THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

TERMS, $2 00 PER ANNUM. "THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD." PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859. NO. 1,047.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, in advance, per annum $2.00
" " at the end of the year 3.00
Single copies, five cents.

No subscription will be received for less than six months.

Rates of Advertising.

Sixty cents per square of 16 lines, or less, for the first, and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any period under three months.

For three months, ... $4 00
For six months, ... 6 00
For twelve months, ... 10 00

Other advertisements by the year on favorable terms. Advertisers are particularly requested to state the number of insertions desired, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ JOB WORK of all kinds executed neatly and promptly.

SINCLAIR & PEARCE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Bladen, Sampson and Cumberland. Prompt attention given to all business committed to his charge.
April 2, 1858. tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Address, Tomahawk, Harnett Co., N. C.
Feb. 16, 1858. 85-y

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, under the name and style of CAMERON & SHAW, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Moore, Montgomery, Anson, Richmond and Robeson. All business entrusted to them will receive their prompt attention.
Address, Cameron and Shaw, Attorneys at Law, Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C.
Jno. W. Cameron, Jno. D. Shaw.
May 1, 1858. 1y

Dental Notice.

DR. R. SCOTT

HAS Purchased the Stock and Apparatus of Dr. Benbow, and flatters himself that he is prepared to give satisfaction to all in need of his services. He expects to spend the Summer here, and may be found at all times at the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Benbow, two doors East of the Market, during the regular office hours—from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
April 16, 1859. tf

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East Side of Gillespie Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nov. 13, 1858

DENTISTRY.

DR. JAMES DAVIS, having abandoned permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In the management of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as it is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and natural manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he will be found at all times.
May 15, 1858 tf

Marble Factory,

BY GEO. LAUDER.
Two Doors above C. T. Haigh & Son's Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1858.—1y.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

A. A. McKETHAN

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Vehicles of every description, which are well and faithfully made and finished in the LIGHTEST and NEATEST styles. His facilities for doing carriage work are GREATER THAN ANY ESTABLISHMENT SOUTH, which enables him to sell his work on the most favorable terms.
Nov. 13, 1858. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS
1859.

JAMES KYLE IS NOW RECEIVING A
LARGE SUPPLY
OF
DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,
All of which will be offered by Wholesale or Retail as low as the same quality can be had in this State.
March 12, 1859. tf

NEW LINE.

I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY.

We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office.

R. M. ORRELL.
R. M. ORRELL, JOHN K. DAILEY.
March 26, 1859. tf.

Provisions! Provisions!

MESS PORK, MESS BEEF and BACON. Just received.
C. E. LEETE.
May 27. wtf

10,000 LBS. TALLOW WANTED. FOR which the highest cash price will be paid.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Oct. 1, 1856. tf

TURPENTINE TOOLS.

HACKERS, ROUND SHAVES AND SCRAPERS, made expressly for myself, which I can recommend. ALSO—Hacker Files, Hacker Whetstones, Truss Hoops, Galvanized Chain and Well Fixtures. A large supply of the above articles constantly on hand.
C. E. LEETE.
May 27. wtf

NEW STOCK
OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.

E. GLOVER

HAS RETURNED FROM THE NORTH with a large Stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Watches of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $160; Gold Chains of all kinds and prices; Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings and Bracelets, a large stock; Gold Lockets; Finger-Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Silver Spoons of all kinds; a fine lot of Silver Cups, Plated Castors and Candle Sticks, Cake Baskets; Clocks, Military Goods and everything usually kept in a Jewelry Store, which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine.
March 12, 1859. -3m

D. & W. McLAURIN

WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

150 Bags of Rio, Laguara and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted:)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon, Sides and Shoulders
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap, (assorted:)
50 " Candy, "
100 Bags Shot, "
1000 Lbs. Bar Lead;
30½ Bbls. Snuff, (Eagle Mills;)
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails;

—ALSO—

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Farming Utensils of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmith Tools;
Coopers' do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Leather Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;) Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at Factory Prices;

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 5, 1859. tf

Boots and Shoes,
OF
EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

THE subscriber has returned from New York and is receiving his SPRING & SUMMER STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES, to which he would call the particular attention of all in want of goods in his line. His stock consists in part as follows:

