Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

THE FIRST BATTLE.

St. John's, June 4.

The screw steamship *City of Washington* from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 25th ult., *via* Queenstown on the 26th, passed Cape Race at nine o'clock on Thursday evening, *en route* to New York.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa* from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd ult.

The first battle had been fought at Montebello. It took place on the 21st ult.

The French accounts say that the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under General Shadion, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers, and were driven back by General Ferris' division, after a fierce combat of four hours' duration.

Thesallies, including some Piedmontese cavalry, carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians.

The loss of the latter is stated by the French at 1,500 to 2,000, and that of the French at from 600 to 700, of whom many were officers.

Two hundred Austrians including a colonel, were taken prisoners.

The Austrian account simply states that General Shadion pushed forward a reconnoisance by a forced march towards Ligiis and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, retired behind the Po in perfect order.

The actual strength of the French is not stated; but reports say they numbered from 6,000 to 7,000, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

A Sardinian bulletin also announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under General Cialdine, forced a passage over the Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

General Garibaldi had entered Gavie with 6,000 men, his object being revolutionary.

Prince Napoleon and a small French force had arrived at Leghorn.

It was rumoured that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic.

LATEST.

Turin, May 24.—General Guylai had removed his head quarters to Garlasco, and has everywhere ordered the people to give up their arms under pain of being shot for disobedience.

General Garibaldi has made 47 more prisoners.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis II. had assumed the reins of Government. England and France are about to send representatives to Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political differences have arisen between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. The defeat of the Derby Ministry is anticipated on the meeting of Parliament.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been called to sanction the heads of the agreement with the Government, and the issue of preference shares of £600,000 new capital.

FRANCE.

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

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

Paris, May 24, 1859.

The *Moniteur* this morning contains an official report of General Forey, 1st division First Corps d'Arme, transmitted by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. This report, which relates to the battle of Montebello, is as follows:—

Voghera, May 20—Midnight.

Monsieur le Marechal—I have the honor of giving you an account of the battle fought this day by my division.

Being informed, at half-past twelve this afternoon, that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and driven back from Montebello the outstanding pickets of Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately hastened up to the front, by the Montebello road, with two battalions of the 74th, destined to relieve two battalions of the 84th, cantoned along this road in front of Voghera, on the Madura eminence.

Arriving at the bridge thrown across the brook called Fossagazza, the extreme limit of our front posts, I caused a section of artillery to be placed in battery, supported on the right and left by two battalions of the 84th, lining the brook with their sharpshooters.

During this time the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and having been informed that he was coming against me in two columns—one by the high road, the other along the tramway—I ordered the left battalions of the 74th to cover the causeway at Cascina Nuova, and the other battalion to advance along the right of the road, behind the 84th.

This movement was hardly over when a brisk fire along the whole line was opened between our sharpshooters and those of the enemy, who was marching upon us, and supporting his sharpshooters by the heads of the columns issuing from Ginestrello. The artillery opened fire upon them successfully, the enemy replying to it. I then ordered my right to move up to the front. The enemy retired before the arnor of our troops but perceiving that I had one battalion to the left of the road, he sent a strong column against it. Thanks to the vigour and firmness of this battalion, commanded by Col. Cambriels, and to some fortunate charges of the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led on by General de Sonnaz, the Austrians were obliged to retire.

At this moment, General Blanchard, followed by the 98th and a battalion of the 91st (the two others were at Oriolo, where they have had an ingagement) rejoined me and received orders to proceed to the relief of the battalion of the 74th, charged with the defence of the tramway, and to take up a strong position at Cascina Nuova.

A hand-to-hand combat then ensued in the streets of the village, which had to be carried house after house. After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were forced to yield to the vigor of our troops.

It was then half-past six. I deemed it prudent not to push the success of the day any further, and baited my troops behind the rising ground on which the churchyard is situated, covered the brow with four guns and numerous sharpshooters, who drove back the last Austrian columns in Casteggio.

