LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

W. W., Picton; P. McG., Hamilton; G. L. L., Hamilton; E. B. H., Odessa; P., Frankford; J. T. & B., Toronto; U., Toronto, with rem.

Ocean Stemships.

(From the Times.)

America is weeping for her steamers, and not be comforted. Like other young people, the United States have had their castles and castles in the air, but the illusions have vanished, and they are now rapidly settling down to the realities of actual existence, such as men find and feel—not such as they dream and imagine it. A young lawyer who at 20 was to be Chancellor limits his wishes at 30 to the Judgeship, and is at 40 only too happy if he can secure a repose for his latter in the safe but inglorious harbour of Chancery Court or a Metropolitan Police-office. The young beauty who in her first bloom would look at nothing under a Viceroy passes rapidly as years roll by through the subordinate grades of society, and is at last well content to preside over the establishment of a thriving attorney or an Australian millionaire. Even so has it been with the United States. Their boundless territory, their rapidly-increasing population, the sources of wealth and of power which are open to them on every side, and seem only to court their acceptance, have made so many things possible to them that they have come to believe nothing impossible, and are, we honestly believe, even more astonished than disappointed when they find, as we all in turn must find, that there are some things which it is not in our power to achieve. To us, who look at these matters with the coolness of people who if they have succeeded in many things, have also failed in many others, there appears nothing surprising or disheartening in the undoubted fact that the United States have proved quite unable to maintain a competition with England, or even with the Hanseatic Towns, in the navigation of the ocean by large steamers.—Let us take the statement of the case as put forward in piteous language by the New York Times. America, it appears, splendidly triumphed over us in a gallant rivalry in ocean steam navigation, and then abandoned the contest to her beaten competitors. She 'whipped the Britishers,' and then, to console them, abandoned the field of battle. At present there are three new lines of steam navigation which have been opened in addition to those already at work between Europe and North America. There is a Galway line and a Bremen line, and a line is announced which is to connect Quebec with Glasgow. Vessels have been added to the line between Quebec and Liverpool, and the Cunard line is obliged to employ a subsidiary fleet to assist its mail steamers. There are 45 steamvessels running between Europe and North America, 22 of which belong to Great Britain, eight to the Hanse Towns, and five to the United States, of which five only two ply during the winter. If we look at the tonnage, the disparity is, according to our contemporary, still more strong. Of the Transatlantic Steam Fleet England owns 61,000 tons, the Hanse Towns 20,000 tons, and the United States 22,000. Nor is this all. The business still enjoyed by American steamships is that between New York and Havre, but a plan is in agitation by which the English line will call at Queenstown, and thus be able to dispatch a branch steamer to Havre,—a competition against which our contemporary apprehends the American steamships will be unable to struggle. If we add to this picture that England has 2,000 steamships in her foreign mercantile and postal service, and America only seven, we have put the last touch to a picture which not unnaturally raises the indignation and the regret of an American journalist jealous of the honour of his country and anxious that she should take the lead whenever she enters into the contest.

Terrific Thunder Storm in London.

A BOY KILLED—SEVERAL HOUSES STRUCK, AND OTHER DAMAGE!

One of the most violent thunder-storms that have occurred in this city or neighborhood for many years past, visited London yesterday morning. The storm commenced about 12:30, and increased in intensity and violence till about 1:45, when it gradually subsided. The rain poured in great streams, deluging the city and surrounding country. The thunder was particularly loud; sometimes like the roar equal to the discharge of artillery, and frequently only to be compared to the crack of thousands of rifles. Many persons state that their houses were shaken by the concussion of the thunder peals; while, in many instances, loss of life and damage to property was caused by the discharge of the electric fluid.

But one authenticated case of death by the lightning has reached us, but this was of a truly melancholy nature. A youth named William Peddie was found dead on his bed, with the scathing marks of the lightning upon him, telling but too surely of the mode by which he came to his untimely end. The youth, who was of exemplary character, and partly supported an aged mother, had retired to rest late at night, and not being up at his usual time in the morning was called by his relatives. On no response being made his room was entered, and the discovery of his decease was made. On an examination of his remains, it would appear that the electric fluid struck the leg just above the right ancle, traversed up the body, and entered the head about the region of the ear, and apparently passed across the brain to the other ear! The hair was singed and the ears considerably blackened, as was the body where the lightning passed over it.

No expression of suffering could be discovered in the face of the unfortunate youth, and there can be no doubt but that his death was instantaneous. On examing the premises, situated in a lane off Talbot street, at the rear of of Ward No. 7 School, it would appear that the lightning came down the chimney into the bedroom of deceased, traversed across to a stove which was knocked over, then under the flooring, which was silvered up, and off into a kitchen. What makes the matter more extraordinary is, that no mark of the lightning can be found round the bed or on it. No one in the house was aware that the house had been struck. William Peddie was clerk to Mr. H. B. Alley, manager of Walker's dry goods establishment here, and was much respected by his employers.