Gent's Patent Leather Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters, with and without heels, of all styles and colors;
Children's shoes of all kinds with and without tips;
Boys' Boots and Shoes;
Kid Skin Oxford ties and Gaiters;
Patent leather French Gaiters, and Gent's Oxford slippers;
French calf skin pump Boots;
French calf skin peg Boots;
Ladies' Congress Boots, with and without heels;
Ladies' Slippers, with and without heels;
Ladies' leather Boots, pump and thick soles;
Misses', Boys, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers of every desirable style;
Gent's Patent Leather Pumps; Goat leather, Velvet and Fancy slippers;
Gent's Black Lasting Gaiters;
Gent's Black and Light Cloth Top Congress Gaiters;
Gent's Sewed and Pegged Calf Congress Boots;
Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Slippers and Ties;
Ladies' Serge and Kid Congress Heeled Boots;
Ladies' Morrocco and Serge Button Boots;
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Goat Polkas and Lace Boots, and everything usually kept in a first-class Shoe Store, which he always sells at the

LOWEST PRICES!

With many thanks for past favors, you are requested to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BOOTS AND SHOES made and repaired on shortest notice.
M. FAULK.
April 16. tf

Turpentine! Turpentine! Turpentine!

80,000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the Rail Road, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayetteville, will be rented on good terms to any person wishing to embark in the business.

Also, a good SAW and GRIST MILL, and two small FARMS.

Also, two of the RICHEST FARMS in the County of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about nine miles from town, known as the celebrated Ashe Lands, which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels of Corn per acre.

Those wishing to rent said lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented.

For particulars apply to C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, who is authorized to rent in my absence.
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1859. tf

Fresh Arrival!
SECOND STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer Goods!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his Second Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the

NEWEST STYLES,

—SUCH AS—

SUMMER SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c.,

With a great variety of new style goods for Travelling Dresses and Dusters,—also a complete assortment of—

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

A large and varied assortment of Silk and Lace Mantles, Chantilly Lace Points, Black and White Berage, Mantles, Stella Shawls, &c.

A few of those splendid French embroidered and Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves.

Douglas & Sherwood's New Style Corsets, (with Bustle and Skirt-Supporters attached.)

A great variety of new style Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

In the above stock may be found a great many new and desirable styles, just out. The public generally are invited to call early and examine for themselves.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
April 23. tf

NOTICE TO SOLDIER'S WIDOWS.

THE WIDOWS OF MEXICAN Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned. Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Agt. for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 19, 1858 tf

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

Europe.

The eyes of the whole world is at present turned to the uneasy and warlike tone of all Europe. England with her accustomed caution keeps away from any interference in the difficulty. Prussia follows her example, and Russia for self-preservation, because of her Poland possessions, holds a neutral position. England cares not who comes off best, if the balance of power is maintained. She has no love for Austria and less for France, only so far as the latter power suits her ends. If, however, things continue as they have—if the Austrians are driven from one position to another until the whole of Italy is occupied by Napoleon; she is bound to see the Independence of the Italian States. We have little belief, however, that Francis Joseph of Austria is playing a game of chance; his retreating will soon give evidence of some scheme in which he is determined to come off with honor to himself. By the latest accounts it is stated that a French Commissioner Extraordinary has gone on a mission to the German Confederation, it is believed for the purpose of accomplishing a compromise. This is very doubtful. France to give up a cause even were she to gain every thing desired, nominally, without clothing her sons with fame, and her national escutcheon with glory? Oh no! Napoleon knows France too well for that. Were he to return now without subduing Austria by a bitter trial at arms, his country would despise her Emperor. The war has not yet begun. Nor will it be fully consumated till England, Prussia and Austria take up the sword.

Austria's position is a critical one, but the rumors each day add to her security. If Hungary will take up arms for their independence it will bring to Austria's side able and efficient allies. Russia must assist her in a warfare against the Hungarians because Poland would take their example. Prussia is in the same predicament. If then the three powers, Austria, Prussia and Russia are allied, England's stand is taken on the side of France and Sardinia. Indeed her sympathies are altogether with these powers at present although she has to take a neutral position.

All we have to do in the premises is to supply them with every thing they want, corn, flour, ships, and powder to blow their brains out. We will keep in the back ground and let them "settle their own difficulties" in their own way, *a la* Kansas bill.

Who is Our Candidate?