Shortly after this I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Casteggio, leaving in it a rear guard, and they retired along the Casatisma road.

I cannot adequately praise, M. le Marechal, the energy of our troops this day.—All the officers, petty officers, and soldiers have vied with each other in ardour.—Nor will I forget the officers of my staff, who have ably assisted me.

I do not yet know the exact amount of our loss. It is great, especially in superior officers. I estimate it approximately at 600 or 700 men, killed and wounded.

I am, with respect, Monsieur le Marechal, your most humble and obedient servant, the general commanding the first division of the first corps,

Forey.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Vienna, May 23.

At noon on the 21st instant, about 15,000 of the France-Sardinian army attacked our troops, numbering 3,000, at Vercelli. Our men retreated, fighting, to Orfengo. At this place two other Austrian brigades hurried to the rescue, and threatened the enemy's flanks, which retired across the Sesia to the western side of the river.

At Vercelli a Piedmontese squadron of dragroons has been put to flight by an Austrian reconnoitring party.

NOTICE.

HAVING, on the 19th instant, disposed of my interest in the "York Herald," to ALEXANDER SCOTT. All parties indebted to the concern are requested to pay their accounts to him or his order.

M. McLEOD.

Richmond Hill, May 26, 1859.

The York Herald

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 10, '59.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

So at length blood has been spilled, and two powerful Potentates have tried their prowess on the field of battle, and the Austrians have been discomfitted with considerable loss—Britain at present maintaining an armed neutrality. Of course it is premature to form anything like a correct opinion as to who shall in the end conquer. Our sympathies, however, as sons of "the brave and the free," are decidedly in favour of galled Italy. Turning a moment from the turmoil of Europe to our own Canada, we find a fierce paper warfare raging on "The Union—shall it be preserved," on which we entertain strong opinions, and shall at an early date state them. But such is not now our intention, but the rather to direct attention to a subject of great importance, and which is apt to be overlooked, the mind being occupied on grander themes.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the state of our roads and bridges is a matter of interest to every one, for it is not at all a pleasing reflection to one while travelling, to fear at each bridge, that either his neck or his horse's legs run considerable danger of being dislocated; neither is it at all pleasant that in taking our wheat to market the chances are that we make a clean smash, or get stuck fast in a mud hole, three feet deep at least—mischances by no means improbable or unlikely, for oftimes our back roads are in such an intolerable bad state that a span of the stoutest horses cannot draw an empty waggon, and as to riding in buggies, why it requires as much nerve as it would to ascend into airy space in a balloon; and let our yeomen remember that this is true, not only of our new townships, but also of the old settled townships of Markham and Vaughan—the latter of which can boast an excess of receipts over expenditure to the tune of $12,953. 80. We put it to the Councillors of that Municipality in all kindness—friends, don't you think that this money could be laid out to advantage on your roads and bridges? or do you think that there is no need of improvement? If you do, then gentlemen, we will only add that we are sure you would change your opinion, if you only travelled every day from Richmond Hill to the station, either on foot, horseback, waggon, or buggy; and we know both in Markham and Vaughan, of roads that are in a far worse state than this.

We do not, however, blame our councillors so much as we blame the farmers themselves, for were they alive to their own true interest they would see to it, that every year some one road, at least in the township, should be made passable and kept, so as by that means every road would soon be safe for man and beast. Instead of doing this, the only promise they too often think of exacting from candidates for municipal honors is, keep down the taxes, and if one of them happens to speak of improvements the cry is, "keep him out or we shall have the devil to pay" (in the shape of a copper in the pound) if he goes in.—Now, we ask our farmers, is it not far better to pay any extra copper for the safety of one's neck, horses legs, waggon axles, and buggy springs, than to have the copper in your pockets, and these valuables in danger? Not that we would for a moment encourage wasteful expenditure. No! keep a sharp look out, and see that your councilmen do not waste one penny of your hard earned money; but do not show yourselves penny wise and pound foolish by grumbling at the unavoidable expense of erecting a good bridge, merely because it does not benefit your particular ward; for remember it is more economical to erect one good solid substantial bridge that will last in repair for years, than it is to build a rickety concern at a tenth of the first cost, that will take the very mischief every year to keep it in trim; and here we may add, that we think the Markham Council very wisely rejected a resolution to equally divide the funds of the Council to each ward. We think it far fairer in principle, and much more economical in practice, to give to each ward according to its peculiar requirements, but we fear they have erred in apportioning too large a sum to each ward, thus not leaving sufficient funds in hand to meet the demands for special grants.