Several other reports of loss of human life, have reached us, but nothing properly authenticated; we may hope, therefore that they are mere rumors. It was stated that a man had been struck while walking on the road, and also that a person at the 'One Horse Tavern' was injured.

We hear of several cases of trees being struck by the lightning. On the 1st concession of Westminster a Mr. Griffith had a calf killed. It was in a field when the lightning struck it, and nearly burst the binder quarter off. A chimney of the house of J. Daniell, Esquire, was also struck during the storm and partially destroyed.

The barracks here had a narrow escape of being consumed. About 1:30 a. m., the officer's quarter (Infantry) occupied by Captain Hammond, were struck by the lightning, which passed through the house, setting fire to the lower part of the building. Owing, however, to the timely and energetic efforts of the Messrs. Hammond, aided by Mr. Dalton, the flames were quelled, but not until a portion of the building had been destroyed. The general opinion is that we have not had such a violent storm for several years as the one alluded to.—Free Press.

THE CROPS.

We are glad to find that the local papers in Kent and Essex make no mention of the destruction of the barley and other crops reported by the Detroit Tribune. The West Advertiser says:

'The recent rains have fallen very opportunely for the growing crops. We trust now we shall hear no more from the croakers about the drought, starvation, &c., &c. All kinds of crops look promising, and the agriculturist has once a more cheering prospect before him. The early fall wheat is now in the ear, and no appearance of the midge. In about one month from this the husbandman will be harvesting his crop of wheat, and from present appearance, the return in proportion to the seed sown will be a rich one.'

The Windsor Herald says:

'We feel much pleasure in stating that no complaints have yet reached us of bad prospects for the coming harvest. All our exchanges give flattering accounts of the appearance of the grain crops, and the farmers in our own county with whom we have conversed all agree that the prospects of abundance was never more flattering than at present. We mentioned in our last publication that Mr. M. G. Fox, of Gosfield, had planted 45 acres of corn. We have learned since that Mr. Fox has been distanced by Mr. W. C. Muckle of the township of Malden who has planted 61 acres, and two of his neighbors 40 acres. Essex this year will be celebrated for corn, should the weather continue as favorable as it is at present.

A correspondent of the Colonist, in Port Dalhousie, says that the weevil are observed in great quantities in the ground, and that unslacked ashes had been successfully used to destroy them.

All accounts from the wheat growing region in the western part of New York are encouraging. The Rochester Democrat says the farmers in that vicinity concur in representing the prospects of the wheat crop as unusually promising. The grain is so far advanced generally that strong hopes are entertained that it has got the start of that dreaded and destructive enemy—the weevil. The fine appearance of the fields is a subject of general comment, scarcely a barren spot being visible.

The Milwaukee papers say that never since the State of Wisconsin was settled has there been such agricultural activity. There is hardly an acre fit for the plow that has not been put under cultivation in some way. Where the winter wheat was killed by the icy weather of March, spring wheat has been sown, and when it was too late to sow spring wheat, corn, oats, peas, &c., have been put in the ground. With an ordinary harvest, the crops must be enormous throughout the Western States.

The Wisconsin remarks that farmers understand this, and know that the first crop in market will bring the highest price, and therefore they will omit no reasonable exertion to cultivate their land so as to bring their crops to an early maturity and immediate harvest. The exhausted granaries of the farmers, the liberal prices, and the necessity of realizing money in order to pay debts, will, probably, render August a busier month throughout the lake ports, than was ever before known.

A letter from Port Stanley, C. W., 30th ult., to a Produce House in Albany, says: 'I am happy to say that at the present time everything indicates that we are to have a splendid harvest, and a very large yield of all kinds of grain. Wheat is now heading out which is fully three weeks earlier than usual; consequently we trust to escape rust and weevil. A large quantity of fall wheat has been very carefully put in, and an abundant yield may be expected. Peas, oats, barley and beans are sown very extensively, and many prognosticate that fully 250,000 bu coarse grain will be brought into this market; an immense quantity of peas in particular. On the whole our future prospects for an excellent fall business are confidently relied on.'

ARMSTRONG REPRIEVED.—Intelligence, says the Brant Expositor of Friday, was received in town last night, by telegraph from Toronto, that Armstrong had been reprieved, and his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary. This result has not been altogether unexpected, as, however guilty he may be, and we are convinced that he is the most consummate scoundrel of the three, still in a politic point of view, the executive have exercised a wise discretion in commuting Armstrong's sentence. The unfortunate man, in the solitude of his prison, will now have ample time to repent of his heinous crimes, and it is to be hoped that by his future course of conduct, he will display a deep contrition, and a just appreciation of the executive clemency.