That Hon. Warren Winslow our talented and able representative is now the regular candidate of the third Congressional district, is a fact which can not be disputed. In April last, Duplin county held a meeting, and declared in favor of Winslow. Harnett county followed. Then Cumberland and Robeson. Simpson with Richmond refused to act in the premises, considering it unnecessary to make a nomination, as Mr. Winslow was unexceptionable. Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus had a meeting in which they recommended a convention and appointed delegates. New Hanover held a meeting in which she declared herself ready to co-operate with the party, and thus the matter stood when the delegates from Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus assembled in Wilmington.

Two of the above saw proper to assemble at the above place, viz: Bladen and Columbus, but Brunswick refused to act with them, and New Hanover did not even appoint delegates. The result was that no convention was held on the 26th of May, the time appointed for the holding of a district convention.

What then is the position of Mr. Winslow? is he not the regular candidate of the party? Most unquestionably he is, according to all former usage and precedent. He has already declared himself a candidate, subject to the action of a convention, *should the party think proper to call one.* He has waited the action of the party, and they having failed to hold a convention, he is now the regular candidate and as such we will support him.

Mr. Winslow has taken the ground which must commend itself to every good Democrat. He has acted in accordance with the former practice of the party, and is regularly in the field. More than this, when Mr. Winslow was nominated by Cumberland county, in her meeting properly and legally had, he refused to accept the nomination because it would be treating those counties which had called for a convention with disrespect. He said he would not accept of it until the fact was ascertained whether there would or would not be a District Convention.

There being no convention Mr. Winslow has already declared himself at Brunswick, and declared himself to-day at Harnett. It therefore becomes every true *Democrat* to come up manfully to his support—to give him such an emphatic vote as will prove how much he is esteemed and regarded by the party.

☞ At a meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of our approaching anniversy of American Independence, the following gentlemen were selected to make the necessary arrangements, and for this purpose are requested to meet at the Market House this afternoon at 5 o'clock: Maj. A. McLean, Maj. Wm. Huske, Capt. W. G. Matthews, S. J. Hinsdale, E. W. Wilkings, Wm. McLaurin, Col. C. E. Leete, Col. S. T. Hawley, Maj. J. H. Cook, H. L. Myrover, J. H. Roberts, T. C. Fuller, W. L. Rose, and J. C. Haigh.

HON. THOMAS RUFFIN.—This gentleman has been re-nominated as the standard bearer of the 2nd Congressional District. We are pleased to see such men returned, they reflect credit upon themselves, their district, and the State. Of course he will have no opposition.

VIOLENT STORM.—We learn from a friend that a fearful storm of hail and wind occurred at Beth Car about twenty miles to soutward and eastward of this town. Fences were blown down, grain leveled and indeed the whole country is flooded. A great deal of injury has been done to the crops.

☞ J. G. Cook, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at this place vice J. E. Bryan, Esq., resigned. Mr Cook enters upon the duties of his office on the first of July.

The Wilmington Journal.

This *co-laborer* in the Democratic ranks with ourselves, is evidently opposed to any reconciliation between the two Democratic papers of the district—it prefers enmity rather than friendship. For this we are not to blame. If it is determined upon a general kick-up in the party, it will be allowed to beat the air, and cry out lustily against nothing, for we are disposed hereafter to "let it went."

We have never as yet written any thing about the Journal upon the strength of any *private* conversation had with its editors. We never descend to such little things; and as to our interfering with the action of New Hanover, the Journal should be the last to cry out—when it lives in a glass house it ought not to throw stones. The whole difficulty lately with the Journal was founded upon the action of Cumberland county on nominating Warren Winslow, and the endorsing of the course of the Carolinian. For this action the Journal has arraigned us before its columns, and has paraded the *tortuous* act of Cumberland in these two things before the public, and now, forsooth, because it has played at the game of *heads I win, tails you loose*, and finds it to be—to say the least of it—not a gaining game, it gets miffed because we take the same liberties with it that it has already taken with us.

As to our embroiling the affairs of the District, if the Journal were candid, it would own that the embroiling is more in its own temper than the District. The District will take care of itself if the Journal and Carolinian will leave it alone. The people and their candidate understand each other, and will settle every thing to satisfy themselves if the Journal will cease bringing up old difficulties and creating new ones.

It will be seen by our Wilmington correspondent that the Locomotive "Cumberland" has arrived in that city.

PEACHES AND APPLES.—Our friend A. J. Woodward, Esq., is always ahead of every thing else. We have had some beautiful specimens of the above delicious fruit laid upon our table by this gentleman, grown in his own orchard. This is certainly the first of the season. Don't you wish your were here friend Delta? Don't let that Portsmouth paper fool you in this instance.