Now for a word to our Pathmasters. Statute labor is a great necessity, and when rightly directed, and worked with a will, may do much to keep our roads in order, and sensibly curtail the expenses and taxes of the township! What is wanted in our Pathmasters and Road-workers, is a little more public spirit, a little less of self, and more of the good of the township at heart. Let them see that the labor is put where it is most required, and not consider where it will be of the greatest benefit to themselves. They are appointed to put the work where it is most requisite, and as a general rule, we think (of course there are exceptions) that where there is most traffic there needs most repairs, or at least public highways should be the first thought of. We are induced to make these remarks on roads and bridges, not in order to find fault with this, or the other party, or set of men, but solely because we fear that amid the excitement created by other topics, our Municipal matters are very apt to be forgotten.

This should not be: it is of importance to the inhabitants of every Municipality to see to it, that the interest of his Township are not neglected, as there is more truth than poetry in the old proverb, that the only way "to keep the streets of Jerusalem clean is for every man to sweep his own doorway." The practical application of which is, that if we wish to see our province improve, and increase the virtue of our public men, we must see to it that we are above the reach of selfishness ourselves, and then send men of honesty and ability to represent us in our Councils, and when we get such men watch them carefully, and if we find them honest and able, never give them the go-bye because they voted for a local benefit, which may add a cent or two to our taxes; and if we find them to want ability or honesty, turn them out, although by their stupidity they may be able to say, well, we always voted to keep down the taxes.

"CANADIAN REAL ESTATE REGISTER."

The first number of a neatly printed monthly paper, under the above title is before us. It is published by Messrs. Higgins & Mayerhoffer of Whitby, the enterprising proprietors of the *Whitby Chronicle*. The *Real Estate Register* exhibits great mechanical skill and good taste, unequalled in Canada in the newspaper line. We have no doubt but that its usefulness will be universally felt throughout Canada; and from our knowledge of the gentlemen whose spirit of enterprise has prompted the new and much required undertaking of publishing a paper, devoted entirely to the real estate interest, we can safely recommend it to the public.

THE CROPS.

From all we can learn there is the most cheering prospect of an abundant harvest throughout this Province. Never did the fall wheat look better. Take it as a whole, the weather has been excellent for spring wheat, oats, barley, grass, potatoes, &c, as yet throughout the townships of Markham, Vaughan, Scarboro', Whitchurch and King We have heard of nothing as likely to injure the crops as yet appearing. From every township that we have heard of the report is the same, with the exception of St. Catharines, where we are sorry to learn the weevil has again made its appearance.

The *Constitutional* says that, "Notwithstanding the luxuriant appearance of every description of grain crop in this section, which never promised a more bountiful return, minute examination of the surface soil by several intelligent farmers has led to the discovery of swarms of the dreaded weevil, where it was anticipated they had been effectually destroyed. A few days ago the microscope was resorted to in analysing the earth on different farms, when unmistakable evidence was furnished of the prevalence of the midge; and subsequently no glass has been required to detect them. What breadth of land may be affected we cannot say, but from conversations with farmers residing from one to ten miles off, we have the same sorrowful tale fully confirmed."

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

Saturday, June 4.

