

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Thursday, June 30, 1859.

We learn with regret, that nothing was done at the late meeting of the County Council, to assist in extending our Railway to Ottawa, so as to secure the extensive traffic which flows up and down the valley of that river. There still remains, we believe, at the disposal of the Council, a balance of the Municipal Loan Fund, amounting to about \$10,000, which would have gone very far towards completing the Road to Pakenham or Annapolis, because it is graded nearly the whole distance, the ties are on the ground, and the iron on hand. To lay the track, and finish the bridges at Almonte and Pakenham, both of which are pretty well advanced, would not have cost a very large sum; and the Ottawa once tapped at Annapolis or Roddy's Bay, there is not the least doubt, that the Road would not only be self-sustaining, but would furnish a surplus to pay interest, and other charges. We cannot but admire the caution of our Council in reserving the \$10,000 to meet the interest; but at the same time, we are inclined to think that their policy will turn out to be short-sighted. The money will soon be done, and the Road, in an unfinished state, cannot be expected to do more than pay running expenses; but if it could be pushed through to Ottawa, this reserve would be unnecessary, for if we can judge from what it has done, so far as completed, it would be one of the best paying Roads in Canada.

While on this subject we may explain the position of the Municipal Loan Fund, so far as three Counties are concerned, for there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension with respect to it. The amount borrowed by the United Counties of Lennox and Renfrew was \$200,000, on which six per cent interest, and two per cent, as a sinking fund, was to be paid, making an annual payment of \$16,000. Up to December 1858, about 82 thousand dollars had been paid back to the government on account of interest and sinking fund; but there was, of course, a considerable balance still due; our Counties in common with some twenty-two other municipalities in Canada, being in default. Seeing the utter impossibility of ever collecting the large amounts falling due, the Legislature, at its late session, wisely determined to provide for a considerable part of the interest from other sources, and consequently an act was passed limiting the amount to be paid by the municipalities, to one shilling in the pound, on six per cent of the assessments. Thus a person assessed for one hundred pounds, the interest of which is six pounds, will pay only six shillings. Now taking the assessed value of property in Lennox and Renfrew, in 1858, as the basis of our calculation, we will pay, instead of \$16,000 a year, but \$23,100, or about one and a half per cent for the money, a very small amount indeed, as compared with the advantage of the Road to every individual in the Counties. This reduced amount being all that we are now, by law, required to pay for our loan to the Railway Company; if it could be secured to us in some way or other, we should be inclined to recommend that the mortgage which we hold on the Road should be cancelled, and then the Company would be in a position to raise funds to complete the route to Pembroke.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was duly celebrated by the Masonic fraternity on Friday last. Our village during the whole day bore the semblance of a regular holiday. About nine o'clock Mr. Lavallee had his place prepared for the reception of the craft, by placing an arch of evergreen over his gateway, and the yard decorated with a row of banners, leading to the Masonic Hall. At ten o'clock the members of St. John's Lodge, of this place, assembled at their lodge rooms and opened the lodge. Dr. McNeilly, Esq. (Pastmaster) in the absence of our Worshipful Master, presided. Between eleven and twelve o'clock a procession was formed, joined by about 17 members from True Briton Lodge, Perth, and several members from other lodges. The procession in martial order, headed by the Almonte Brass Band, and marshalled by Dr. Monty and Matthew Anderson, of Almonte, walked through all the principal streets of the village. And at one o'clock the large procession with a crowd of persons of both sexes, proceeded to the Methodist Chapel, where a discourse was delivered by the Rev. W. C. Clarke, chaplain of True Briton Lodge, Perth. The subject which was for the benefit of the craft, was handled in a masterly manner. Precisely at three o'clock the fraternity, about fifty, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided by our kind and hospitable host, Mr. Lavallee. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were given:—

1. "The Day we celebrate." 2. "The Queen and the Craft," which were drunk with all honors.

At this stage of the proceedings, the whistle and short of the train howl announced that the cars were waiting to convey back again the visiting brethren from Perth. A procession was formed to escort them to the Depot. After escorting the Perth brethren to the depot, the members of St. John's Lodge, and other visitors, marched back to the Masonic Hall to close up the business of the day. And thus terminated one of those Masonic gatherings, the tendency of which is to cement in closer bonds those mystic ties of Masonic Brotherhood.

