 3m

CORPORATION BONDS
Of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale.

Agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25, 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached.—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. tf

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE has just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Among which are,
650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of **Artificial Teeth,** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from first of October to the first of July.)

September 29, 1855. tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortmeng of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER.
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 10. 71-tf

THE UNIVERSITY'S FAMILY MEDICINES:

Issued under the seal, sanction and authority of THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of spurious and worthless nostrums; also, for supplying the community with RELIABLE REMEDIES wherever a competent physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution (located in Philadelphia, Home Dispensary, and Office No. 68 Arch street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand his celebrated

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague, &c. and his inestimable remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's compound SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, which highly improved and popular Remedies, together with the University's remedy for complaints of the Lungs; the University's remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; the University's remedy for Costive Bowels; also, the University's Almanac may be had.

☞ For sale in Randolph county, N. C., by
Dec 22. 2m-pd DAVID MERRILL.

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Kerseys, Blankets, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22. 77-tf

IMPROVED HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY.
By authority of the State of Alabama.
SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

CLASS B.—To be drawn February 8, 1856,
In the city of Montgomery,

When prizes amounting to $30,000 will be distributed according to the following unparalleled schedule:

Remember! One Thousand Prizes!
Capital Prize, $10,000!

CLASS V.

1	Prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
2	do	2,000 are	4,000
3	do	500 are	1,500
11	do	250 are	2,750
10	do	110 are	1,100
17	do	75 are	1,275
43	do	50 are	2,150
83	do	25 are	2,075
200	do	10 are	2,000
630	do	5 are	3,150
1,000 prizes, amounting to			$30,000

Only Teff Thousand Numbers!

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager.

Address orders for Tickets to W. H. HUTCHINSON Montgomery, Ala. [Dec 26—2m-pd

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND
Ready-Made Clothing.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
November 3d, 1855. tf

GEORGE McDUFFIE,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention.
Nov. 24, 1855. 6m

GLUE.

Irish Glue in Barrels, for Distiller's use, said to be the best for gluing spirit barrels; Truss Hoops; Coopers' Tools; Turpentine Hacks; and Files; together with a heavy stock of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Suited to the trade. THO. J. JOHNSON.
January 10th. 4t

THE TRICK.—Developments go to show that the election of Banks as Speaker, was the result of sneaking trickery. On Friday Messrs. Whitney, Valk, Brown, &c., "National Americans" from the North, voted for Mr Aiken to be Speaker. On Saturday, these same gentlemen, with Davis, of Maryland, voted for Fuller, and thereby really for Banks—showing that the movement of the day before was intended to throw dust in the eyes of the Democrats. The Washington Star says that it is generally believed that if the votes of Whitney, Valk, Brown, &c, had been necessary on the final trial to secure the election of Mr Banks, he would have received them; their purpose of creating the impression at the South that the Simpure Know-Nothings of the North were pressed to stand by the right of the slave-holding States, having, as they thought, been secured by their act of so long preventing an organization, under the pretence of indisposition to drill under the command of Mr Giddings.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

CALIFORNIA.—It is understood that a suit will soon be instituted for the possession of the celebrated Leidesdorff estate, for which the late Captain Folsom held a deed from Ann Maria Sparks, who professed to be the mother of Leidesdorff. It is now stated that she was not, and a deed is now on file here from parties residing in Copenhagen, and professing to be heirs of Leidesdorff, transferring the entire estate to a man named Nuger. The property is advertised for sale, with the remainder of Folsom's estate, on the 10th inst., but these proceedings may stop the sale.—*Alta California.*

Marrying the wrong Nigger.—Soon after it was known that Leidesdorff's property in this city was immensely valuable, a well known gentleman then living here, but since dead, left town in a great hurry and was absent some months, when he returned to the great wonderment of his acquaintances, who were entirely in the dark as to where he had been, or what he had been in persuit of. After a while it leaked out that he had been to the West Indies, looking up Leidesdorff's heirs, and finding, as was said, a female that he believed was the real Simon Pure heir of the vast estate, he without ceremony popped the question, was accepted, and married forthwith, congratulating himself that Captain Folsom and all other claimants would have to stand aside, while he, the great nabob of California, would be without a rival in the Golden State. After the marriage, in preparing the neccessary documents and getting testimony to substantiate the claims of his lady fair, he found to his astonishment that he had made a small miskake, and that in fact he "married the wrong nigger."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHERAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHERAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate, Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State, and the acquirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and [L. S.] caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 83-6m

The French Imperial Guard.

The following in relation to the reconstruction and probable early destination of the Imperial Guard of the French army, is from the London Times. If it be correct, there will be hot work in the Baltic by the first of next May.