Before Amos Wright, Esq, J. P., M.P.P., assisted by R. Marsh, Esq., J. P., and Dr. Duncumb, J. P.

Col. Crookshank of Richmond Hill was charged with assaulting W. H. Myers of the same place, within the Court-room, on Friday last. The following witnesses were sworn: Jas. McNear, Gideon Hislop, M. Teefy, and Thos. Sedman. They clearly proved the assault.—The defendant stated that he shook the plaintiff on account of some insulting remarks directed against him by W. H. Myers—such as "there goes the whisker-dyer, &c." As, however, no witnesses were called to prove that these remarks were made use of by the plaintiff against the defendant, the court fined him $5 and costs, when the Colonel at once gave notice of his intention to appeal against the decision.

FIRE AT AURORA.

We regret to learn that a destructive fire took place on the night of Wednesday last at the village of Aurora, on Yonge Street, by which a large amount of property was lost, on which there was but a small amount of insurance;—it is said to have originated on the premises of Mr. Boyd, a cabinet-maker, and extended to Belford's avern, owned by Mr. Robert Arnold,—and from thence to Mrs. Ransom's store. We understand that the parties did not save any portion of their furniture or goods,—so rapid was the spread of the devouring element, owing no doubt to the high wind, which prevailed during the evening.

THE WEATHER.

We had a very cold spell here on Saturday last, the 4th inst., and in the evening a severe frost set in, which completely destroyed all the beans, cucumbers, early potatoes, &c. Indeed it is very rarely that we are visited by such cold weather in this month, and we doubt not but that all agree in wishing that such untoward changes may be like angel's visits, "few and far between." We fear that most of the early products will be scarce this year with us at any rate.

TEA PARTY AT KING.

We are informed that a Sabbath-school Tea Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 5th inst., in the Chapel, on lot No. 9, 5th concession of King. Several eminent speakers, both lay and clerical, are expected to attend, and heighten the enjoyment. There will also be music, both vocal and instrumental. Tea will be served at one o'clock.

☞ The Vaughan Council meets to transact business on Monday next, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

Important Gold Discovery.—Great excitement has been created in Bendigo by the discovery that a conglomerate metal, very common on that gold field but which has been hitherto disregarded, will yield not less than 150 oz of pure gold to the ton, with a very large per centage of zinc. This sample was taken from the claim of Messrs. Hunt & Co., on the Whip Reef. They have gone through about 20 feet of the stuff; and as it has hitherto been treated as worthless, if that experimented upon be a fair sample of the whole, a fresh mine of incalculable wealth has been opened up on one of our oldest gold fields.—*Melbourne Argus.*

