THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.

"VIRGINIA."—Under this heading the Fayetteville Observer animadverts upon some remarks recently made by the *Wilmington* Journal, with reference to the complexion of the returns from the recent elections in Virginia. The Observer must permit us to say that it wholly misunderstands our remarks, and it certainly misrepresents our position and attributes to us language which neither in letter nor in substance have we ever used.

We will do the Observer the justice to say that it quotes our language from which it draws such totally erroneous conclusions. What we said was that no partizan should allow his personal predilections to carry him so far before a nomination as to render his support of a probable nominee ungracious, and his advocacy ineffectual. This does not justify the inference which the Observer seeks to draw, that we avow the doctrine that Democrats ought not to object to Democrats as candidates for *any cause*. We pass over its snobbish sneer at the personal character of Democrats, contained in its remark that "everybody knows how little the party halts at men, however bad their *personal* character."—This thing requires only to be quoted that it may be reprobated and stamped as it deserves.

But to turn to Mr. Letcher. In years gone by that gentleman, upon a local question in Virginia, for so it was treated, took grounds in regard to the institutions of Western Virginia and its connection with the East which he has long since openly abandoned, fighting as he has done for years in the front rank of the Southern Phalanx in the House. This last part of his history is perfectly well known to his opponents in his own party as it is to his more open foes in the antagonistic organization, and yet he was most bitterly attacked by men of his own party, with the view of defeating his nomination, and charges brought against him, not directly as they ought to have been, against the expediency of nominating him, but against the propriety of doing it, even if expedient, although the objectors knew that his position as a candidate and a man was wholly unexceptionable on the slavery question. This every man of intelligence knows.

The Fayetteville Carolinian.

We do not wish to keep up any controversy, simply for the sake of controversy, and still less for the desire of victory over a political friend. We shall, therefore, say very little in reply to the *Carolinian* of Saturday, further than to correct an erroneous deduction which it draws from some remarks of ours. It says we assert that any number, no matter how small a minority it be, has an undeniable right to call a convention at their option—that every second man would be allowed to call a convention.

Now, our assertion that when any respectable number of Democrats call for a Convention, that very fact indicates the existence of such a state of things as renders the holding of a convention not only expedient but necessary for healing divisions and preventing their further growth, surely does not warrant the conclusion at which the *Carolinian* arrives. Indeed, our original remarks to which reference was made read as follows:—"We think if a respectable number of Democrats in any district call for a Convention, they have a right to have their wishes respected, even although they may not constitute a majority. Mere faction is of course another thing. These things do not necessarily, nor indeed at all, imply hostility to any particular person or persons. Conventions are meetings of friends, not of enemies—they are held to prevent or adjust differences, not to promote them."

This certainly embodies no such foolishness or factiousness as the *Carolinian* attributes to us.

We will not argue over the tone adopted towards us by the *Carolinian*. Let that pass. We wish to revive no hard feelings, and are fully prepared to believe that the articles of the *Carolinian* displayed more asperbity of feeling than the Editors really entertained. We ask them to look over their files and be their own judges of their language. They will see that we prefer no groundless charge.

Let us say in conclusion, that we have truly desired throughout to maintain, not simply a tone of moderation, but also a feeling answering to that tone. That we sincerely deprecate any divisions, and regret that circumstance have tended to produce feelings of irritation in some quarters—feelings which may be soothed but cannot be beaten down.

We assure our cotemporary that nothing is or has been farther from our feelings than any touch of unkindness. We have simply said what justice to ourselves and to our views of right demanded. We have done so mildly and moderately, and must let our statement speak for itself, without any attempt to bolster it up or to withdraw from it.

If difficulties occur we will have the consciousness of having shown how such difficulties could be and ought to be avoided.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We have before us the Catalogue of the above popular institution for the collegiate year 1858-'9, printed by Nathaniel S. Richardson, Goldsboro', N. C.