The body which in France bears the name of Imperial Guard was called into existence more than fifty years ago. It first surrounded a Republican Consul, but it was not until the founder called himself Emperor, and meditated the conquest of Europe, that it assumed its great proportions, and the matchless discipline which has given it an enduring fame. In the great battles of the later Empire the Guard was always conspicuous; as the enemies of France learnt skill and stubbornness from defeat and grew every day more a match for the conqueror, the services of the Guard were more and more a sad necessity. Both Sovereign and people looked upon them with boundless favor and admiration. It was the Guard to which Napoleon bade farewell at Fontainebleau, and the feeling was requited by the unflinching devotion of Waterloo. With this last catastrophe its days of glory closed, and during a generation it was unknown to France. The present Emperor had not long been in power before he carried out a design probably long before formed. An Imperial Guard was a natural project to a Bonaparte restored to the throne. The memory of such a force was deeply seated in the hearts of the people. If reconstituted it would equally invite the fidelity of the army. The revived organization was even more efficient than forty years back. The force was never a mere body guard, but now it is a complete army of tried soldiers, light infantry, and field train.

To judge of the Guard by the regiments which bear a corresponding name in England, would give a most incorrect notion. The officers have almost always served with distinction in the Line, while the privates are similarly draughted from other regiments, so as to avoid the intermixture of young and untried soldiers. The Guard, as reconstituted, is fitted to be the great nucleus of French armies, the reserve for the day of danger, the chief defence in any long and hardly-contested conflict. But the French Emperor had no wish that his newly formed force should rest at home while less favored troops were incurring dangers and earning fame in the East. It was necessary to the honor of the new empire that the new Guard should inscribe on its flags names worthy to be remembered. Accordingly, in the spring of the present year nearly 7,000 landed in the Bosphorus. Under a commander who had shared in the wars of the first Napoleon they encamped with the reserve of the French army. A few weeks after they were ordered to the Crimea, and at the capture of the Mamelon they proved that the old spirit was alive which had led to 15 years of glory. On the 18th of June and 8th of September the same valor was shown in defeat and victory. These brave men now return to their own country after an absence short, if mere time be taken into account, but of long duration if measured by the crowd of brilliant actions which have marked the year that has closed. It would be unfair, however, to attribute the unwonted enthusiasm which the Parisans have shown merely to the fact that it was the Guard who entered the city. Several toilworn and shattered regiments of the Line were there—men who had bivouacked at Old Fort amid rain and tempest, who had fought at the Alma, and for eleven months had been decimated in the trenches before Sebastopol. The respect and welcome of the people were equally given to these, but the presence of the Imperial Guard gave a higher tone to the solemnity, inasmuch as it called upon the chief of the State to address in pesron the troops which are especially his own.

We are not among those who endeavor to extract a meaning from every word that falls from a Potentate or his Ministers. It is, perhaps, impossible for the French Emperor to utter a sentence so guarded that the political world will not see in it peace or war. A speech addressed to veteran soldiers newly landed on their own soil, amid the plaudits of thousands, must be animated, and in a certain degree warlike; yet, making allowance for the occasion, the Emperor's address certainly gives signs of a determination to carry out the war which has been begun. The Guard is recalled, that other regiments may have their turn of service and its rewards. "The country," he says, "which maintains 600,000 soldiers has an interest in maintaining in France a numerous and experienced army, ready to march wherever occasion may require." He tells them to preserve carefully the habits of war, and, while resting for a time from hardships, to be yet in readiness to respond to his appeal. This is certainly not the tone of a man who contemplates the ending of an incomplete war by an ineffective peace. It rather shows a conviction that the contest is more arduous than was at first believed; that, though success is sure, it is still far off, and must be sought by new exertions over a wider field.

No nation of Central Europe need fear the announcement that the French Guard are to hold themselves 'ready to march.' Although the Allied Powers would gladly see the co-operation of Prussia and Austria is so great a cause, yet their neutrality is not likely to be interrupted so long as it is a reality. It is against the common foe of Europe that the newly raised levies of the French empire will be directed, it is on the frontier of the Czar that the storm will break which is presaged by the short address of the French Sovereign.

The plan of the next campaign is not decided, nor can in its extent be yet foreseen. It must be remembered how the contest in the Crimea grew from moderate beginnings until it became the most gigantic of modern times. But we are able at least to form some image of the war of 1856.

It will be carried on with equal energy in two seas, and will threaten the enemy's ill acquired provinces at both extremities of the Empire. It is probable that the struggle in the Baltic will not fall short of that in the South either in regard to the magnitude or the results. The land forces may not reach the numbers which are now congregated in the East, but the fleet which the two nations will shortly dispatch to the northern water will exceed anything that has hitherto been known in naval warfare. The danger that impends over Cronstadt and St. Petersburg is not neglected by the Czar. Everywhere fortifications are springing up, and the lessened bands of Russia are still further divided by the necessity of defending the capital itself. There is good reason for such precautions.

