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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1859.

CRIME—ITS REMEDY.

The returns of judicial statistics of England and Wales made to the British Parliament for the year 1857 show that 369,283 persons were tried; 135,474 discharged, and 233,759 convicted. There are certain circumstances presented in these reports which are worthy of serious consideration. It is said to notice the proneness of crime in the young. Of the total number of offenses a very large proportion was committed by persons under the age of 21. Between the ages of 16 and 21 the number was about equal to the whole number after forty years of age. This is not difficult of explanation. Youth is the season of ready passions and strong temptations—it is the period when the fascinations and allurements of vice are most potent, because most congenial to the vigorous development of the animal propensities, while the powers of resistance are most feeble, because reason and religious principles have not yet obtained the mastery. The criminal statistics of Great Britain are, we doubt not, those of most countries. Whenever the hot blood and innate recklessness of youth are unchecked by those constant and habitual safeguards which secular instruction, home influence and pious teachings supply, they are absolutely certain to culminate in crime the moment a propitious opportunity is presented.

These truths are further illustrated by the comparison between the educated and uneducated portion of criminals. Of 124,009 offenders, 44,000 could neither read nor write; 72,000 could read, or read and write imperfectly, while only 6000 were well versed in both arts. In other words more than ninety per cent. were uneducated!

We find, then, that youth and ignorance are the most frequent antecedent circumstances upon crime—the first less generally than the second. A bad man may be young or old, but in nine cases out of ten he is sure to be uneducated. The sole reason why in youth vice and error break forth more frequently than in maturer age, is that the passions are more violent, self-control less powerful, and prudence little known.

It is to be regretted that we have no means of arriving at the same precise statistical results in matters of crime as are furnished in the carefully prepared tabular statements of Great Britain. We may, however, feel tolerably sure that though they might exhibit a smaller proportion to the aggregate population, the points of comparison would be the same. Everywhere is ignorance the fruitful mother of evil. And by ignorance we do not mean exclusively the lack of the rudiments of education, although these are of the utmost importance as an introduction to truths of a more sacred and exalted character. The ignorance to which we refer is the dense and almost impenetrable darkness in which the minds of thousands are left with respect to the paramount doctrines of life and religious faith. How are men to be preserved pure from vice and crime unless they are taught first to know what evil is, and then how to shun it? Here is the field, broad, spacious and all uncultivated, which demands the energetic skill and diligence of the philanthropist. Take one hundred boys promiscuously. Let one-half of them grow up without moral care and attention, while the other half are assiduously trained and disciplined from their earliest years. Of the first a vast majority will in due time become inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries, or at least of our hospitals and alms-houses; of the latter a similar proportion will live in the esteem of their fellow men, and with the approval of their consciences.

There is no royal road to virtue. On the contrary, the path is tedious, narrow, and to the careless, perverse, frivolous, and endangered. Those who attempt to pursue it without previous instruction, and gradual knowledge of the road, are apt to wander from the highway, and to weary of their toils and painful progress. Those only who with unexpiring fortitude and humble reliance on their Divine Leader, have diligently continued in the beaten track, turning neither to the right nor the left, find their reward in the comfort and happiness which await them at the end. To drop the metaphor, if we wish to restore the Golden age of humanity, to break down prison walls, and abolish crime, we must begin by securing to every member of society the priceless blessings of education—that education which, while it expands the intellect, cultivates and enlarges the affections.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—HON. MILES TAYLOR was unanimously nominated at his private last Saturday night, the Democratic candidate for re-election to Congress from the Second District of Louisiana. Mr. Taylor's (Dem.) name was not submitted to the Convention—he is friends being far in the minority. The two sets of delegates from Jefferson and Orleans parishes respectively were rejected after a speech by Col. Riley on behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a response on behalf of the opposition delegates by M. HAHN, Esq., of New Orleans. Every parish in the District was represented in the Convention.

PERI'S PEARL.—Redfield, of New York, sends us, through J. C. Morgan, a copy of the poetical works of Edgar Allan Poe, with an original memoir. The work is handsomely bound in blue and gold, and has a portrait of Poe prefixed to it.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—We are indebted to L. Scott & Co., through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the May number of this sterling periodical. It is well filled with articles of an instructive and thoughtful character.

