The Raleigh Register.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1859.

Now that the existence of a war in Europe can no longer be doubted, it becomes to us a very interesting question as to what will be its effects upon the United States.

Upon the Southern States, we think it apparent, that the war will in its outset inflict unmitigated injury, inasmuch as it will greatly reduce the price of cotton, and consequently lower the value ofnegroes .--We see now how cotton in Liverpool began to fall, on the mere prospect of the war, and our next advices will tell us of another and greater fall, consequent upon the actual commengement of hostilities. In the absence of a miracle England, our best cotton customer, cannot fail to be involved in this European contest. Her position in Europe and her varied and scattered interests, will not permit her to be an indifferent or neutral spectator of a conflict, in which the other Great Powers of Europe are engaged. Sooner or later she will take part in the fight. With cotton down and negroes down, to what source This demand will of course put up the price | peculiar stand point. of all kinds of grain and provisions, and, in

On the Northern and Northwestern States, give her liberty. the effect of the war will be to enhance the the value of the shipping interest of the North-an interest of which the South has and indignant at Lord Derby's ministry. little worth speaking of.

Such will, we think, be the effect of the war in the first instance on the two sections of the Union. The fall in the price of cotton and negroes may induce the South to go into the business of manufacturing, as the best mode of disposing of her cotton, and the labor of her slaves. The manufacturing is an interest which the South has most grossly and unwisely neglected. Should this foreign war drive her into it, she will when embarked in it necessarily devote a good deal of her land and labor to the production of grain and provisions, and thus in two essential particulars will her independence of the North be achieved.

We give to-day the fullest accounts of the stirring times in Europe which we have been enabled up to this date to obtain.

POETICAL.

We are glad to see Citizen Holden in such good spirits. Not long since we were pained with the belief that he was the victim of a settled melancholy. He looked drooping, and care-worn, and had lost every particle of that charming vivacity and sparkling humor which were the delight of his friends in other days. But it would seem that the "light of other days" was only temporarily eclipsed, in order that it might re-dawn upon him with redoubled refulgence. Brilliant as was his prose, it did not fill the measure of his ambition, or give expression to the emotions of his rapt spirit, and he determined to woo the "tuneful nine," to drink at the Castalian fount and to climb

"Parnassus high, there to con the weather, To wrench the rainbow from the sky, and tie both ends together."

We are gratified that our humble name has been the subject of his newly awakened

In return for his kindness, we beg to give nim a "taste of our quality," in a poetical vein, in the form of an apologue : Round the Governor's Palace a Beauty was brows-

Browsing around-browsing around; And he fell by the heels of a Live Giraffe, Who was there Giraffe-ing around.

And he raised a wall, in a piteous strain,

Weeping around - moaning around : But Cantwell-he canted him over again, Then Battle be-labored him, limb by limb,

Battling around-Battling around-He beat Battle, and Battle beat him, Over the ground-rolling around

And Bonaparte choked him into a death rattle, With a rush and a gush, and a stretch and a Now, he sleeps his last sleep-he has fought his

last Battle, No sound can awake him to glory again. Oh! no-never again-never again, Oh! no-never again,

Oh! never again, Never again ! So be-kicked and be-Canted, and Battled is he. So killed be can never alive be again! Oh! no-never again! embodied forthwith.

HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN QUES-

We publish in another column an interesting history of the causes which led to the war, which is now raging in Europe. There is, however, a strange and material omission of one great cause of Italian difficulties. Nothing is said about that combination of spiritual and temporal power in the hands of the Pope which has made the "States of the Church," in the language of Lord Derby, "the plague spot of Italy,"

"WHAT IT COSTS TO BE GOVERNED." Read the article under the above head in to-day's paper. Read it, and you will find that Mr. Roger A. Prvor, the Democratic Editor of the Washington "States," spoke gospel truth when he said, "from the by ways and high ways of the Government, the rottenness of corruption sends forth an insuffer-

CHATHAM COURT. We learn that Messrs. Gilmer and Waddell both addressed the people of Chatham on Tuesday, as candidates for Congress.

The Democracy held a meeting to send delegates to a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, who will have the bonor and glory of being unmercifully beaten by Mr. Gilmer. The Democratic meeting was. we learn, addressed by our friend, "the inevitable Cantwell."

