

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS, \$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"THE NOBILITATE" IS THE PUBLIC GOOD.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXI.

FAYETTEVILLE

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

NO. 1,051.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single copy, in advance, per annum \$2 00
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Single copies, five cents.
No subscription will be received for less than six months.

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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, 1859.

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Address, Towner, Harnett Co., N. C.
Feb. 16, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves together in the practice of law, under the name and style of CAMERON & SHAW, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Montgomery, Anson, Richmond and Robeson counties, and will receive the prompt attention of the undersigned. Address, Cameron and Shaw, Attorneys at Law, Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C.
Jno. W. CAMERON, Jno. D. SHAW.
May 1, 1859.

W. S. NORMENT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business entrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
July 1, 1859.

JOHN P. FUGLER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

WILL practice in the counties of Robeson, Cumberland, Johnston and Bladen. Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859.

Dental Notice.

DR. R. SCOTT
Has purchased the Stock and Apparatus of Dr. Brown, and has removed to his new office, where he will give satisfaction in all his services. He expects to spend the Summer here, and may be found at all times at the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Brown, on the corner of the Store of Mr. Von-Glueck and joining Lutterloh's wharf, North Water Street.
April 16, 1859.

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

H. GRAHAM,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spices, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, and all country produce for sale. Office in the Store of Mr. Von-Glueck and joining Lutterloh's wharf, North Water Street.
June 13, 1859.

DENTISTRY.

DR. JAMES DAVIS, having located himself permanently in Fayetteville, respectfully offering his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added the most perfect 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 careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper materials are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, and 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.

Marble Factory,

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

FOR SALE.

JUST FINISHED, A SUPERIOR STILL CAP AND WORM TO WORK WITH. Apply to JAMES MARTINE, Fayetteville, May 19, 1859.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BOOTS, 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.

NOTICE.

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP OF TROY & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent.
Lumberton, N. C., July 5, 1859.

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;
- Soup (assorted);
- 50 " Candy,
- 100 Bags Shot,
- 1000 Lbs. Bar Lead;
- 300 Bbls. Salt (Eagle Mills);
- 25 Kegs Soda;
- 250 " Nails;

—ALSO—

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery.

Farming Implements of all descriptions; American, English, Swedish and Russian Iron; Biester, German and Cast Steel; Blacksmith Tools; Axes, do; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters; Buckets, Brooms and Pails; Leather Manila and Jute Rope, (all kinds and sizes); 1/2 and 3/4 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.

March 5, 1859.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Boots and Shoes,

OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

THE subscriber has returned from New York and is receiving his SPRING & SUMMER STOCK OF BOOTS & 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:

- Genl'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 heels, fine and coarse;
- Kid Skin Oxford ties and Gaiters;
- Patent leather French Gaiters, and Genl'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;
- Children's leather Boots, pump and thick soles;
- Misses', Boys, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers of every desirable style;
- Genl's Patent Leather Pump; Goat leather, Velvet and Fancy slippers;
- Genl's Black Lasting Gaiters;
- Genl's Black and Light Cloth Top Congress Gaiters;

Genl's Sewed and Pegged Calf Congress Boots; Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Slippers and Ties; Ladies' Serge and Kid Congress Heeled Boots; Ladies' Morocco 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.
April 16, 1859.

M. FAULK.

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 styles 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 Hersey, Mantles, Stella Shawls, &c. A few of those splendid French embroidered and Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves. Douglas & Sherwin'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 25, 1859.

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.

Turpentine! Turpentine! Turpentine!

80,000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the wharf of the Rail Road, 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.

10,000 LBS. TALLOW WANTED, FOR

which the highest cash price will be paid.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Oct. 1, 1856.

Wrapping Paper.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT 50 CENTS per hundred, at the Daily Carolinian Office.
June 17, 1859.

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 most superior manner. 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. 15, 1858.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

July 13, 1859.

"The Work of Silence."

Under the above caption, in the Greensboro' Patriot of Friday, the 10th inst., in which our name is frequently mentioned, we will endeavor to reply to it as soon as we leave in a short time, for Davidson is absent for a week. The Patriot says: "We had resolved, we say, to do this constant, idle and insane yelping of the most honest and purest of our countrymen, (Hon. J. A. Gilmer) in a paper of our previous determination, to notice only the ridiculous publications, transferred to the columns of the Fayetteville Carolinian, from some Abolition papers."