CHEAP BARGAINS.—Just look at TENDRON DAUNOR's advertisement of cheap bargains and wide dry goods, and then let the ladies supply their wants, either at his store, corner Royal and St. Philip, or his other establishment, No. 125 Circus street.

CREDIT SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FOUR CARPETS will be the attention of buyers to the sale of one hundred and twenty casks old Monongahela claret wine, to be sold THIS DAY, 27th June, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the Levee, opposite Commercial street, Second Municipality, by Roger & Co., auctioneers, landing from ship Minerva, from Bordeaux. Terms liberal. See advertisement.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says that it expects to making the reopening of the slave trade an issue in the politics of this country: because it would not be safe to revive the trade in the present relationship of the South and North; because it is a mischievous issue—an issue regarding which there may well be a difference of opinion, and which is the most of soundness to Southern institutions. We regard the reopening of the slave trade as a very fire-brand, fraught with mischief and danger. And in this point of view we are, and have been from the beginning, strongly opposed to its being used."

On the 29th instant the Secretary of the Treasury opened the proposals for the five millions Treasury note loan, and ourselves of the awards. Upwards of thirteen millions were tendered, of which the lowest bid was 3 per cent, and the highest 6. About $2,700,000 were awarded at from 3¼ to 3¾ per cent; $10,000 at 5, and the remaining two millions and a third will be awarded *pro rata* among the 3 per cent. bidders. The bids are lower than heretofore, and this fact is considered good evidence that the present condition of affairs in Europe will not exert to any considerable extent a deleterious effect upon the money markets of the United States.

OUR RIGHTS AS NEUTRALS.—The instructions prepared for our Ministers at the several European Courts on the subject of the neutral rights of our citizens, it is stated in Washington dispatches, will go out in the next steamer. They will probably soon be published here, as they are designed at least as much for the guidance of our merchants and navigators as for the information of diplomatists. Our government claims for its citizens all the privileges and exemptions agreed upon by the powers represented in the Paris Conference of 1856 in behalf of their own subjects. Articles contraband of war are of course excepted from the cargoes which American vessels may lawfully carry in their commerce with either of the belligerents. But the list of prohibited articles is now much circumscribed, and does not include supplies for the subsistence of armies, nor a great variety of articles necessary for their comfort. Artillery, small arms and powder are of course contraband, so are guns, cartridges and the tools and implements which can only be used for war purposes in the field, as, for example, the portable forges for repairing siege trains, shoeing horses, etc., etc. But tent clothes and tent poles, barrings, shoes for horses and mules, tins, pans and camp equipage generally are not prohibited, and may be freely carried and delivered at any port in the occupation of either of the belligerents not formally blockaded.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BREMEN.

Resignation of the British Ministry.

A New Ministry Formed by Palmerston.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATING THE PAPAL STATES, AND OTHER IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

BLOWING UP OF FORTIFICATIONS.

DEATH OF PRINCE METTERNICH.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

COTTON UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The North German Lloyds mail steamship Bremen, Capt. Wessels, arrived off Sandy Hook this evening.

She left Bremerhaven on Saturday, the 11th, and touched at Southampton on Monday, the 13th.

She brings two days later news from London, Liverpool, and the seat of war than we received by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Monday) are estimated at 6000 bales, of which 1000 bales have been taken for exportation.

The market closed very dull, but generally steady at the quotations by the Persia. The market is slightly in favor of buyers.

Middling Orleans 6 13-16d.; Middling Mobile 6 11-16d.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, June 13.—The funds are much depressed owing, in part to the resignation of the Derby Ministry.

Consols have declined ¼d. since the sailing of the Persia.

Consols for money closed at 93½ to 93¾.

CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 13.—In consequence of the opposition majority in the House of Commons on the vote of want of confidence, the Derby Ministry have handed in their resignation to the Queen, and requested her to select new advisers.

The Queen summoned Lord Palmerston, as the leader of the opposition, to form a new Cabinet.

A new Cabinet has been formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier, and Lord John Russell as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, June 13.—The latest advices from the seat of war indicate that the Austrians are retiring from all their positions in the south towards their strongly fortified positions behind the river Po and the Adige.