The Toronto Correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator announces that William Lyon Mackenzie, having purchased a new lot of wood cuts is about to resuscitate the defunct Message. It's hobby and one political idea is to be 'Dissolution of the Union.'

COLONEL PRINCE.—We observe a report current that Colonel Prince has accepted the appointment of Judge at the Sault St. Mary. We have it from the best possible authority that such is not the case, and that the Colonel still remains "plain John Prince."

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 3.

Intense excitement exists amongst all classes of our citizens in consequence of the shooting of Mr. Charless. At about noon to-day from 2000 to 3,000 persons repaired to the jail with the avowed purpose of forcibly taking and hanging the prisoner, but through the exertions of the police and the influence of several prominent citizens, the excitement was somewhat allayed, and the majority of the crowd was prevailed upon to disperse. A squad of excited men, however lingered around the jail all the evening, while others traversed the streets, threatening vengeance on the culprit. To prevent violence the Mayor has ordered out the military, some of whom are now (eight o'clock) standing on guard in the jail yard, prepared to suppress any threatened outbreak. Mr. Charless still lingers, but his death is looked for at every moment. He received two pistol wounds in the abdomen, either one of which the surgeons pronounce mortal.

9, P. M.—Much excitement still exists, and it is feared that the announcement of the demise of the wounded man will be the signal for a general outbreak. Mr. Charless is the senior partner of the firm of Charless, Blow & Co., and he was looked upon as one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants in the city. The attack upon him is universally regarded as the most unprovoked and cold-blooded on record.

THE $100,000 SUIT.—A suit for breach of promise of marriage, between Miss Effie C. Carstang and Mr. Henry Shaw, both of St. Louis, was brought to a close on Thursday last, the jury rendering a verdict of $100,000 for the plaintiff. The trial took place before Judge Reber in the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Wm. Homes and Messrs. Wright and Shreve were the plaintiff's counsel, and Mr. John R. Shegley and the Hon. Edward Bates appeared for the defendant.

The suit was commenced a year ago, the damages being then laid at $20,000, but the complaint has since been amended.

Marine News.

We would again urge on masters of vessels the importance of displaying their burgee when passing this city on the Canada side, as unless this is done it is often impossible to ascertain the name of the vessel, and owners and consignors are thus deprived of the satisfaction of hearing of their progress and safety.—[Detroit Adv.

The large steam-tug Leviathan arrived to-day from Mackinac, with the wrecked schooner Fulton in tow. The Fulton, it will be remembered, ran ashore in a gale, at Mackinac, early in the spring. She was bound from Chicago to Oswego with a cargo of wheat, which proved almost an entire loss. She went into the dry dock on the Menomonee for repairs.—[Milwaukie Sentinel, 30th.

ASHORE.—The schooner C. North is ashore at Point-au-Pelee. The tug Oswego left early this morning to her assistance.—Masters of vessels report that latterly the light on the crib at the Point has not been visible. It was owing to this fact that the North went ashore. Capt. Harvey, of the schooner Andover, narrowly escaped her fate from the same cause.—[Det. Trib. 1st.

Domestic.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—As our readers are aware, by an Act passed last session, a duty was imposed upon knowledge by the re-imposition of newspaper postage. This Act takes effect on and after the 1st of July. The Governor in Council has decided to make that charge 27 cents per annum on weekly newspapers; this amount can be paid in one sum, or half-yearly, or quarterly, just as will best suit the convenience of subscribers themselves, but unless paid as above there will be a copper to be paid on each paper. The public should bear this in mind.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF STERLING MONEY ORDERS.—The Post Office here commenced the new system of sterling money orders on Wednesday, June 1. Any money order office in Canada may issue money orders on any money order office in Great Britain and Ireland. The orders may be drawn from the amount of 1s. to £5 sterling. No order to be issued for less than 1s., or more than £5 sterling. The fees for orders are as follows:—25 cents for any sum under $2 sterling, and 33 cents for any sum over £2 and under £5 sterling. Thus, an order for £1 sterling would be made out in this way:—The pound, at the par of exchange, according to the printed instructions, is $4.89; add 25 cents and we have $5.14 for the order. £2 sterling, at par $9.78, at 25 cents, same as in the last case, would be $10.03, the rate being a little cheaper per cent. But for any fraction over £2 sterling 50 cents are added for the order. The new system will be of great convenience for the public. Postmasters are to receive ½ per cent. for their remuneration.—[Montreal Gazette.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—Our readers scarcely require to be reminded that it is in some sort a patriotic duty, and a contribution to relieve them from other taxation, to send their correspondence by the Canadian steamers. We are glad to learn that they are doing so almost universally, not only here but at the West. The Toronto Colonist says:—'Nearly the entire Canadian postage is now conducted through our own line, only eight letters having been mailed from Toronto per the last Cunard steamer. These things indicate material progress.'