"BLACKWOOD" AND "THE WEST

We are indebted to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., for the April number of Blackwood's can the South look for counterbalancing ad- Magazine, and the Westminister Review, each vantages ! It is true that the mighty armies of which is, as usual, replete with interesting of Europe, composed in a great degree of articles. In each we find an interesting armen taken from the tillage of the soil, will ticle on the great question which now agitates have to be fed, and fed on grain and provis- Europe and holds fixed the attention and gaze ions of all descriptions imported from abroad. of the world, and each views it from its own

Blackwood believes that Italy must have fact, the rise in these articles has already com- a master-that she is utterly incapable of menced. But of this European demand for | self-government, and that the result of a war breadstuffs how much can the South supply ! would only settle the question whether Aus-Very little, if any. In truth, so much land tria should continue to hold what she has so in the cotton and tobacco States has been long held under treaty stipulations, or be sucdevoted to these articles that the South hardly | ceeded by France, whose course it denounces raises provisions to feed herself -if she does as an effort made for the ascendancy in Italy. under the hypocritical guise of seeking to

The Westminister takes an entirely differprices of what they can make in great abun- ent view of the question. It has hopes for dance, while the carrying trade will increase free government in Italy-is point blank against Austria, enthusiastic for Sardinia.

> R. H. WHITAKER, Esq., will deliver the annual Address before the students of Morning Star Institute, Nashville, N. C., on the 27th inst.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER ANGLO-SAXON.

An alliance between France and Russia is anounced. A treaty, offensive and defensive, was concluded by them on the 22d of April, and according to it, Bussia is to make her first mobilization of four corps d' armie, two of which are to be advanced towards Austrian and two towards Prus-

The London Times, of the 27th, remarks that the alliance is most startling. Although it has been so often hinted at, this event on this avowal has changed in a moment the whole aspect of affairs. We now understand the proposition of a Congress which opportunely interrupted Lord Cowley's mediation.

The London Post asserts that the policy of the English Cabinet forced France into the arms of Russia, and compelled an alliance which cannot be regarded without sincere apprehension. The London Herald of the 27th is enabled to state that the Government received, on the 26th, an

official intimation of the acceptance, by Austria, of the mediation proposed by England.

A despatch from Vienna asserts on creditable authority that French troops had already violated neutral territory, and it was also announced that French forces had arrived at Genoa, and entered

the Austrians was hourly expected. The German Diet had decided to keep the principal Federal contingents ready to march, and to arm the federal foot soldiers. GREAT BRITAIN.

Sardinian territory. The passage of the Ticino by

Parliament was formally dissolved by proclama-

tion on the 23d ult. The new Parliament was summoned for the 31st of May. The election would commence in a day or two. Lord John Russell, in addressing a meeting of

electors in London, made special reference to the Italian question. He said he felt certain that England's only safe course was to keep honestly and strictly neutral. He protested against the predilection for Austria evinced by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli.

At the usual Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, the Earl of Derby was a guest, and in his speech adverted to the War question. He said the Cabinet bad not known for twelve hours the course which Austria had determined upon taking before they instructed their Ambassador, emphatically and formally, to protest in the name of England against a step which he characterized as precipitate and criminal. He then proceeded to state that on that very day (the 25th) the English Government had attempted yet another last measure in the interest of peace. They had just dispatched to Vienna and to Paris a joint representation offering to take up, on the part of England alone, mediation at the point at which it was left off by Lord Cowley, and to endeavor to arrange the difficulties, subject to one of these two conditions, either on the immediate, absolute, and simultaneous disarmanent of the three Powers, or the consent on the part of all, pending the result of the mediation, to retain their armies precisely in their present condition, and to main ain a po-sition, if not of peace, at all events of inaction. He concluded by repudiating the idea that he had my

wish to side with either of the belligerents, and advocating a strict armed neutrality.

Sir John Pakington, in his speech, said if war should arise in Europe, it will be found that in the Mediterranean and in the English Channel there will be squadrons powerful enough to uphold the dignity and to protect the interests of

The London Post, of Wednesday, says that the whole militia of the United Kingdom would be

ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE. HOSTILITIES COMMENCED!

The steamship Adelaide, from Galway, with dates to the 30th April, arrived at St. John's, N B., on Monday, with news of the highest impor-

THREE DAYS LATER.

THE WAR CRISIS. It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th, 100,000 men, under the Commander-in-Chief, General Yogulai, crossed the Ticino, in three corps d'armee, and took the road towards Novare, and that they afterwards blew up the bridge of Bufflera. This news lacked official confirmation, and some doubts were thrown

It was also reported that Austria had accepted the proffered mediation of England and postponed the declaration of war. France had not accepted England's offer of me-diation, but was said to be considering it. The Paris Constitutional and Daily News deny

the reported alliance between France and Russia. The latter says that the document signed is a mere convention. The Times professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and draws the most threatening consequences from them, regarding the alliance as a menace to England, inasmuch as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Meditaranean and the Baltic in addition to the army observation on the Austrian frontier.