Dispatches from Turin announce that the Austrians have evacuated the important position of Piacenza, on the Po, in Parma, and the equally important position of Padua, near Venice.

They have also evacuated Lodi, on the Adda, below Milan and Cologna, near Legnago.

The Austrian garrison at Ancona, the most important fortress in the states of the Papal States, has been withdrawn towards the North.

Before leaving the fortress of Piacenza, the Austrians blew up the citadel and the fortifications.

DEATH OF METTERNICH.

A dispatch from Vienna announces the death of Prince Metternich, who, during nearly half a century, was Prime Minister of Austria.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER TENNESSEE.

SEIZURE OF $5,000,000 OF TREASURE.

Intervention of the American Minister.

English Fleet Ordered to Vera Cruz.

QUARANTINE, June 26.—The steamship Tennessee arrived at this place this evening, bringing advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d instant.

The Tennessee left Vera Cruz at noon on the 22d, and experienced heavy northeasterly gales during nearly the entire passage.

The purser reports that a conducta left the city of Mexico on the 28th of May, with $5,000,000 in specie for Vera Cruz.

The treasure was seized on its way, when within about forty miles from Vera Cruz, by the troops under Gen. Robles.

Commissioners were sent from Vera Cruz to negotiate with Robles for its surrender, but they were unable to accomplish any thing.

It is stated that the money is to be shipped, by order of the French and English Minister at Mocambo, on board a British vessel.

The American Minister, Mr. McLane, has sent Capt. Farragut, the commander of the United States steam sloop of war Brooklyn, to demand from Gen. Robles the release of that portion of the treasure which belongs to American citizens, amounting to $1,000,000. The result of Capt. F.'s mission had not transpired when the Tennessee left Vera Cruz.

The English fleet lying off Sacrificios had been ordered up to Vera Cruz.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GLASGOW.—NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamship Glasgow, of the New York and Glasgow line, has arrived at this port.

She left Glasgow on the 9th inst., and her advices have consequently been anticipated by the Persia.

SAILING OF STEAMSHIPS.—NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamship City of Manchester, Capt. Kennedy, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Company's line, sailed for Queenstown and Liverpool at noon to day, taking out $75,000 in specie on freight, and a large number of passengers.

The steamship Fulton, of the Southampton and Havre line, sailed for Southampton to day. She took out $1,000,000 in specie on freight, and a full complement of passengers.

Naturalized Citizens—A Case in Point.

The New York *Express*, speaking of the much mooted letter of Gen. CASS, has the following interesting statement bearing upon the question:

There have been various instances in more than one of the German States, and particularly in Prussia, where the friends of the *Express* have seen, where naturalized citizens who have voluntarily returned within the jurisdiction of those States have been compelled to serve their regular term of military duty, and all remonstrances on the part of the United States have proved unavailing to procure their release. A case, however, occurred in France in 1852, in which the attempt was successfully defeated, through the firm and decided stand taken by John L. Hodge, Esq., the American Consul at Marseilles.

The case is one directly in point, and is of importance in the present state of the question, as furnishing a precedent in this the first, and, we believe, the only instance in which the rule was attempted to be enforced in France.

FRANCOIS ALIBERT, (he is at the present time a resident of New Orleans.—Editors *Bee*) a native of Provence, entered de Var, in the South of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an escaped conscript. He arrived at New Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1857, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, he returned to visit his family in his native village, and under the vigilant police in France he was arrested in twenty-four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. HODGE as the nearest American Consul; the latter, that he might the better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. ALIBERT might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the General-in-Chief commanding the military division. He was here brought before the *Tribunal de Guerre* as an *insoumis*, and condemned. Mr. ALIBERT was willing to pay four thousand francs for a substitute, but Mr. HODGE would not allow him even to make the offer, but obtained a rehearing of his case, appeared in person before the *Tribunal de Guerre*, and pleaded the case; and after two trials and a detention of six months, he was acknowledged an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris directing his release. Mr. HODGE gave him a passport, which was vised by the police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family; travelled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United States.

The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case, and Mr. EVERETT, the Secretary of State under Mr. FILLMORE, on the 3d of March, 1853, (the last day he was in office) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. HODGE, in which he says:

"The Department was gratified to learn that M. ALIBERT, whose arrest and imprisonment as an *insoumis*, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released. This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject.