From its neatly printed pages we learn that the College is in a very flourishing state, the list of pupils summing up as high as 128.

Goldsboro', where the College is situated, is a handsome and healthy town, easily accessible from all parts of the State. The faculty is competent and faithful, the directors gentlemen in whom the fullest confidence may be reposed. There is no reason why the College should not continue to prosper.

Robbery.

Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, the fall of a window in a room in the Seamen's Home roused up the occupants, to wit, Mr. W. J. Potter and Captains Cheesebro and Hughes, who found their clothes scattered about and rifled of all the money which had been in the pockets, amounting to something like ninety dollars in all. The door was open, although locked when they went to sleep. From circumstances they think that the thief must have been concealed in the room.—They tracked him out of the house and for some two squares farther. He was barefooted and the track is apparently that of a white man. Some papers taken at the same time are advertised in to-day's Journal.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

☞The Address delivered by D. K. McRae, Esq., before the two Societies of the University, is spoken of in the highest terms by all who had the pleasure of hearing it. The Standard says it "is spoken of on all hands as a brilliant and impressive specimen of eloquence."

Among the Degrees conferred by the University at the late Commencement, was that of L. L. D. upon Mr. Buchanan and Bishop Otey, of Tennessee. *Dr.* Buchanan dined with Gov. Swain.

☞The Democratic Convention for the fifth district, which met at Graham on Tuesday last, the 31st ult., unanimously nominated Stephen E. Williams, Esq., of Caswell, as candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. John A. Gilmer, the "Opposition" incumbent. We should not be surprised at Mr. Williams' election. If the Democrats stick up to him and to their own cause, as we think they will and we know they ought, he will elected.

FIRST CARGO.—The British Brig *Camilla*, from Newport, England, arrived here yesterday afternoon, with the first cargo of Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Tracklaying will soon commence in real earnest.

☞The Virginia election being now over, decided, certain, it has pretty much passed from the public view. The opposition have succeeded in that ancient commonwealth,—*only they haven't*. "Honest John" must be Governor for the next four years.

The Presidential visit to North Carolina is now the most talked-about occurrence. At Weldon the President and Secretary Thompson were met by the Committee of Reception and welcomed by Governor Ellis and senator Bragg.

In his reply to the very appropriate welcoming speech of Governor Ellis the President intimated his determination to retire at the close of his term, to the shades of Wheatland. This announcement only confirms what he said while a candidate. Mr. Buchanan never aimed at a second term, although his motives have been suspected, and manœuvering to that end attributed to him.

The Oak City Guards and the Wilmington Light Infantry were drawn up to receive the distinguished guests of the State, who after partaking of refreshments at Weldon, started at 12 o'clock for Raleigh, stopping for dinner at Franklinton.

Just before dark on Tuesday afternoon the train with the guests of the State arrived at the depot in Raleigh, where a large concourse of citizens and citizen-soldiery were ready to receive them.

The presidential party was introduced by Governor Ellis and welcomed by Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, to whose cordial greeting the President replied in a very feeling manner, expressing his pride and pleasure at meeting so warm a reception in the old North State, to whose patriotism and valor in Revolutionary days he alluded most happily. He referred to the evening of his own existence, now quietly gliding away,—to the time when he should retire to the shades of home to await the last summons. He trusted that the present hurtful tendency to disunion would pass away; and that meetings like this, between citizens of different States, but sons of a common country, would tend to cement the bonds of a National Union.

Hon. Jacob Thompson spoke of the pleasure he derived from this visit to his native State, after an absence of 25 years.

The procession to the Yarbrough House, where the President's quarters were provided, consisted of the Wilmington Light Infantry at the head, the Newbern Light Infantry, the Orange Guards, the Iredell Blues, the Cabarrus Guards, the Oak City Guards, the Elm City Cadets, the Hillsboro' Military Academy Cadets, the Rowan Rifle Guards, the Hornet's Nest Riflemen, the Rowan Artillery, in all eleven Companies. The President, Governor, Secretary Thompson, and other guests and officials were in carriages.