Correspondence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication of a purely personal character, and having no bearing on the general interests of the community, will be published in this paper. Communications, however, on all interesting subjects will be thankfully received and willingly inserted. To insure attention, Correspondents must send their names and write in a legible hand. Let each communication be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—Some two or three weeks ago I received a circular from the Secretary of the County York Teachers' Association, asking the opinion of this section in regard to the appointment of Circuit Superintendents. I did not reply, as I did not know the opinion of the section, and indeed I question whether a half-dozen are aware that such a subject is under consideration. As for myself, I must say that I am decidedly opposed to any such change, and I hope that the C. S. question will find but few advocates. Such a change as is proposed would seriously affect school matters; and it is well to consider in detail its propriety before coming to a conclusion. I am sorry that the C. Y. T. A. has taken up this question.—I think it would accomplish more good by taking up subjects which come more properly within its province. I look with much favor upon the association; and it is to be deplored that more of the teachers do not avail themselves of its advantages, and give it that status among similar institutions which it ought to have. Its advocacy of C. S's. may be the offspring of honest convictions, yet I believe its position on this question to be quite untenable. It is evident that the adoption of C. S. system would result in great inconvenience to both teachers and Trustees. As now each township has its superintendents; the schools are under his immediate charge; his sphere of labor is not large, therefore he has opportunities of ascertaining the true state of affairs; if Trustees or Teachers want any information, as they often do, they can obtain it without delay, or without incurring any expenses. On the other hand, if we had C. Superindents—that is, superintendents having charge of about one hundred schools, parties living in the most distant sections would be obliged to travel perhaps 16 or 17 miles in order to get a very simple thing arranged, as it might not admit of settlement otherwise. It must appear at once to every mind t. at this is a very important point in favor of the present system. And further, such an arrangement would have the effect of changing entirely the constitution of the Board of Public Instruction. At present it is an influential body, as it is composed of a sufficient number of men of talent and stability not likely to be coerced by any undue influence.—Were we to adopt the C. S. system, of what would the Board be composed? Would its composition be such as to ensure confidence? I trow not. The trust reposed in five or six would be transferred to one. Such a transposition of the functions of the board would result in no good. Were I on my trial for misconduct or supposed misconduct, I would not consider my case safe in the hands of a tribunal thus constituted. I am not ignorant of the fact that some of the T. Superintendents are inefficient, but what guarantee can be given that circuit ones would be all efficient? Would they be not as likely to fall short of cherished hopes in the one case as in the other? And if in the latter, the evil would be immeasurably greater, I am happy to be able to say that there exists no cause of complaint against the Superintendent of this township. He has, through his praiseworthy efforts to infuse as much as possible of the christian spirit into the schools, and to advance their general interests, rendered himself universally popular, both among the Teachers and Trustees. Let our civil authorities, into whose hands this power is vested, select superintendents with care, and let them be governed by a sincere desire to promote the cause of education, and they will but seldom fail in securing the services of worthy individuals. I would like to hear those who have initiated the movement, speak through the press.

Yours, respectfully,
A TEACHER.

Markham, June 8, 1859.

The great 'pull' in favour of Austria is her strength in cavalry. She has at least 30,000 of the best cavalry in the world available for this campaign. France has next to no mounted troops, as yet, on the scene of war, and the Piedmontese force of cavalry is insignificant.

At Algiers, a boat containing a French Rear-Admiral was cut in two by a Spanish vessel which was leaving the harbor. The Admiral received some severe contusions, and one sailor was drowned.

EXECUTION OF OVER AND MOOR AT BRANTFORD.

10,000 PEOPLE PRESENT!

CONFESSION OF THE CULPRITS!

(From the Globe.)

Brantford, June 7.

This morning Robert Over and John Moor were executed in Brantford, for the murder of the mail-carrier, Lancelot Adams, on the night of the 14th April.

The wives of both Moor and Over, together with Mary Dean, and three others, have been arrested as accomplices in the murder of the mail-carrier, and the burning of Gilbert's barn. More arrests will be made as soon as the parties implicated can be discovered.

The gallows on which Moor and Over were to suffer had been erected on the Monday morning. It was placed on the Court House fence running east from the gaol to Church street, and was so constructed that the drop fell outside the wall During Monday it was a centre of attraction to a great many who have nothing better to do than to attend to such matters, and its substantial appearance elicited their warm commendations. As this is the first execution which has taken place in Brantford, much excitement was anticipated, and the Sheriff John Smith, Esq., wisely determined to accept the aid of the firemen, whose services were placed at his disposal. Ninety-five were accordingly sworn in as special constables.

While the preparations for their execution were going on noiselessly in the gaol yard, the voices of the doomed men, and those of their spiritual advisers, were heard either in song or prayer. They continued their devotions the whole night through, and allowed themselves but a short respite until the fatal hour arrived.

