



WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

The absorbing interest of politics in this country, in some measure, turns the attention of our people from the great events that are now taking place in Europe...

J. B. Baldwin's speech is styled in one of the Breckinridge papers, "an abortive production of state anecdotes and futile attempts at wit." This is a specimen of the manner in which some political partisans are wont to speak of the addresses of their opponents...

In the course of a patriotic speech, made by Mr. Flournoy in Richmond, last week, he said that the proper mode of preserving the Union is to put down and banish from public life those who oppose and endanger its existence.

Douglas's speech at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday last, is said to have highly gratified his friends, and raised their enthusiasm. It is admitted, on all hands, to have been a very able effort.

Foad Pasha, the Turkish minister at Damascus, according to all accounts, is proceeding with the most unrelenting severity in the punishment of the murderous authors of the Syrian massacres.

The New York Journal of Commerce dwells upon the bigotry, malignity, and fanaticism of Abolitionism in the city of New York, directed against those merchants who are connected with the Southern Trade.

It what is called, and what we believe to be, the "common danger," cannot produce a common union to oppose the danger, at the North, as well as the South, it would seem to be certain, that the politicians who profess to think it is.

Twenty-five hundred barrels of apples were shipped in one steamer from Boston, on Wednesday, for Norfolk, in return for the thousands of melons sent from the latter place to Boston during the summer.

The Washington Constitution argues to show that Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, is preaching the doctrines of Helper's book, and giving aid and comfort to the abolitionists!

The Prince of Wales is expected to reach Washington, this afternoon.

In an able letter published in the National Intelligencer some weeks ago, and written by an "Old Whig who voted for Buchanan," on the "Duty of the Day," we find the following remarks:

"The great question, then, before those who agree as to the mischievous consequences which are likely to be precipitated on the country by the success of Lincoln and his party, and who unite in a common effort of resistance to them, is, 'How can the election of Mr. Lincoln be prevented?'"

Can the friends of Bell and Everett vote with the Democracy? If so, with which section of that party—the "National Democracy" (denounced by their late brethren as squatters, usurpers, and abolitionists) or the "Constitutional Democracy" (denounced by their late brethren as "holders, scooters, and dissemblers")?

But can the friends of Breckinridge and Douglas, in order to defeat Lincoln, unite on Bell and Everett?

In answer to this question I will not suggest the probable preference on the part of the respective friends of the Democratic nominees for the success of Mr. Bell, rather than the election of the rival "Richmond" of their own party.

Certainly there are no obstacles, no difficulties not easily surmountable, no sacrifices which, for the country's sake, Democrats ought not willingly to make to protect the country and our institutions from the shock both would receive from the election of Lincoln.

Mr. Speed, in his recent speech, at Lynchburg, contended that the Democratic party, even here in the South, have for the last twenty years used the slavery question for the promotion of party ends.

Another new steam-plow has been exhibited on the Potomac, better it is said than Fowler's—and we presume inventive genius will never be satisfied until complete success crowns the effort, to navigate canals, plow the prairies, and travel on common roads, by steam engines.

The "moderate" Republican journals in New York are endeavoring to show that the "Wide Awake" organization is entirely a political one—and means no harm.

Jenkins sends to the New York Herald this last and latest in relation to the condition of the Prince: "Some people say he is looking cozy; but he is probably saving his 'best clothes' for his New York visit."

A negro man at Gravesend, Long Island, was killed by his wife on Tuesday.—A young lady, in New York, attempted to kill herself on Sunday, the brutal conduct of her father being the cause.

Mr. Henry Winter Davis's speech continues to be criticized in the Baltimore papers, and many of its views are strongly objected to by the Union Constitutional men.

The Presidential election takes place on the 6th of November. It is but "one short month off." Brief space—but long enough if properly used, to "save the Union."

Mrs. Governor Edwin Morgan, of New York, it has been decided in full council, is to lead off in the dance with the Prince of Wales.

GOLD DOLLARS.—This little coin has become so unpopular, that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered three millions of them, at the Philadelphia mint, to be remelted, and converted into double eagles.