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—We regret to learn that the very high water in the river is impeding the work upon the remaining piers of the Victoria Bridge. We fear that this will delay the completion of the work until so late in November as to render an inaugural celebration this autumn by no means desirable. The celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto and this city was too late—cold weather and a blustering snow-storm overtook our returning guests. But to attempt a celebration in November would be extra hazardous, unless our climate can be altogether reformed.

DR. KING'S ARREST.—The Toronto Colonist says:—There is a rumor abroad that the American Government has been asked to demand the surrender of Dr. King, murderer, on the ground of his having been arrested in New York State in an informal manner. His having thus been improperly brought away would not necessitate his restoration, although it might require the punishment of the offending officer. It is now at all events too late to think of such a remedy as delivering over the criminal upon whom judgment has been pronounced, and who is in the eye of the law disposed of. Besides, it was his own act to return—under fear of his brother-in-law, who held at him a loaded revolver, and who brought him away with his own consent, thus obtained. If that person in doing so violated a law of the State of New York) proceedings against him may be taken, if any are suitable—but as King is a subject of the Canadian Government, and came back voluntarily rather than fight his enraged relative, we do not see what claim to his person the United States authorities could set up. The unfortunate man is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Wednesday next.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Under the above heading the Courrier du Canada says it has seen the plans for the new Parliament buildings at Quebec. They are to be built of red brick, finished off with cut stone. They will be 274 feet in length, and divided into three sections—the centre and two wings. The centre will have 60 feet front, and be 136 feet deep; the wings will be 106 by 44 feet. The centre will have three stories, of which the top will be an attic: the wings will have two stories. The Council and Assembly Chambers will be in the main building, in the second story, and separated only by a passage.

A WARNING TO MUNICIPALITIES.—The town of Lindsay as appears from a statement in the Victoria Herald, has been placed in rather an unpleasant predicament by indulging in that too common failing of municipalities as well as individuals—running in debt beyond its ability to pay, without at least some sacrifice and inconvenience. A considerable expenditure was incurred for local improvements without due provision being made to meet the outlay, and the consequence has been that, in pursuance of the Act, the assessment roll has been seized by the Sheriff, at the suit of a party who had obtained judgment against the municipality, and that a rate will be levied on the municipality to raise the required amount.

OTTAWA CANAL SURVEY.—We understand that Mr. Clark, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Ottawa Canal Survey, has completed his examination of the entire route of the projected Ottawa Canal. He was accompanied by Mr. Merrill. The Union says that Mr. C. has arrived at the most satisfactory conclusion that there does not exist a single insurmountable engineering difficulty to the prosecution of this important work, and he believes the cost will be far less than was hitherto supposed. This is good news for the country.

AN EXECUTIVE SOP.

The Spectator states, on the authority of a correspondent, that "Mr. Talbot, M. P. P., leaves for New Brunswick, via Quebec, on a mission of investigation, of which the subject is understood to be the working of the Reciprocity Treaty." What interest Canada has in investigating the operation of reciprocity in New Brunswick, or what "mission" of any other character our Government can have to delegate in relation to that Province, the public are left to conjecture. It is enough that Mr. Talbot, having been diligently picking the crumbs that fall from the ministerial table, has sought something to kill time and pay expenses during the recess; and that ministers, having more weighty petitioners for first-class favours, have considerately created a "mission" for the special accommodation of the member for East Middlesex. Can't something similar be also provided for Mr. Benjamin's benefit? His partizanship is undeniable—his zeal for patronage untiring. Surely he should not be overlooked. That $80 fee cannot be expected to serve for the year.—And if Mr. Talbot, M.P.P., goes on a mission to New Brunswick, why can't Mr. Benjamin, M. P. P., be sent to Newfoundland to report the weight of codfish caught during the season? A third mission might be devised for Mr. Morin, M.P.P. If Mr. Talbot is fit for a "mission of investigation," Mr. Morin is fit for a full-blown diplomacy. Why not send him to Sardinia as Canadian Minister to watch the progress of the war? In this manner, Ministers may manage to throw a sop to each of their hungry followers. Missions might be multiplied *ad in finitum*, with ten dollars a-day, and something thrown in for an outfit. For of course members of Parliament sent on a mission must go respectably; and the generous Ministry, caring for the wants of the needy, will not forget to add to the salary a liberal allowance for expenses.

The contemplation of the probabilities of the future must not, however, blind us to the actualities of the present. Executive power is at work, as usual, in corrupting and retaining those who have Parliamentary votes for the time entitrusted to them; and members of Parliament are still ready to mortgage their votes to the Ministry for any petty favour that may be in its disposal.

