ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.--MAY 18, 1859.

Alexandria Gazette
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1859.

We have three days later foreign advices by the steamers Arago, off Cape Race, and Nova Scotian, at Quebec. The Baltimore Sun says:—The dates are to the 4th instant, and confirm an actual state of war, and a formal declaration by France at the hands of Napoleon III—but do not show that a conflict of arms had as yet taken place between the Austrians and Sardinians, as reported by the previous arrival. The war, however, is a fixed fact. French and Austrian troops were concentrating for the encounter, and the destruction, waste and derangement that will ensue must be on so stupendous a scale that the whole commercial and monetary world cannot fail to be affcted thereby. The Paris Bours continued to decline, and cotton was also again ¼ lower, while breadstuffs had been buoyant and advanced again considerably, but closed quiet. Provisions continued to advance, with a speculative demand. The effect of the war upon our own business affairs is, so far, far from being beneficial. The fall of cotton and of stocks, both of which we can spare in abundance, is not compensated by the rise in breadstuffs and provisions, whereof there is a scarcity.

The news by the Vigo, three days later still, so far as it concerns the war, had not been received at the time this paragraph was written.

Walter Preston, esq., Whig candidate for Attorney General, delivered an address at Lynchburg, on Wednesday night. On Thursday several members of his party presented him with splendidly bound copies of Irving's Life of Washington, Illustrated Shakspeare, and a copy of the Holy Bible—the latter designed for Mrs. Preston. At his departure from that city, nearly 300 gentlemen escorted him to the depot. Cannot Mr. Preston be induced to visit Alexandria? All of our citizens are anxious to hear him.

The case of the arrest of the French consul at New Orleans, on the charge of harboring a deserter from some vessel, was stated some time ago to be settled satisfactorily by apologies for the same, from the authorities at New Orleans. But in a diplomatic point of view, it is still unsettled. The French Minister, Count Sartiges, who has received his leave of absence, still remains for the adjustment of the affair, as between the two governments.

On Thursday three ships from Europe landed at the port of New York 1,738 immigrants. Eight ships arrived on Friday, bringing an aggregate of 2,717 passengers, making 5,455 for the two days. Most of them came from northern Europe, and all of them belong to the laboring classes who are accustomed to hard work and frugal living. About 3,000 more are known to be now on the voyage from Liverpool. They are generally bound to the West.

The channel in the East River, at New York, is rapidly closing, and where five years ago vessels of any draught could safely pass, those of ordinary draught now find bottom. In the past month vessels have grounded off the pier between the mud bank and Governor's Island, occasioned by the Battery enlargement. On Saturday, the ship Samaritan, from Liverpool, drawing about nineteen feet of water, grounded on the above shoal.

The British yacht St. Ursula, Commander Cairnie, arrived at New York on Sunday evening, in thirty days from the Clyde, on a pleasure trip. She sails under the flag of the Admiralty, by permission of the British government, belongs to the Royal Yacht Club, and her model was taken from the celebrated yacht America. She is top-sail schooner rigged, and for comfort cannot easily be excelled.

We learn from the Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson, that Colonel Josiah W. Ware, of Clarke co., shipped a few days ago, for California, 13 head of sheep, for which he was paid $75 a piece. They were by no means the choice of his superior stock. He has also shipped to the same State, his fine blooded stallion, "Cosmo," at the price of $2,000.

At Charleston, May 16th, the Grand Jury refused to make a presentment against Capt. Wm. C. Corrie, the principal owner of the yacht Wanderer, whose exploits in connexion with a recent importation of Africans into Georgia, have furnished so widely extended a theme of comment throughout the Union.

The personal difficulty between Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Md., and William P. Maulsby esq., has been amicably adjusted through the interposition of the Hon. Henry May and Mr. Baughman, on the part of the former, and John J. Berret, Esq., and Major Tyler, U. S. M., in the behalf of the latter.

Captain Henry L. Champlin, one of the oldest ship-masters out of the port of New York, died on Monday, at his residence, at Essex, Connecticut, at the age of 73 years.—Captain Champlin was long connected with the London line of packet ships, and was, we believe, one of the owners of that line.

The Legislature of California has rejected the bachelor's homestead bill, which proposed to give to men who prefer a life of single-blessedness the same immunity from seisure of their homesteads for debt as is now enjoyed by those who have the good sense to get married.

It is said that the British government, through their minister here, Lord Lyons, has made a demand for the extradition of Mr. Tyler, the U. S. Marshal of Michigan, who was lately tried for killing Capt. Jones, of an American merchant schooner, in British waters.

The Boston ice dealers ship cargoes of ice to Philadelphia, and carry back return cargoes of coal. These dealers have combined to increase the price of ice.