"It is much to be desired that this case may be considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military service. In this event, a hurtful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided."

GROWTH OF NEW YORK.—The growth of the city of New York is exhibited in a very striking manner by the new directory, which shows that of the 147,325 names which it contains there are 7521 more that appeared last year. That addition shows an increase of families or business establishments of over five per cent. within the past year. It requires 7521 buildings more than last year to accommodate the population of New York. It is added, as an additional indication of progress and prosperity, that no less than one hundred and seventy periodicals, daily, weekly, and monthly, are printed in various languages, and find a demand amongst the multitude of readers within the city and suburbs.

EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE KANGAROO.

The Kangaroo, with dates to the 9th, reached New York on the morning of the 21st. We are enabled to add somewhat to previous information:

Details of the Battle of Magenta.

Further details of the battle of Magenta had been received at London by telegraph.

A Vienna dispatch says among the wounded at the battle of Magenta are Baron Reischach, three generals, three staff officers, and two staff officers are missing, and one major killed.

A Turin dispatch dated June 7th says: There were one hundred and twenty thousand Austrians in the battle, of whom twenty thousand were placed *hors de combat*, and seven thousand were made prisoners.

The French lost only 5000 in killed and wounded. Among the killed were Generals Espinasse and Clean.

The Government of the King of Sardinia was already established at Como and Sondrio.

The municipality of Milan in their address to Victor Emmanuel, delivered in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon, say:

Address of the Municipality of Milan to the King of Sardinia.

The municipality of Milan are proud in being able to use its precious privilege of being the interpreter of their fellow-citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the pact of 1848, and to proclaim again, before the Italian nation, the great fact which has required eleven years for a full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people.

The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right which allows nations to be free to dispose of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army and our brave allies, who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnanimous enterprise.

Receive, Sire, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you.

Our cry is, "The King and Italy forever."

A French Ship Captured by an Austrian Steamer.

A dispatch from Trieste says an Austrian war steamer had captured the French ship Raoul, from Cuba bound to Trieste.

General D'Angelory, commander of the Imperial Guard, has been made a Marshal of France.

Napoleon is said to have been in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand which they made for two hours against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact.

The real loss of the Austrians is estimated at thirteen to fourteen thousand men.

A Turin dispatch of June 7th says the first private letter from the battle-field of Magenta has arrived. The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were against the Austrian masses. The Guards were attacked and were unable to advance, but nevertheless daily resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and Guards lost and retook their position, and at last Gen. Neilly's army assumed an offensive movement, which proved irresistible.

The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but the movement of General McMahon rendered the attempt ineffectual. So the efforts of the enemy relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict then began again with more fury. General McMahon was triumphant, and the battle was won.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 8.—An official bulletin states that that part of upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians has proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King.

Volunteers are rapidly arriving to join Gen. Garibaldi's corps, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza.

General Urban's army, after a precipitate retreat from Varese, has been dispersed, and is now in flight. Many of the Austrians have been taken prisoners and disarmed.

BERNE, June 7.—There are still 800 Austrians at Lavino.

A detachment of General Garibaldi's corps has sailed along the shores of Lake Maggiore, disarming the Austrian Custom House Guards, and everywhere had carried off the public treasure.

NAPLES.—France has appointed an Ambassador to Naples.

The Neapolitan Ministry had been modified.

An official declaration of neutrality has been made, and a levy of 2500 men for the navy has been ordered.

The accounts by the Anglo-Saxon, published in the New York papers, furnish us with a few additional items of intelligence:

GREAT BRITAIN.—The real business of Parliament commenced on the 7th, when the Queen in person delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have to lament that differences shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe. Those endeavors have unhappily failed, and war has been declared by France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurance of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope with God's assistance to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions, and the honor of my crown, to increase my naval and military forces by a small amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in these precautionary measures of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of France, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the bill which will be recommended by one of the commissioners in regard to the best mode of manning the navy, and in respect to the Reform question the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well considered measure, and that she attaches more importance to relating to the defense and financial condition of the country necessitate a postponement, she hopes that the question will have attention at the commencement of the session.

The speech concludes by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and progressive improvement at home.