Next day the party proceeded to Chapel Hill, most of the military companies returning home immediately, the Newbern company having passed through Goldsboro' on their way home on Wednesday evening.

The Wilmington Light Infantry went on to Chapel Hill, and remained there, being supplied with tents and camp equipage. The other Companies, or nearly all, no doubt, were forced to turn round from the impossibility of getting any accommodations.

Returned from Chapel Hill.

Early this morning the strains of martial music awoke the echoes in our otherwise quiet streets, announcing the return of the Wilmington Light Infantry from their trip to Chapel Hill on the occasion of the President's visit to that place, to be present at Commencement.—The "boys" are delighted with their trip, and speak in the warmest terms of the kindness and attention with which they were treated. Having made arrangements for encamping, etc., they were enabled to accompany the President to Chapel Hill, and to remain there and escort him back to Raleigh, in fact seeing the thing through; and this, we have no doubt, with credit to themselves and their town. Their encampment was a point of general attraction at the University.

At Raleigh, the President, on his return from commencement, became the guest of Hon. L. O'B. Banch. Before parting with the General and Staff of this brigade and the Wilmington Light Infantry he made them a feeling and appropriate address, thanking them kindly for the high compliment of their continued escort and attentions. To this General Cowan made a happy response.

All with whom we have met are much pleased with the President, the Secretary, the rest of mankind, but much more pleased with womankind in general, and several fair ones at commencement in particular; we mean, of course, the single members of the Company.

On a fair calculation, at least three fourths of the members of the W. L. I. might be caught napping about this time, not having slept much for some nights and several days.

It may not be improper here to refer to a matter which seems to have been talked about and written about a good deal more than its importance deserves:—The question of a military escort to the President, and the selection by the Governor of any particular Company for that position.

The Governor would have liked to have had all the Volunteer Companies in the State, and with that view, communicated *informally* with all, or at any rate endeavored to do so. All expressed their willingness. The law, however, had made no provision for the entertainment of the Companies, and the Governor found that other arrangements could not be made in time, and therefore no official call was made or invitation issued. The Wilmington Light Infantry having their own accommodations, offered to go wholly on their own expenses and their offer was accepted, as would that of any other Company. The W. L. I. escorted the President throughout, because they volunteered to do so. There was no favoritism, special invitation, or ground for jealousy.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

☞We cannot but feel proud of the high compliments paid by all the papers to our fellow citizens of the Wilmington Volunteers. Their fine appearance, military bearing and gentlemanly conduct reflected credit upon themselves and their town, and were the theme of remark by every visitor to the recent Commencement at Chapel Hill.

☞Roger A. Pryor, Esq., formerly of the Richmond *South*, but more recently of the Washington *States*, has retired from editorial life and returned to the practice of the law at Petersburg, Va.

☞What to make of the further news by the America is more than we know. The talk of the Liverpool *Post* about Austrians marching on Paris, appears preposterous. We are inclined to the belief that a battle has been fought near the old city of Pavia.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Result in Virginia.

LETCHER AND THE REST OF THE STATE TICKET ELECTED—THE LEGISLATURE STILL DECIDEDLY DEMOCRATIC.—The tables which we have carefully compiled from the best sources of information show that, in spite of the heavy losses in the Southwest and elsewhere, no doubt can remain as to the election of the State ticket by a good majority—in the neighborhood of 6,000. In 116 counties and cities we have lost 3,965 on Wise's majority of 9,921 in 1855—leaving a democratic majority of 5,956, in case losses and gains shall balance equally in the thirty-five counties still to be heard from. An immense reaction as to the result took place in public sentiment yesterday afternoon.

The democrats have sustained several losses in the Senate and House of Delegate, as reported; but, taking the worst reports, there is no doubt that the Legislature will be decidedly democratic.

The latest dog story, is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw mill. In the course of the tussell, one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instanter. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog.