Hon. John Letcher, Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, not being able, in consequence of indisposition, to address the people in person, at their various Court Houses, has published a long address to the Voters of Virginia. In this address he explains his views and sentiments on Internal Improvements, on the Divorce of the State from the Banks, the Pension Bill, Distribution and the Tariff, the Slavery question, &c. He elaborates all these points, and defends his positions on them. With regard to the slavery question, he says that in 1847 he entertained the opinion that slavery was a social and political evil, and that he did not change that opinion until 1849—but that then he became satisfied that his opinions were erroneous, and that he avowed the change. The address contains the substance of Mr. Letcher's speeches to the people since the present canvass commenced, in vindication of his political sentiments. There are no new issues made in it, and no topics discussed with the *pros* and *cons* of which the public are not familiar.

The alleged alliance between France and Russia is strongly denied in England, and both Mr. D'Israeli and Sir John Pakington, in speeches at the hustings, have positively declared that there is no tittle of truth in the report. All that has been done, says Mr. D'Israeli, is that Russia has agreed, in case of a war, to place an army of observation on the Prussian frontier; and this, he says, is no more than England is going to do in sending a fleet into the Mediterranean.

Prof. Harrison having given notice of his intention to resign the Chair of Latin, at the close of the present session, the Board of Visiters of the University of Virginia, will proceed, at their next meeting, the 25th of June, to appoint a successor. Applications should be addressed to the Rector, Thos. Jefferson Randolph, esq., care of Prof. Maupin, University of Virginia.

Our accounts from the discussion at Leesburg, between Messrs. Goggin and Montague, are to the effet that Mr. Goggin most triumphantly sustained himself and his cause and—that old Loudoun will be roused to roll up her former Whig majority, if not to increase it. So mote it be!

The Emperors of France and Austria, the King of Sardinia, and several of the Cabinets of other European States, have issued proclamations and addresses to their own people, and "to the rest of mankind," in relation to the war. They all "make out their own case to their own satisfaction."

The "Virginia House," in Bristol, was burnt to the ground on Thursday morning last, about 3 o'clock. Most of the furniture in the hotel was saved. The property was purchased at a cost of $3,000, a year or two since, and insured for $1,500 in the Lynchburg Fire Insurance Company.

The list of the persons saved from the ship *Romance*, as published in the Telegraphic despatches in yesterday's Gazette, should have been, from ship *Pomona*, an account of the loss of which vessel was published in the foreign news.

An immense crowd attended, on Sunday last, the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone of a new building for the protection of Orphans, and the reception of the Homeless, at Boston, under the management of the Catholic Church.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that in Longworth's wine house there is wine enough, of last year's growth, to fill ninety thousand bottles. The entire amount of wine on hand is estimated at upwards of three hundred and ten thousand bottles.

The committee appointed by the students of Lynchburg College, to procure an orator for the coming Commencement exercises, have induced the Hon William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, to address them upon the occasion.

The smaller potentates of Europe are hoisting sail, and *scudding*. The tempest is too severe for their frail barks. The Grand Duchess of Parma, has followed the example of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and fled.

The dwelling house, furniture, and library of the Rev. Mr. Owen, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, at St. Augustine, Texas, were destroyed by fire on the 29th ultimo.

The New York Herald gives a long account of the instrumental, choral, and solo music, in the "fashionable and popular Churches in New York." All the Italian phrases are used, in operatic style.

Mr. Wm. M. Burwell has announced himself as *a Democratic* candidate for the Legislature, in Bedford county.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—All the new naval steamers will be placed in commission as soon as they shall be successively finished; and before the close of this year every available vessel will probably be in active service.—This design is not, however, with any reference to the European war, as no damage to our commerce is apprehended from that cause. Vera Cruz is considered in official quarters, to be one of the most important points where a large fleet is required, and hence additional vessels will be dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico. The facilities in the neighborhood of Central America, afforded by our squadrons, either for sea or land operations, are considered sufficient for all emergencies.

According to a general order just issued from the adjutant general's office, the officers of the medical and pay department may by virtue of their commissions, command all enlisted men, like other commissioned officers.

The following military stations are announced as double ration posts from the date of their establishment and while occupied by not less than one company: Department of Texas—Fort Quitman and Camp Hudson. Department of Oregon—Fort Bellingham. Department of California—Forts Creek and Ternaw, and New San Diego.

Of nineteen samples of canvas mail bags submitted, the contract for supplying which has been awarded, only four of them were selected by the Postoffice Department commision as being of the first quality with regard to material and workmanship. Several protests have been made against the award, but the question will not be re-opened.

The defence of Westcott, the postmaster at Philadelphia, in answer to certain charges against him, occupies it is said upwards of fifty pages of manuscript. It was received about three weeks ago, but as yet there has been no definite action.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The War—Declaration of War by France—Details—Commercial—Further News to Come.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 10.—The steamer Arago passed Cape Race on Saturday, from Liverpool, for New York, with advices to the 4th.