But in Mr. Talbot's case, the Government is guilty of a glaring violation of the Independence of Parliament Act. The third clause of that Act provides that "no person accepting or holding any office, commission, or employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the Crown in this Province, to which an annual salary, or any fee, allowance, or emolument, or profit of any kind or amount whatever from the Crown is attached, shall be eligible as a member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly, nor shall he sit or vote in the Legislative Assembly or in the Legislative Council as an elected member thereof, during the time he holds such office, occupation, or employment." In point clearness, the clause is susceptible of improvement. But clumsily worded, as it is, who doubts its intent?—who questions its application? Parliament in enacting it clearly intended to prohibit the acceptance of office or Government employment by any man so long as he retain a seat in the Legislature. Does not the "mission" with which the member for East Middlesex has been rewarded come within the category? Nobody will believe that Mr. Talbot has accepted it without emolument; and in accepting it he has rendered himself ineligible to his present seat in the House. The Cabinet, in making the appointment, is but carrying out its policy, which is to allow neither law nor propriety, neither statutory enactments nor a sense of public decency to restrain its exercise of the means of corruption which the responsible system places in its keeping.—[Globe.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

P. M. C. G., Hamilton, withrem.; P. M., Shannonville; J. S. V., Ottawa; D. K. F., Toronto.

WAR ITEMS.

The Turin correspondent of the London Times, May 17, thus reports the strength of the hostile armies:

With respect to the strength of the armies, a point of much interest, it is not easy to obtain accurate information, as the numbers vary from day to day. If we state the Piedmontese at 80,000 effective men it is a very liberal estimate; and in these are included the volunteers, about 10,000 to 12,000 who enlist in the regular army. It very probably would include Garibaldi's corps, which is 3,600 on paper, about 3,000 effective. There is another corps in progress of formation, which was to have been Ulloa's, and which will probably be about 3,000 more. As regards the French, all that I can tell you as positive, derived from official sources, is, that up to and on the 9th inst., 64,000 men had landed at Genoa. The date is rather remote, and there have been many arrivals since then, to say nothing of those troops that came over the Mont Cenis, and whose numbers it is scarcely possible to estimate even approximately.

The general belief seems to be that there are now 130,000 French in the Sardinian States. There may be more; but I do not think there can be less. They are still deficient in cavalry, artillery, and camp equipage. At Lyons a tremendous siege train is preparing, destined of course for the Lombard fortresses. With respect to the Austrians, information on which I place great reliance, and which is up to the most recent date, states their whole force in Italy at about 220,000 men, distributed as follows: At Ancona 7,000, Ferrara, 4,000, Venice 12,000, to 15,000, Legnage 1,000, Mantua 4,000. Verona 6,000 Peschiera, 2,000, Piacenza 5,000, Brescia, Milan, Bergamo, Cremona, and other places in that district 20,000 to 25,000. Besides these, within the last day or two, about 20,000 men have been concentrated about Piacenza. Non-combatants and sick are set down at 20,000. Including the 20,000 men that have just been drawn from it and assembled round Piacenza, and 4,000 to 5,000, that are in Pavia, the effective strength of the Austrian army in Piedmont is about 130,000 men. I have strong reason for believing the above figures to be substantially correct.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The following are the official bulletins transmitted to Paris, from Alessandria, Turin, &c.

Turin, May 20.—Twelve thousand Austrians advanced, to day, from Stradella toward Castéggio, where the streets had been barricaded since Wednesday, and three unimportant attacks repulsed.

Two strong columns of our troops marched to-day to meet the Austrians.

Austrian prisoners have been already brought to Voghera, but all details of a fight are as yet wanting.

Alessandria, May 19.—The Emperor inspected to-day, the position of the 1st and 3d corps d'armee, at Tortona and Ponte Curone.

Yesterday, the Austrians endeavored to fortify and block up the windows of a house on the left bank of the Po, and, by intrenching themselves within it, to dispute the passage of the River at Valenza. A few discharges, however, of French cannon from a distance of 2,600 metres sufficed to dislodge them from their sheltered position, which they have since abandoned.

At eleven o'clock this morning the Austrians withdrew from Vercelli, and have blown up the bridge over Sesia.

Turin, May 16.—Yesterday evening, several detachments of the Austrians advanced to Capriasco, near San Germano, driving off the cattle, and firing at the peasants. Our troops occupied Vercelli at 4,30 this afternoon. The Austrians, with their artillery, are still on the left bank of the river.

Dresden, May 20.—A fortnightly transport of Austrian troops to the federal fortresses begins on Sunday next, with the first dispatch of 31,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, 3,900 horses, and 80 pieces of cannon.

Mayence, May 20.—The Mayence Journal states that, according to authentic information, 25,000 Bavarians are next week to enter the Rhine Palatinate to protect the frontiers.

Trieste, May 19.—The Austrian barque Genio, laden with coals, has arrived here from Liverpool. 20 Austrian vessels have been captured by the French.