The assertion that these publications are ridiculous can have no weight with it, because it is a mere assertion—an opinion of the Editor of the Patriot. If they are ridiculous they are unworthy of notice, and we think that the notice is of importance sufficient to cause Mr. Gilmer, if he is innocent, to apply to the (Abolition) Tract Journal for the name of the writer, and thereby prove himself innocent of the grievous charges. No excuse can be offered—because, there is none to offer. If it be a fact that the whole of this is false, why not choke the lie down the throat of this Abolition paper? Two things demand this of Mr. Gilmer—first, the people of the South, to show that he may now be trusted with their interests—secondly, the Abolition Tract Journal has made more money upon that letter for the cause of abolitionism than any one South is aware of. Let Mr. Gilmer prove this to be false, and not only will the Tract Journal receive a severe blow; but the process of swindling more for the support of abolitionism will be stopped, and its statements hereafter will be looked upon with great allowance even in the North. The way is open—see if Mr. Gilmer will do it!

"New converts are always said to be more zealous; and it is also true, as shown by experience, that Northern men who have been reared up and educated in freesoil principles, when they come South in search of fortune, are everlastingly prating about Southern rights, and to keep themselves from being suspected, are constantly denouncing Southern slaveholders, and letting off a wonderful amount of patriotism, because they entertain the idea that these slaveholders are entering into combinations to ruin themselves."

We would remind the Patriot, that we are not new converts to the cause of democracy; and although we are a Northern man by Education, we never were Educated in "free soil principles, nor have we come South in search of fortune, and if we do, the Patriot has no right to question us for so doing. We have never denounced, either North or South, any slaveholders, but we have denominated the former's course because it has been an incubus on the slave interest of the South and should be denounced. We can at this day show a brighter record upon the slavery question, than can J. A. Gilmer, of the fifth district, for where he has been proved and hated by the abolitionists we have been condemned, and threatened with personal violence and that too for being a Democrat in the old Key-stone, and yet the democracy of the old "Key-stone of the arch" is called free-soil—no more unfounded or unwarrantable assertion was ever made, and none less able to be supported by facts and figures.

"Thus the editor of the Carolinian, all the way from Pennsylvania, brought up in a Freesoil State, and has no doubt, often attended camp-meetings, giving the "freedom shriek" by the hour, has come into North Carolina, and is now wonderfully exercised, for fear Mr. Gilmer is scheming against the rights of the South and Southern institutions."

The Patriot thinks it is commendatory to us to have it stated that we are from Pennsylvania. Well, this is certainly news! We are proud that we can be called one of the Keystone democracy; Pennsylvania has stood pre-eminent as a conservative, union-loving State, for years, and were her sons to disown her she would vindicate her honor by showing to the world that none of the contaminating influences of the Opposition can ever secure a footing upon her soil. As to "camp-meetings" we never attended one in our life, but presume that the good people, the Methodists, have more to talk about at their camp-meetings than to give the "freedom shriek," referred to by the Patriot, except it be the freedom shriek of a sinner reclaimed from the bondage of sin. Would that Mr. Gilmer could give the same "shriek" to show that he is freed from the influence of Black Republicanism.

Regarding Mr. Gilmer's scheming, we presume we have made sufficient offers to the Patriot and every other supporter of Mr. Gilmer, to show that Mr. Gilmer has been guilty of grave offences and that his course has not been such as would recommend itself to the South.

As for Mr. Gilmer being born and raised in the South, it constitutes no plea upon which his devotion to the "beloved South" can be proven. Cassius M. Clay, of Ky., was a Southern man, but ambition and a desire for notoriety forced him to the adoption of abolitionism.

That the Editor of the Carolinian is a young lawyer from Pennsylvania, we do not deny, and you can use it just as you like, we do not profess to dictate to the whigs of North Carolina, we give them facts, let them be the judges.

"We too, would say to the Whigs of the District 'take warning,' be on your guard, for the enemies of Mr. Gilmer, under the guise of friendship, are busily engaged in sending anonymous communications to abolition papers, to have them re-published in Southern journals."