As soon as the Times had published the treaty, consols at once went down to 88. About forty failures had taken place among the stock opera-

The King of Sardinia had issued inspiring pro clamations to the army, saying he regarded Austria's ultimatum as an insult and rejected it with The French troops were landing at Genoa in

large numbers. They were most enthusiastically The King of Sardinia had gone to join the army

The Tuscan army had called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tuscany had declared in favor of a military dictator-GREAT BRITAIN.

Warlike preparations were going forward rapidly in England. At Woolwich there was great activity. The Government had chartered Cunard's screw steamer Etna and a number of other vessels to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean. There were rumors of a proclamation, calling

for 10,000 men for the navy. War premiums were being generally demanded The Parliamentary elections had commenced

and were progressing quietly. There was a great panic in London, and Consols fluctuated excessively. FRANCE. The most active military movements prevailed

throughout France.

Eighty thousand French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the Adelaide sailed. It was reported that Denmark had concluded a reaty offensive and defensive with France. The Paris Bourse was considerably excited, but less so than the London Stock Exchange. The

three per centes declined I per cent. on the 27th, but recovered a half on the 28th, closing at 62f. 70c. VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO GALWAY. London, Saturday, April 30

The report that the Austrians crossed the Ticino on the 26th is incorrect. They received orders to do so, but these being countermanded they remained on the east bank. It is asserted, however, that subsequently the advanced posts crossed, and that the main army would do so on the 20th. The Austrian official journal contains an impe

rial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denies that there is a secret treaty between France and Russia. The ship Pama, (supposed to be the Pomona.) from New-York for Liverpool, was wrecked off Wexford on the 18th. The crew and three passengers, whose names are not known, were saved There were over 400 persons on board. The num-

ber of lives lost is as yet unknown. THE VERY LATEST. London, Saturday noon. The Austrian manifesto is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war.

The Austrians have crossed the Ticino and hos-

tilities have commenced. This is official. COMMERCIAL. Cotton had declined \d. a \d., and prices were rregular, all owing to Continental disquietude.-At Manchester business was almost entirely sus-

visions were higher and closed with an advancing Consols had declined to 87 a 891. Bank of England races had advanced to three and a half per

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, May 11 -The steamer Persia, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 30th of April, arrived to-day at noon, but does not bring news as late, by several hours, as the Adelaide. The details by her, however, are

The London Post, of the 29th, says, there is still hope of peace, as the last English offer of mediation is under serious consideration by the Emperor of the French, and if the Austrians refrain from advancing across the Ticino, a pacific settlement might still be made.

The following are the provisions of the Russo French treaty as given by the London Times: 1. Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist her with cooperation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and place an army of 59,000 men on the

Austrian frontier. [This, the Times says, is directed obviously against England. Its existence is proof that enterprises which are thus to be protected, are such as it would be impossible for England to allow them to pass unchallenged. The Times concludes that the Russian army of observation is to excite insurrection among the Hungarians and Sclaves. 2. Provides, in case Austria invades Sardinia that Russia shall declare war against her within fifteen days after the violation of Piedmontese

The Times maintains that "England need take no active part so long as the war is confined to Italy, but if France or Russia should attack Austria in Germany, or should Prussia be laid under contribution, these treaties would become no less than partition of Europe, and the first principle of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the continent, or on our own homestead. However much we may desire to keep clear of these complications, the existence of the great German powers is III was dealing seriously with the Italian quesessential to our safety."

The Universities of Piedmont have been closed

by Royal decree. the Palassea. The great mass of the army, about and far-reaching policy which makes his bitterest 75,000 strong, was condensed about the fortresses enemies feel that whenever he calmly undertakes of Alessandria and Cusale, with the second line a piece of political work, he will infallibly accom-

The Turin correspondent of the London Times

does not think the Austrians will reach that capi-

tol, as the country has been laid under water by means of canals for irrigation, and means had been taken to render the roads temporarily im- and a population of nearly twenty-five millions. The news that Tuscany had joined France and Piedmont, is confirmed. The Grand Duke of Tus-

cany refused to abdicate, but returned to Bologne,

after throwing himself upon the protection of the Five Great Powers. The Tuscan army is 15,000 It is said that Victor Emanuel has been made

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1859.

ENGLAND. The English Channel Squadron, which has gone to the Mediterranean, is to be immediately

Dictator by the Tuscans.