In the House of Lords the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Earl Powis and seconded by Lord Gifford. The conduct of the Government, both in foreign domestic and foreign relations, was denounced by Lord Granville and others, but after their speeches in behalf of the Earl of Malmesbury and the Earl of Derby, the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, the address to the Crown was moved by Mr. Egerton and seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone. The Marquis of Dunington moved an amendment to the effect that the Government does not possess the confidence of the House. He reprehended the conduct of the Government on the Reform question. Mr. Hanbury seconded the amendment. Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Government, and stated that the Reform question would not be proposed until the next session, and that the foreign policy of the Government would be peace. He called for an immediate decision. The question was about to be put, but the opposition were not prepared to vote, and after speeches by Lord Palmerston and others, Mr. Disraeli consented to adjourn the debate till the 14th.

A conference of the Liberal party was held in London on the 6th, in the street, pursuant to a call issued by Lords Palmerston and John Russell, and other prominent men. Upwards of two hundred and fifty members of Parliament are stated to have been present, and the proceedings were, on the whole, harmonious.

Kossuth was leaving England for Italy on the 7th instant. He has had an interview with the French Ambassador in London.

It was announced that Prince Paul Esterhazy had arrived in London on a diplomatic mission from Austria, but that the *Herald* states authoritatively that the report is entirely without foundation.

Sir Arthur Hamilton, at present British Minister to Sweden, is appointed envoy to Naples, thus reopening diplomatic relations with that kingdom.

The sudden death of Mr. Pierce, a leading member of Christy's Minstrels, now performing in London, is announced.

FRANCE.—Confidence was somewhat restored in commercial circles, and business was more animated.

The Paris flour market was firm and rather dearer. Wheat was also firm. It is feared that the prevailing wet weather would damage the crops.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and higher. The quotation for three per cents on the 6th was 64f. 30c., an advance of more than one per cent. since the Emperor sailed. On the 7th the closing price was 63f. 30c. excoupon, which is equal to a further advance of one-half.

AUSTRIA.—On the 4th a great religious solemnity, with procession and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the imperial family and the Ministers were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of May 12th had reached England. The news is of little importance. The money market had experienced a sudden and unprecedented panic. Discount was nominally ruling at 24 per cent. in the Bazaar, but money in any quantity was not obtainable upon any terms. The import market was depressed by the monetary crisis. Cotton had declined from the same cause, and Exchanges had materially advanced; quotations ranged from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3½d. Freights about the same.

The vessels engaged in laying down the Red Sea Telegraph Cable were within 300 miles of Aden, and the working of the line was most satisfactory.

AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne mail of April 16th had reached England. The news is of no importance. The gold shipments since the departure of the previous mail reached nearly £1,000,000.

The Clinton (La.) *Democrat* says:

On Tuesday last we had a good shower of rain, which was more general than any we have had for some time, and has revived the corn very much. There has not been enough however to mature it, and we doubt very much whether any quantity of rain would make an average crop this season in the parish. Cotton, although late, is rather more promising.

The weather is clear—nights and mornings cool—the days pleasant.

Texas Items.

The Brenham *Enterprise* states that a negro woman belonging to Mr. T. Adams, near the place, gave birth, on the 11th inst., to three female infants, of large size, all of whom are doing well. The mother is awarded a handsome premium to the mother, and is desirous of bestowing a similar benefit on the father, if he can be identified. The negress had no acknowledged husband.

The McKinney *Messenger* states that a skeleton remains of a Mastodon have been found imbedded in the earth on a branch of Hickory Creek, about fifteen miles north of that place. A tusk nine feet in length and ten inches at the base has been dug up, also a part of the jaw bone, weighing twenty pounds.

We learn from the *Telegraph*, of Wednesday, that the Central Road is now completed sixty-five miles from Houston, and that thirty miles of the Brazoria Road are now completed and in running order. The company is at work laying down the balance of the iron, all of which will complete the road to Columbia, has now arrived.

We learn from the Jefferson *Gazette* that John L. Lovejoy, of Denton county, has announced himself an independant candidate for Governor. He is believed to be very strong in the frontier counties.