A steam wagon has been constructed at St. Peter, Minnesota, to run in the trade between that place and the Indian agencies.

A leading physician and druggist of Olathe, Mo., and a young gentleman of high personal character, was engaged to be married to a respectable and accomplished young lady of the neighborhood.

The proprietor of the Boston Zoological Gardens has on exhibition, among other interesting specimens of animated nature, a party of five negroes from South Africa, lately imported per ship G. W. Anderson.

The Buffalo Express has the following account of a shocking accident which happened in that city:—A bright little boy between three and four years old, whose name we were unable to ascertain, was instantly killed while playing on the track of the Buffalo and New York City Road.

The revolutionary events in Italy, excite much interest in official quarters. Notwithstanding that the government of Naples, to which Minister Chandler was accredited, has ceased to exist, he will remain in that country to attend to American interests.

The Ocean Emblem, published at Tom's River, N. J., states that the cranberry crop this season will be quite good; the berries are ripening slowly.

The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer says:—"An attempt was made on Thursday to arrest a man named Jacob Thomas, charged with perpetrating a heavy swindle upon the firm of McClellan & Logan, the latter of whom has been returning to this city for some time."

A man named Brannell, from Baltimore, and another named Newell, from New York, have been held to bail at Petersburg, Va., charged with breaking the revenue and general license laws, by selling (by sample and by card) liquors to retail merchants in that city.

There are about 320 white prisoners in the Virginia Penitentiary at this time. All negro convicts by law are now hired out to labor on the public works.

Eight hundred and fifty two bushels of dried fruit, principally peaches, arrived at Norfolk, on Friday, over the seaboard and Roanoke railroad.

The tobacco inspectors in Petersburg, Va., for the year ending October 1st, were 17,530 hogsheads, an increase of 1,491 over last year.

Mr. YANCEY ON RESISTANCE.—Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, when in Knoxville, Tenn., last week, was asked, during his speech, what he would do in case of Lincoln's election, and replied to the question as follows:

By an act of the General Assembly of Alabama, passed last winter, it is made the duty of the Governor, in the event a Black Republican shall be elected President, in a certain period after his accession to the office, to make proclamation of the fact, and that an election shall then be held by the people to elect delegates to a convention of the people of the State, which convention will consider what the sovereignty and wrongs done the State require at its hands.

As I said to you in the early part of my speech, I am a State rights man, believing in the right of a State to command the allegiance and obedience of its citizens, and therefore that my allegiance is first due to my State. I do not believe in extending the individual natural right of rebellion until both State as well as Federal Constitutions are broken, and my rights destroyed.

The steamship Atlantic, formerly of the Collins line, has been placed on the Southampton and Havre route. She will succeed the Atlantic, and leave New York on the 17th November.

A letter from Yarmouth, N. S., states that the hull of the ship Staffordshire, lost several years since on the passage from Liverpool to Boston, has recently been found off Sag Harbor, in ten fathoms water.

Mrs. Sarah France, charged with murder in causing the death of Jeanette Kanna, in Philadelphia, by the improper use of instruments, was on Saturday convicted of murder in the second degree.

The closing day of the St. Louis fair, in all respects was very satisfactory. Eban Allen was awarded a prize of \$150. The profits of the association for the week, are about \$200,000.

The published statement that Gen. Harney was removed from his command in Washington Territory, at the demand of the British Minister, is authentically contradicted.

Miss Elizabeth Blair, of Mansfield, Ohio, has made a gentleman of that place pay \$2,000 for saying that she was no better than she ought to be.

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An infant, in the arms of its mother, was crushed to death by the crowd pressing forward to see the Prince at the St. Louis Fair.

Ice was formed and the ground slightly frozen near Boston on last Friday night.

At the late discussion in Jackson, Tenn., between Messrs. Peyton, the Bell elector, Polk, the Douglas elector, and Haynes, the Breckinridge elector, a very interesting passage occurred. Polk, after speaking with great emphasis and force upon the admitted fact that there is no chance whatever of Mr. Breckinridge's election, made this proposition:—"Now if Col. Haynes himself will come upon this stand and tell the people that he believes that Breckinridge stands any chance to be elected, either by the people or the House of Representatives, I will surrender the canvass and go home."