The panic at the London Stock Exchange had subsided, as there had been no collision as yet between the Austrian and Sardinian armies, (as reported by yesterday's news,) but one was expected at any moment.

The Emperor Napoleon had sent a formal declaration of war to the Corps Legislatif, announcing his intention to lead the army.

The French troops were pouring into Piedmont.

The commercial intelligence is the same as brought by the Nova Scotian.

Breadstuffs opened buoyant and advanced considerably, but closed quiet.

QUEBEC, May 16.—The steamer Nova Scotian has arrived, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The steamers City of Baltimore and Vanderbilt arrived out on the 4th.

The manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon against Austria appeared in the Moniteur of the 3d.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

A battle was expected about the 5th instant.

The French Minister at Vienna and the Austrian Minister at Paris, had both quitted their posts.

Napoleon expected to leave for Italy on the 6th. His manifesto says that Austria had virtually declared war against France, and nothing remains but for France to take up the sword in defence of Italy. He disclaims all idea of conquest, and says he is about to place himself at the head of his army, and leave the Empress and his son under the patriotic care of the French people.

The Austrian troops were concentrating along the Sesia, and had occupied Vercelli and Trieste, and all the surrounding country had been declared in a state of seige.—General Ginlay, the Austrian commander, had imposed heavy contributions on the inhabitants.

The Paris Bourse declined on the 4th to 60f 75c.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON DEFINING HIS POSITION.—The following are the closing remarks of the Emperor Napoleon's communication to the Corps Legislatif:

"Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct, but now, energy becomes my first duty. France must now to arms; and I resolutely tell Europe I wish not for conquest, but I am determined firmly to maintain my national and traditional policy.

I observe treaties on condition that they are not violated against me.

I boldly avow my sympathies with a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who now groan under foreign oppression. France has shown her hatred for anarchy. Her will was to give me power sufficient to reduce into subjection the abettors of disorder and the incorrigible members of the old factions who incessantly have been concluding compacts with our enemies.

But she has not for that purpose abandoned her civilizing character. Her natural allies have always been those who desire the amelioration of the human race; and when she draws the sword, it is not to govern, but to free!

The object, then, of this war is to restore Italy to herself—not to impose upon her a change of masters; and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owe to us their independence.

We do not enter Italy to foment disorder or disturb the power of our Holy Father, whom we replaced upon his throne, but to remove from him this foreign pressure, which burdens the whole peninsula; to help to establish order there, based upon lawful and satisfied interests.

We enter this classic ground, rendered illustrious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of our fathers. God grant we may be worthy of them!

I am about to place myself at the head of the army. I leave to France the Empress and my son. Seconded by the experience and enlightenment of the last Emperor's surviving brother, she will understand how to show herself worthy of the grandeur of her mission. I confide them to the valor of the army which remains in France to keep a watch upon our frontiers and guard our homes. I confide them to the patriotism of our National Guard. I confide them, in a word, to the entire people, who will encircle them with that affection and devotedness of which I daily receive so many proofs.

Courage, then, and union! Our country is about to show the world she has not degenerated. Providence will bless our efforts, for that cause is holy in the eye of God which rests on justice, humanity, love of country and independence!"

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 16—Evening.—The steamer Vigo, from Queenstown for New York, with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst., passed Cape Race last night, and was boarded by the news boat of the "Associated Press," and the agent has just arrived here with her news.

The Swiss Federal Assembly had approved the declaration of neutrality; the measures of defence taken by the federal council, and had appointed Gen. De Favier commander-in-chief of the army.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rate of discount to 5 per ct.

From India the accounts are that Maun Singh had surrendered to the British.—Tantia Topee had been captured, and 500 rebels killed.

[At this point the Nova Scotia line either got out of order or the operators unceremoniously closed, without a word of commercial or war news being received.—*Reporter.*]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—*Liverpool May 4.*—Cotton—The sales of cotton during the three days past amount to but 10,500 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The market closes very dull, and all qualities have declined ⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co., quote a large speculative demand on Monday, but which subsided Tuesday, the market closing steady.—Flour has advanced 6d.@9d., with sales at 12s. 3d. @15s. 9d. Wheat has also advanced 6d. to 9d.; Western red 8s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; do. white 10s. 6d.@12s. 2d.; Southern white 11s.@14s. Corn has advanced 6d.; mixed 7s. 4d.@7s. 5d.; yellow 7s. 5d.@7s. 7d.; white 3s. 4d.@8s. 9d.