Four new ships of the line have been placed commission in England. It is stated that the French and Russian Gov ernments have lately been procuring large sup-plies of the charts and surveys of the English coast and stations, and of the English stations in the Mediterranean; and have, likewise, been en gaged making large purchases of coal, irrespective

f price or quality.

It is also intimated that extensive orders for charts had been received from the Spanish Goyernment, and the inference was drawn that Spain would throw herself in the arms of France Twenty-seven gun boats, with vessels of larger size, are building for the Spanish Government and it is suggested that Spain might possibly be acting merely as agent for others. Large quantities of guns and ammunition are

being shipped to Gibralter and Malta. Gen. Williams, of Kars memory, had been appointed Governor of Candia. FRANCE. A Ministry of Police is to be established after

the fashion of the First Empire. The French army of observation on the line will consist of 8 divisions of cavalry and as many of infantry. Eight steam frigates filled with troops, left Touon on the 26th, for Genoa. The French army on the slope of the Alps, wil

alry. The infantry were marched overland. 14 out of 22 battallion's chasseurs are to form a part of the army of the Alps. Genea will be occupied as a base of operations. Another base will be established at Lonci, which will be strongly fortified and made a general de-

consist of 16 divisions of infantry and 4 of cav-

The French troops experienced much difficulty in crossing Mt. Cenis. Four thousand workmen were employed in cleaning away immense masses of snow. It was expected that by the end of the week, there would be 80,000 French troops in

pot for all the troops that arrive on the Alpine

A large operator in the Liverpool Exchange had been declared a defaulter. His liabilities is stated at £500.000. The returns of the Bank of England show a de crease in its bullion of £411,000 in specie.

LATEST.

A panic exists in the London Exchange. There is intense excitement. Over 50 stock brokers failed-some of them quite important The discount market is dull-5a51 were the

owest rates for 6 months paper. The London Herald, speaking of the English mediation, says that further attempts appear use less. The French believe we are anxious to re open negotiations by means of a conference be tween England, Prussia and Russia, to be held during the short armistice between the actual litt-

The Times, and other morning journals, deny authoritatively, that Denmark has concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with France. The Herald says that Parma and Modena also declared The Times of Saturday, reiterating its previous

statements, says the advanced parts of the Austrian army crossed the Ticino on the 26th, and took position in the enemy's territory, and that the main army crossed on the 29th By all accounts the Austrians have determined on vigorous movements. There can be but little doubt that they are desirous of striking a blow be-

fore the French troops reach them. The war enthusiasm was increasing in France Paris was in a high state of excitement. The French were unprepared for so sudden movement on the part of the Austrians. They expected to begin the war at leisure, and some where about the end of May, and although the French troops are being rapidly conveyed to the North, they arrive there without the means of en-

tering on the campaign. The French government had received intelli rence of an outbreak at Algeria, which would probably require the return of troops lately ta-

ken from there and sent to Italy.

The Times says that nearly all the English Na. val Engineers have their hands full of foreign or Up to last night, 142 members had been elected

to the new Prrliament, 112 of which were with-ORIGIN OF THE WAR IN EUROPE-

AUSTRIAN RULE IN ITALY. [From the N. Y. Times.] Like most other great international conflicts. the approaching collision between France and

Austria has a double origin. It has been brought about in the first place by the operation of certain recognized causes of which which diplomacy can take cognizance, and which will constitute the ostensible ground of war; and in the second place by the logic of a historical necessity, not the less real that no ministry will allude to it, and no protocols discuss its bearings. In the near imminence of the final crash, it is desirable that the people of this country should clearly understand both aspects of the case; for, although nothing can be more unlikely than the United States, extended as our commerce is, should in any way become involved in the progress of hostilities, it is extremely important that the sympathy and, the moral support of so great and free a nation should be given to the side of nationality and independence n a conflict from which it may be well permitted us to hope for vast and permanent good to the liberty of mankind. It has been common with a large class of English journalists, to speak of the disturbances of the last few months as "provoked" by the 'restless ambition' of Napoleon III. Let us see whether some more satisfactory cause cannot be found for convulsions which have so deeply agitated the world. It is certainly far from probable that in the present age, the mere petuance and personal passion of any one monarch however powerful, should be found able to shake Europe to its centre, unless the question agitated by that monarch were really and of itself inherent in the very constitution of European affairs. Thus much it would be safe for any disinterested observer to assume at the outset.