The Charleston Mercury publishes another letter from Han, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina. The gist of it is contained in the single declaration that "if the Black Republican party succeeds in the coming election, the issues between the North and South will be withdrawn from the Federal arena, and not to be decided by the States themselves, as sovereigns."

In view of the fact that the election in Pennsylvania, for Governor, Congress, and Legislature, takes place on Tuesday of next week, politicians are exceedingly active, and Philadelphia nightly affords with processions and meetings. Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Senator Bigler, addressed large meetings of their friends on Saturday night.

It has been determined to have a grand rally in New York, on Monday, the 8th of October, of all the parties to the Cooper Institute Union. The three united parties, Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell, will be represented by speakers and listeners, though the branch of the Breckinridge men who are led by Mr. James T. Brady, will not be there.

On Saturday last, the second day of the Democratic Mass Meeting at Warrenton, the assembly was addressed by Messrs. Faye, of New York city, L. Q. Washington, and Montague, of Washington city, in the morning, and Hon. W. W. Parne, of Fauquier, T. T. Hill, esp. of Alexandria, and Gov. Smith, in the afternoon.

The citizens of Staunton, were addressed on Monday night by Dr. C. R. Harris, of Culpeper, Va., in a speech of over two hours in defence of Breckinridge and Lane. His arguments were delivered mainly in opposition to the speech delivered there and at Norfolk by Judge Douglas.

Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, addressed a large audience in Metropolitan Hall, Richmond, on Monday evening, agreeing to previous notice. Hon. John M. Lotts addressed the Union Men at their Club House at the same time.

At October Court in Charlottesville, on Monday, Messrs. Jas. L. Kemper for Breckinridge, and W. Gilmore for Douglas, met on the stump, both requiring themselves well. At night W. T. Early addressed the people in behalf of Bell and Everett.

There will be a political Barbecue at Louisiana Court House on the 12th and 13th of this month, at which distinguished speakers of both parties are expected to be present, and to which the public generally are invited.

It has been determined to hold an election in the District of Columbia, and Lane Mass Meeting, on the Fair Grounds, at Winchester, on Wednesday, the 7th of October.

The Hon. R. M. P. Hunter is to address the Breckinridge Club in Fredericksburg, on the 4th of October.

The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey will speak at Charlottesville on Thursday, and at Harrisburg on Saturday.

THE MARCH OF CHANGING.—This distinguished nobleman will reach Washington on Thursday afternoon next, from Cincinnati. He has, with the Marchioness and attendants, so far accompanied the Prince of Wales in his American tour, but being the President of the American tour, he is called in England, he desired particularly to pass over the Baltimore and Ohio line, and leaves the Royal party for that purpose. The Prince having accepted urgent invitations to Pittsburg and Harrisburg, which has taken him out of his intended course direct from the West to Washington. The Marchioness, whose great wealth was expended in gathering the nuptial line and treasures, etc., in the Palace of St. James, but, unlike his father, he is a most excellent practical man of business, and has devoted his energies to the general welfare, in connection with the railroad and other national interests of his country.

A GOOD RECIPE.—The New Orleans Bee, a journal of the Constitutional Union party, in responding to communications brought against it by a Democratic contemporary of the same city, publishes the following, and adds that it has rarely noticed the unfair and discourteous observations of the paper in question. It has been simply from the conviction that the readers of both journals have the best possible opportunity of judging for themselves, having arranged in the insertions habitually indulged in by its Democratic neighbor. We cannot doubt that the Bee's interpretation of the general rule which should guide a dignified journal in replying to the comments of a political adversary. Where these comments are manifestly inspired by the pettiness of a disingenuous and carping spirit, they should, in the words of the British satirist, "let alone severely."

DWELLING FOR RENT.—Intending to remove from the city, I offer for rent my DWELLING HOUSE, No. 121 King street, a good house, large and well arranged, and in good repair. For terms apply to the house, or to Andrew Jamison, esp. Oct 2—t.