Jeanie Morrison.

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
  Through many a weary way;
But never, never can forget
  The luve o' life's young day!
The fire that's blawn on Beltane e'en,
  May weel be black gin Yule;
But blacker fa' awaits the heart
  Where first fond luve grows cool.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
  The thochts o' bygane years
Still fling their shadows ower my path,
  And blind my een with tears;
They blind my een wi' saut, saut tears,
  And sair and sick I pine,
As memory idly summons up
  The blythe blinks o' langsyne.

'Twas then we luvit ilk ither weel,
  'Twas then we two did part;
Sweet time—sad time! twa bairns at scule,
  Twa bairns, and but ae heart!
'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink,
  To lair ilk ither lear;
And tones, and looks, and smiles were shed,
  Remembered evermair.

I wonder, Jeanie, aften yet,
  When sitting on that bink,
Cheek touchin' cheek, loof lock'd in loof,
  What our wee heads could think?
When baith beet doun ower ae braid page,
  Wi' ae buke on our knee,
Thy lips were on thy lesson, but
  My lesson was in thee.

Oh, mind ye how we hung our heads,
  How cheeks brent red wi' shame,
Whene'er the scule-weans laughin' said,
  We cleek'd thegither hame?
And mind ye o' the Saturdays,
  The scule then skail't at noon,)
When we ran aff to speel the braes—
  The broomy braes o' June?

My head rins round and round about,
  My heart flows like a sea,
As ane by ane the thochts rush back
  O' scule time and o' thee.
Oh, mornin' life! oh, mornin' luve!
  Oh, lichsome days and lang,
When hinnied hopes around our hearts
  Like simmer blossoms sprang!

Oh, mind ye luve, how aft we left
  The deary dinsome toun,
To wander by the green burnside,
  And hear its waters croon?
The simmer leaves hung ower our heads,
  The flowers burst round our feet,
And in the gloamin' o' the wood,
  The throssil whuslit sweet!

The throssil whuslit in the wood,
  The burn sang to the trees,
And we with Nature's heart in tune,
  Concerted harmonies;
And on the knowe abune the burn,
  For hours thegither sat
In the silentness o' joy, till baith
  Wi' very g'adness grat.

Aye, aye, dear Jeanie Morrison,
  Tears trinkled doun your cheek,
Like dew beads on a rose, yet nane
  Had ony power to speak!
That was a time, a blessed time,
  When hearts were fresh and young,
When freely gushed all feelings forth
  Unsyllabled—unsung.

I marvel, Jeanie Morrison,
  Gin I hae been to thee
As closely twined wi' earliest thochts,
  As ye hae been to me?
Oh! tell me gin their music fills
  Thine ear as it does mine;
Oh! say gin e'er your heart grows grit
  Wi' dreamings o' langsyne?

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
  I've borne a weary lot;
But in my wandering, far or near,
  Ye never were forgot.
The fount that first burst frae this heart,
  Still travels on its way;
And channels deeper as it rins,
  The luve o' life's young day.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
  Since we were sindered young,
I've never seen your face, nor heard
  The music o' your tongue;
But I could hug all wretchedness,
  And happy could I die,
Did I but ken you heart still dreamed
  O' bygane days and me!

LETTER FROM GENOA.—Accurate descriptions of Italy, by tourists who are now actually in that country, possess unusual interest at present. The following letter, which we have permission to print, was written by a Philadelphian lady now in Genoa. It gives a lively view of the recent revolution in Tuscany.—*Phil. Press.*

GENOA, May 1, 1859.