Our columns, to-day, contain the news of the fall of the Derby government, which have found it necessary to give way to its opponents. We hope the colonial policy of their successors will be as liberal as that of the Derby administration.

FAIR.—The old frame building in this village, known as the "Factory," was burned down, about two o'clock on the morning of Saturday last. It was through the strenuous exertions of our citizens that the adjoining houses were saved and the fire confined to the building in which it broke out. It contained no machinery, and as it was not inhabited by any person, the cause of the fire is not known. Some appear to think that it was the work of an incendiary; but we cannot believe there is any person in this place so evil disposed and full of malice, as to set a destructive element in motion, which might have consumed the greater part of our village. Others attribute the fire to accident, and state that a back or side door was open at all hours, both by day and by night, and that the building was used, for several months past as a place of common resort for the lower class of people, and that ignition might have taken place by a coal from some drunken fellow's pipe, or from the dropping of a burning match. It is also said that ashes had been stored in the building, and that smoke was seen issuing from one of the chimneys on the day previous to the burning. We understand that the house belonged to Mr. Muirhead of Beckwith, and we have been told that it was insured for five hundred dollars—a pretty large sum, and much more, we think, than its real value.

We think, for the credit of the place, as well as its safety in future, that it is the imperative duty of the authorities here to hold an inquiry, and investigate the matter thoroughly.

The trial of John McLaughlin now going on at Chicago, for throwing a train of cars on the Galena and Chicago Railroad, off the track, has disclosed a most daring and diabolical gang of villains both male and female. The members of the gang are located at Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, and it seems they are engaged in murders by all sorts of devices, such as poisoning, arson, and railroad obstruction. Several confidential letters between two female friends in Buffalo, and an accomplice in Chicago, disclose the whole matter, and the entire plan of operations. From these it appears that a number of persons have fallen victims to their nefarious schemes, and how many have suffered by others' hands can hardly be conjectured. The discovery may account in some measure for many of the secret murders by poison and other means, accidents of railroad trains &c., that have been so numerous of late.

It is expected that the trial trip of the monster steamer Great Eastern, which has been dragging along slowly for several years towards completion will take place in July, sailing from Weymouth, England, to the middle of the ocean and back again, to test her qualities under all possible conditions of sail and steam. Hundreds of workmen are now engaged on this vessel, and should England engage in the war, it is intended to employ her for running down the war-ships, or after another, of the opposing fleets!

A disease termed Diphtheria, or croup throat, is rapidly spreading in some of the counties in England. In some of the Eastern and North-western counties from one-third to one-half of the deaths have been caused by this disease; and for several weeks past the deaths, from this cause in London have averaged about twenty. Her Majesty's Privy Council have applied to the guardians of various parishes for information as to the localities in which the disease exists, and its extent. The London Lancet says:—
"Diphtheria is still seen, sometimes coincident with croupal affections, sometimes following in the wake of scarlatina; unquestionably a type of disease wholly distinct from scarlatina, since it constantly infects districts where scarlatina does not exist; and again, is found a dangerous enemy during convalescence from scarlatina; chiefly fatal to children less than six years of age, clearly aggravated by those incidents of miasm and putridity which feed all zymotic disease, but still existing, independently of them, in well drained and otherwise healthy districts; with more common energy, in the marshes of Essex and Lincolnshire; and visiting these miserable huts on every moor and lowland that is wholly destitute of all necessary sanitary arrangements."

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—We have received a dish of Strawberries, grown in the garden of William Peden, Esq., of this place, which are the largest in size we have yet seen. On an average, they measure three and one-half inches in circumference; and some of the larger ones measure four inches! Who can beat that?

A notice has been issued from the Post Office Department, Toronto, announcing that from and after the 1st July letters posted in Canada, for any place within the Province, if pre-paid may be sent for 5 cents, or 3d currency per half ounce, but if posted unpaid the charge on delivery, will be 7 cents, or 4d per half ounce.

The next sitting of the Third Division Court for these United Counties, will be held in the School House, in Carleton Place, on the eleventh of July next.

The Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition will take place on the 26th of September next at Kingston.

DECREASE IN POPULATION.—Some journals are raising a great outcry about an alleged decrease in the population of our cities, and the Gaelic Advertiser says "there are 800 tenements vacant in Hamilton." There is little doubt that, in times of pecuniary pressure, multitudes leave the cities and seek a maintenance by working in the country, where, if there is not much cash, there is at least plenty to eat. But the story about the empty tenements here is not correct. There are many houses vacant, no doubt, but there are many new ones which have been built within the last twelve months, and not a few being put up now. Work can be done much more cheaply now than usual, and those who can afford to move from an old frame house into a new brick dwelling are doing so.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

New York, June 21.
The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., via Queenstown on the 25th, has arrived.
Her arrival is one day later.
It was reported that General Canrobert had died of his wounds.
General D'Audly, commander of the Imperial Guards had been promoted.
General Greve was killed in the battle of Magenta. He was not far from the Emperor at the time.
Napoleon is said to have been in the midst of the Imperial guard during the stand of two hours made against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact.
The total loss of the Austrians are estimated at 13,000 to 14,000.
Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel came to Milan and were enthusiastically received.

A Turin despatch of June 7th says, that the first private letter from the battle field of Magenta, had arrived there. The Imperial and Sardinian guards were against the Austrian Maines; the guards were attacked, and were unable to advance, but nevertheless resisted the enemy.
The Zouaves and Gurkha lost and retook their position.
At 4 o'clock General Noll's army assumed the offensive movement, which was irresistible. The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but a movement of General McMahon rendered the attempt ineffective, so that the efforts of the enemy were directed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict then began with renewed fury.
General McMahon was triumphant and the battle was won.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.
Turin, Wednesday.
That part of Upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians has proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King.
Volunteers are rapidly arriving to join Garibaldi's corps, which is passing the enemy beyond the Mincio. M. D'Urban having announced the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which has been suspended during the late reign. All my other foreign relations continue on perfectly satisfactory footing.

BERNE, 7th.
There are still 5,000 Austrians at Livorno. A detachment of Garibaldi's corps have sailed along the shore of Lake Maggiore, driving the Austrian Customs House Guards; and everywhere carrying off the public treasure.

NAPLES.
France has appointed an ambassador to Naples.
The Neapolitan Ministry has been modified.
An official declaration of neutrality has been made.

A levy of 2,500 men for the navy has been ordered.
Further details of the battle have been received in London by Telegraph.

A Vienna despatch says that among the wounded at the battle of Magenta were Baron Reischach, three Generals and three Staff Officers. Two Staff Officers are missing; and a Turin despatch of June 7th, states there were 120,000 Austrians in the battle, of whom 20,000 were placed hors de combat, and 7,000 made prisoners.

THE LATEST TELEGRAM.
ADDRESS TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF MILAN TO THE KING.

Turin, Monday, June 6th.
The Municipality of Milan delivered, in the presence of the Emperor, at the head quarters to-day the following address to the King:—
The Municipality of Milan is proud of being able to make use of its most precious privileges, in being the interpreters of their fellow citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the peace of 1844, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation, the great fact, which has required eleven armies, its full development in the intelligence and acts of the people.

The municipality of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us, at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their batteries were even in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which shows nations the first step in the new way of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army, and our brave allies, in that upon Italy being free, as far as the Adriatic will soon achieve the magnificent enterprise. Receive, Sire, the homage of our hearts belong entirely to you. Our cry is—The King and Italy for ever.
Signed by seven Assessors of the Municipality.

Milan 5th June.
THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT MAGENTA.

Vinna, Tuesday, June 7.—Among the wounded at the battle of Magenta are Baron Reischach, three Generals, three Staff Officers, and two officers of the staff, and one major killed. The loss on both sides is very heavy. Milan is entirely evacuated by our troops.

The telegraphic communication between Milan, Paris and Verona is interrupted.

FRENCH FUNDS.
Paris, 12 32 p.m.—The Bourse opened firm. Renten 63.10, ex coupon.
2.25 p.m.—Renten closed very firm; 63.30 for money, and 63.15 for account, or coupon, being a rise of 1 per cent, since yesterday.

RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS BY THE AUSTRIANS.
BERNE, Tuesday, June 7.—At Livorno, a part of war on the Lora Maggiore, the Austrians have raised from the bottom of the lake some barges which had been scuttled and sunk, and have laden them with various articles, to be towed by steam to Switzerland.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.
Paris, Tuesday, June 7.—An immense effect has been produced here and throughout France by the news of the victory of Magenta. It is positive that the French have taken 36 guns. General Expinasse and Clerc are killed. The French corps which suffered most are the Zouaves and the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard.

THE WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.
Darmstadt, June 5.—At the opening of the Chambers, the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature declared in favor of war against Louis Napoleon.

The Post says that General McMahon was raised on the battle field to the rank of a marshal of France.

The Post says that the position of the Austrians has now become doubly critical. They will double their attempts to reach Lodi, on their way to Verona and Mantua, on which it is also very clear that they must fall back. But the French, already masters of Milan, will probably endeavor to intercept their retreat. Another more eventful, and if possible, even more decisive combat may, therefore, take place in the neighborhood of Lodi.

The Monitor also publishes General McMahon's report of the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo by the allies on the 3rd June, and of the surprise of the enemy at Robecchetto, by which considerable loss was inflicted on the Austrians. He says: "We have lost one Captain and seven privates killed, and four officers, among whom is one of our best officers, and thirty-eight privates wounded." The Emperor has ordered the arms of the killed and wounded, officers and privates, to be sent by the Minister of War, to those persons who may be interested in their repose.

THURSDAY, June 6.—Near Bincho, yesterday, the Austrian war vessel, captured the French frigate, the *Reine*, on the 8th inst., via Queenstown on the 25th, has arrived.

There is nothing to confirm the news from Frankfurt, which alleged that in a second great battle the French had been driven across the Rhine.
The *Monitor* of Tuesday, the 21st, says that the Emperor of Austria has delivered to the Emperor of France the accession to the throne of King Francesco II. The Marquis also presented letters accrediting him as Extraordinary. The Emperor will go to morning for 21 days.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.
The real business in Parliament commenced on the 7th inst., when the Queen in person delivered the following speech:—
My Lords and Gentlemen:—I avail myself of this opportunity in the present act of public affairs of the advice of my parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay. I have directed that papers shall be laid before you which will learn how earnest and unceasing has been my endeavor to preserve the peace of Europe, and that has been declared between France and Sardinia on the one side and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I need to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope with God's assistance to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace. Consider, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and honor to my crown, to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I join with confidence in your cordal concurrence in this precautionary measure of defense.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which has been suspended during the late reign. All my other foreign relations continue on perfectly satisfactory footing.
The estimates for the year, for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament, will be immediately laid before you, together with such Supplementary Estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I have directed a bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the Commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently managing the Royal Navy; and I recommended this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which, in the late Parliament, was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament; and should be of opinion that the necessity of giving immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country, will not leave you sufficient time for legislation, with due deliberation, during the present Session, on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next Session, your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and that the result of your deliberations will tend to secure the continuance of peace abroad, and progressive improvement at home.

FURTHER BY THE KANGAROO.
New York, June 21.

The latest news by telegraph, from London and Liverpool to Queenstown, by the Kangaroo, Thursday morning, June 9th, The *Daily News* city article says:—the funds this morning showed an unaltered strength and a fresh rise of 1/10 per cent. was obtained.

News of a decline on the Paris Bourse occasioned a partial reaction which was counteracted by a rumor that the French had received a check.

The market finally closed a quarter per cent. lower than yesterday.
Mr. Disraeli's allusion to measures of Finance of the grave character, which are to be brought forth had attracted a great deal of notice, being interpreted as showing the effect of a Government Loan for armaments now on foot.

Gold continues to be taken to the Bank. The amount to-day will be £15,000, making a total of £160,000 since the date of the last return.
The Times city article says, the absence of any news from France has facilitated the circulation to-day of a multitude of reports of a severe check to the French army.

A de'eat of the King of Sardinia has also been currently asserted. It is certain, however, up to the close of the business nothing had transpired to establish these statements still they have had the effect of keeping the stock market in a state of excitement, especially as the prices from the Paris Bourse showed a decline of one per cent.