The words addressed by Napoleon III to the Austrian Envoy at Paris on New Year's Day, were few and simple. They referred to negotia-tions of some standing, and expressed the regret of the French Sovereign that these negotiation should continue to be in so unfavorable a state. Why did these seemingly harmless phrases carry terror to every Exchange on the Continent? Why are they bearing fruit, it may be upon this very day, of open and deadly war between the two greatest Empires of the Continent? Because they were at once understood to mean that Napoleon tion; because all Europe knew, and for years has Prince Cariaganu has been appointed Lieut. known, to borrow the language of the London General of Piedmont during the war. Times itself, that there can be no stable peace in Times itself, that there can be no stable peace in the world while Austria can defer a settlement of her pretensions in Italy; and because the French The Sardinians had retired to the west bank of | Emperor has established a character for resolution at the fort of the Appenines, between Novara and plish it to the uttermost of his ability. What then Tortans. is France in especial called upon to insist that they shall be summarily and decisively dealt with

The Italian Peninsular, with an area about equal to that of New York and New England combined. occupies such a position in Europe that were i united under one authority, or leagued in one interest, it must carry with it the command of the Mediterranean, and balance in the South the pow-

er of Germany in the North. Were the Italian States free and independent, no Power could sucer might undertake the accomplishment of the dream of universal European dominion, at least as safely as France in the time of Napoleon I., or Spain in the days of Charles V.

When exhausted Europe fell back in 1815 from its victory over Napoleon upon the reconstruction of "principalities and powers," it was felt to be first, in order to take him completely in the rear imperatively necessary not only that Italy should be put beyond the reach of any of the parties to the Holy Alliance, but also that she should be prevented from aspiring to any unity of her own. No ruler could trust his brother ruler with what Richelieu called the "Key of the world," and all the rulers were resolved that the Italian people should not hold it. Italy was, therefore, divided ceeded in facing the enemy until the fourth divi-sion, under Field-Marshal Lieutenant Thurn,

To the restored King of Naples was given his old realm, the Italian inheritance of the Spanish Bourbons. Upon an area nearly equal to that of New York, this sovereign was to rule over ten millions of subjects, and the whole Southern region of the Peninsula. To the Pope was confided an area equal to that of Marvland and Massachu-Modena, also ruled by princes of Austrian extraction and alliance, and with a combined population of about a million souls. Northern Italy was The battle lasted from ten in the morning until finally divided by the river Ticino and Lago Mag- | an advanced hour of the night." giore between the Houses of Savoy and Hapsburg, the former as Kings of Sardinia, possessing a doolina, with a population twice as large as that of the Austrians, and this made the victory for the New York: the latter as Kings of Lombardo- latter much more easy than if the Sardinians had Venetia, holding a region half as large as Maine, | been fully provided. Radetzky had upward of one with a population of about five millions. In hundred field pieces, which enabled him to ply these arrangements it pleased the Congress of Vi- the Piedmontese infantry with grape-shots and

Italy to menace the peace of the world.

But the House of Hapsburg had not forgotten its ancient motto, and was determined not only to systematic attempts of the Italian sovereigns to to take him by the arm and lead him away.-"Divine Right," and to kill the hydras of "liberty | me die." "independent" Naples, suppressed the Constitution, and established that Austrian tutelage which has endured, with the brief interval of a few months in 1848, up to this time. In 1821 Sardinia demanded a Constitution. Into Sardinia, likewise, Austria marched without a secret treaty and restored despotism there also. 'An outbreak at Bologna brought Austria into the Papal States, one or another point of which she has never since ceased to occupy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is strictly Austrian by family, and has therefore been left comparatively uncomplimented by the armed presence of his kinsmen. With Parms and Modena, in 1847, Austria concluded treaties allowing her to take armed possession of these States whenever "military prudence" should require it. Within the last forty years, therefore, Austria, from ruling five millions of Italians in one corner of the Peninsula, has advanced to a practical control over the whole Peninsula, with the single exception of Sardinia, in which State Liberty has established itself, and has held its

own with incomparable spirit and good sense. Cn formal grounds, then, Napoleon III, has clearly been right as a Europen sovereign in protesting against the steady infraction of the balance of power in Italy of which Austria has been guilty. In these protests he has simply echoed the less-determined language held from time to time by his predecessor, Louis Philippe, and by the English Government. His right to protect Sardinia from any invasion of Austria is demonstrable on

