TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1859.

Arrival of the Bremen.

New York, June 26.

The Bremen arrived at eight p.m.

The Canada arrived out on the 11th, the Russia on the 13th, and the Vanderbilt on the 14th.

The British Ministry have resigned. Lord Palmerston is Premier. Lord John Russell Foreign Secretary.

The Austrians have evacuated Piacenza, Pavia, Lodi, Bologna and Ancona. The citadel and fortifications of Piacenza were first blown up.

Prince Metternich is dead.

ENGLAND.

The Times of the 13th says Lord Derby is to receive the Order of the Garter; and Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Packington the Grand Cross of the Bath.

In the House of Commons on Saturday the 11th, Lord Hartington brought up the report upon the address as amended, which was agreed to. On motion of Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's speech was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next. The House then adjourned till Friday the 17th.

The Times' leading article of the 13th has the following:—'The vote on Saturday morning left no choice to the Ministry of Lord Derby, however tenacious of office, except at the earliest possible moment to place their resignation in the hands of Her Majesty. At an early hour on Saturday morning the Cabinet assembled and agreed to place their resignations in the hands of the Queen. This was done and the fact of the Ministerial resignation was formally announced by Lord Derby at the banquet of the Merchant Tailors Company, at which several of the Ministers were present. On the afternoon of Saturday Lord Granville received a summons from the Queen. We have reason to believe that Her Majesty, after listening to all the objections which Lord Granville had to offer, commanded him to form an Administration which should at once be strong in ability and parliamentary influence, and should comprehend within itself a full and fair representation of all sections into which the Liberal party had notoriously been divided.

Furnished with this commission, Lord Granville waited upon Lord Palmerston, and communicated to him the views of the Queen in the handsomest manner, and without the slightest hesitation, Lord Palmerston consented to act under Lord Granville as Prime Minister. In the first interview with Lord John Russell he was disposed to insist upon conditions which would render any union or co-operation with Lord Palmerston impossible, whether the Government was presided over by Lord Granville or any other person. The Queen upon being satisfied by Lord Granville that he would only be an obstacle instead of facilitating the union between Lord Palmerston, immediately sent for Lord Palmerston, and had an interview with her Majesty which lasted for an hour and a half. On Lord Palmerston's return from the Palace he immediately set out for Richmond to confer with Lord John Russell. He consented to serve under Lord Palmerston, but not under any other person, and he appears to stand on the letter of his agreement.'

The Times says the Submarine Telegraph Company are about to submerge a cable from Weyerbourne, on the Norfolk coast, to Tonning, on the shores of Denmark.

The Times Paris correspondent says there are rumors in military circles that the Emperor's return to Paris may be looked for soon, and that Marshal Pelissier will get command of the army in Italy.

The Turin correspondent says that the Sardinian Government declares that it did not consider sea coal contraband of war.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the news from Vienna is warlike. The Emperor Francis Joseph will take the command of the army himself, acting on the defensive, it is believed, and taking up the line of the Adda.

VIENNA, Sunday Evening, June 12.—The following official news has been received:—Benedick's Corps was again attacked at Milegra on the 9th. Loss between 2 and 300 men. The total loss at Palestro on the 31st May was 15 officers and 313 men killed, one General, 23 officers and 878 men wounded, and 60 officers and 774 men missing.

Garibaldi's corps threaten the southern Tyrol from Val Conorica, Val Trompia and Bagolina. It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste.

It is not positively known where General Gyulai's head-quarters now are, but probable at Mantua.

PARIS, June 11.—Borgoins has been taken by Garibaldi. The Austrians have evacuated Lodi.

TURIN, June 11.—The Austrians evacuated Piacenza yesterday, having blown up the citadel.

General Schramm has been appointed superior commander of the Camp de Chalons, where 3 divisions of infantry and 1 of cavalry will be assembled. 5,000 prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

MARSEILLES, June 10.—Three steam frigates have landed 2,400 Austrian prisoners here. The remains of General Espinasse has been brought to this port by sea.

TURIN, June 10.—An official bulletin says that the Austrians have evacuated Pavia, and are said to be at Lodi. The allied armies are still advancing.

General Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and then having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescoca, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in numbers, beat the enemy.

Turin, June 11.—An official bulletin, published to-day, says that the Austrians have evacuated Piacenza, after having destroyed the citadel and other fortifications. They abandoned to the allies a great quantity of provisions cannon and ammunition. Our troops entered the town, invited by the municipality. The Austrians have been reinforced at Brescedo, a village in Modena.

Turin, June 11.—The evacuation of Pavia and Lodi has been confirmed. After having crossed the river Adda, the enemy destroyed the bridges.

Turin, June 12.—Last night the Austrians left Bologna, taking the direction of Modena. After their departure a popular demonstration took place, expressing the sense of the people in favor of the national cause.