The supply of money has not experienced any diminution. Some persons are disposed to anticipate further downward movements in the Bank of England rate.

British Rail Road Stocks sympathized with the fall reported from London, and extended to the leading stocks except the North British and the Great Northern, which held out without alteration. Accordingly to opposition statements in both Houses of Parliament the sum of £7,000,000 must be provided by the Government to bring the revenue up to our present rate of expenditure.

The official account will not probably prove quite so bad, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to wish to prepare the public for the consideration of the subject by announcing that the financial measures in preparation are of the gravest character.

The account from Lancashire to-day shows that the late advantages from India have been realized, except the North British and the Great Northern, which held out without alteration. Accordingly to opposition statements in both Houses of Parliament the sum of £7,000,000 must be provided by the Government to bring the revenue up to our present rate of expenditure.

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The news from Fraser River continues to be of a discouraging nature, and the shipments of gold from there are very small.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS—GREAT EXCITEMENT.
LEAVERTH, June 21.
The Overland Express arrived here on Sunday night, eight days later from Denver City, bringing a large mail and \$2,500 in gold dust. The previous extraordinary reports of discoveries in Gregory, Jackson, and other mining camps are fully confirmed. Horace Greely arrived on Saturday night. He had visited Gregory's diggings, and signed a public communication endorsing the richness of the claims. Thousands are pouring into the new places. Forty-five will soon be in operation at Gregory's Camp. The result of the operations of thirteen companies given in Greely's published letter show as the highest yield to be \$300.

A company of British Indian have taken out 3,000 pennyweights of gold dust with a sluice in three weeks. Gregory's two claims have been sold for \$21,000. Other details have a similar view. Returned emigrants are departing daily from Leavertsville bound to go through against all hazards. The excitement is becoming intense. Mr. Jones and Russell contemplate the enlarging of their facilities, in view of the increased demand for transportation. Emigrants are charged not to start without from four to six months' supplies, as snow sets in on the mountains in October and adequate provisions should be made by all persons leaving this season for wintering the mining region and thus prevent a recurrence of the suffering and privation of the previous year.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.
THE AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM MARIANOVA.
DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY BY A MAJORITY OF 13.
New York, June 21.

The Royal Mail Steamship Persia has passed Sandy Hook.
The Austrians are retiring across the River Adige. The bridge General Uglia's official report of the battle of Magenta.

The Austrians have lost in killed and wounded from four to five thousand men.
The loss of the enemy is at least half as much again. Every line of this report proves the heroic character of the Austrians to withstand the attacks of the enemy.

Berlin, June 6.
A combat has taken place in Bosnia, between the Turkish troops and the insurgents, near Hercegovina. Gago has, it is said, been destroyed by Derwish Pasha.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
Sales of the week 38,000 bales, of which 10,000 went to exporters, and 2,500 to exporters, with a decline of one-sixteenth of a penny mostly on the middling qualities, while the lower qualities were difficult to sell at one-eighth of a decline. The market closed dull. Sales on Friday 6,000 bales, closing with a declining tendency.

The following are the authorized quotations:—Fair Orleans 84; fair Mobile 71; middling do 63 to 65.
Stock in port 619,000 bales of which 577,000 were American.

The Manchester market was quiet—but prices were steady and rather firm.
New Orleans Rice Ordinary at Havre, was 100fr. 60 Bas 101. All qualities slightly higher, but the market closes dull. Sales of the week 800 bales. The stock was 100,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Richardson, Spence & Co., quote four very dull and nominal, and Messrs. Bigland & Co., quote a decline of 6d on the week. Richardson & Co. quote wheat 23 to 24 lower since Tuesday. Corn of all qualities considerably lower. Bigland & Co., say 6d to 8d on the week, and quote mixed 6s 3d to 6d 6d.

Beef heavy and nominal; Pork heavy and 2s 6d lower. Bacon dull; Lard dull at 60s. Tallow firm; Ashes dull; new Pot offered at 30s, old 28s 30s to 30s 6d. Coffee firm. Rosin dull. Rye steady and dull. Common 44s to 45s.