Won't we long for the first of July when the new Contractors begin to run the mails, then it is to be hoped we will get the news before noon?

☞ We would respectfully state to the Wilmington Herald that J. E. Bryan, P. M. at this town resigned and was not removed—will it make the correction?

ASHEVILLE WON'T DRINK.—We learn from the Ashville *News* that according to the provisions of a special act of Legislature, a vote was taken in that town on Saturday last, to ascertain the opinion of the people upon licensing drinking houses. The result of the election is pretty emphatic against license. It was as follows: for license 14, against it 96.

GOOD NEWS.—We learn from the Ashville *News* that the Democrats of Vance's district have arisen in their might, and are determined to put down the K. N. candidate. Coleman is sure to be elected. The *people* are determined to put an end to treason.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—At the municipal election in New Haven, Conn. the Democrats carried the city by over 300 majority.

KANSAS.—The Democrts have carried Leavenworth county by four hundred and fifty majority.

EDITORIAL VISIT.—We had the pleasure of pressing the hand of brother Foy, formerly of the Williamston Mercury. He is a handsome, whole-souled, large-hearted Democrat—one whose ability in the chair editorial is acknowledged by all who have read his articles. Mr. Foy is about to become a co-laborer in the columns of the Wilson Ledger. Success attend him.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

The Democratic Party.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over many of the Opposition journals of the day, and seeing the old Democratic party traduced as it is, the weakness of poor fallen human nature is more than ever brought forcibly to our mind. In science, as well as in politics, the grandest achievements of human intellect and reason have always, and are still, opposed by weak and ignorant minds. To this class of men, in politics, we would say, look over the pages of history, from the birth of the first political party down to the present day, and tell us, if you can, that since God made this world of ours, there ever was an equal in point of achieving the perfection of all human government to the glorious old Democratic party.

If it were necessary to show you some of the workings of the Democratic party, we would recall to mind the incidents of '76—the aggressions of the mother country upon our own, and tell you that it was a Democratic party that was first to say, "these States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." We would show you how a Democratic party carried the country through the Revolutionary war, and when a kind Providence smiled upon our labors in behalf of liberty and independence, that a Democratic party showed to the world, for the first time since the creation of man, a government where the representatives are chosen by the people. Passing over the long lists of triumps of the party, we come down to the time, when in the halls of Congress some fanatics at the North threatened to dissolve the Union, and form a campact of states apart from the south, and point you to the fact that it was the Democratic party that first took the ground in opposing the obnoxous principle of proscribing any state on account of her peculiar institutions, and in the name of our common country, boldly proclaimed the doctrine of "no North, no South, no East, no West, but the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It is true, that factious leaders have left and unwisely abused the party, but as oft have they returned to their former "faith," ashamed of the position into which misguided reason has led them, and mortified at the most dazzling triumphs of their desolating ambition. The party is co-extent with the foundations of our republican institutions, and three quarters of a century has so entwined it in the institutions of our country, that its existence is fixed irrevocable, so long as our government lasts.

We, as Democrats, look with pride to our handiwork, and rejoice that it is the destiny of the party, to guard, protect and uphold the "American Union" until the last line of liberty has been written upon the record of time.

The Struggle in Europe.

The details of news by the Africa, which reached this port yesterday, demonstrate most clearly the difficulty of credituing at once what is telegraphed for publication from one side. The Austrians make a narrative of the affair at Montebello which differs most materially from that which we had received through the French. They in effect, claim that if victory has to be talked of at all in the matter it belongs to them, inasmuch as they were able to retreat in order in the presence of forces nearly double their own. This version of it may be as far from the fact as that which we had at first. But it is easy to arrive at a just approximation to the truth between the conflicting accounts, and this, in our opinion, leaves the position of the parties where our remarks, on first commenting on the news, left them. The Astrians are determined to put the issue of the campaign in that section of territory to the test of one sweeping battle, and the French are eager to meet them in that mighty tussel. Had a Napoleon of the old Napolean's quality been near the field, the Austrians would have no chance to concentrate or coil up their strength with which they are now ready to receive the modern wearer of the Napoleon honors. It may be that the sage who won an Imperial crown through dangers and difficulties the most astounding has determined to win himself military renown of the most enduring quality by newer and steadier methods than those glorious dashings which makes ready, expert generalship a synonym with the "idea Napoleonic." No one can fathom the present Emperor, and he is as likely as not to present the world with some new astonishment. It is his way to seem to disappoint and then startle. In this connection, and as suggestively apposite, we give here a copy of the Imperial decree which the first Napoleon issued at Rome fifty years ago this very day:

ROME, June 10, 1809.