The communication in the Evening Post, to which you refer in the above connection was not anonymous, and if sent by Mr. Gilmer's enemy, he has an opportunity of showing to the world that it was sent for the purpose of injuring him, and no paper will be more ready to give it publicity than this Carolinian.

The Patriot thinks that if Mr. Gilmer has a copy of "The Work of Silence" he should be able to do it. It is confessing a little more than we would be willing to do under the circumstances. It puts the Patriot in the position of denying the charge and yet justifying it.

Why it is that Mr. Gilmer's mouth is closed up

this question is very strange indeed—he don't deny any of the charges, and until he does we must certainly believe there is some foundation for them.

The Patriot thinks, no doubt, that we have one of these books—and if we have not, it advises us to get one. We have never seen one of them nor are we anxious to read any such publications; when we want one we will send to Mr. Gilmer for the loan of his, promising that we will take good care of it.

This whole matter comes in very bad grace from the Patriot, to deny that John A. Gilmer is in any way leagued with the Black Republicans, and yet to endorse sentiments from a Virginia paper where it was alleged that the Southern opposition might consistently stand in '60, side by side, with Seaward or Greely. A paper that would endorse doctrine of the above nature does not consider it criminal for J. A. Gilmer to circulate abolition documents and coalesce with the Black Republicans. If it does it is inconsistent to ask of the Opposition party to do a thing that it would appear to question the right of Mr. Gilmer, the candidate of the party, to do.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the First District, Hon. Henry M. Shaw, the present incumbent, a gentleman of ability and eminence, is opposed by Wm. N. H. Smith, Esq. The canvass is waxing warm. Both parties are thoroughly organized. From present indications and the known popularity of Mr. Shaw, his re-election may be regarded as certain. In the second District Hon. Thomas Ruffin is a candidate for re-election without opposition.

In this (the 3rd) district, Hon. Warren Winslow is a candidate for re-election. Col. M. J. McDuffie, a talented young man of this place, without any political creed whatever, opposes him. The only issue is AMBITION. Mr. Winslow will of course be triumphantly re-elected.

In the fourth District, the present able incumbent Hon. L. O. B. Branch is the Democratic candidate for re-election. Limn B. Sanders, Esq., of Johnston, another ambitious young man without political principles opposes him. He will not back the Board.

In the fifth District, Stephen E. Williams, Esq., one of the ablest politicians in the State, opposes Hon. John A. Gilmer. Facts which have recently developed themselves should, as we doubt not they will, be the means of defeating Mr. Gilmer and electing his democratic competitor, M. Q. Waddell is also a candidate in this District. We glory in his success.

In the sixth district Hon. A. M. Scales is opposed by Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson. The General is a powerful man, but not sufficiently so to overcome his able competitor.

In the seventh District Hon. Barton Craig will be re-elected without opposition.

In the eighth district, David Coleman, Esq., opposes Hon. Z. B. Vance, the present incumbent. He is a team, but the prospects now are that he will be defeated—at all events, we earnestly hope so.

With a united and determined effort on the part of the candidates of the party, we believe that the candidates would be elected. Nothing but unanimity of action and hard work can ensure this triumph.

"Watchman Tell us of the Night."
Our readers will remember an article in our paper where we copied a piece from the Boston (Abolition) Tract Journal, implicating Hon. J. A. Gilmer, in the matter of anti-slavery. The Salisbury Watchman refers to it in the following way:

"Our contemporary, the Raleigh Register, reviewing this article from the Carolinian, concludes that it is sufficient to entitle the editor 'to the plea of non compus mentis.' Serves him right."

You have got sufficiently strong to give us one of your characteristic efforts. Wonder if you could stand alone after such a mighty attempt? And you have come up to the help of the Register, have you? Well that's considerate on your part, but you happen to be just as unable to get along as it was—probably a little more so—poor Watchman you are weak, sickly—and we won't be hard on you. It would be shameful for puss to kill mouse without playing a while with it—so we will just handle you, not according to your deserts—but according to that which you can bear.

Now Mr. Watchman did you know that your assertion will not bear the test of truth? The Register did not say that the charge which we brought was sufficient to entitle the editor of the Carolinian to the plea of non compus mentis. That would have been personal, and being personal we should have gored ourselves accordingly. Does the Watchman make the charge in that form? We wish to be understood, and wish to understand you, you will therefore please answer. What was said by the Register was that the charge was sufficient to "entitle the Daily Carolinian"—not the editor. Will the Watchman watch a little closer, and not make misstatements. Your reputation for veracity will suffer should you continue to misquote.