Dresden, 10th.—Prussian Commissioners were here yesterday negotiating for the transport by railway of considerable bodies of Prussian troops. A satisfactory result was without difficulty arrived at, and the Commissioners then started for Munich with a similar object.

Rome, June 9th.—A great demonstration was made at Rome on Monday last. 'Long live the French Government' was shouted, and on Tuesday there was a grand illumination.

The Russian government has concluded a financial convention with the Messrs. Rosehild through the medium of the commercial house Bayer & Co., of St. Petersburg. The details are not known.

The various statements in circulation that Russia will soon abandon her position of neutrality, caused a relapse in the funds although they rest on no definite or avowed authority, and are perhaps mostly encouraged at Berlin, to meet the excitement in the other German states; doubts as to whether a steady and powerful government at home can even yet be hoped for, looking at the elements which the liberal party is composed in the face of a compact opposition of 310 members, had considerable influence in checking the disposition to buoyancy, and it is also seen that any new ministry will be placed at a great disadvantage by having to meet financial requirements which should have been encountered by Mr. Disraeli in March or April, and which the dissolution enabled him to avoid.

There were no bullion operations at the Bank on Saturday. The Daily News says that the influx of gold from Russia will continue on a considerable scale. It is probable that the receipts will reach £300,000 within a few days. More remittance will come forward by each succeeding steamer.

The Times' city article of the 14th says, a belief that the new ministry is in the course of formation by Lord Palmerston, will inspire respect abroad, and without tending to establish confidential relations with Napoleon, will conduct its intercourse with France in a consistent and dignified manner, and has given increased strength to the funds to-day. The closing quotation for consols was 92¾ both for money and the 8th of July.

French funds show an improvement of nearly ½ per cent.

The second instalment of 25 per cent on the India loan of £507,000 falls due to-morrow.

Little doubt is entertained that the convention entered into between Russia and the Rothschilds will result in the Rothschilds being the contractors for any future loan the Russian government may desire to raise in London.

SPEZIA, June 12th.—A part of the French army has passed over the river Adda.

TURIN, June 12th.—A telegraph despatch from Bologna announces that the Austrians have evacuated that town.

PARIS, June 13th.—The Patrie says that the Austrians have completely evacuated the States of the Church, including even Serara. The same paper states that the people of Parma have asked that French troops may be sent into their country.

BOLOGNA, June 12th.—The Austrians have evacuated Ancona, and are retiring by land in the direction of Ferrara.

The Daily News of the 14th says Lord Elgin has been offered the Secretaryship of the Colonies; Mr. Cobden Board of Trade; Milner Gibson will enter the Cabinet; Sidney Herbert probably will be Minister of War. Sir G. C. Lewis President of the Indian Board and Mr Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir H. Bethell is also spoken of for the latter office. Sir Jas. Graham, Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Argyle have declined to join the new Administration.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 13th.—Breadstuffs dull; quotations are unchanged. The weather has been favorable for crops. Provisions dull and sales unimportant. The Liverpool produce market was generally slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Ashes were dull.

Consols 93¼ a 93½.

LONDON CORN MARKET, 13th.—Wheat dull, and best samples English sold at 3s. ⅌ quarter under last Monday's price; on foreign in small lots 2s. ⅌ quarter less. Flour dull: the top price of Norfolk 31s. a 34s; American May, best brands, 28s.; good, 26s ⅌ bbl. Barley unchanged. Oats 6d. a 1s. lower. Corn White, 32s. a 33s.; yellow, 32s. a 34s. Tallow steady at 55s. on spot, 54s. for June, 55s. a 53s 3d. for July to September, and 56s. for last 3 months.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Father Point, June 27th.

The Nova Scotian passed here this P.M.

A Turin despatch says after the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna Cardinal Legate departed, and the Municipality declared Victor Emanuel dictator.

The King of Sardinia issued the order of the day, praising Garibaldi's deeds and awarding him the gold medal of military order.

OFFICIAL.—The Weiner Zeitung says the Emperor of Austria will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief, and has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner.

The Austrians were evacuating Modena, and were in full retreat toward the River Aglio.

Large French reinforcements were about to leave France.

Palmerston was making good progress with the new Cabinet, and an authentic list is expected daily by the steamer that sailed.

Orders have been issued for mobilization of the Prussian army on the 12th.

Napoleon has moved his head-quarters to Gorgonzola.

From the Morning News, June 15th.

The Daily News says Lord Palmerston is making satisfactory progress in the formation of his government, and having filled up the most important appointments, is proceeding to allot those of subordinate rank.