DISCOVERY OF AN ISRAELITE METEORIC BODY IN OSWEGO COUNTY.—On Wednesday (yesterday) morning the inhabitants of the towns of Boylston and Redfield, in this county, were startled by the occurrence of a most remarkable phenomenon—the descent from the heavens of an immense meteoric mass. The body struck the earth between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., with a crash that was truly terrific, and the shock was sensibly felt and people aroused from their sleep at a distance of five miles from the scene. The body fell upon the farm of Horace Sanger, situated on the line of Boylston and Redfield, striking in a meadow and partially on the highway. It is estimated by our informant to cover about half an acre of land. The earth was torn up in a terrible manner, and large fragments were thrown a distance of two-thirds of a mile. The mass is very irregular in shape, and rises at some points to sixty and eighty feet in height, and is supposed to be imbedded in the earth as many feet. The surface has generally the appearance of iron ore. The excitement occasioned by the event among the inhabitants was intense, and the crash is said to have been terrific beyond description. Many supposed that the final winding up of terrestrial affairs had truly arrived.—*Oswego Palladium, 16th June.*

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Dunkirk, June 18.—This morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, the dwelling house of Martin Sauter, his wife and child, and hired work, Ezra and common Schooler, office and carrying Knives, plain and extra fine Kitchen and Butcher Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.

Having received likewise a stock of Alfenide spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at market prices. Families requiring any of the foregoing articles would do well to visit his establishment before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the most celebrated European manufactories.

WHOLESALE and *RETAIL*.

Two STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power

B. PRADEL,

66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66

MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Ivory Scales, Ivory Trusses; of Dr. Sarah's, Dr. Mott's, Dr. Pradel's; new and improved article—SILVER PLATED TRUSSES, with the Patent Elastic Patent Trusses with screw pressure, for the cure of RUPTURE, when single. These various Trusses have received the highest recommendations of the Medical Faculty. Also Trusses for children, of every description, Globes, Shades, &c., Iron and Composition Pipes and Fittings, &c., &c., from the best American, French and English manufactories, feeling convinced that there is no house in the South that possesses greater facilities for offering goods on the low scale of business.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it to your satisfaction

CHARLES LOEFFLER.

NOTICE.

All accounts of the late firm of OEHMICHEN & LOEFFLER will have to be settled by me, as executor of the successor of the late firm, OEHMICHEN.

CHARLES LOEFFLER.

New No. 136, old No. 142 Chartres st.

Wanted

To purchase, several SLAVES, from 16 to 25 years of age, cooks, washers and ironers. Apply to J. S. DERRY, 129 Customhouse street. my27

Notice.

We inform those interested that we have been appointed by the General Insurance Company Helvetia of Switzerland, and will attend to the purpose of regulating proceedings in relation to damaged goods insured by the above company.

A. STUERENBERGER & STEINER.

67 Chartres st

For Sale.

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, for families or a club, complete. Apply to

PAUL LACROIX, No. 18 Toulouse st.

Wanted,

In a retail drug store, a young man, intelligent and active young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, who can speak and write the German and English or the German and French languages, and who is perfectly competent to use pestle and mortar, and is accustomed to business. A good elementary education is indispensable

Apply, with references, to Box R, No 98, Post Office.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES.