Provisions.—The market generally closed with an advancing tendency. Beef closed buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry. Prices advanced 5 to 10s. Pork also closed buoyant and in large speculative inquiry. Prices have advanced 5 to 10s. Bacon is quiet, but holders demand an advance. Lard closed firm at 60s. for prime and 61@62s. for extra quality. Tallow is quieter; for Butchers' quotations are nominal at 58s. 6d.@59s.

Produce.—Rosin closed at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d.—Spirits turpentine is held at an advance—44@45s. Sugar is steady. Coffee quiet. Rice is firm at 6d. @1s. advance, closing quiet.

LONDON, May 4.—Flour is buoyant, and all qualities have advanced 2s., making an advance of 10 to 12s. for the week. Sugar is quiet. Coffee is firm. Tea—quotations barely maintained. Rice closed buoyant, with a large speculative inqury.

Money and Stocks.—For American securities there has been but little inquiry, and prices are weak.

The Bank of Frankfort has raised its rates from 3 to 4½ per cent.

The government has applied to the chambers for a credit of £500,000 sterling.

The ship Champion of the Seas had arrived from Melbourne with £90,000 sterling in gold dust.

A further advance of the rate of discount was expected to be made by the Bank of England on the 5th inst.

Some of the new decimal coins of Canada—twenty, ten, and five ct. pieces—have been received in the United States.

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

The subjoined manifesto, in the Wiener Zeitung of April 29, was posted at the corners of the principal streets of Vienna:

"Imperial Manifesto—To my People."

"I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the inimical acts (*anfeindungen*) which for a series of years have been committed by the neighboring State of Sardinia against the indisputable rights of my Crown, and against the integrity of the realm placed by God under my care, which acts have lately attained the very highest point (*auf threm hohenpunkte adgelangt.*)—By so doing I have fulfilled the painful (*schwere*) but unavoidable duty of a sovereign. My conscience being at rest, I can look up to an Omnipotent God and patiently await his award. With confidence I leave my decision to the impartial judgment of contemporaneous and future generations. Of the approbation of my faithful subjects I am sure. More than ten years ago the same enemy—violating international law and the usages of war, and without any offence being given—entered the Lombardo-Venetian territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and at the mercy of the victor, I behaved generously, and proposed a reconciliation (*reicht die hand zur versohnung.*) I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his Territory; I encroached on no right which belongs to the Crown of Sardinia; as one of the members of the European family of nations. I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I in all sincerity extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient guarantee. The blood which my army shed for the honor and the right of Austria, I sacrificed on the altar of peace (*dem frieden brachte Ich das blut meiner armee zum opfer.*)

The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of enmity which increased from year to year, and perfidious agitation against the peace and welfare of my Lombardo Venetian Kingdom. Well knowing what a precious boon peace was for my people and for Europe, I patiently bore with these new hostilities. My patience was not exhausted when the more extensive measures which I was forced to take, in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces and within the same, were made an excuse for a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well-meant mediations of friendly Powers for the maintainance of peace, I consented to become a party to the Congress of the five great Powers. The four points proposed by the Royal Government of Great Britain as a basis for the deliberations of the Congress were forwarded to my Cabinet, and I accepted them, with the conditions which were calculated to bring about a true, sincere and durable peace. In the consciousness that no step on the part of my Government could, even in the most remote degree, lead to a disturbance of the peace, I demanded that the Power which was the cause of the complication and had brought about the danger of war, should, as a preliminary measure, disarm. Being pressed thereto by friendly Powers, I at length accepted the proposal for a disarmament. The mediation failed in consequence of the unacceptableness of the conditions on which Sardinia made her consent dependent. Only one means of maintaining peace remained. I addressed myself directly to the Sardinian Government, and summoned it to place its army on a peace footing and to disarm the free corps. As Sardinia did not accede to my demand the moment for deciding the matter by an appeal to arms has arrived.

"I have ordered my army to enter Sardinia.

"I am aware of the vast importance of the measure, and if ever my duties as a Monarch weighed heavily on me it is at this moment. War is the scourge of mankind. I see with sorrow that the lives and property of thousands of my subjects are imperilled and deeply feel what a severe trial war is for my realm, which being occupied with its internal development, greatly requires the continuance of peace. But the heart of the Monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty. On the frontiers is an armed enemy, who, in alliance with the revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to take possession of the dependencies of Austria in Italy. To support him, the ruler over Fance,—who under futile pretexts, (*nichtige vorwande*) interferes in the legally established relations of the Italian Peninsula—has set his troops in movement. Detachments of them have already crossed the frontiers of Sardinia.—The crown which I received without spot or blemish from my forefathers has already seen trying times. The glorious history of our country gives evidence that Providence, when there is a foreshadowing that the greatest good of humanity is in danger of being overthrown in Europe, has frequently used the sword of Austria in order to dispel that shadow. We are again on the eve of such a period. The overthrow of the things that he is not only aimed at by factions, but by Thrones.* The sword which I have been forced to draw is sanctified, inasmuch as it is a defence for the honor and rights of all peoples and States, and for all that is held most dear by humanity.