The Herald in publishing the Berlin telegram that six Prussian corps d'armee are mobilized, says—of course this means war. The advent of Palmerston to power has evidently induced Prussia to take this decisive step, and to join Austria in the struggle against France. The English people will now perceive the truth of what we have before asserted that Lord Derby's Government alone prevented Europe from a general war.

The Daily news city article of Tuesday evening says the funds received a fresh impulse this morning, owing to the progress made towards the construction of a new Ministry, coupled with an increased hope that the war in Italy will not be of long duration. In the other markets decided buoyancy was again shown on exchange this afternoon. There was a fair demand for bills on the continent.

The Times' city article statement regarding the progress of the formation of the new ministry had a good effect this morning, and consols opened with renewed buoyancy, and closing prices ¼ per cent above those of yesterday.

The Advertiser says that Lord Palmerston stated last night to some private friends that his arrangements are so far completed, that he hopes to be able to go down to Windsor Castle this evening to submit the list to her Majesty, or if not to-night, to-morrow morning, before her Majesty leaves for Ascot.

The Morning Post publishes the following despatch, dated Paris, last night:—

On the 12th the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Gorgonzola.

In the afternoon His Majesty personally superintended the throwing of two bridges of boats across the Adda. The operation, which presented serious obstacles, was, however, perfectly effected. So soon as the bridges were completed the army began its movements, which was to be concluded yesterday.

After some heavy rains the weather has again become fine, and the troops are in high spirits.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Breadstuffs were generally lower. Richardson, Spence & Co.'sport Flour 3d. @ 4d. lower, but without buyers at reduction; American 10s 6d. @ 13s. 6d. Wheat dull and 3d. @ 4d. lower: western red, 8s. @ 8s. 6d.; do white, 10s. @ 10s. 6d.; southern white, 10s. @ 12s. 6d. Corn declining, and all descriptions slightly lower: mixed, 6s. @ 6s. 4d.; yellow, 6s. 3d. @ 6s. 6d.; white, 6s. @ 6s. 4d. Provisions were generally dull, but steady. Pork dull and steady. Lard dull.

Ashes dull; 29s for pots; 30s. 6d a 31s. for pearls.

LONDON.—Wheat was tending downwards, and all kinds 2s. a 3s lower. Tea steady.

Consols for account closed on the 14th at 93¾ a 93⅞. There was no price for money, the books being closed.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BURNS.—The recent English papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Burns, who was known as 'The Father of the Free Church of Scotland.' This event took place towards the close of May, when in the 81st year of his age. He was ordained in 1800; in 1820, he removed to Kilsyth, where his 39 years of pastoral labors have been greatly blessed. He has left valuable papers in regard to the celebrated revival at Kilsyth, which will probably find their way to the press. The Doctor left two sons in the Ministry, one in China, and the other the Minister of the Free Church in Dundee.

Shooting Affair and Death.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—About 6 o'clock last night Richard Jones killed his wife by stabbing her several times and scalping her, mutilating her in a shocking manner.

He immediately surrendered himself to the police, alleging that he had committed the deed while she was in the act of adultery with a butcher named Mentzer, who was also shot and had fallen into the river, the affair having taken place on the Upper Monongahela Bridge.

It is rumored that Mentzer was seen this morning alive and well, but this needs confirmation.

Jones' wife had been a notorious prostitute, Mary Delany, and had served a two years' term in the State prison. Jones has highly respectable connections.

'AN OLD JOKE.—Veal pie—as the frequenters of restaurants well know—has an equivocal reputation at best. The renowned Sam Weller once said 'veal pie is werry well when you know it ain't kittens.' One of our compositors, of a facetious turn, dining with a friend who preferred the dish above alluded to, improved upon the elder Samivel's philosophical remark, and asked his companion, when he had completed his meal, if he didn't get mewsical!

OTTAWA AND THE ORANGEMEN.—The Jubilee of the Orange Grand Lodge, arrived at Ottawa on Thursday last, that the Seat of Government for the body for the current year shall be at Ottawa, possesses considerable importance as an indication of the popular feeling throughout Canada on the Seat of Government for the Province. We are given to understand that a number of places were proposed in Grand Lodge, among which were Toronto, London, Coburg, Guelph and Kingston, but that the feeling for Ottawa was so strong that while Toronto only received one vote, and several others but few, Ottawa headed the list from the very commencement. The three favorite localities whose names were left longest before the Grand Lodge, were Ottawa, Kingston and Coburg. When these were voted on, the Kingston men voted for Coburg and the Coburg men for Kingston, and even then a majority hostile to Ottawa could not be secured, Kingston as having least votes, was struck off, and Ottawa won the day against Coburg by a majority of five.