This morning at 10 o'clock, the following imperial decree, dated Vienna, the 17th of March, 1809 was proclaimed in all the public squares and market-places of the city, accompanied by the firing of cannon from the Castle of St. Angelo:

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c., taking into consideration that when Charlemagne, Emperor of the French, and our sublime predecessor, endowed the Bishops of Rome with various lands they were given as fiefs, to maintain the peace of his subjects, and that Rome did not therefore cease to form a part of his empire; considering, further, that since that time the union of spiritual and temporal power has been, and still is, the source of dissension; that the Popes have but too frequently availed themselves of the one to support their pretensions to the other, and that with spiritual concerns, which are in their nature immutable, have mixed temporal affairs, which change with the circumstances and politics of the times; considering, finally, that it is in vain to attempt to reconcile with the temporal pretensions of the Pope all that we have concerted for the security of our army, the repose and prosperity of the nations over whom we reign, and the dignity and invulnability of our Empire, we have decreed and do decree, as follows.

"ART. 1. The Papal territory is uniting with the French Empire.

"2. The City of Rome, illustrious for the recollection it recalls and for the monuments which it contains, is declared to be a free and imperial city. Its Government and administration shall be by a particular decree.

"3. The monuments of Roman greatness shall be maintained and preserved at the expense of our treasury.

"4. The public debt is declared to be the debt of the empire.

"5. The revenue of the Pope shall be fixed at 2,000,000 francs, free from all charges and contributions.

"6. The property and places of His Holiness shall be subject to no imposition, jurisdiction or visitation, and shall besides enjoy special prerogatives.

"An extraordinary consulta shall take possession in our name of the Papal dominions, and adopt measures that on the 1st of January, 1810, the constitutional Government take effect.

"NAPOLEON."

Whatever may be said now of the "ideas" formally proclaimed in this document, they were thunder then over the Vatican; and whatever the present Napoleon may mean to do, either in the reversal of such decided and high-handed actions, or in their adoption on a modified plan, the remembrance of the past must come up for an unavoidable contrast with the present. We point to this matter here only as a historical curiosity, which, by some possibility, may obtain a significance it does not yet seem to warrant us in claiming for it.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

☞ An Episcopal clergyman named Richmond, preached in St. Paul's church, Milwaukee, on a capital subject, "American Shams." The first on his list was his own vestry, which he described as the sham of shams. He said it was God's will that all such men as bankers, note shavers, speculators, doers of evil things, adulterers, corruptionists, Sabbath breakers, wine bibbers, &c., should fight him, but it was not God's will that such libels on humanity should succeed, and he felt in his soul and bones that he should conquer. He loved woman; he would rather have a lady vestry than any other; that they were by nature honest and religiously inclined, and less cod-fishy in their notions generally. He liked to see honesty of purpose, especially among church members—men who, when they prayed, could keep the angel who carried their prayers to Heaven awake, and men whose prayers, if they were marked as express goods, "C. O. D." (collect on delivery,) would not be sent back as damaged stuff. That person is either very mad or over sensible. He will hardly do for this age, progressive though he be—except with the ladies.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A few weeks ago a baby was taken to church to be pabtized, and his little brother was present during the sacrament. On the following Sunday, when the baby was undergoing ablutions and dressing, the little brother asked mama if she was intending to carry Willie to be christened again. "Why, no!" said his mother, "don't you know, my son, people are not baptized twice!" "What!" returned the young reasoner, with the utmost astonishment in his earnest face, "not if it *don't take* the first time?" We opine that if little Charley's rule was in force, there would be a great many re-baptisms.—*Punch.*

PULL HIS EARS, LADIES!—The *Atlantic Monthly* has said that "woman is a link between heaven and earth;" Prentice irreverently remarks: "So is a sausage!"—*New York Day Book.*

An exchange says that the peace most coveted by European monarchs at the present time, is a piece of their neighbor's territory.

Steamer North Briton Below Quebec.

PASSAGE OF THE SESIA BY THE SARDINIANS.
CAPTURE OF PALASTRO
Advance in Cotton----Breadstuffs Declined.