Mr. Sheriff Smith had calculated rightly; an immense concourse of people had assembled to witness the execution. Last night, the teams came pouring in at an unprecedented rate, and the conductor upon the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway assured your reporter that since the exhibition of 1857, he had not brought into Brantford so heavy a load of passengers. This morning, the question, "How did you sleep last night?" was sure to be one of the first asked among those who were so unfortunate as to lie in bed rooms facing the principal thoroughfares of the town. All night long there was a continuous roar. Many people, it is said, took their stand before the gallows soon after twelve o'clock, and did not quit the "capital place," thus obtained, until after the execution. The main streets of the town, on either side, were encumbered with waggons and other vehicles of all descriptions; anything which could be made by any possible exercise of ingenuity to trundle along on two wheels, capable of supporting a human being in the centre, seemed to have been pressed into the service of the sight-seers. From Oakland, Scotland, Paris, Boston, Cainsville, Onondaga, Middleport, St. George, Burford, and even from Simcoe they came. Some people even ventured to assert that the whole male population of the County of Brant was in town. The excitement was not confined to "white folks" alone. The Six Nation Indians were there not only the "warriors," but their squaws also, with their "papooses"—if that be a correct term when applied to the off-spring of the red man. All wended their way towards the plot of ground three hundred and eighty-six feet square—capable of affording standing-room to at least 50,000 persons—directly opposite the gallows, there was plenty of room.—Gaily dressed women figured in abundance, indeed there was a very large number of the "gentle sex" present. The taste of some people is very peculiar, and far from admirable. One is apt to think that those who attend executions from choice, are they who stand most in need of such terrible examples. How will the "ladies" who feasted their eyes upon the agony of the two wretched men who suffered this morning, like to be judged by this standard?

As the hour of nine approached, the impatience of the crowd manifestly increased. Ten minutes before the clock struck the voices of the prisoners were to be heard engaged in prayer, and five minutes later, after being pinioned by the hangman, they were led into the gaol yard, and the ropes placed around their necks. They both walked with great firmness up the steps of the scaffold, preceded by the Sheriff, and followed by the Rev. Messrs. Davidson and Hawkins. The immense crowd, now numbering at least 10,000 persons, received them in profound silence. At the request of the clergymen they each repeated the Lord's prayer, but their voices were almost inaudible. When they had finished,

Rev. Mr. Davidson, addressing the people, said the criminals requested him to say that they had made a full confession of their crime, which confession would be published this day. They wished also to return thanks to the Sheriff and Gaoler of the county, for their gentlemanly conduct, Christian bearing, and kind attention during the period of their imprisonment.

The Sheriff asked—Do you wish to say anything Moor?

The man turned to Mr. Davidson, and having whispered something to him, that gentleman said,—The prisoners wish me to tell you that they have hope of mercy through Him who died for the chief of sinners. They trust in Him, and hope to be saved through Him.

The ministers then, amidst the most profound silence, offered up fervent prayers for the eternal welfare of the prisoners. It was a solemn moment. The huge crowd, which hitherto had been swaying backwards and forwards, became motionless; each one seemed to hold his breath to the utmost limits of endurance; all were silent; nought was heard save the voice of the minister pleading with his whole soul for the blood-stained men whose spirits were about to enter into eternity. Nine o'clock had struck, and still the fatal signal had not been given. The delay was but for a moment. The hangman drew white caps over the faces of the criminals, so as to conceal their eyes from view, tightened the noose a little, and just as the condemned men were endeavoring to join in a hymn, which had been commenced by one of the clergymen; the drop was taken from under their feet with the quickness of thought. There was no struggling. A twitch or two was alone perceptible; and at the end of two minutes they gave no signs of life. During the half hour which the bodies hung the crowd lingered around; but as soon as the loathsome sight was removed, quietly dispersed.

The name of the hangman was not known to the authorities. He received fifty dollars for his services; and is reported to have been very frightened lest, by any misfortune the rope should break; and summary chastisement be inflicted upon him for clumsiness. A black mask prevented him being recognised. The fall allowed the criminals was a trifle over 4½ feet.—From the short space of time which elapsed before death took place there is little doubt that both their necks were dislocated.