Too much importance must not be attached to the proceedings, and we would not fall into that error. But it is impossible not to see that the meeting of the Orangemen in Ottawa—following the meeting there of an Ecclesiastical Synod—is an index of the wish of the country, that Her Majesty's decision shall be carried out.—It will tend, too, by making a multitude of people from very many localities acquainted with the city and its vicinity, to teach the people the wisdom of the Queen's choice. This accomplished, no political intrigue can prevent the fulfilment of the intention of the present ministry—whether they are allowed to carry it out themselves or not—of respecting the award of the Sovereign.—[Spectator.

A Tale of Crime and Horror!

A PHYSICIAN COMMITS FORGERY—ATTEMPT TO POISON THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—SUICIDE OF THE PHYSICIAN.

(From the Louisville Democrat of June 22.)

We are informed by a gentleman from Henderson of one of the most deeply tragical events that has ever occurred in our state.

Some time ago, Dr. A. J. Morrison, of that place, was prosecuted for forgery, and desirous of revenging himself upon the prosecuting attorney, who was active in all the measures against him, he attempted to procure his death by poison. For this purpose he employed Harrison, a negro waiter at the Hancock House, and engaged his services to consummate his devilish intentions. The servant was to place the prussic acid in the coffee of Mr. John E. Arnold, but instead of fulfilling the arrangement, he informed Mr. A. of the conspiracy against his life.

Not discouraged by his first failure, Mr. Morrison gave the negro another dose of deadly poison to place in a plate of raspberries which he was to hand Mr. Arnold.—But the honest servant boy again informed, and then arrangements were made for the detection of this worse than Borgian conspiration.

At a certain time he was to give Harrison a third potion, evidencing cool and malicious determination to destroy the attorney for the Commonwealth. In order that his villainy might be thoroughly exposed to competent witnesses and his hellish plans completely frustrated, a hole was bored through the ceiling, so that persons in the upper chamber might notice what was going on below without being observed. The plan proved entirely successful. Morrison was seen to hand the negro the poison and give him instructions concerning it. The rascal was immediately seized on Thursday and confined in jail.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1859.

PALMERSTON IN POWER.

Lord Palmerston has succeeded the Earl of Derby in the Premiership, and at the latest dates was progressing rapidly in the formation of a Government. Lord John Russell has assumed the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, and other distinguished Liberals are spoken of as colleagues. The prevailing belief is that Lord Elgin has been offered the position of Colonial Secretary; and his lordship's recent successes in the East will render his accession a source of no inconsiderable strength to the Ministry. The names put forward in connection with other offices are manifestly conjectural. Mr. Cobden, for whom it is said a seat in the Cabinet is reserved, is yet on his homeward voyage. The mention of these men shows, however, the prevailing expectation in the Liberal ranks with regard to the general complexion of the Government. On this supposition we may conclude that the Manchester Reformers and the Peelites are prepared to act in concert with the old-line Whigs; and a Ministry strong in talent, influence, and character will no doubt be the result. This expectation evidently prevailed in London at the closing of the mails, as is shown by the buoyancy of the funds and a general increase of confidence in the public mind.

How will the new Government stand in relat on to the belligerents and other European powers? Doubtless we may expect a change in the apparent leanings of Britain. Lord Derby, reflecting no doubt the views of the old Tory party, cherished pro Austria sympathies, and they have not been without weight. The partialities of the Court are on the same side; and therefore we can well believe that a Ministry formed by Lord Granville, to the exclusion of Palmerston, would have been more acceptable in that quarter than the present arrangements. With the country it is otherwise. And the advent of the Palmerstonian Cabinet will be hailed everywhere as a pledge that the influence of Britain, if not exercised in favour of Italy and France, will certainly not be thrown into the scale of Austria. That the department of foreign affairs has been entrusted to Lord John Russell, is a circumstance which will not lessen the pleasure excited by the change; whilst it may perhaps be accepted as a guarantee against the hot headedness wherewith Palmerston, rightly or wrongly, is not seldom charged.

Magenta.

Magenta, which will henceforth become illustrious in story, is a small town of about 6,000 inhabitants, situat'd near Navigl o Grande. It is the first stage on the road to Milan, from Novara by Buffalora. Three roads lead from Novara to the bank of the Ticino. The first and the most direct passes by Cameri, and ends at the bridge of Buffalora; the second, more to the north, passes through Galliate and descends to the river nearly opposite the village of Turbigo; and the third, still more to the north, passes through Cameri and Pieciolo, and by a curve joins the Ticino at some distance from the Galliate road. At the moment when the French troops crossed the Ticino, General Gyulai, who was overcrating the Lomellina, had quitted Garlasco, and transferred his head-quarters to Abbiategrasso on the left bank of the river, a few kilometres above Buffalora. The passage of the French army was therefore effected in view of the Austrians, who endeavored to oppose it, but were repulsed with terrible loss. That took place on Friday; and, as the advance of the French and Piedmontese troops had evidently, from the simultaneousness of their late movements, been skillfully prepared beforehand, and formed part of a regular strategical combination, the allied troops, immediately on the banks of the Ticino becoming free, hurried forward by every available passage, so as the next day to be in as great force as possible at the opposite side of the river. The Austrians, on their part, seeing that their opponents would march straight for Milan, had concentrated their forces to prevent them, and the consequence was the series of combats of which the general results are told in our telegraphic despatches. The operations of General Gyulai were directed by Baron de Hess in person; so the best general in the Austrian army has been defeated at Magenta.