It is more than probable that a portion of that Guard whose return to Paris just celebrated, will be sent within a few months to earn new titles to applause on the shores of the Baltic. At last the war in this part of the world must lose the reproach of incurring great expense to effect little, and even the two former fruitless campaigns will not be wholly lost if the experience gained is useful for eventual success. The Crimea and the Transcaucassian provinces may each of them be the scene of important events. It is the peculiar advantage of the Allies that they can in a few days change the seat of war, and land a powerful force on any point of the Black Sea coast, from the Danube round to Batoum. Their army is available for any enterprise; they can attack where they please, certain that the enemy cannot retaliate. On the other hand, Russia is compelled to maintain a different army at every point of her territory.

Odessa can ill support Simpheropol—Tiflis can hope for no assistance from either. In these circumstances there is indeed encouragement for the French Sovereign to persevere, and to promise the noble force which he has created that it shall render new services to France and civilization. He has in his Guard a body of troops well affected to his family and throne, but they will best support his claims by completing his triumph over the adversary against whom he and his allies are banded.

A "Wictim" to Tyranical Laws.

Mr Robert Russell, who formerly lived in Schoharie county, New York, now resides in the city of Albany. Russell appears to be the victim of unpropitious circumstances. Russell has an unhappy faculty of doing business contrary to law. On Thursday last Mr Russell was arrested for the eleventh time since autumn set in. We give his examination:

"Well, Russell," said the magistrate, "you are here again, I perceive."

"Yes, sir. The fact is Squire, I'm a wictim. Blow me if I care what Bobby Russell does, he is sure to violate some law or other. When I comes to Albany, I says to myself, Russell, my boy, we'll take a hunt to-morrow and try them fox hounds. Well, sir, out I goes, and what do you think? Before I got to the next corner, Barney Whalen tapped me on the shoulder, and says, 'that's agin the law." 'What's agin the law?' I replies; and he says, 'having dogs in the streets without muzzles'—He accordingly arrested me, and brought me to the police court.—The result of that piece of fun was a fine of five dollars. Well, what did I do then?"

"Can't say."

"Well, listen and I'll tell you. I sold the fox-hounds to one of Aunt Hunt's friends for twenty dollars. With the proceeds I bought a sow and five pigs. I took them home, built a pen in the back yard, and thought all my troubles at an end, but I was mistaken. Officer Bradwell called on me the very next morning, and says: "Russell, keeping hogs in the yard is against the law.' I doubted it. This riled officer Bradwell, who had me arrested agin. This time I was fined five dollars."

"Well, what did you do then?"

"I sold my sow and pigs, and bought a horse and cart, and undertook to draw wood. The very first load I put on drew the attention of policeman Sickles, who said, that driving a cart without a license was 'agin the law.' He arrested me for that offence, which caused me another fine of five dollars."

"Well, what did you do next?"

"I sold the horse and cart, and bought the half of a charcoal wagon"

"Well, what success did you meet with after that?"

"The same old luck, sir. The first day I commenced peddling, policeman Snooks took me by the collar, and says: 'Russell, that's agin the law, old fellow." 'What's agin the law," I said. He replied 'selling charcoal in a wooden measure.' That cost me a fine of three dollars."

"Did this drive you out of the charcoal business?"

"Yes, sir. I sold out, and thought I would try my fortune in carrying baggage between the steamboats and railroads. What's the use? I only commenced work to-day, and yet here I am again."

"What for, now?"

"For soliciting baggage without a permit from the Mayor. As I said before, I'm a wictim. If I should save a man from drowning by jumping into a whirlpool, dash my vig if I don't believe the first policeman I met in coming ashore would come and say: 'it's agin the law, Russell, to go overboard without a license from the Coroner.'"

The Justice having heard Mr Russell to the end, admitted that he was a "wictim," and let him off without a fine. Russell left the office, saying that he would go and kill himself, "if it were not for one thing." On being asked what that was, he replied that some policeman would discover it was "agin the law to commit suicide," and undertake to collect the fine from his "misfortinit children."

Russell's case calls for sympathy.

POETRY SOBERED DOWN.—I'm thinking on the time, Kate, when sitting by thy side, and shelling beans I gazed on thee, and felt a woman's pride. In silence leaned we o'er the pan, and neither spoke a word, but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound we heard. Thy auburn curls hung down, Kate, and kissed thy lily cheek; thy azure eyes, half filled with tears, bespoke a spirit meek. To be so charmed as I was then had re'er before occurred, when the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard. I thought it was not wrong, Kate, so leaning o'er the dish, you snatched up a lot of beans, I snatched a nectar kiss. And a sudden shower made me blind, I neither saw nor stirred, but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard.

The Louisville Times says there is one live whig in the present Kentucky Legislature.

The following question is being considered in an out-west debating society: "Which has ruined most men—giving credit or getting trusted." At the last accounts the disputants were about "nick and tuck."

He that in the world would rise,
Must take the papers and advertise.