Berne, May 20.—The Swiss Diet has resolved on prohibiting the exportation of arms by the inhabitants of those places in the immediate vicinity of the Italian frontier, and also the purchase of arms from deserters. Fugitives (old men, women, and sick excepted) and deserters able to bear arms, are to be forbidden to pass from the territory of one belligerent Power into the territories of the other. The number of fugitives in the canton of Ticino is increasing.

The most important political events of the past few days have been the resignation of Count Buol, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the speech of the Regent of Prussia at the termination of the present session of the Diet at Berlin. Count Buol is succeeded by Count Rechberg, and as the latter is a statesman of the ultra-Austrian type, 'vigorous and fanatical,' the inference is that the war is to be carried on to the utmost extent. At the same time, the Regent of Prussia declares, amidst the unanimous cheers of the Berlin Deputies, that Prussia is determined to maintain the basis of European public right and the balance of power in Europe,—a plan of mitigation to the Emperor Napoleon against all filibustering achievements.

Meanwhile persons in England continue to delectate themselves on the dream of neutrality. Forced at last to abandon their belief that there would be no war, they now hug with equal infatuation the new comfort stand to the idea that they will be allowed quietly to watch it as a grand spectacle. Everything that tends to show determination on the part of Germany and Austria is welcomed as affording confirmation of this view. But in reality it has to such begging. Count Rechberg, as a fanatical Roman Catholic, is in spirit more opposed to heretical England than to France, and if England refuses his help, his hatred will be proportionately increased. His appointment, moreover, is looked upon as a concession to Russia, by whom his predecessor, Count Buol, has never been forgiven for the part taken during the Crimean war. Above all, the point to be kept in mind is, that Louis Napoleon does not mean, in setting Europe in flames, that Great Britain should be the only power unbounced by the conflagration, and that while the continental progress is thus checked, her insular greatness, should expand, comparatively, with more rapidity than ever. The continent hates England for her liberty, her religion, and her commercial success. Will the continent tear herself to pieces and permit England to look on? Is this the scheme of Louis Napoleon? Was Cherbourg constructed for that purpose, and is it in testimony of such an intention that he revives, on all occasions, the name of St. Helena. Even at Genoa, one of his first acts was to review the veterans at that place, who wear the medal lately conferred upon them to keep alive its memory. Her Majesty knows as well as any one that he has only to give the signal for an attack on England, to heal all differences from his neighbors. It is a card he has held all along as his highest, and it is fair to expect that he will play it in due time.

EIGHT WHITE MEN KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

Six Persons Burned to Death.

St. Louis, June 5.—The Overland Mail that left San Francisco on the 13th May, arrived here last night at 10 o'clock.

The steamer Santa Cruz had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan, with $385,000 in specie, and 36 Mexican officers who had been banished by the Liberals.

Sailed from San Francisco, bark Kemanglen for Sydney, ship Coquimbo for Melbourne, and ship Dragon for Calcutta.

Eight white men, prospecting for silver, near Honey Lake, have been killed by Indians, and the house of Col. Stevenson at Red Bluff, had been burned on the 11th ult. Stevenson's wife, another woman, and five children, perished in the flames.

The Arizonian of the 18th, is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of regulators, who had driven all Mexicans from Sonorita Valley, and committed several murders. The Americans at Tubac publicly denounced these outrages, and a company of troops has been detailed from Fort Buchanan to suppress their future proceedings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times, on the affairs of Mexico, gives a decided opinion that the sympathies are due to the same party which has secured the friendship of the United States. It says it makes the avowal with more emphasis because its correspondence apparently intimates that representatives have inclined to the opposite side. It regards with the greatest satisfaction the alleged proceedings of the Americans.

It was reported that Kossuth was President of a Hungarian Committee just established at Genoa, the object of the Committee being to encourage desertion in the Austrian ranks.

The Cunard Company had sold four of their screw steamers to the Spanish Government, and they are to be replaced by vessels of greater power and size.

The Vienneese correspondent of the Times says it was credibly reported that Prussia would soon place six corps d'armee on the lower line, and two on her eastern frontier.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople letter asserts positively that general insurrectionary movements were being organized throughout all the Selavic provinces of Turkey, supposed to be favored by foreign influence. The Turkish Government was doing all in its power to prevent the danger.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 25.

BREADSTUFFS.—The general tone of trade since Friday has been quieter. Flour business restricted and moderate; Western Canal, 11s to 12s 3d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 12s to 12s 3d. Wheat in similar inactivity; White, 9s 9d to 11s 3d; Red and mixed 8s to 11s. Corn, scarcely any enquiry; White, 8s 4d to 8s 6d; Yellow, 6s 11d to 7s 2d; mixed, 6s 8d to 11s.—

Ashes, pots 31s to 31s 6d.

Sugar quiet.