JAMES P. SMITH.

There is something eminently tragic in the lives of almost all the Princes and Princesses of the great Muscovite kingdom. Some die by the dagger, some by poison; some are dropping off suddenly in a mysterious manner, and others are ailing for years under the influence of a malady of which nobody knows the cause, and for which no physician can give advice. There has scarcely been one sovereign of Russia whose death appeared quite natural. Even the predecessor of the present Czar died of a mysterious suddenness, although he was one of the strongest and healthiest men in Europe, hardened like a mountain, simple and frugal in his habits, and accustomed to fatigue, the extreme of heat and cold. Ever since his death, his widow has been suffering likewise, in a manner as yet unexplained.

Royalty is on the move in Europe. Napoleon and Eugenie are touring their southern dominions. Leopold, of Belgium, is visiting his loyal towns. Isabella Segunda, as becomes a progressive sovereign, is making a progress. The Russian Czar, the Austrian Kaiser, and the Prussian Regent, are to meet at Warsaw, and will be waited on by a small army of petty kings and grand dukes, and princeslets. Victor Emmanuel is going to Naples. The Prince of Wales is travelling over the United States. Not to be out of the fashion, King Bomba II., late of Naples, has also taken a hurried journey, and is expected soon to be in Spain. King Pope is also moving about in Italy, and is not absolutely idle in Hungary.

Another dismal record of persecutions of the native Christians of Madagascar has reached us. The bloodthirsty Queen, who has been the scourge of the island for thirty years past, and has in vain put forth all her power to root out Christianity from its soil, seems to have renewed her energies in that wild enterprise within the last few years—still without success. By a course of self-consecrated fanaticism, she has put to death such of her relatives and great officers as would have perpetuated her diabolical policy towards the Christians, and has thus seemingly secured the succession to her own son, who for years past has been an avowed disciple of the persecuted religion.

Extracts from the Pekin Gazette, published in the New York papers, makes some disclosures in reference to the personal habits of the Emperor, which show that, despotic as he is, he is still amenable to public opinion, and to the institutions of the empire. They are contained in a protest emanating from the Consulate, a body entrusted with the care of the public morals, and exercising their functions with remarkable fearlessness. They reprove his Majesty for "his drunkenness and dissipation, his attachment to actors, and his love of low society."

The Paris correspondent of the Times remarks:—"The Sabbath is, I think less observed in Paris, in some respects, than I remember it ever to have been. It is certainly no holiday for the masons and bricklayers. On the Boulevard des Capucines, in the Rue Vivienne, and in various other important thoroughfares, loading goes on upon Sunday, just as on other days."

The Havre papers contain an announcement that the long contemplated scheme of a road to traverse the isthmus, is on the high road to realization. There are to be two lines running respectively between Havre and New York, and Havre and Martinique.

The Earl of Kingston, on the 8th ult., at the Westminster Police Court, London, was fined 40s. and costs, (with the alternative of a month's imprisonment) for assaulting a policeman, and was also ordered to pay a cash fine. He was subsequently arrested for going into the street naked.

A noted pugilist in England, known as "Underrated Dick," because he was never beaten, has turned preacher, and is creating quite a sensation by his sermons to the working classes.

Garibaldi had eight men killed in the conquest of the Kingdom of Naples.