THE PARTY.

The party given Friday evening, by the young gentlemen of town to the graduating class of the High School, was one of the most agreeable we have attended for some time. The spacious Halls were crowded, but every one seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. We did not married as we are, ought not to praise the beauty of our young ladies too extravagantly—nor do we think we could over-late by praising the amount of beauty present last evening. We do certainly believe that we have never seen a more generally handsome class of ladies than those of Fayetteville.

Mr. Blake the worthy principal of the school was agreeably surprised last evening by his scholars, who presented him with a handsome silver pitcher and goblet as an earnest of their esteem and regard for him.

Prof. Hair in a few well-timed and select remarks made the presentation on the part of the school, to which Mr. Blake responded most happily. It was a pleasure to see those young ladies gather around their former teacher, their eyes glistening with mischievous pride, to think that they had so completely surprised him.

Last evening closed all the exercises in connection with the school, and we think every one was delighted with the manner in which they were concluded.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Senior Editor of this paper left on Saturday last to attend the annual commencement exercises of this institution, which begins on Thursday next. The exercises will begin as usual on Tuesday evening preceding, with the delivery of the sermon before the graduating class by the Rev. Dr. Dabney of Union Seminary, Va. Hon. Wm. Eaton will deliver the address before the Literary Societies, and J. C. Chambers, Esq., of S. C. is the orator of the Alumni. Hon. H. W. Miller, has been invited to repeat his celebrated oration on the Nineteenth Century on Wednesday. We will lay before our readers an account of the proceedings as early as possible.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—Some of our exchanges have already commenced discussing the merits of their own particular favorites for the highest office within the gift of the people.

So far as we are concerned our candidate is the man who is nominated by the Charleston convention which, we suppose, will convene in May next. We have sufficient confidence in the democratic party to know that they will make the right platform and place the proper man upon it. All conjectures as to who that man will be are premature, and of course avoid nothing whatever.

We have received a catalogue of the Charlotte Female Institute. We have had occasion before to speak in flattering terms of this popular and flourishing institution. The number of pupils in attendance last session was 112. The Faculty is excellent, and the course of instruction thorough and systematic.

The Democratic Press.
Not wishing to be regarded as Proteus-like, we would again state that, in our humble opinion, the discussion of "The thirty million bill," has been protracted too long entirely. In many instances, prolixity is as reprehensible as muteness, and in this case we can but believe that our contemporary has made "much ado about nothing." Devote your energy and talents to a better cause; make an onslaught on your invidious foes; we all understand, and knowing, approve the "Thirty Million bill," the discussion of which has been protracted to an injudicious extent.

In this connection, and as our friendship would seem to be questioned, we would state that we are always friends under certain circumstances. We presume the Press comprehends this remark.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSIAH.—A very excellent number of this paper is upon our table.

DEY.—Our exchanges are very bare of news—nothing of interest transpiring in the country.

J. D. Whitford, of Newbern, has been re-elected President of the Atlantic & N. C. Rail Road. So says the Daily Delta.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C., July 9.
MESSRS EDITORS.—You being of a good hearted disposition, I should like to make one or two suggestions in regard to our Western Railroad. They have advertised heretofore to leave the Depot at Sunrise or thereabout. O'late they leave as is convenient say 5 1/2 to 6 A. M. it puts us (Merchants) at much inconvenience at times to know when to send our goods to the depot, such as Hay and Straw, as they have no place to protect them from the Cattle. Would not they (W. R. R.) do well to make or procure a place for goods to go off the day after, so that Merchants can have some certainty that their goods will be there, when the train (which is uncertain) does leave; and would it not be proper to have bills of Lading printed or copies so that shippers could have them, (copies) to have printed from a find much convenience in sending goods there on Saturday to go in the morning train because they are exposed to the cattle and the public—on Monday noon or Tuesday. These are mere suggestions and hope they will answer.
MERCHANT.

THE EURO AND ASIA AT NEW YORK!