——[* The original cannot be rendered literally, but its sense is, that the present revolutionary movement is caused by monarchs as well as by private individuals.]

"To you, my people, whose devotion to the hereditary reigning family serves a model for all the nations of the earth, I now address myself. In the conflict which has commenced you will stand by me with your oft-proved fidelity and devotion. To your sons, whom I have taken into the ranks of the army, I, their commander, send my martial greeting. (*waffen gruss.*) With pride you may regard them, for the eagle of Austria will, with their support, soar high.

"Our struggle is a just one, and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have had to do battle was made fruitful by the blood lost by our German brethren when they won those bulwarks which they have maintained up to the present day. There the crafty enemies of Germany have generally begun their game when they have wished to break her internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent prevails in all parts of Germany, from the hut to the throne, from one frontier to the other. I speak as a sovereign member of the Germanic Confederation, when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general and fervent enthusiasm of Germany for its liberation.

"For God and fatherland!

"Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna, on this 26th day of April, 1859.

FRANCIS JOSEPH."

Keep Cool.

The week preceding a Presidential or Gubernatorial election is generally marked by a high degree of excitement in this State.—We sincerely trust that the present election will prove an exception to the remark. We can see no reason in, no excuse for, any bad feeling among our fellow-citizens on account of an honest difference of opinon among them as to the choice of a Chief Magistrate.—*Virginia Index.*

Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, recently injured by having his carriage run into on the Central Railroad, is rapidly improving.

BACON.—30 hhds. prime Western Smoked Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
my 13 WHEAT & BRO.

Mr. D'Iraeli on the War.

We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. D'Iraeli, delivered to his late constituents, in Buckinghamshire, England:

"I know well that, if there is to be a war of nationalities, of opinions and of races—a war of revolution and reconstruction, we shall weather the storm. (Cheers.) It will not be England that will suffer. It is Europe that will be injured, Europe that will be desolated, and the very potentates whose pride, and ambition, and lust of conquest are bringing about this perilous state of affairs, will find themselves at the end in an inferior position to that which they now occupy. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we hear a great deal of the balance of power, of the importance of sustaining certain barriers in Europe, and many other axioms, all of which to a certain degree are true, and which may for a certain time continue to prevail. But let me take this opportunity of impressing upon you that the day is coming if it has not already come, when the question of the balance of power cannot be confined to Europe alone. Since the time when that doctrine obtained, great communities have risen in another hemisphere, who will not permit the balance of power to be limited to Europe. You have on the other side of the Atlantic vigorous and powerful communities, who will no longer submit to your circumscribed theory of authority. The Australian colonies, though now in their youth, but in the youth of giants, have already, as it were, thrown their colossal shadow over Europe. And it is for old Europe I lament that she is exhausting her energies and her resources in these wars. I could wish that she would rather prepare for that awful competition which in coming times she must encounter. I would rather see France, and Germany, and Russia, develope their resources, improve their agriculture, increase their population, and cultivate the arts of life, social and scientific, instead of wasting their strength, risking their stability, and sinking when the era to which I have referred arrives, by their own mismanagement and want of prescience into an inferior and exhausted position. Remember always that England, though she is bound to Europe by tradition, by affections, by great similarity of habits, and all those ties which time alone can create and consecrate, is not a mere Power of the Old World. Her geographical position, her laws, her language and religion, connect her as much with the New World as with the Old. And although she has occupied not only an eminent, but, I am bold to say the most eminent position among European nations for ages, still, if ever Europe by her shortsightedness, falls into an inferior and exhausted state, for England there will remain an illustrious future. (Cheers.) We are bound to the communities of the New World, and those great States which our own planting and colonizing energies have created by ties and by interests which will sustain our power and enable us to play as great a part in the times yet to come as we do on these days, and as we have done in the past. (Cheers.) And, therefore, now that Europe is on the eve of war, I say it is for Europe, not for England, that my heart sinks. And this I hope, that it will be by the influence of England that the unhappy struggle which has just opened may be one of short duration, that it may be limited in its range and local in its character; and that after some brief encounters of arms, both France and Austria may feel that it would be well, by the influence of those who have not been seduced by their political passions, to terminate the strife and secure at the same time the better government of Italy and the peace of the world. (Cheers.")

The Road over Mount Cenis.