WROUGHT IRON

42x16, 44x18, 46x20, 48x22, 50x24, 52x26, 54x28, 56x30, 58x32, 60x34, 62x36, 64x38, 66x40, 68x42, 70x44, 72x46, 74x48, 76x50, 78x52, 80x54, 82x56, 84x58, 86x60, 88x62, 90x64, 92x66, 94x68, 96x70, 98x72, 100x74, 102x76, 104x78, 106x80, 108x82, 110x84, 112x86, 114x88, 116x90, 118x92, 120x94, 122x96, 124x98, 126x100, 128x102, 130x104, 132x106, 134x108, 136x110, 138x112, 140x114, 142x116, 144x118, 146x120, 148x122, 150x124, 152x126, 154x128, 156x130, 158x132, 160x134, 162x136, 164x138, 166x140, 168x142, 170x144, 172x146, 174x148, 176x150, 178x152, 180x154, 182x156, 184x158, 186x160, 188x162, 190x164, 192x166, 194x168, 196x170, 198x172, 200x174, 202x176, 204x178, 206x180, 208x182, 210x184, 212x186, 214x188, 216x190, 218x192, 220x194, 222x196, 224x198, 226x200, 228x202, 230x204, 232x206, 234x208, 236x210, 238x212, 240x214, 242x216, 244x218, 246x220, 248x222, 250x224, 252x226, 254x228, 256x230, 258x232, 260x234, 262x236, 264x238, 266x240, 268x242, 270x244, 272x246, 274x248, 276x250, 278x252, 280x254, 282x256, 284x258, 286x260, 288x262, 290x264, 292x266, 294x268, 296x270, 298x272, 300x274, 302x276, 304x278, 306x280, 308x282, 310x284, 312x286, 314x288, 316x290, 318x292, 320x294, 322x296, 324x298, 326x300, 328x302, 330x304, 332x306, 334x308, 336x310, 338x312, 340x314, 342x316, 344x318, 346x320, 348x322, 350x324, 352x326, 354x328, 356x330, 358x332, 360x334, 362x336, 364x338, 366x340, 368x342, 370x344, 372x346, 374x348, 376x350, 378x352, 380x354, 382x356, 384x358, 386x360, 388x362, 390x364, 392x366, 394x368, 396x370, 398x372, 400x374, 402x376, 404x378, 406x380, 408x382, 410x384, 412x386, 414x388, 416x390, 418x392, 420x394, 422x396, 424x398, 426x400, 428x402, 430x404, 432x406, 434x408, 436x410, 438x412, 440x414, 442x416, 444x418, 446x420, 448x422, 450x424, 452x426, 454x428, 456x430, 458x432, 460x434, 462x436, 464x438, 466x440, 468x442, 470x444, 472x446, 474x448, 476x450, 478x452, 480x454, 482x456, 484x458, 486x460, 488x462, 490x464, 492x466, 494x468, 496x470, 498x472, 500x474, 502x476, 504x478, 506x480, 508x482, 510x484, 512x486, 514x488, 516x490, 518x492, 520x494, 522x496, 524x498, 526x500, 528x502, 530x504, 532x506, 534x508, 536x510, 538x512, 540x514, 542x516, 544x518, 546x520, 548x522, 550x524, 552x526, 554x528, 556x530, 558x532, 560x534, 562x536, 564x538, 566x540, 568x542, 570x544, 572x546, 574x548, 576x550, 578x552, 580x554, 582x556, 584x558, 586x560, 588x562, 590x564, 592x566, 594x568, 596x570, 598x572, 600x574, 602x576, 604x578, 606x580, 608x582, 610x584, 612x586, 614x588, 616x590, 618x592, 620x594, 622x596, 624x598, 626x600, 628x602, 630x604, 632x606, 634x608, 636x610, 638x612, 640x614, 642x616, 644x618, 646x620, 648x622, 650x624, 652x626, 654x628, 656x630, 658x632, 660x634, 662x636, 664x638, 666x640, 668x642, 670x644, 672x646, 674x648, 676x650, 678x652, 680x654, 682x656, 684x658, 686x660, 688x662, 690x664, 692x666, 694x668, 696x670, 698x672, 700x674, 702x676, 704x678, 706x680, 708x682, 710x684, 712x686, 714x688, 716x690, 718x692, 720x694, 722x696, 724x698, 726x700, 728x702, 730x704, 732x706, 734x708, 736x710, 738x712, 740x714, 742x716, 744x718, 746x720, 748x722, 750x724, 752x726, 754x728, 756x730, 758x732, 760x734, 762x736, 764x738, 766x740, 768x742, 770x744, 772x746, 774x748, 