NAVIGATION OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, June 3, 1859.

The problem of navigating the Red River of the North, which has for some time been one of great interest to the whole North-west, and particularly to Minnesota, has just been satisfactorily solved. The Anson Northrup, the pioneer steamer on these far off north-western waters, was launched on the 12th of May, at the mouth of Shavenne River, and a week later started up one day, carefully feeling her way amid 'sweepers' (overhanging trees) and snags, some of which it was necessary to cut out, and which it is hoped the international improvement policy will entirely remove. Many predicted the impossibility of the boat's coming to this point, and the same prophets say it cannot go to Breckenridge, 15 miles further south; but not much reliance is placed upon their predictions. The distance from Shayenne here is about fifty miles by land, and probably three times as far by water. Although the windings of the stream are unfavorable in navigation, they cut the land into numerous points and peninsulas, many of which are extremely beautiful, and covered with a luxuriant growth of vegetation, indicating great fertility of soil. Reports of the inability of the country to inundation have deterred from attempts at cultivation or settlement; but if it should prove that the reports are exaggerated, thriving communities cannot fail to exist here soon.

COACHES FOR RED RIVER.—A LONG JOURNEY.—Messrs. Burbank & Co., to-day despatch for Breckenridge, on Red River, two four-horse post coaches. This is the first attempt at connecting St. Paul with the valley of the Red River by regular land conveyance. At Breckenridge the coaches will connect with the 'Anson Northrup,' for Pembina and Fort Garry. A number of passengers go up to-day in the coaches, and among them two Scottish ladies, the Misses Sterling, who are en route for Lake Athabasca, 1700 miles north of St. Paul. They have come from Scotland alone, and will proceed to Fort Garry by Burbank's stage line and the Anson Northrup, where they will take one of the annual trains sent by the Hudson's Bay Co. from that post to Lake Athabasca. But one train leaves Garry yearly for that far-off locality. To give a romantic colore to the affair, it is only necessary to add, what we hear is the truth, that one Dan Cupid is the moving cause at this long and perilous journey.—[St. Paul Pioneer, June 13.

The Editor's Table—No. 124.

July is close at hand, and with its early heats and lovyliness come all the Magazines for the month. Magazine reading is the only reading for summer; novels are too long, and sermons are too prosy. A good article can be finished without much fatigue, and that is saying a good deal when the thermometer stands at 90° in the shade.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for June. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York. $3.

'Blackwood' for June in Canada, means 'Blackwood' for July at Home. The contents of this No. are—1. French Fleets and Navies; 2. Lord Macaulay and Marlborough; 3. The Luck of Ladysmede, part IV.; 4. War Speculations; 5. The Siege of Plymouth; 6. The New Parliament and its Work; 7. Review of a Review; 8. Lines to a Political Friend; 9. Our Relations with the Continent. 'The Luck of Ladysmede,' which is continued in this No. is a most delightful tale of the middle ages, that will well repay perusal; and 'The Siege of Plymouth' is one of those brilliant pieces of wit and humor that one never reads any where else than in 'Blackwood.'

THE KNICKERBOCKER for July. John H. Gray, New York. $3.

The contents of Knickerbocker for July are very numerous, but the most important articles are the following, viz.: New York, Illustrated; Romantic Aspects of California and India; The Seat of War; The Romance of a Poor Young Man; Deipnologico Variosa; Aunt Patty and Her Nieces; The Water Spout; Some Literary Notices, and a most capital 'Editor's Table,' which, for some months past, has been the chief attraction of 'Auld Nick.' The romance of 'A Poor Young Man,' continued in this No., is one of the best French Novels of the day, with the wit of the best, and without the grossness of either Dumas or Eugene Sue. We notice, and with surprise too, that 'Knickerbocker' has commenced the illustrating dodge.

THE LADY'S BOOK for July. Louis A Godey, Philadelphia. $3.

'Godey' for July is full of attractions. The publisher says:—We place the July number before the public as one that we take great pride in, and one that we are willing should be compared with any other magazine in the world. Remember this is the first number of Volume Fifty-nine, and certainly so falling off. We are not of that species who commence the year with a large number, and obtain subscribers under false pretences. We give as good numbers throughout the year as we do in the beginning of it.