As this road will soon become famous as the route of the French army into Italy, the following description given by a correspondent of the New York Times, who recently passed over it, will be read with interest:

"The road over Mount Cenis is macadamized throughout its whole extent, and is wide and in perfect order, consisting of easy grades. On the top of the mountain there was much snow, but most of it was removed from the road—a work of great labor, as the cuts in some places were ten feet deep, and the snow so compact that its sides were perpendicular. The diligence was several hours in passing through this region of snow, and it was snowing all the time, and extremely cold. The journey over the pass is no pleasant affair, even to one who occupied the protected seats of a comfortable diligence—such was my fortunate position—what must it be to soldiers on foot, wet with severe rains, and incumbered with their knapsacks and arms.

The pass is 6,825 feet high—nearly 300 feet higher than the famous Simplon pass.—That of the great St. Bernard, over which Napoleon conducted his army before any road had been formed, is 8,200 feet. The easy grades of the Mount Cenis road, and the protection furnished by granite posts on its exterior, within seven or eight feet of each other—firmly planted in the earth, and about four feet high—indicate that a principal object in thus forming it, was the easy and safe hauling of cannon and baggage over the line. I walked for miles over the road, in the ascent from the Sardinian side, and carefully observed its construction. The engineering difficulties were immense, but they have been overcome with such skill, that the ascent is uniform and easy in every part. Occasionally a level place is left to afford relief to horses from the wearisomeness of a steady pull. I noticed that the marks of the drill used in blasting were nearly obliterated, the effect of long continued exposure to severe storms, and the character of the rock, which is a soft limestone. It may be, if the history of the road shall ever be lost, that future antiquarians may contend from the obliteration of all signs of blasting, that at least no great difficulties, were encountered in its construction, even if they do not insist that it was formed on a natural bed. One is struck with wonder that such a great work, over high mountains, should have been formed and finished on a line exceeding fifty miles, so completely, that it exceeds in excellence any road I know of in the United States, whether public or private, and long or short. It is kept in high order, and is descended on a brisk trot, with perfect safety.

It semed most appropriate, as this great road was the work of the elder Napoleon, that the representative of his name should distinguish himself by using it for the march of a great army aimed at the same power which Napolean successfully encountered soon after crossing the Swiss Alps."

Receipts for Societies.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts for two years of the various institutions which held their anniversaries in New York last week:

	1858.	1859.
American Bible Society	$390,759	$415,011
American Tract Society	386,153	383,274
A. B. C. For. Missions*	188,736	206,210
Pres. B. For Missions	223,978	230,031
Am. Home Missionary Society	175,971	188,136
Am. and F. C. Union	76,603	73,203
Am. Anti-Slavery Society	18,512	13,885
N. Y. State Colonization Society	15,524	20,835
Am. Fem. Guardian	49,719	36,039
N. Y. Sun. S. Union	13,089	
Am. Sea. Friend Society	25,336	64,700
Female Magdalen Society	2,926	6,484
Five Points House of Industry	17,981	11,535
Am. and For. Bap. Bible	29,050	30,879
Boston Tract Society	....	57,024
Lying-in Asylum	....	2,638
Am. Bap. Free Mis	....	17,000
Am. Congregational Union	....	12,117
P. E. Church Mis. Society	....	7,822
N. Y. Bible Society	18,712	16,781

*Nine months.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

LEAVENWORTH, May 16.—The people of Southern Nebraska are earnestly agitating the annexation of territory south of the Platte river, to Kansas, and thus securing admission into the Union. Public sentiment in that portion of the Territory strongly favors the plan, and a mass convention at Nebraska city have nominated delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and they will undoubtedly be admitted, and it is probable that in defining the boundary of Kansas, the Platte river will be the northern boundary of Kansas.

Utah dates to the 19th have been received, but are unimportant.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The overland mail of the 22d ult. has arrived from California. A land slide had occurred at Monte Christo, a mining town, killing four persons, suspending mining operations, and doing considerable damage.

The Legislature failed to provide for the payment of the $200,000 worth of old bonds still outstanding, notwithstanding the people desire to pay every dollar of the State's indebtedness.

Business generally was brisk, money was plenty, and gold dust was coming in freely. The markets generally are unchanged.—The wheat harvest promises an abundant yield.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The steamers Monongahela and Edinburg, while moored on the Illinois river, opposite this city, were burnt to the water's edge yesterday morning.—The loss amounted to $38,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000 in Pittsburg offices. There was no freight on either boat.

LA GRANGE, KY., May 15.—Thomas H. Holt has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the seventh district.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 16.—The excursionists from Baltimore, en route for a visit of inspection over the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, reached this place by the 4.30 train this afternoon. They number about seventy-five persons, including the two branches of the City Council, and the usual number of outsiders. All were well, and expressed themselves as getting along well. They fill four cars. The train bearing them left this evening for Grafton, where they will lay over till to-morrow, and then go on to Parkersburg.