these overt grounds alone. As a french sovereign, Napoleon, however, has other and even stronger reasons for his present action, not the less respectable that they need not be diplomatically put forward. The course of Austria in Italy, while it threatens all the Powers concerned in the freedom of the Mediterranean, bears directly upon the future welfare of France. France has nothing to fear from Italy, if the Italian States defined by the treaties of Vienna be really independent. From Italy, as a fief of Austris, France has everything to fear; and the French monarch would be recreant to his trust who could suffer the process begun in 1815 with Naples to be consummated with Sardinia in 1859. Should Austria, in the war which she now incites, be wholly driven beyond the Alps, it is idle to suppose that Italy would be transferred to the dominion of France. The same reasons which forbid Italy to be Austrian forbid her to be French, and Napoleon III. is not the man to throw himself madly against the combined teeling of Europe. It would be rash indeed now to speculate upon the consequences of such a strife as impends in Europe; but we may feel more than confident that the result of a thorough humiliation of Austria in Italy must be the inauguration of such a career of independence and nationality for the rest of Italy as has been so gloriously begun by the gallant people of Sardinia and Piedmont.

LAST BATTLE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

At the present crisis every thing concerning Austria and Sardinia will be perused with peculiar interest, and it may therefore not be out of place to recall the last occasion when the armies of the two powers met upon the battle field, and when the gallant little kingdom of Sardinia was not, as of late years which challenges our admiration, to now, aided by the gigantic support of France.— say nothing of our allegiance. It Has Tri-Scarce a decade has passed since the plains of No-fled with Constitutional Restrictions, And Set at Scarce a decade has passed since the plains of Novara re-echoed to the thunder of the artillery, and were darkened with the dust and smoke of battle. Many of our readers will vividly remember this great conflict, and the interest it excited; but with the majority the past ten years have dimmed the recollection of the previous European crisis, and the battle of Novara is to them but an historical tradition. The following from the New York Evening Post, however, briefly recapitulates the particulars of that eventful conflict:

The battle of Novara, nearly as fatal to the ambitious schemes of Sardinia as Pultowa was to stroy." Sweden, or Waterloo to Bonaparte, took place on the 24th of March, 1849, near Novara, a city of Piedmont, situated on a hill about twenty-seven noon of that day received marching orders from

In the meantime Charles Albert was in the immediate vicinity, about to advance to Pavia and take pessession of that place. By strategical movements, Radetzky cut off communication between the forces commanded by the general and the king, and then pursued the latter. Finding themselve unable to retreat, the Sardinian troops faced the pursuers, and were, on the 21st, discomfitted at Vercelli and hastily retreated towards Turin. Un the 24th the Austrians and Piedmontese again came into collision. Then ensued the battle of

"The hostile army already [on the 24th of March] cut off from what was, in reality, their cessfully undertake to arrogate to itself the domin- line of retreat, determined, with a force of fifty ion of Southern Europe. Were the Italian States | thousand men, again to try the fortune of war in subject to any one of the great Powers, that Pow- a position near Olengo, close to Novara. The second division, which forms the vanguard under General Aspre, marched on the 23d towards Olengo, and there encountered the enemy, whose unexpected force made the battle doubtful for some hours. I had placed the fourth division on the right flank of the enemy, and behind that the on the other side of the Agoyna. The Archduke Albrecht, commanding the vanguard division, kept the enemy at bay until Baron Aspre and Baron Appel, with the third division, brought up their forces on the two wings of that commanded by the Archduke Albecht, while I ordered up the fourth division to support the centre. We suc-

nœuvre made the enemy retreat on all sides in great disorder, and seek shelter in the mountains n the direction of the north. "Our trophies are twelve cannon, a standard, and about two or three thousand firearms. The setts, with three millions of people, in the centre loss of the enemy is, as far as yet known, two genof Italy, and stretching from sea to sea. An Aus- erals killed, sixteen staff officers killed and wountrian prince, of the young branch of the House of | ded, and from three to four thousand men. The Hapsburg, held Tuscany, with two millions of regiments and battalions in the first line of battle people; and a fertile region on the west, fully as had each from ten to twenty staff and other officers large as Massachusetts, locked in upon its north- killed and wounded; the total loss amounts to beeastern border by the smaller States of Parma and | tween two and three thousand. But it was impossible to keep any one back. It was not enough not to be the last; every one wanted to be first .-

acted so successfully on the enemy's right wing, on

the other side of Agoyna, that this decisive ma-

It appears that owing to the mismanagement of General Chrzanowski, Charles Albert was almost minion to the West about as large as South Car- without artillery when he was forced to encounter enna to see a sure guarantee of the impotence of destroy thousands of them. His victory was complete, and the Piedmontese army was completely routed.