Further Point, below Quebec, June, 11.—The steamship *North Briton* has passed here, on her way to Quebec, where she will arrive about midnight. Her dates are to the 1st inst., two days later than the telegraphic advices received by the *Arago* at St Johns, N. F.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Cotton—The sales for the last three days have been 28,000 bales, at an advance of 1 16 a ⅛d over last quotations.

Breadstuffs—Flour is dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. Breadstuffs have a declining tendency.

Provisions—The market closes steady.

London Money Market, May 31.—Consols are quoted at 93¼ a 93¾.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

Further Point, below Quebec, June, 11. The steamship *North Briton*, has passed here on her way to Quebec, which she cannot reach before midnight. Her dates are to the 1st inst., being two days later than the telegraphic advices, received by the *Arago*, of St. Johns.

The steamships *Niagra* and *Buvaria* had arrived out.

There had been no decisive battle between the main armies. The Sardinians had, however, succeeded in forcing a passage over the river Sesia, and capturing Palastro from the enemy.

Rumors have been received from Lombardy to the effect that Gen. Garibaldi has met with a repulse.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Sardinians forced a passage over the river Secia at Palastro, in the face of the Austrians who were protected by the fortifications erected there since their occupation of the city. After a severe conflict they also succeeded in the capture of the city. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

Gen. Garibaldi was still creating a sensation in Northern Lombardy. A rumor prevails that he had been defeated by a superior force, and retreated into Tessin, but the rumor lacks confirmation, as the Turin despatches intimate that he was making still further progress.

The emperor Napoleon was about removing the headquarters of the allies to Cassale.

The Austrians have occupied Bobbie in considerable force.

It is reported at Paris that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will join by make strenuous efforts to terminate the war by negotiation.

A fight had occurred at Florence, between some English and American sailors on account of the latter wearing tri-colored rozetts.

The Emperor of Austria, the Arch Duke Charles and Gen. Hess, all reached Verona on the 31st ult., on their way to headquarters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Parliament met on the 31st ult. Speaker Denison was unanimously re-elected.

The Funds were buoyant at the advance quoted.

FRANCE.

It is rumored that Napoleon will return to Paris in August, after the first series of military operations are carried into effect.

Heavy shipments continue to be made of military and siege materials.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant at an advance of over 1 per cent. Three per cents closed at 62f. 75.

GERMANY.

The military Committees of the German Diet have approved the motion to place an army on the Rhine.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The movement for 14000 pounds sterling per annum is continued to the Atlantic Telegraph Co, in return for their surrender of the exclusive right for landing cable on New Foundland.

Florence Nightingale was in precarious health.

Cora W. Onsted had declared her intention to enter a convent.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

The victim in the recent duel near Mobile died under circumstances peculiarly melancholy and distressing. He had come to the city to prepare for his union with one of the most beautiful and elegant young ladies in Mississippi. Instead of her gay and happy bridegroom coming to claim the hand which had been pledged to him, the coffin containing his pale corpse was delivered, on the banks of the river, into the custody of the betrothed, as the one who had the first and strongest claim to it. To her home the remains were borne. Hither soon came the doating father, to gaze upon the manly form of him upon whom he had reposed his chief hope in life—the gallant and talented youth who gave such rich promise of a brilliant manhood?

The last sad ceremonies and the closing scene of this sorrowful tragedy are thus described by the Eagle, of Jackson:

"The scene was well calculated to touch the heart of the most callous. The shades of evening had gathered around; the stars shone clear and bright above, as if in mockery of human aspirations; the surrounding oaks waved proudly over the burial rites to the weakness of manhood's boasted strength; while the solemn voice of the man of God sounded like the warnings of an angel. A weeping willow spread its branches over his grave, emblematic of all who stood around: they brought flowers, pale flowers, to spread over his bier, such as will be planted in the 'turf that wraps his clay,' and kept in perpetual bloom by the hand of affection. *Requiescat in pace*, Henry Vick!"

[From the Daily Register.]

A Hit at the Geneological Society.

The N. Y. Evening Post does not appear to think very highly of ancestral pretensions, if we may judge by a recent article which contained the following saucy paragraph:—

"The fact is, in spite of the Geneological, Geographical and Historical Societies, we do not hesitate to say that the man who owns to having any relations back of his grandfather, (and even that is a risk) runs the closest danger of extreme mortification."

The same sentiment is now epigramatically put in the poem of "The Proud Miss McBride:"

"Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend,
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the farther end,
By some plebeian vocation!
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine
That plague some worthy relation!"