LONDON MARKETS.
Baring, Brothers, quote breadstuffs dull. Iron still. Sugar buoyant and slightly higher. Tea firmer. Spirits of Turpentine heavy and lower—sales at 43s. Coffee buoyant and in some cases is higher. American securities were in good demand with an advancing tendency. Consols closed on Friday at 93 1/4 to 94 for money and account.
The money market was slightly easier.

The bill on the Bank of England increased £93,000.
Liverpool, Saturday, P.M.
Cotton—firm; sales 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—dull. Provisions—dull.

London, Saturday, P.M.
Consols—for money, books shut for account at 92 1/4 to 93, ex div. closing firm. The British Ministry had been defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 13. It was expected they would resign on the 11th. The Ministry did not resign on Saturday. The House of Commons adjourned until Friday.

It is rumored that the Prussian army is to be mobilized, and that Prussia will soon take part in the conflict.
It is said that Prussia was negotiating for the passing of troops through Germany.

The Austrians had been driven from Mariano, with a loss of 1,200 prisoners. The Austrians retired across the river Adige. The Austrians were at Lodi, and the enemy were advancing.

Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescia.
Five hundred Zouaves were killed and wounded at Marignano.
The Austrians lost 1,500 men and 1,300 were made prisoners.

The battle lasted nine hours.
The armies were preparing for another general engagement.
The Prussian passed the Canada for Liverpool on the 12th inst.

The frigate Cumberland was at Madeira on the 15th of June.
George Butler, editor of the *National Era* died on board the Argo on the 5th of June. Official correspondence of the 10th states that the Austrian army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adige, and that its headquarters were at Caravaggio before Cremona.

Special despatches to the Times says that on the 8th the second Austrian army had its headquarters at Codogno on the Adige.
It is rumored that General Canrobert was wounded at Magenta.
All accounts give the great glory of the day to General McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but heard the roar of the battle and rushed on and saved the army.

25,000 in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17,000 men.

The defeat of the Austrians at Magenta is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany.
The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following details:—
In less than two hours the allied Monarchs had deployed 60,000 men against the Austrians whose force was 80,000, with powerful artillery. They were compelled to move on to most disadvantageous ground, and their left was soon turned by Canrobert's corps, supported by Fant's division. The Austrians were obliged to fall back on their centre at Alonte Grasso. The Austrian centre then swelled by several columns, their left wing was soon in disorder, and thousands fell crushed by the French artillery.

McMahon had now reached the scene, and seeing the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged with an impetuous division witnessed, supported by Fant's division which stood in reserve, bearing slowly beside him. The shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded were falling by thousands.

The Austrians were routed, and the victory was won.
The writer says twenty Austrian guns were taken.
The Zouaves had 7,000 killed and wounded.

A brigade of Canrobert's corps was almost destroyed in the last charge. The Emperor and the King were always in the thickest of the fight. D'Hilliers was sent to dislodge the Austrians. He took the village with but little loss. No details are given.

A company of British Indian have taken out 3,000 pennyweights of gold dust with a sluice in three weeks. Gregory's two claims have been sold for \$21,000. Other details have a similar view. Returned emigrants are departing daily from Leavertsville bound to go through against all hazards.

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The Paris *Monitor* of the 10th contains the following details: The concentration of our troops on the Po decided the enemy in the belief that we intended to cross the river.

On the morning of the 14th, 12,500 were in position opposite the Emperor, and the Grenadier division of the Imperial Guard, was about to fight the day's campaign.

All our Generals displayed great energy. Desmet and Manches commanders of the Grenadiers were killed.

The Bulletin then describes the operations of McMahon, who lost 1,500 men, but put 10,000 Austrians hors de combat, and made 5,000 prisoners.

The Austrians had on their side four corps of 10,000 men each, and the result was days late at the 29th inst. The papers are almost entirely barren of news. Business dull. No prospect of a very speedy revival, owing to the large stock of merchandise on hand.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—NEWS FROM FRASER RIVER.
St Louis, June 22.
The Overland Mail arrived here last evening, bringing dates from California, to date at the 29th inst. The papers are almost entirely barren of news. Business dull. No prospect of a very speedy revival, owing to the large stock of merchandise on hand.

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