Dear ——: * * * * * * *

The war news was so threatening that we agreed to abandon the Venice trip, and at last left Rome, having engaged passage by steamer from Civita Vecchia to Leghorn, with the refusal of our berths to this place, intending to learn at Leghorn the real state of the country, and act accordingly. At Civita Vecchia we learned that Tuscany was in such a state of excitement that it would not be pleasant traveling there, so we continued on. Yesterday morning we arrived off Leghorn, and behold, the Tuscan custom house officers boarded us under the Sardinian colors. The Duke had been requested to abdicate, had considered, and consented too late. He was obliged to fly. At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the officers and soldiers in Florence were rushing about embracing and kissing, the stores were closed, and enthusiastic shopkeepers engaged in ornamenting themselves and friends with the colors of Sardinia. Ladies drove in the casino dressed in magnificent silks of three lines, with hats and parasols in uniform. At Leghorn I went on shore to see what was decorated with green, red and white. Yesterday, while we were still in port, there was a great excitement. A steamer was taking volunteers on board, and the crowd on her decks were shouting in answer to the cheers of their countrymen on the quays. Here, in Genoa, we have an opportunity that few persons possess. The city is full of troops. The French are arriving from all directions, by land over Mount Cenis, and by water from Toulon and from Algeria. To-day I saw four regiments march on to the ground and pitch their tents. At every turn one meets companies of Zouaves, drilling, eating, lounging and smoking. I never in my life saw such gaunt, grim, dark faces as those of the Zouaves from Algiers, the "original" African regiment. It is impossible not to catch the excitement of the hour. I want to enlist myself.

SALLIE.

Louis Napoleon.

When he was twenty years old (says the N. Y. News) wrote a very remarkable work, entitled "Politicall and Military Reflections on the Swiss Confederation." It attracted much attention, so much that the Government of Thurgovia, (Switzerland) soon after its publication, bestowed upon him the right of citizenship in that canton. He returned thanks in the following letter, which, taken in connection with his subsequent career, will give us an insight into the *true* character of this remarkable man:—

"ARENENBURG, May 15, 1830.

Sir—I accept the rights of a citizen of Thurgovia with the greatest pleasure. I am glad that a new tie binds me to that country which, for sixteen years, has extended to us the most generous hospitallity. My position as an exile renders me doubly sensible to the interest you show me. *As a Frenchman and as a Bonapart* I AM PROUD OF BEING THE CITIZEN OF A FREE COUNTRY."

In 1834 he published a work on Artillery, for the use of the Swiss troops. For this he was made a Captain of Artillery. In his acknowledgments he says:

"I am proud of being numbered among the defenders of a State *in which the sovereignty of the people is considered* as the *basis* of the *Constitution*, and where every citizen is ready to sacrifice himself for the *liberty and independence of his country.*"

But the most singular statement, in view of the present charge of despot and tyrant made against him, is contained in the following letter:—

"ARENENBURG, Jan. 30, 1835.

"As to my position, believe me, I understand it fully, although it is very complicated. I feel that, *as yet*, I am only known by my *name*, not by my *deeds*. *I am an aristocrat by birth, a democrat by* NATURE and by OPINION. I owe all to inheritance and acquire everything from election. Courted by some for my name, by others for my title—taxed with personal ambition as soon as I step beyond my accustomed sphere—accused of apathy and indifference if I remain quiet—in short, inspiring both liberals and absolutists with fear because of the influence of my name, I have no political friends but among those who, accustomed to the caprices of fortune, think that, by some chance, I may one day be useful. It is because I see all the difficulties that would impede my progress in the *beginning of any career* that I have made it a rule to follow the impulses of my heart, my reason and my conscience, and never to regard any consideration of secondary importance when I believe that I am acting for the general interest; in short, to walk in a straight line without heeding all the difficulties that obstruct my path."

He was twenty-seven years of age when those lines (the language almost of prophesy) were penned. Taken in connection with his present position this letter shows that even at that time he had an appreciation of his coming destiny, and anticipated, as it were, by inspiration, the future that lay before him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

A dispatch from Pavia, dated the 19th May says that there is great movement of troops, and a collision was expected to take place on the 19th or 20th May.

The rumors from other quarters are that a battle is imminent. The London Times considers it certain that no blow will be struck until June.