W. P. Smith, master of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Henry Tyson, master of machinery; B. H. Latrobe, constructive engineer of the Northwestern Virginia Road, and P. G. Van Winkle, president of the road, will join the excursionists between this place and their destination.

Extension of the English Language.

As we believe that there is no language used on earth that contains so many books in every department of science, literature, and religion, and no language used by so many religious, benevolent, free and earnest men—earnest in every thing pertaining to the best welfare of the race—so we are gratified to muse upon the extent to which this language is now used, and upon its continual spread among the nations. Besides being the good old mother tongue of the British Isles and of the United States, it is used all over the immense and widely extended colonies of the British Crown in North America. It is the language of the larger portion of the West India Islands. It is spoken in all the centres of commercial activity in every part of South America. It is the sole language of the infant nations of Australia, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land. And, by the activities of American and English commerce and missionary enterprises, it seems destined to spread among the countless Pacific Isles. It prevails along the coasts of Eastern and Western Africa, and is moving upwards from the Cape of Good Hope into the most central regions of that continent. "All along the Egyptian highway to Asia it is a familiar sound." The most active and influential of the native population of India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains, are zealously engaged in acquiring it. It is one of the every-day-used dialects in five of the most populous and commercial ports of China. And recent treaties, and the already opening commerce of England and America, is making it familiar to the ears of the dwellers in the populous islands of Japan. All these facts indicate the continual progress of the English language among the nations; and it certainly seems destined to be spoken and used by a larger number of the human family than any other language. And as these two things are true, first, that this language contains more religious literature than any other language; and, second, this kind of literature is sure to go wherever the language goes, therefore we look with great satisfaction on the wider and wider spread of our mother tongue among the nations, in view of the moral and religious advantages sure to arise from it.—*Boston Journal.*

Smoking a Cause of Insanity.

The terrible ravages which tobacco is making on the bodies and minds of the young, seems to be attracting the attention of medical men in various parts of the world. In a pamphlet just issued by Dr. Seymour, of London, on Private Lunatic Asylums, and the causes of insanity of late years, the Doctor denounces with emphasis as one of the producing causes the practice of immoderate, smoking indulged in by boys and young men at the universities and "larger schools, now called colleges." The Doctor's remarks are as applicable to the youths of this country as those of Europe. No one conversant with disease can doubt that *excessive* smoking, especially in the case of young people, must be highly injurious to both mind and body. Its effect is to depress the circulation—the heart becomes weak, irregular in its action, and the pulse is scarcely to be felt. The victim becomes irresolute and nervous, his appetite fails, and his mind fills with imaginary evils. This may continue for years, but at length the smoker dies often suddenly; then examination has shown that the muscular structure of the heart is imperfect in its action; the left side is thin; in some cases, in which sudden death has occurred, there has been found little more than a strip of muscular fibre left on that side. The question of restraining boys from smoking is rather a difficult one to deal with, but the grave interests at stake seem to demand that some action should be taken in the premises.

General Walker.

General William Walker remains still in this city, keeping himself very secluded.—There are many surmises as to his future movements. Some think he proposes another expedition to Nicaragua, others that he intends going to Sonora. All, however, agree that he proposes going somewhere, in the character of a chief of a band of adventurers. General Walker is never seen in the streets; not so Colonel Bruno Natzmer, who, with the exterior of a bold soldier, airs himself often on Montgomery street. I had a conversation with the gallant Colonel last evening, and learned from him that he recently passed several months on a tour through Mexico, including a trip through Sonora. He does not consider the country worth much. There is a dearth of water and food in the land, and it would be impossible to support an army there, particularly in Sonora. Col. Natzmer "would not give one department in Nicaragua for the whole State of Sonora and several other Mexican States into the bargain." He said Walker had no designs on Sonora.—*Letter from San Francisco.*

We Eat too Much.

The late Sydney Smith, a divine as eminent for wit as hard sense once wrote to a friend that he had made an estimate of the food he had eaten during the first thirty years of his life, and found that he had in that period unnecessarily called on his patient stomach to digest meat and vegetables enough to fill twenty-seven wagons, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. He added, with words of regret, that, had he been more abstemious at the table, he would be worth in hard cash so many more dollars than he was, and that by over-feeding he had been guilty of a double injury—firstly to himself and secondly to society; for, had he eaten less, he would have enjoyed better health and others would have had that to sustain and nourish them which he had wantonly wasted.

Sydney Smith is not the only person who has had reason to accuse himself of excess at the table. The fact is, we all eat more than our stomachs can well digest, and for it we are duly punished, sooner or later. When the stomach is imposed on it sooner or later rebels, and disease is the consequence—disease in its most disagreeable form, dyspepsia.