Consols, 91¼ to 91¼.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

QUEBEC, June 6.

The steamer Indian from Liverpool passed Farther Point at 5 o'clock this morning, and will be due here this evening.

Her dates are no later than those received by the City of Washington off Cape Race, and the despatch made up for this point contains no further details of news.

Domestic.

BOAT ACCIDENT AT TORONTO.—On the evening of Friday, while Mr. J. Thomson, mathematical teacher, accompanied by his brother, was sailing round the bay in a small sail boat, they were caught in a squall, and the boat being suddenly upset, both gentlemen were precipitated into the water. They were fortunately enabled to cling to the boat, when they shouted loudly for help. The accident happened near the Island, and their cries being heard by Capt. Moodie, he went to their assistance in a fisherman's boat which was moored near the wharf.—One of the gentlemen got quite benumbed and exhausted while clinging to the boat, and was compelled to let go his hold. His brother, however, caught hold of him and held him above water until Captain Moodie arrived, when both the gentlemen were extricated from their perilous position. They were taken to Moodie's tavern, on the Island, where they were furnished with dry clothing. One of the Messrs. Thomson was so much exhausted that some time elapsed before he recovered from the effects of the accident. This makes four persons who have been rescued by Captain Moodie under similar circumstances within the past four weeks. As a large number of boat accidents occur during the summer season in the vicinity of the Peninsula, perhaps it would be advisable to remove the life-boat from the Queen's Wharf to some convenient place on the Island.

Extract from a letter dated Magdalen Islands the 9th May, 1859:—

'The first arrival here this season was on the 23rd ult., and from Quebec and Montreal on the 2nd May, we now number about 250 sail of strangers, chiefly for herring and mackerel, and strange to say, no tidings of 'La Canadienne.' It is a great pity she cannot be here sooner in the season, to make the necessary arrangement required. As usual large quantities of ballast have been thrown into the harbour, and the greatest confusion prevails in the fleet, owing to the manner in which they are moored, blocking the entrance and passage, so that no vessel can depart without great trouble. I expect every day to see a riot amongst the vessels crews, and unless a harbour master be appointed, and a tonnage duty imposed upon vessels arriving from out the Province, I fear in a very few years this port will cease to exist. It appears, that these Islands is now the only place where mining is allowed. The Newfoundland Government passed a Law last winter prohibiting the use of the seine during the winter months, consequently we are visited by a greater number of vessels for that purpose. You will be surprised to hear, that there are at present in the harbour upwards of 60 seines from 200 to 300 fathoms in length, one of these was hauled the other day at 'Havre aux Basques,' with at least 10,000 herrings in it, the greater part of which was left to die upon the beach, being hauled of late on shoal water, where the boats could not approach them to load; such unlawful destruction is to be deplored, and requires legislation.'

A PERILOUS FEAT.—A celebrated acrobat named Blondin, proposes to cross the Niagara Falls on a tight-rope. The rope will be suspended from Goat Island to the Canada shore, and will be six-hundred feet long and six inches in circumference.—Great preparations are being made to receive visitors—persons to witness the dangerous feat. A rope round the base-brained man's neck would be more *apropos*.

The Editor's Table. No 23.

We intend to-day, like Mrs. Dombey, to make an effort and clear Our Table of all its petty gatherings during the better part of a month, having only partially supplied a few of the larger and more pressing demands. Impromptu—

THE LADY'S BOOK for June. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3.

How indefatigable must be Mr. Godey—month after month he strives to be original and interesting, and seldom strives in vain. His 'Book' for June, although the closing No. of the fifty-eighth volume, is just as fresh and delightful (to a lady's eye) as the very best he has issued during his long career of usefulness. We have received the 'Lady's Book' for 27 years, and it was an old, well-established Magazine then. Next month commences vol. 59, and it is but a fair return for many volumes received to recapitulate the contents of the forthcoming July No.:—Stories by the following-celebrated authors will be given; Mrs. A. B. Haven; Mary W. Janvrin will furnish 'Aunt Bethiah's Visit,' one of her most humorous sketches; a new novelette by Captain B——, and entitled 'A Title Lost, a Heart Won,' will be commenced in the July number and run through the volume; Virginia F. Townsend will contribute two or more of her celebrated stories; a new story by the author of 'The Tallow Family' and 'Miss Slimens,' will also appear; Mrs. Daffodil will make her appearance often; and the celebrated 'Widow Bedott' story, copyrighted, will also be published.

BLACKWOOD'S for May. $3.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW for April. $3.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April. $3.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for April. $3.

The above publications are reprints of Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Although they cost separately $3 a year, yet, with the addition of the North British Review, they can be supplied for $10 a year.

The Contents of Blackwood's are:—Popular Literature—Tracts; A Cruise in Japanese Waters, Part V.; The Luck of Ladysmede, Part 3; The Witch of Walkerne; Only a Pond!; The Competition System and the Public Service; Tidings from Turin; The Appeal to the Country.