The Sardinians, both officers and men, fought retain Lombardy, which had descended to it from nobly. The Duke of Genoa, the King's son, had the inheritance of Charles V., and Venice, which several horses shot under him, but his efforts were had fallen into its hands in the chances of the last useless. The King was in the thickest of the fight Napoleonic war, but also to use Northern Italy as but though balls whistled around him, and several its lever for making all the Peninsula its own .- | men were killed at his side, he was uninjured. At It lost no time in beginning operations. It has nightfall the Piedmontese were obliged to retreat, never ceased to prosecute them. The most formibut during the night Charles Albert continued to dable engines of Austrian influence have been the direct the defense. General Durando in vain tried crush their people back into the recognition of "General," said the King, "it is my last day-let

and law" throughout their States. The ink was hardly dry on the Conventions of Paris, when in The King was still unhurt, and when he saw that July 12, 1815, Austria signed a "secret treaty" the army could hold out no longer, he was forced with Naples, binding the King of Naples to "rule | to demand a suspension of hostilities. The blow his dominions in accordance with the views of the was, however, too seyers for him to endure. If the Austrian Government." Five years later, in the man Charles Albert was not dead, he was de-1820, Naples forced her King to grant her a Con- | termined that the disastrous day of Novara should stitution. Austria then appealed to this secret end the existence of the king Charles Albert. At treaty, and by virtue of it marched an army into them: "I can no longer render my country the services to which I have consecrated my life. After mature reflection, I have resolved to abdicate "-His friends endeavored to combat this intention 'No," he replied with great firmness, "my resolution is taken-I am no longer king; the king is Victor Emanuel." It was owing to this singularly dramatic action on the part of the disappointed monarch, that the present King of Sardinia, then Duke of Savoy, was prematurely raised to the

Austria, assuming the abdication of the king a sufficient apology for what she termed his unjust declarations of war, proposed an armistice, according to which Victor Emanuel, on the part of Sardinia, agreed to disband the Hungarian, Polish and Lombardian regiments, on condition of their receiving a complete amnesty from Austria; to allow certain specified military occupation of Lombardy, including that of the fortress of Alessandria, by Austrian troops; to withdraw her fleets of Sardinia from the Adriatic, and her troops from Venice, and to conclude a prompt and durable peace, and reduce the army to a peace footing. Ten years have elapsed since these events took

place. The shrewd political writers of England then foretold that the worst consequence of the overthrow of Charles Albert would be felt not in his dominions, but in Northern Italy while in the South the King of Naples would b encouraged by it to indulge in acts of despotism he would not dare otherwise attempt. These pre dictions have proved true, and at the present moment Lombardy is in another ferment of excitement, and the King of Naples, after following out the tyrannic bent of his inclinations, is lying at the point of death, bated and despised by all Europe. Even as we write the hand of death may have drawn a veil between the eyes of the execrated monarch and those visions of imprisoned and murdered men, whose memories have disturbed his dying hours, like the ghosts of the outraged queens and princes that flitted before the conscience-stricken usurper Gloster, and bade him "despair and die." Even now the Alpine heights that stand like giant sentinels, guarding the wide plains of Lombardy, may look down upon that rich and fertile tract, and scarcely discern through the dust and smoke of war the accustomed shimmering of the misty olive groves. By the porches of Liombard cathedrals, by the humble wayside crosses, along the shores of Italy's fairest lakes, and under the shadow of her mighty border mountains, may again be sweeping the hostile armies of Austria and Sardinia. Which of these will find in the coming conflict a Novara of defeat and disas-

ter, time will speedily show. The following life-like picture of the "National Democratic party" is taken from the columns of the "Charleston Mercury," one of the most ultra Democratic papers published in the whole country. The Mercury seems to be perfectly familiar with the subject of which it, treats. Indeed we do not remember ever to have seen a more complete exposition of the true principles of Demoracy compressed in so small a compass. Let the public read what the Mercury says; it merits a care-

ful perusal: "We have seen nothing in National Democrac Naught Positive Constitutional Injunctions. It has Aided in the Passage of Unequal Laws, it has Squandered The Puulic Money, Robbed The Common Treasury, And to Foreign Paupers It Has Given The Public Lands. Its Promises Have Been Broken, Its Pledges Disregarded, And Its Professions Falsified. To Conclude The Whole Matter-National democracy Is Corrupt, Vacillating, And False; It Wears The Garb of Sanctity That Its Hideous Deformities May be Concealed It Woos But to Ruin, And Wins But to De-

All this we steadfastly believe.