776x750, 778x752, 780x754, 782x756, 784x758, 786x760, 788x762, 790x764, 792x766, 794x768, 796x770, 798x772, 800x774, 802x776, 804x778, 806x780, 808x782, 810x784, 812x786, 814x788, 816x790, 818x792, 820x794, 822x796, 824x798, 826x800, 828x802, 830x804, 832x806, 834x808, 836x810, 838x812, 840x814, 842x816, 844x818, 846x820, 848x822, 850x824, 852x826, 854x828, 856x830, 858x832, 860x834, 862x836, 864x838, 866x840, 868x842, 870x844, 872x846, 874x848, 876x850, 878x852, 880x854, 882x856, 884x858, 886x860, 888x862, 890x864, 892x866, 894x868, 896x870, 898x872, 900x874, 902x876, 904x878, 906x880, 908x882, 910x884, 912x886, 914x888, 916x890, 918x892, 920x894, 922x896, 924x898, 926x900, 928x902, 930x904, 932x906, 934x908, 936x910, 938x912, 940x914, 942x916, 944x918, 946x920, 948x922, 950x924, 952x926, 954x928, 956x930, 958x932, 960x934, 962x936, 964x938, 966x940, 968x942, 970x944, 972x946, 974x948, 976x950, 978x952, 980x954, 982x956, 984x958, 986x960, 988x962, 990x964, 992x966, 994x968, 996x970, 998x972, 1000x974, 1002x976, 1004x978, 1006x980, 1008x982, 1010x984, 1012x986, 1014x988, 1016x990, 1018x992, 1020x994, 1022x996, 1024x998, 1026x1000, 1028x1002, 1030x1004, 1032x1006, 1034x1008, 1036x1010, 1038x1012, 1040x1014, 1042x1016, 1044x1018, 1046x1020, 1048x1022, 1050x1024, 1052x1026, 1054x1028, 1056x1030, 1058x1032, 1060x1034, 1062x1036, 1064x1038, 1066x1040, 1068x1042, 1070x1044, 1072x1046, 1074x1048, 1076x1050, 1078x1052, 1080x1054, 1082x1056, 1084x1058, 1086x1060, 1088x1062, 1090x1064, 1092x1066, 1094x1068, 1096x1070, 1098x1072, 1100x1074, 1102x1076, 1104x1078, 1106x1080, 1108x1082, 1110x1084, 1112x1086, 1114x1088, 1116x1090, 1118x1092, 1120x1094, 1122x1096, 1124x1098, 1126x1100, 1128x1102, 1130x1104, 1132x1106, 1134x1108, 1136x1110, 1138x1112, 1140x1114, 1142x1116, 1144x1118, 1146x1120, 1148x1122, 1150x1124, 1152x1126, 1154x1128, 1156x1130, 1158x1132, 1160x1134, 1162x1136, 1164x1138, 1166x1140, 1168x1142, 1170x1144, 1172x1146, 1174x1148, 1176x1150, 1178x1152, 1180x1154, 1182x1156, 1184x1158, 1186x1160, 1188x1162, 1190x1164, 1192x1166, 1194x1168, 1196x1170, 1198x1172, 1200x1174, 1202x1176, 1204x1178, 1206x1180, 1208x1182, 1210x1184, 1212x1186, 1214x1188, 1216x1190, 1218x1192, 1220x1194, 1222x1196, 1224x1198, 1226x1200, 1228x1202, 1230x1204, 1232x1206, 1234x1208, 1236x1210, 1238x1212, 1240x1214, 1242x1216, 1244x1218, 1246x1220, 1248x1222, 1250x1224, 1252x1226, 1254x1228, 1256x1230, 1258x1232, 1260x1234, 1262x1236, 1264x1238, 1266x1240, 1268x1242, 1270x1244, 1272x1246, 1274x1248, 1276x1250, 1278x1252, 1280x1254, 1282x1256, 1284x1258, 1286x1260, 1288x1262, 1290x1264, 1292x1266, 1294x1268, 1296x1270, 1298x1272, 1300x1274, 1302x1276, 1304x1278, 1306x1280, 1308x1282, 1310x1284, 1312x1286, 1314x1288, 1316x1290, 1318x1292, 1320x1294, 1322x1296, 1324x1298, 1326x1300, 1328x1302, 1330x1304, 1332x1306, 1334x1308, 1336x1310, 1338x1312, 1340x1314, 1342x1316, 1344x1318, 1346x1320, 1348x1322, 1350x1324, 1352x1326, 1354x1328, 1356x1330, 1358x1332, 1360x1334, 1362x1336, 1364x1338, 1366x1340, 1368x1342, 1370x1344, 1372x1346, 1374x1348, 1376x1350, 1378x1352, 1380x1354, 1382x1356, 1384x1358, 1386x1360, 1388x1362, 1390x1364, 1392x1366, 1394x1368, 1396x1370, 1398x1372, 1400x1374, 1402x1376, 1404x1378, 1406x1380, 1408x1382, 1