Could we restrain our appetites—could we teach ourselves the important lesson that it is better to eat to live than live to eat, how much better off we all would be! Could we rise from the table with the inclination to eat a little more, instead of gormandizing to the full, the general health would be a thousand times better than it is, and soon would we rid our bodies of disease which now seems to be almost natural to us.

People complain of the "hardness of the times," the "dearness of food," the "doctor's bills," and of "sickness," and yet they possess the means within themselves of removing all these standing complaints by exercising a little self-control over their appetites. "Eat less and you will have more," is an old adage, and, although a homely one, it is not without its grain of wisdom.

Drinking is not the only intemperance that is indulged in. There are more people who destroy themselves by eating than by drinking alcoholic stimulants. Alcohol, it is true, is a very bad thing to take into the stomach, for the reason that the fumes thereof fly to the head and induce intoxication; but what shall we say of the stomach debilitated by its continued efforts to reduce the enormous masses of food, half masticated, that are forced into it for a momentary gratification? Can we ask the blood to be pure or the stomach sound that is treated three or four times every day with unhealthy, indigestible trash. If you want to stupefy a brilliant mind, stuff the stomach; but if you want it to do work so that its coruscations may be seen of men, let the body be nourished with light, pleasant food, that is thoroughly masticated before it is finally deposited for assimilation.

If you would live long, and be exempt from disease, resolve "henceforth and forever" to eat just food enough to sustain life and no more—in other words, eat to live and not live to eat.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Gov. Smith and "Low Wages."

In the discussion, on Thursday night last between the candidates for Congress, in this city, the remarks of Gov. Smith, reported in the "Daily Globe," were quoted, to show that when in Congress, at the last session, he was in favor of reducing the wages of laborers from $1.50 to 75 cents per day. Gov. Smith explained that the proposition was to diminish the number of employees in the quartermaster's department; and that, "as retrenchment was being made everywhere, he could not see why the Government should pay more than individuals for the same labor, and therefore, made a proposition to that effect. He could see no necessity for the Government paying a higher price than individuals." And he said that if Government paid for ship-carpenters two dollars per day, individuals must do the same, else the Government, with a large job on hand, might silence all the private ship-yards in the country. I cannot see how the illustration applies to the quarter-master's department.

If this principle is correct, why was not the Governor's "untiring industry" devoted to a similar reduction in the pay of clerks who receive some ten or fifteen hundred dollars per year, for services less onerous than are performed by individuals for less than half that sum?

But the Governor's statesmanship seems not to enable him to notice the distinction between the Government and Individuals. Now, it is well known that individuals make a profit on the labor they employ. This is necessary, whether they work for Government or individuals, as a reward of private enterprise. The master-mechanic who employs others at a dollar a day, expects to make a profit on the labor he employs, as a fair remuneration for his time, his capital, and his risk. Gov. Smith would convert the Government into a master-mechanic, and allow it to grow rich upon the profits, and in the reduction of the wages of its employees, to that which individuals could afford to give.

Let us see how it works! Government wishes the machinery for steamships built, which individuals are willing to do at a cost of $100,000—making a profit of, say, $10,000. Now, says the Governor, let the Government do the work themselves; let laborers and mechanics be employed at reduced wages, and the Government can do the work for $90,000, thereby saving $10,000 out of the laborers, and depriving individuals of the work. And thus would our representative foster and advance individual enterprise—Thus would he deprive every workshop in the country of Government jobs, because forsooth, the Government, by reducing wages could do their own work and save the profits. Thus would he bring the Government in competition with individual enterprise, and so far as Government work is concerned silence every workshop in the land. I think the excuse is even worse than the offending. On the same principle, every merchant who desired to have a ship built, should employ his own ship-carpenters at reduced wages that he, too, might save the profits which he might otherwise pay to the master-builder. This would be fostering the mechanic arts with a vengeance! MECHANIC.

Three Sets of Dare-Devils

A foreign letter thus describes the character of three sets of troops employed by the respective combatants in Europe—the first belong to the French:

A portion of that terrible army of Gen. Yussuf, the Algerine sharp-shooters, have already arrived at Genoa, and taken the railway to Turin. This corps is composed of native Africans, and are reputed a set of very devils, to whom the Zouaves are gentlemanly soldiers. Gen. Yussuf, their commander, is also a native Bedouin. In the town of Algiers, on their way to Genoa, they broke loose from all command, attacked the Jew quarters, carried the barricades the latter had been obliged to build in the streets for their protection, and committed all sorts of outrages.

To balance these, the Austrians have an army of 20,000 Croats, a body of desperate men, who are kept in subjection by the promise of plunder and rapine. These men will be marched first across the Ticino into the Piedmontese territory. Then again Sardinia has her body of Corps-Francs, commanded by Garibaldi, a body of violent men composed of the odds and ends of political persecution, a collection of refugees from all countries, inspired by political hate and a desire for vengeance.