miles west of Milan. It appears that on the morning of the 20th the Piedmontese troops, commanded by General Chrzanewski, had concentrated in by occupation, went to the residence of James BRUTAL MURDER .- On Sunday morning last, force about fifty thousand men at Novara, and at Cornelius, of Catawba county, and demanded the payment of five dollars which Cornelius owed him for ditching. The latter refused to pay the bill, when Bone commenced beating him with a stick, and finally stabled him two or three times with a knife, killing him on the spot. Bone made his escape, but the relatives of the deceased have offered a reward of \$500 for his arrest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND ALBEMARLE CANAL. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Norfolk on the .9th inst., says: "The first cargo of corn through the Chesapeake and Novara. Radeztky, in his official dispatches to Albemarle Canal, arrived here Saturday morning his government gives the following account of the from North Carolina, and was sold before touching the wharf.

The Biennial Session of the Southern Baytist Convention which commenced on Friday, the 6th inst., in Richmond, Va., was brought to a close on Tuesday evening last. Efforts were made to bring up the difficulty between the Rev. Dr. Howell and Rev. J. R. Graves, of Nashville, but all such efforts failed, and the Convention adjourned after a harmonious session of five days, to meet in Savannah, Ga., on the Friday before the second Sunday in May, 1861.

NOMINATION .- D. T. Bisbie, Esq., formerly of Richmond, has been nominated by the Opposition of Norfolk, Va., for the House of Delegates.

FRENCH BROAD ROAD .- The Magistrates of Madison county have submitted \$50,000 to be voted upon by the citizens of that county, as stock in

FREDERICK LANE, Esq., was on Tuesday last elected Mayor of Newbern.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN. And Gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms, by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.

Farewell to sleep, when bed bugs prey, Or rate and mice (confound them) play. Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, fleas, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. It is free from poison and harmless to man-kind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow.— Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through

Powder kills all insects in a trice, But Pills are mixed for rats and mice »Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents & BARNES & PARK, New York.

any merchant.

Also, the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

To Consumptives. A Clergyman baving cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make

known the mode of cure, (which proves successful in every case,) to these afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge. Address, enclosing two stamps to pay 211 Centre street New York. mar 2-wly \$as w. h. med. & co.

DRANK I. WILSON, ESQ., WILL DELIV. ford, May 27th, 1859. LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

RALEIGH, N. C.

H. W. MILLER and G. W. BROOKS.

AVING ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TO-

GETHER in the Practice of the Law in the County Courts, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. They will attend the County Courts of Wake, Johnston, Nash, Franklin, Granville, Person and Orange.
OFFICE on Fayetteville Street, above the Law-

rence Hotel, where one or the other may be constantly

A SITUATION WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SEcure a permanent situation as teacher. He purposes preparing students for the Collegiate course.—
The subscriber has five years' experience in his profession, and is an old pupil of W. J. Bingham.
Address, W. D., Oaks P. O., Orange county, N. C.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs,

Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of THE importance of a reliable article of the kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them.— A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders.— Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the Governments of England, France, Germany, and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the U. States. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, January 31st, 1858.

"MR. ENANUEL LYON, —Dear Sir: I have the plea ure to inform you that the Royal Commission of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and certificate for the great value of your Magnetic

Powders, for exterminating insects, etc.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman." The above was accompanied by a certificate of It is Free from Poison:

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

tested your Magnetic Powders, and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ante and insects.

JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist. LAURENCE REID. Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. E. Lyon,-Dear Sir: We have Analysed and

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, etc., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value." Every gardener and house keeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American In-stitute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, etc., etc. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made

Arrangements are now made through Mesers. Banks & Park of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my In-sect Powders and Pills, Letters Patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK.— This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name.

"E. LYON." Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a Magnetic Pill. Order them through

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice, But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rate and mice. Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and \$1. Follow directions. Use freely and thorughly.

BARNES & PARK,

13 and 15 Park Row, New York Also, the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

ATOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUL-LIC.—Persons wishing to obtain a conveyance either to or from the Railroad Depots, in this city, can always be accommodated by Yarborough Four Horse Omnibus. The Omnibus will always be found by passengers at the Depot upon the arrival of either of the trains. Persons in the city will be conveyed to the Depot in time for either train, if they leave their orders at the Stables. ders at my Stables.

Carriages, Buggies and Horses for hire upon accommodating terms.

Persons attending the city with Horses, Drovers, &c., will find my Livery Stables eligibly situated and my terms satisfactory.

L. T. CLAYTON s,rear of Market Square