OUR LITERARY MATTER.—Dear old 'Aunt Sophie' pays another of her delightful visits. This is one of the best characters in the whole range of fiction. A Southern gentleman contributes 'A Title Lost, a Heart Won;' it will run through six numbers of the Book, and the opening portion is excellent. Who is there that will not read Virginia F. Townsend's 'The Well in the Rock?' It is beautifully pathetic, and it is in such stories that she excels. 'The Test of Faith' is one of Mrs. Haven's best stories. 'Fix,' by Mons. Bon Jean, admirably illustrates some of the difficulties of our language.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS.—The Fashion-plate ('The Sea-side'), 'Buttercups,' and the Slipper are all original designs. The steel plate 'Sketching from Nature,' is a splendid engraving, a truly beautiful one, and the subject very peculiar and interesting. Look at the number of figures it contains, and all so perfectly distinct. See Génin and Brodie's reports of the fashions. See our own full length figures of women's and children's dresses, the various hoods, and manner of dressing the hair, all large and distinct, so that they can easily be made out. See the 'Hand Shadows on the Wall,' something also entirely new.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for July. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.

'Harper's,' though not always original, is always fresh and pleasing, and this No. is no exception to the rule. The principal articles are 'The Saguenay'—very good and very correct; A Visit to John Brown's Tract—not so good; The Flea; Aceldama Sparks; The Death of Walter Bullu; A Story of a Garter; John Wesley; A Man of Honor; A Midnight Adventure on Mount Cenis; The Virginians—4 chapters; Monthly Record; Literary Notices; The Editor's Table; Editor's Easy Chair; Our Foreign Bureau; Editor's Drawer; Mr. Bottle and his Family, and the Fashions for July.

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

The contents of this No. XXI. are—1. Thomas Paine's Second Appearance in the United States; 2. Of Books and the Reading thereof; 3. After the Ball; 4. Rock, Tree and Man; 5. Cliip Dartmouth; 6. Seen and Unseen; 7. Percival; 8. Silma's Vow; 9. Wm. Shakespeare, Attorney and Solicitor; 10. The Minister's Wooing; 11. The Professor at the Breakfast Table; Art, Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

We don't like the 'Minister's Wooing,' though we strive to like at all we can, by reading favorable critiques, and dwelling on the great reputation of the writer—'The Professor at the Breakfast Table' is worth a hundred of it—that's poz.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY for July. Oaksmith & Co., New York. $3.

The number of articles in this new and popular Magazine are 31, many of them very excellent. This No. commences the 2nd volume, and if we may believe the editor, this popular periodical has now attained a circulation second to but one in the country. It is rapidly gaining in public favor, and the publishers are determined, in point of interest and attraction, to place it at the head of American Magazines. It has already the best corps of writers to be obtained, and its illustrations are acknowledgedly superior. Each number contains from 40 to 60 fine wood engravings, an original piece of Music, the Fashions, and illustrated compatities. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

TERMS:—Single copies 25 cents. Subscriptions: one copy, $3 per annum; 2 copies, $5; three copies, or over, to one address, $2 each. Clubs of five, or more, may be formed at different post offices, or to different addresses, at $2 each, per annum.

We have to thank the respective publishers for the continued receipt of the undermentioned periodicals, viz.:

LA RUCHE LITTERAIRE pour Juin. R. Emile Chevalier, Montreal. $3.

THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE GAZETTE for June. G. E. Currie, New York. $3.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST for June. Thompson & Co., Toronto. $1.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for July. Orange Judd, New York. $1.

MARIE LOUISE HANKINS' LITERARY GAZETTE for June. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York. 50 cents.

LIVING AGE—No. 786. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6.

THE MUSICAL WORLD for June 25. R. Storrs Willis, New York. $2 each.

This No. contains a copy of the Rev. Geo. Herbert's pretty and popular song 'Sweet Day so Cool;' music by Brinley Richards.

THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE for All May. Bro. William Warren, London. Half a dollar each No.

THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER. W. H. Orr, Oshawa, C.W. 25c. a year.