WEATHER SIGNS.—In a manual of the barometer, compiled by Rear Admiral Fitzroy, and just published by the Board of Trade, the following useful observations occur:—"Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a red sky in the morning bad weather, or much wind (perhaps rain); a grey sky in the morning, fair weather; a grey sky in the evening, rain; a fair weather, with a low dawn, fair weather; a sunset looking of delicate clouds, foretells fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; a sunset of oily-looking clouds, winds; a dark, gloomy, blue sky is windy; but a light, bright blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the sifter clouds look, the less wind, but, perhaps, more rain may be expected; and the heavier, more 'greasy,' rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also, a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet and thus, by the prevalence of red, yellow or grey tints, the coming weather may be foretold very nearly, indeed, if aided by instruments, almost exactly. Small, intricate clouds foretell rain; light sun clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain; but, if alone, may indicate wind only. High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stars, in a direction different from that of the lower clouds, or the wind then felt below, foretell a change of wind. When sea birds fly out early, and far to the seaward, moderate wind and fair weather may be expected; when they hang about the land, or over it, sometimes flying inland, expect a strong wind with a stormy weather. There are other signs of a coming change in the weather known less generally than may be desirable, and, therefore, worth notice: such as when birds of long flight, rooks, swallows, or others, hang about the land, and fly up and down, or in circles, during the day, or at night. Also when animals seek sheltered places, instead of spreading over their usual ranges, when pigs entry straw to their sties, when smoke from chimneys does not ascend readily (or straight upwards during calm), an unfavorable change is probable. Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Neither of these two formations occur under an overcast sky, or when there is much wind. One sees fog occasionally rolled away, as it were, by wind, but seldom or never formed while it is blowing."

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.—A medical journal, El Siglo Veintiuno, contains the following reflections and details with respect to the cholera in Sicily.

It is no longer impossible to doubt that cholera has fixed itself upon Spanish soil, and has not quitted it for the last five years, reported in 1854, its germ, continues fruitful, and develops itself as soon as circumstances favor it; disappears and again returns, and passing from one place to another, annually makes numerous victims. It seems to have chosen its domicile in our country, and judging from its persistent ravages, to find there the most favorable condition of existence.

STRAYED from this city, about two weeks ago, a ROAN COW, medium size, slightly crumpled horns, marked with a cross in the right ear, an ink and number mark in the left. She was about three years old. Who has heard of her, or seen her on the road to Calpeper County, a suitable reward will be given if returned to the owner. J. B. JOHNSON, Alexandria, Va. sep 20—9t.

DR. JOHN M. GAINES, has professional services to the public. He may be found at his office, during the day, and at the Mansion House during the night. 227 Office, No. 8, S. E. corner of Washington and King streets. Jy 9—43m

How often has the most revolting feature in the tissue of libels on the South, been brought to the notice of Southern members of Congress—to the eye of the public in extracts from Northern papers, and in reports of Northern speeches! We mean the blackened tree to which a monster of a Northern imagination, tied negroes to be burnt! A pile of black ashes beneath it—as if the calcined remains of a negro would be any blacker than those of a white man? The matter of surprise that an idea so horrid should make an impression on a sane man, if a sane mind could believe Southern libels and gentlemen would remain a day residents of a land where such a sight could meet their eyes. We never pass a cherry tree, beneath whose spreading foliage swag once has sought shelter for a night, whose base has kindled a fire to warm hands—which is no uncommon object on the roadside in Virginia—that the repeated slander does not appear before our imagination, with quite as much horror as any Northerner is capable of feeling at a thought of human suffering.

A recent letter from New York to the Richmond Enquirer, states that the Herald suggested the propriety of the Prince of Wales visiting the South; in reference to which the Tribune remarked as follows:—"The pilgrimage of the simple English might be followed by an immense number of derelicts. In the course of his wanderings, Albert Edward might stumble upon one of those odious which are common to them—the burning of a negro. The Prince is no holy, to be frightened by lying and slanderous stories—nor is he a monomaniac Abolitionist, with but a few in his mind. He has sense enough to know the same arguments which undermine our institutions, would tend to the pulling down of his. He has the testimony of the Hon. Amelia M. Murray, of his illustrious mother's household; and surely this should outweigh all the abolition penny-annals. He should not pass through Ohio—the moon of a burning white might assail his ear—'Blood of Toledo murdered, dissected and burned like a man'—another 'American' another 'Professor' might find it convenient to despise his friend, rather than a justice. But we forbear—we blush to pen a line which might seem to make the criminal records of a State the index to the character of its citizens."

The Prince may be assured, that in no part of the world outside her own dominions, is greater respect felt for her Majesty as a sovereign, or greater admiration for her as a woman and mother, than in the Southern States.