The Liverpool Post says it has reliable information that the passage of the Ticino by the French will be a signal for the European alliance against France, and that Austrian troops will march on Paris.

The weather was better. The organization of the allied army was going on actively. The repairs of the roads and bridges are nearly completed.

ENGLAND.—The Elections are concluded. The ministers gain twenty-three members of Parliament.

The Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 21st, 1859.

COTTON.—Brokers' Circulars quote:

Fair Orleans	7 15-16d.
Middling do	6⅝d.
Fair Uuplands	6⅞d.
Middling do	6¼d.

Holders are pressing on the market. Stock at Liverpool 585,000 bales, of which 501,800 bales are American.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular quotes Breadstuffs as opening buoyant, but subsequently very dull and closing at a decline of 3 to 4d. since Tuesday.

Wheat very dull at a decline of 4d., without buyers.

Corn steady and quotations nominal.

The weather is favorable for crops.

Provisions steady. Rosin firm at 4s. to 4s. 3d.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 43s. 6d. a 44s. on the spot; 42s. a 42s. 6d. to arrive.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CITY OF WASHINGTON

OFF CAPE RACE.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

HALIFAX, June 4.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived off Cape Race, with dates from Liverpool to the 25th ultimo.

The sales of cotton for the three previous days amounted to 18,000 bales, with a dull market. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.—Provisions steady. Consols 90¾ to 92.

A battle took place at Montibello and the Austrians, 15,000 strong, retreated. The loss of the Allies was 700, and the Austrians 2,000. Austrian prisoners had reached Marseilles.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HALIFAX, N. S., June 4th, 1859.

A battle was fought on the 21st of May, near Montebello. It is stated that the Austrians, fifteen thousand strong, attacked the position of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and, after four hours' furious combat, were repulsed, with a very heavy loss in killed and two hundred prisoners.

The allies carried the city of Montebello; but did not pursue the Austrians further.

The French loss is reported to have been seven hundred killed. The actual number of the French engaged in the battle is not known, but is estimated at between six and seven thousand, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

The allies lost many officers, and one Austrian colonel was among the captured.

The Austrian account of the battle, however, differs widely from the foregoing.

The Sardinian war bulletin announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under General Baldini, had forced a passage over the River Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Gen. Garibaldi had entered Gaven with six thousand men for revolutionary purposes.

It is rumored that six British men of war had entered the Adriatic.

The Latest.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis the Second has assumed the government.

The English admiralty have formally invited proposals for a monthly mail to Australia by the way of Panama.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to sanction the agreement with the British government, and to issue £600,000 new capital.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and that the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.

The Paris Bourse closed firm. Three-per-cents were quoted at 60 francs 65-centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 25, 1859.

Cotton closed dull, and prices easier, but unchanged. Holders showed no disposition to press sales.

Breadstuffs dull and nominally unchanged. Provisions steady.

Consols closed at 91¾ a 92.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 42s. to arrive, and 42s. 6d. a 44s. on the spot.

Rosin dull at 4s. 1d. a 4s. 3d.

Rice quiet.

Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The States says that returns from 129 counties in Virginia make Letcher 3,700 ahead. A Richmond dispatch says 128 counties, reported and official returns, give Letcher 3,542 majority. The remaining counties gave Mr. Wise 1,381 majority, and prominent democrats here are confident that the majority will be over 5,000.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Caskie was elected in the 3d district.

It is reported that Mr. Letcher is very ill at his home.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The overland mail from California has arrived, with dates to the 9th ult. News unimportant. The municipal election at Los Angelos resulted in the defeat of the administration ticket. Business was reviving.

Sale of Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamers Alabama, Florida and Augusta were sold at private sale to-day, to Mr. Cuyler, President of the Georgia Central Rail Road.

American Citizens to be Protected.

WASHINTON, June 2.—The Navy Department have issued orders to Capt. Farragut, of the *Brooklyn*, to land a force of marines at Tampico, for the protection of the American Consul and American citizens, in case that city is attacked by Gen. Miramon.