The issue for June of this little monthly sheet has come to hand. We have before praised this publication, and on the receipt of this number—the twelfth, completing the first volume—we may again be allowed to direct attention to the magazine and its objects. Its comprehensive title indicates its purpose; viz., that it is devoted to the spread of the writing, printing, and spelling reform in Canada; and certainly, during the past twelve months the important aim of the 'Pioneer' has not been overlooked. We desire especially to notice the fact that a national association has been constituted under the name of 'The British American Association,' having for its object the union and co-operation of the friends of the phonetic reform, the encouragement and spread of phonetic writing and printing, and the circulation of phonetic and phonographic publications throughout British North America. Members of this association gratuitously correct the exercises of learners and give information respecting the phonographic art. Similar societies exist in England and in the United States, and as their purposes are disinterested and beneficial they deserve favor at the hands of every journalist. Phonographers wishing to become members may do so by addressing the secretary, Mr. Augustus Webber, Toronto, stating occupation or profession. No entrance fee or subscription is required. Voluntary donations, devoted solely to the printing of the annual report, are received, and memberships are renewed annually:—This association was established March 24th, 1859, and full information respecting its constitution and objects may be found in the 'Phonetic Pioneer.'

The Cable Stretched—Mons. Blondin Astonishes the Spectators with a Daring Feat.

From the Buffalo Republic of Friday evening.

Last night the cable was successfully stretched across the river. A gentleman connected with the United States steamer Michigan informs us that yesterday he witnessed the vigorous preparation making for the great feat. He has no doubt in the least that Mons. Blondin will accomplish the feat with the greatest ease, and after the first trip across, continue to make them as often as he chooses.

The Niagara Falls Gazette of this morning says:—Mons. Blondin performed one of the most daring feats on record yesterday afternoon. With several others he was engaged in putting across the large cable upon which he is to cross the river. The end of the cable was fastened to the end of the ⅞ inch rope (already across) on the American side, and machinery attached to the other end of the latter on the Canada side—the small rope was used to draw the large one over. When the large cable had been drawn within 200 feet of the bank it was feared the small rope would not prove strong enough to take it to land. Had the rope broken all the previous labor in getting the first one across would have been thrown away.

In this dilemna Mons. Blondin attached a cord to his body and went out on the small rope to the distance above named, and after attaching another to the cable, descended on a slack rope to the top of a tree which grows from near the water's edge.—All this was done with the agility of a squirrel and with no apparent fear. The cable was then landed and made secure. During the performance of this hazardous feat, a large number of spectators looked on with utter amazement. The performance is thought by those who saw it to be fully as difficult, and attended with quite as much danger as to walk across on the large cable. Those who witnessed it and have been more or less sceptical now give up—they have no doubt of his ability to walk from bank to bank—1,100 feet.

People abroad, who are at all sceptical, may rely on the truth of the statements, for we have no object in advertising the matter; indeed, one not acquainted with the locality can hardly conceive of the amount of self-reliance and courage—some people call it 'fool-hardiness,' dare-devil spirits, &c.—required to induce a man to place himself in such a situation. Had the rope broken, and he have clung to it, no doubt he would have been dashed with tremendous force by the pendulum like a swing against the perpendicular and rocky bank.

Hundreds of people daily visit the grounds, at each end of the cable, to witness the progress of the work.

The guys are now being fastened. To do this Mons. B. has to go out on the cable to the places he wishes to attach his guys; this is of itself a daring operation and well worth seeing. The whole will be ready this week. The crossing will take place, as we have before stated, on Thursday next, the 30th.

Domestic.

COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.—Another vessel, the bark Hugh Barclay, has been add d to the list of those despatched direct from Detroit to ports in the Old World, by Messrs. Asphall & Son, of Detroit, in conjunction with Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co. of Montreal. On the occasion of her sailing, there was a pleasant convivial meeting on board, Duncan Stuart, Esquire, President of the Board of Trade, and a number of gentlemen interested in the shipping trade, being present. Mr. Stewart, after giving as a toast—The Firm of Joseph Asphall & Son; prompt, honorable and enterprising; they are a standing example of what the true Merchant ought to be, and an honor to our City and State,' made a speech paying a high compliment to the praiseworthy courage and enterprise of that firm, showing the vast dimensions which the direct trade to Europe is likely to assume in a very few years, and the importance of securing such enlargement of the Canadian Canals as to afford vessels of 1300 to 1500 tons a free passage through Canadian waters. Much praise is due to those who have thus taken the lead in building up a trade of such importance to the interests of the West, and we hope they may reap a rich harvest of substantial benefits from their noble enterprise.

LIBEL, SEE AGAINST THE 'INGERSOL CHRONICLE.'—The Chronicle of yesterday says:

'No little excitement was created in town yesterday afternoon in consequence of the service of a warrant on Mr. J. S. Gwynne, publisher of this paper, for an alleged libel on the character of one A. J. F. McCarthy, Surgeon, of this place. Mr. Gurnett was bound over to appear at the next Assizes for this county, himself in $400, and two sureties in $200 each.'

ORDINATIONS IN LONDON.—On Sunday Morning last, the 19th, his Lordship the Bishop of Huron held an ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:

DEACONS.—Mr. James Hutchinson, Mr. Samuel Charles Haines, and Mr. Thomas Lemonth Landers.