Even our servants understand all this sing-song about the "poor negro"—even they know there is but one key-note with all the parties, from John Brown to "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," viz. self-interest. Said the carriage driver to the writer of this, a few days before the execution of John Brown:—"I know people die 'n' find we black folks a big crowd 'n' they sportin' 'n' sayin' 'n' sayin' if it was to die 'n' take the country, they want give us let us keep it?—they jess want it their selves!" VIRGINIA

THE BOURBON DYNASTY IN NAPLES.—The dynasty of Spanish Bourbons, which is now being expelled so ignominiously from what was absurdly styled by diplomat, the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, has affected the southern parts of Italy, and the island of Sicily, for more than a hundred years. It was in 1755, that the child of Philip, the first French King of Spain, Louis XVI's grandson, and of Elizabeth Farnese, his Queen, took, by force of arms, the Kingdom of Naples, from the Hapsburg Emperor of Germany, and in like manner appropriated that insular Kingdom of Sicily which the treaty of Utrecht had bestowed on the House of Savoy. But the reign of the first Bourbon sovereign, at Naples and Palermo, guided by the enlightened counsel of his Minister, the Florentine Tanucci, was beneficent and popular, compared with the previous dominion of the House of Hapsburg. And it is not until 1759 that this century of miserable tyranny begins, which 1860, by just and though long delayed retribution, brings to an end.

In that year, 1759, Carlo, of the two Sicilies, by the disease of his royal brother of Madrid, became King Carlos of Spain and being thus obliged to vacate the Italian throne, he left it to his younger son. This was Ferdinand, a child then of seven, but who afterwards grew to be the coarse, insensible backslider, to whose service the Sicilian navy, and its hero, Nelson, were unworthily devoted. This first King Ferdinand, with his consort, the Austrian Caroline, "united and filled with direct cruelty," as she was twice cast out of Naples, and protected in Sicily by her own fleet and troops. He, to recover his peculiar dominions, hired a British general, the Duke of Wellington, to restore the Bourbon monarchy abused, both in 1799 and in latter lease of power, especially when confirmed by the Austrian armed intervention of 1821. The murder, by a court-martial, of Admiral Caracciolo, in the gulf of which, Nelson, seduced by the Queen's minion, Emma Hamilton, was to have a secondary part, cannot easily be forgotten.

The savage Ferdinand II, was followed in 1825 by his son, the hypocrite and profligate Francis I; and he, in 1830, by the late Ferdinand II, whom we remember but so well, and who was succeeded last year by the present Francis last King of the two Sicilies. So that four bad sovereigns, in direct descent, with an ominous alteration of the Italian provinces, have, in the course of a dreadful course of misgovernment and unmitigated misery. In Ferdinand II, of intemperate memory, we have beheld the type of power and absolute tyranny—that will, perverted exhibition of the capacity of doing wrong in defiance of all dictates of equity or humanity, which has been stigmatized by Mr. Gladstone as "the negation of God upon earth." Such a tyrant is simply the mortal impersonation of the Spirit of Evil—the reigns Diabolical.

Of the young Prince who has just shown his puny back to Garibaldi, it would be unfair to pronounce so harsh a judgment. He is not a royal Satan; he has not yet had time to be a traitor; probably he has not yet had his court education; he has merely to make him a fool. His great ignorance and lack of fitness of Ferdinand I, his great grandfather, were ascribed to the early death of the regents or tutors of his infancy, who had hoped to take advantage of the King's future incapacity to govern. And it is at least a very plausible conjecture, that Francis II, is indebted for his defective mental development to the solicitude of his stepmother, now Queen Dowager, (a second Austrian Caroline), whose restless intrigues to procure the crown for her own son, the Count of Trapani, were already notorious in her husband's lifetime.—Daily News.

LOW'S HONEY SOAP, Brown Windsor Soap, Silver Wire Teeth Brushes, Buffalo Hair Do, India Rubber Combs, and large assortment of children's and other Articles, just received from J. W. BOWLING, oct 2 62 cent Fairfax and Prince streets, JUST RECEIVED, West's No. 1 Eberhard Oil and 95 per cent Alcohol, at MILBURN & BRO'S. Drug and Chemical Store, oct 1