Letters by the Prussian Closed Mails—Important Change of Details.

We are requested to state that official notice has been given by the Prussian Post Office Department that in consequence of the war in Europe every communication between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted. Therefore, neither letters for the Ionian Islands, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Levant, Egypt, the Indies, China and Australia, nor for Sardinia, can in future be forwarded to their destination, *via* Prussia and Austria, in the United States and Prussian closed mails, but should be sent either in the British or French mail.

But letters for Bosnia, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Rutschuck, Seres, Salonica, Sophia, Adrianople, and Constantinople may be forwarded, as formerly, in the Prussian closed mail.

Postmasters should be careful to observe the above change of regulation and collect postage accordingly.

National Intelligencer.

The Speeches at Weldon.

Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, welcomed and introduced President Buchanan in the following speech:

I welcome you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of North Carolina. Fellow-citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you James Buchanan, President of the United States. It needs not that I should speak to you of his character and public service. They are a part of the history of this great country, and as we value that country, so will we value his services in its behalf. It has been said of a distinguished Marshal of France, that he fought 500 battles for his country, and never one against it. So may we say of the illustrious Chief Magistrate who stands before you, that he has fought one hundred political battles for his country, and never one against it. Let those forget those battles who can, but never can the bosom of a North Carolinian cease to pulsate at the remembrance of them. His efforts for the good of the country has only been circumscribed by the Constitution and the Union, limits beyond which no true pariot dare go. At the close of half a century of public life, we can sincerely congratulate him on its results; and to-day, while Europe is struggling in the smoke of war with her millions of soldiers, we assemble in peace to pour forth the grateful tribute of a people, in token of their recognition of these results. [Cheers.]

President Buchanan replied: I reciprocate with all my heart the cordial welcome I have just received from the citizens of North Carolina. I have long contemplated a visit to your great and fruitful State, but have never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for at the age I will have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which man is warned to remain at rest and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all. I have always admired this State. It is truly conservative, and while the fire of liberty burns as brightly in the bosoms of North Carolinians as in the hearts of any of the inhabitants of this Union, the love of law and order is equally prevalent.

Liberty, as cherished by all parties in North Carolina, becomes a great civil blessing, unmixed, as it is, with lawlessness, which would make it prove a curse.—The Governor had spoken of him as a supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and he had spoken truly.—I ever expect to be. As long as this great charter of liberty remains unimpaired, we shall be the greatest and the happiest people in the world. But let it be battered, we become the scorn of the world and the hope of tyrants. Thank God, there is no danger to it from North Carolina, for while she may have had her differences in politics, she has never wavered on the great question of the Constitution. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) God bless the old North State. (Cheers.)

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—By the arrival of the Indianola from Havana, which port she left on the 29th ult., we learn that sugars were active. The stock in Havana was 390,000 hogsheads Matanzas. Molasses was advancing. Freights steady, advancing. Exchange on London 15½ a 16; New York and Boston 2 1 2 a 3 1-2.

Design of the Austrian Retreat—Strategy to Entrap Louis Napoleon, &c.

BOSTON, June 3.—In reference to the report that in the event of the French crossing the Ticino, the Austrians will march direct to Paris, the London Post comments as follows:

"People could not see why the Austrians went no further than Piedmont. Her object was to commit France by proceedings involving her with Europe.—The falling back of the Austrian Generals permits of the same explanation. Possibly Louis Napoleon's hesitation refers to a knowledge of the enemy's policy.

"Napoleon III. is an obtruder in the elder royalty, and his ambition being hurtful to peace, his recent conduct seems to reveal the worst prejudices against his despotism, rendering him doubly dangerous. The other despots may, therefore, combine against him. It is natural that England should join them if the scenes of 1814-15 were to be repeated."