PRIEST.—The Rev. E. Sullivan, A. B.—[Free Press.

NORWEGIAN SETTLEMENT.—Two years ago, Mr. Buchanan, the Emigrant Agent at Quebec, induced a number of Norwegian families about 160 persons in all, to settle in the township of Bury, Eastern Townships. They obtained lands upon reasonable terms, from Mr. Heneker, the B. A. L. Company's Agent, procured employment until they could clear and raise crops, and are now in a thriving and comfortable position. This year, several families of their friends and relatives have joined them, and it is probable that a large Norwegian settlement will form around this nucleus, placed in a part of Lower Canada, peculiarly suited to the people. Land is cheap, employment easily obtained for moderate numbers, there is good market at the door for produce of all kinds, the soil is fruitful and well watered and the climate not exceeded in healthfulness by any region in the world.

The eastern entrance of the Toronto harbor, says the Leader, is daily becoming more capable of admitting the passage of vessels. The water there is now nearly nine feet deep. The boats of the Royal Mail Line, the American boats, and all the other steamers pass through it. Heavily laden schooners and other sailing vessels go through it in hundreds.

AN ORDINARY CLIP OF A WOLFE ISLAND FARMER.—Mr. John Hawkins, of Wolfe Island, a day or two ago disposed of his annual clip of wool to Mr Ford of this city, for 30 cents per pound, and received $549, having sold him 1830lbs!

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

Louisville, Ky., June 28.

A prize fight for $200 aside came off here yesterday, between Johnny McCooley and Dublin Tricks. The latter was whipped in thirty rounds. The fight lasted an hour and ten minutes.

St. Louis, June 28.

The steamer G. W. Ramsey, bound up the Missouri River with a valuable cargo, took fire 4 miles above this city, last night, and was burned to the water's edge. Boat and cargo total loss. The boat was valued at $28,000, and insured $15,000. Cargo insured. No lives lost.

Charleston, June 28.

Advices have been received by the Isabel that a large amount of bills of the International bank of Havana have been returned from London, protested, for the reason that the parties had not been advised at Havanna

Cleveland, June 28.

A train on the Michigan Southern Railroad was thrown off the track last night, by the washing away of a culvert. 20 or 30 persons are reported to have been killed.—Particulars as soon as possible.

New York, June 28.

The Empire City arrived here, from Havanah 23rd instant.

The English mail-steamer from St Thomas, which was expected to bring Santa Anna, en route for Mexico, arrived at Havana on the 22nd, but the dictator was not on board.

Yesterday there were two stabbing cases among school boys, one in Brooklyn in School No, 10, where John Shannon aged 8 years, stabbed Elisha Tetford aged 9 years, inflicting a serious wound.

Another case happened in Cherry street this city, where a lad 12 years of age named Kane, was stabbed in the neck by a school mate named Cary, and severely wounded.

The match between Bill Cheatham, and Far River, 3 mile heats, came off over the fashion course yesterday. Cheatham won in 2 straight heats, time 5:42 5:36. The trot on the Union course, 2 mile in harness, between George Patchan, Lady Woodruffe, and Brown Dick, was won by Patchan in two straight heats, time 5:14 5:32.

Railroad Disaster—Two Persons Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The train due here last evening from Baltimore, arrived at three o'clock this morning. It ran off the track near Baltimore; the engineer was killed and two others injured; no passengers were hurt. The engineer's name was R. R. McCloud. The accident was caused by the train running over a horse.

The freight train going down ran over an aged woman near the Bell Road, causing her death soon after.

She was walking on the track and would not leave though she saw the train approaching, and apparently designed to commit suicide.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED—THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Six persons were drowned last night in the river opposite this city.

A despatch from Texas says the Supreme Court of that state has reversed the decision of the Lower Court on the Southern Pacific Railway.

ÉCLIPSE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Trotting—Thursday, June 16.—Match $5,000; three mile heats; to wagons.

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
D. Talmaman's b. m. Flora Temple	1	1
J. L. Ecff's b. m. Princess	2	2
Time of first mile	2:37	2:37¼
Time of second mile	2:40½	2:36
Time of third mile	2:36½	2:45
Total	7:54	7:59¼

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS FOR THE ATLANTIC COAST.—Since the two steamers Canada and America, of the Great Western Railway, were taken over the rapids of the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic coast, several others have followed. This is in consequence of there not being sufficient business there for them. When once over they cannot be brought back, as the locks in the St. Lawrence canals are not large enough to admit them. The fine steamer Arabian, says the Mail, left Niagara on Saturday last for St. John, N.B. The class of large passenger steamers that used to be the pride of Lake Ontario will apparently ere long be extinct on its waters. The amount of steamboat property ruined by our railways is enormous. This spring no less than three