THE EXECUTION OF MITCHELL AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton, June 7.

For the first time within a period of twenty years, the spectacle of a public execution was witnessed in this city to day. John Mitchell, *alias* Meehom, convicted of the murder of Eliza Welsh, at the last assizes of the County of Wentworth, underwent the dread penalty of death on the scaffold this morning, in presence of a large concourse of people.

At precisely seven o'clock the mournful procession of twenty moved from the gaol to the scaffold. The condemned criminal walked with a firm step and bold carriage.

When placed on the drop the very Rev. E. Gordon, V. G said: Do you acknowledge the justice of your sentence?

With some hesitation he answered,—I do; and I ask pardon of Jesus Christ for the sins of my past life.

The Very Rev. Father and Father Cayan then knelt and engaged in prayer. Whilst this was being read, the executioner stepped forward and adjusted the rope round the neck of Meehan. The nervous twitching of the lips and muscular motion of the face, showed the amount of trepidation of the last awful moments of the dying man. Turning his eyes towards the sea of up-turned faces which were gazing at him, he knelt on the fatal drop. All was now ready, and while the Clergymen were praying, the Sheriff gave the signal. The dead bolt was shot and the fatal drop fell at ten minutes past 7 o'clock. The neck was broken by the fall, and in a very few moments all was over.

Fifteen minutes after the gaol physician having pronounced him dead, the body was cut down and prepared for interment.—*Spectator.*

Terrific Storm on the Coast of Brazil: 500 Lives Lost.—The Yellow Fever At Rio: Dreadful Devastation.—Murders, Suicides, &c. In New York.—New York, June 6.—The advices from Pernambuco represent that there has been a terrific storm on the coast of Brazil. The whole coast from Bahia, southward, is covered with wrecks, and the loss of life was terrible. A Brazilian frigate went down with over 600 on board, only 40 of whom were saved. The yellow fever is reported worse than ever at Rio; people are dying by thousands. The devastation among the shipping was unparalleled—one English brig had lost five captains, the sixth was sick and not expected to recover. A German named John George Myers murdered his wife yesterday morning, by beating her with a smoothing iron, and stabbing her with a pair of shears. Myers has served one term in the States Prison for being concerned in the death of a man some ten years ago. No clue has yet been obtained to the mystery of the box filled with dead bodies in the Sound. The theorys suggested that the bodies might either have been medical subjects or bodies moved from Potters Field for re interment, are entirely exploded by a full investigation. The bodies have evidently been dead but a few days. "Last evening the body of a very richly dressed woman floated ashore at Fort Hamilton. She had a profusion of jewellery on; three rings on her wedding finger, one of plain gold, the others of diamond and pearl. The body was somewhat bruised, and evidently had not been in the water more than twenty-four hours. On Saturday evening an affray occurred on Walker street, between Levi Lapoint and Joseph Prager, boys, each about eight years old, which resulted in Prager receiving a blow on the head from a stick, which caused his death during the succeeding night. Yesterday morning the dead body of a German was found in the hallway of a house in Johnson street, Brooklyn, with the top of his head blown off. The deed was committed at the door of a room occupied by his wife, and which he had vainly attempted to enter. He had a knife with him, and from threats uttered the night before, it was no doubt his intention to have first killed his wife. The body of the woman found at Fort Hamilton is suspected, from description, to be that of the wife of Henry Halsey, of West 12th street. She has been missing since Wednesday, on which day she was detected by her husband in the act of writing a letter to a certain gentleman in Brooklyn. Her husband was arrested to-day and taken to Fort Hamilton.

Boston, June 6.—Two seamen of the frigate *Minnesota* died yesterday at the ospital; the first, Paul Farrel, from being stabbed in a fight in North street. He has a mother living in Baltimore. The second, John McNamish, fell from a third story window in North street.

Dr. Abernethy used to tell his pupils that all human diseases sprung from two causes, *stuffing* and *fretting*.