Despatches have been received at the State Department from our Ministers at London, France, and Spain. Mr. Dallas states that great activity prevails in England throughout all the various departments, and warlike preparations of immense magnitude are being prosecuted with vigor and urgency. Never, he says, were such preparations made by any Power as is now going on. Everything that can float upon water is now undergoing repair, and will soon be in readiness for active service. Unparalleled activity prevails in the dockyards. Mr. Mason says that the Emperor has a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of France than he ever had before, and they evince a determination to stand by him at all hazards, and prosecute the war to the bitter end.—*National Intelligencer.*

P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 22, 1859—34-3m.

Ten thousand deaths,
But not a single tear.

Very important to gardeners and housekeepers. There is not a garden but can be preserved from the ravages of insects, or a house that cannot be cleansed of all vermin pests, by Lyon's Magnetic Powder. One dollar invested will save fifty in profit and pleasure. It is the powdered leaf of a plant, discovered by E. Lyon, a French Botanist, in the interior of Asia. It kills all garden worms, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, ticks, fleas, moths, &c. It is entirely *free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. The governments and societies of Europe have liberally rewarded Mr. Lyon. It can be ordered through any merchant.

'Tis Powder kills all insects in a trice
While Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

June 2, 1859.—40-3w.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica*, ever acquired the same patronage, was subject to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panecea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptions on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it; and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. *Beware imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

June 2, 1859. 40-3w

SINGER'S WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of these Machines, all orders will be promptly attended to, *and Machines delivered in Wilmington upon the same terms as sold in New York by the manufacturers.* The superiority of these Machines over all others is acknowledged. Our experience is, ☞*there is no other Machine that will do the same work as well and with equal facility.*☜

The "No. 1 Shuttle Machine" will stitch a fine Shirt Bosom, make a Silk dress,—do any kind of Tailoring work,—Shoe and Gaiter work, light Harness stitching—heavy Plantation goods, &c.

There are VARIOUS STYLES of SINGER'S MACHINES, including the "New Family Sewing Machine" and Iron Stand complete—price $50.

We have a list of prices for all the styles. The "No. 1 Shuttle Machine" is working daily in our Manufacturing Department.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent for
I. M. SINGER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES.

☞Refers to the following gentlemen, who have the above Macnines in constant use:

E. A. ANDERSON, M. D. — A. H. VANBOKKELEN Esq.
B. F. MITCHELL, Esq. — C. H. DULDEY, ESQ.

April 18—190&34-1aw6w*.

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON MONDAY of June Court, 13th inst., if not previously disposed of at private sale, at 9½ o'clock, at Exchange Corner, I will sell the following valuable property.

HOUSE AND LOT

situated on Surry, between Church and Castle streets, and *ONE LOT* with two small Houses, situated on 2d between Queen and Boundary Streets, belonging to the Estate late Mrs. E. J. Robertson, dec'd.

On a credit of 6 and 12 months, interest added with approved endorsed notes.

W. E. FREEMAN, Adm'r.

April 18. 190-1w—34-ts

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against hunting, or in any other manner trespassing upon the lands belonging to the late John Hamilton, as the full extent of the law will be enforced against all offenders.

MILES COSTIN, Guardian.

March 10, 1859. 157-tf—28-tf

DIVIDEND NO. 7. BANK OF WILMINGTON

HAS DECLARED A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., payable on the 10th inst.

S. JEWETT, Cashier.

June 1st, 1859. 228-1w—40-2t

WM. L. JACOBS'

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. L. JACOBS.

April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	**$1,000,000**
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$13,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit	54,827 00
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	230,413 00
2,200 " " " New York	197,750 00
710 " " " Boston	14,020 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes	14,035 00
	$603,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOB ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

ARE YOU HOT? ARE YOU WARM? Keep cool. Keep cool!! Have you seen them? If not, go at once—go to-day—don't put it off. Go and see—go and buy some of those *Check Summer Coats* at

June 1. BALDWIN'S.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—