The Contents of the Edinburgh are:—Female Industry; Earthe's Discoveries in Africa; Dr. Trench on English Dictionaries; Life and Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis—The West Indies, as they were and are; Montenegro; Sir F. Palgrave's Normandy and England; Rifled Guns and Modern Tactics; Major Hodson's Life; Austria, France, and Italy; Note on the Complicity of Liberians in the Slave Trade.

The Contents of the Westminster are:—Yorkshire; The Morals of Trade; Weimar and its Celebrities; The Drama in Paris; The Italian Question; Adam Bede; De Lamennais: his Life and Writings; England's Political Position in Europe; Contemporary Literature.

Of the Quarterly a friend has furnished the following critique:—The political article of this number—'Foreign Affairs—War in Italy'—will be read with unusual interest at the present time, as it discusses the views and position of Austria. In a review of 'Carlyle's Frederick the Great,' the conclusion is arrived at that the work 'may be more fairly regarded as a vehicle for the expression of the author's opinions on men and things, than as a valuable contribution to a history which has been so often written, and which thus far he leaves much in the same condition as he found it.' The most important and best worked out paper is that on 'Bunsen's Egypt and the Chronology of the Bible,' in which the conclusions of that eminent writer are submitted to the ordeal of the strictest canons of historical criticism, and he is conclusively shown to have omitted in many instances as historical facts statements resting solely on traditionary sources. We are not, however, prepared to affirm that the general accuracy of so accomplished a scholar as Bunsen is successfully impeached; and it is no disparagement to his critical acumen to be found occasionally astray in paths where the lights are so uncertain and dim. The remaining articles, 'The Minstrelsy of Scotland,' 'National Gallery,' 'Devonshire,' 'George III. and Charles James Fox,' and 'Lord Brougham and Law Reform,' though not marked by any peculiar attractions, afford a welcome variety to the number. The paper on 'Devonshire,' in particular, adds a valuable chapter to those local histories which have formed so pleasing a feature in some of the recent quarterly publications.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC for June. Oakesmith & Co., New York. $3.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. $3.

THE KNICKERBOCKER for June. John A. Gray, New York. $3.

What shall we say of these three great American Monthlies? What we have before, or something new? The latter is somewhat difficult. We like the 'Atlantic' hugely, and yet we detest Mrs. Stowe's story of 'The Minister's Wooing.' She can write better, for she has written better, and she should keep up to her reputation. The 'Great Republican' apes 'Harpers' too much, but it is a laudable ambition to be popular, and so let that pass. As for the 'Nick'—'Old Nick,' we shall always receive it with pleasure, and never lay it down until read; that is, read as much as any newspaper man reads a magazine. A great feature in 'The Knickerbocker' of late, is a portrait of some living or modern author as a frontispiece to each number. It makes us all familiar with the faces of people we hear of. These portraits are very nicely drawn and engraved.

THE ABBOT, by Sir Walter Scott.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMUIR, by Sir Walter Scott.

ROB ROY, by Sir Walter Scott.

QUENTIN DURWARD, by Sir Walter Scott.

These four numbers of Peterson's cheap edition of the Waverley Novels have been received by us since last we noticed the work. They are of 8vo. size, and of the average number of 130 pages, tolerably well printed and got up, and all for a quarter of a dollar. Any person enclosing $5 to Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, will have the entire set of these Novels sent by mail, or one dollar will procure any five books.

THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE for May. Henry George Warren, London. 50 cts. per number.

THE AMERICAN FREEMASON for May. J. F. Brennan, New York. $3.

We have before spoken of these publications, so interesting to the Craft; the one tells of English Masonry, and the other speaks of Masonry on this continent, the latter more important; for in America Masonry is both a science and an institution, while at home it seems a play-thing. Still the London magazine is highly useful, and to all English Masons must ever be a book delightful to read. Of the New York work, we cannot speak too highly, and to all who can spare $3 a year we recommend the taking.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Nos. 781, 782, 783, et 784. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of four numbers of this excellent miscellany. Several charming novelettes are in course of publication in the Living Age, and as this practice of serials is now so common and popular, it has greatly enhanced the interest of the publication. Those who can only afford to take one magazine should take the 'Living Age,' for it is issued weekly, and contains the leading articles of half-a-dozen of the very best periodicals.

THE COIN CHARY MANUAL. Compiled by Thompson, Brothers, Wall street, New York.

BANK NOTE DISCRIMINATOR LIST. Compiled by Thompson, Brothers, Wall street, New York.

Both these publications agree with a recent number of 'Thompson' Bank Note Detector, in which they are necessary supplements. The one gives a fac simile of every current note, and its money value in America; while the other furnishes a list of gen