INTERESTING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!
New York, July 7.—The Vienna and Asia arrived this morning. The most prominent features of their news have been received by the way of St. Johns. The papers contain interesting advices from the seat of war previous to the great battle. A Vienna correspondent of the London Times says the victor and guard of the two armies are in sight of each other, and scarcely a day passes without a slight skirmish. (Carabinieri) had been accomplishing remarkable feats in surprising the Austrians—marching fifty miles a day, and setting the country in favor of national independence.

There was an important omission in Napoleon's despatches telegraphed from Cape Race yesterday. The Emperor says therein, we have taken all the enemy's positions, captured many cannons, etc. Nothing additional from the battle had been received at the depot up to 2 o'clock Saturday. A despatch dated at 1 o'clock Friday morning, says heavy cannonading had been seen also heard at Verona. A recent tumult had occurred at Padua.—No doubt was entertained that it would decide for the national cause for the course of three days, as the people had begun to mount on cockades with Italian colors, and crowds had gathered in front of Austrian houses and began to hiss. The Austrian patrol were ordered out to fire upon the people, but they were repulsed with insults and defiant cries, when they made an attack upon the mob, with the bayonets of their muskets. The military finally cleared the streets, and a report that some of the people had been killed, was not confirmed.

A Sardinian official bulletin, in relation to the affair at Padua, says the Swiss Regiments attacked the town of the 20th, and met with great resistance, but after three hours fighting, forced their way into the town, where the combat was renewed in the streets, and continued for two hours. The Swiss troops trampled down and killed even woman and inoffensive persons. The next day these outrages were repeated, and the firing upon the people recommenced when the town was placed in a state of siege. Advice from Malta state, that the eight steamers were now ready for departure for the Adriatic.

The Prussian Gazette of Wednesday, in its official column, says:
The Grao-Sardinian army is moving near the frontiers of Germany. The Prussian Government regards the security of Germany as entrusted to its care. The Italian conflict is assuming even increasing dimensions, and England and Russia are arming on the great scale. That the Prussian Government would be faithful to its duty and to its sense of the Germanic Confederation, it should support which Prussia has become great. That Prussia is free from very engagement. That she obeys only those obligations which spring from the inmost nature of the State interests. That it will soon be seen whether Prussia's initiative will be supported by the necessary weight by the German States.—That Prussia's policy stands firm, and whoever lays obstacles in her way, may consider he is rendering service to the enemies of Fatherland.

It was announced in Paris on Friday, that a corps of 40,000 troops, mainly from the Rhine Regiments were expected shortly in the Adriatic. Despatches from Milan confirm the accounts that the French troops were marching towards Valteline.

The Arch Duke Governor of Tyrol had arrived at Merano on Saturday. The enrollment of 24,000 troops in Tyrol and Vorarlberg. From Hungary, an attempt was made there Saturday to display the colored flag, and proclaim the Dictatorship of Victor Emanuel, but Guyon interdicted it to prevent it.

France had notified its protest against the decision of the States-General, now is represented at the Peace Conference. He had also communicated to the Cardinals from Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States.

From the Big-Hill Advertiser:
Cigarette-Smoking.
There is nothing of harm that we can see in the enjoyment of a peaceful cigar, especially if it bristles the mild aroma of a gentle Havana. True, the medical men are writing the practice down just at this time, and that too upon the startling ground that it not infrequently induces insanity. But this may or may not be,—the doctors are not more infallible than other people. Yet we do maintain that what the ladies say in regard to cigar-smoking, should be a law to all men of true gallantry, and especially to bachelors still on the lookout for good wives. Now, see what a pretty correspondent indites upon this subject. We clip but a sentence or two from her delicately-written note:

"And further Mr. Editor, let me tell you what the ladies think of cigarette-smoking. If our preference could be complied with, we would say, 'smoke not at all,' but as this result is not to be hoped for, we do say, 'Smoke to your seducers, in your studies, in your shops, and in your offices, if smoke you must; never forget yourselves so far as to smoke in a 'ladies' parlour,' and, most especially, never, never let the light of your cigar or the breath of its exhalation be perceived in proximity to the sacred House of Our God."

These, gentlemen, is a word for us all. Let us profit by it.

New Steam Fire Engine—Great Speed in Traveling.
PHILADELPHIA, July 3.
The self-propelling steam fire engine, built at Lee & Larned's Novelty Works, for the South-wark Hose Company, arrived last evening, having