

tion, has frequently been asserted and acted upon. Our gallant officers entered freely into the service of the Texans, when struggling for independence, and the Texans loaned money, bought arms, and procured aid among us, as did also Don Carlos, in London, when he attempted to seize the crown of Spain. Hundreds of similar instances present themselves, affording precedents that justify the entering into the service of the Cubans, against their oppressors. The practicability of the enterprise is unquestionable. A force of 3,000 or 4,000 Americans landed in Cuba, in the winter months, would have to contend with perhaps 14,000 Spaniards, divided in small garrisons throughout the island, each at the mercy of the people, if those people have a sufficient rallying point. Sixty days probably would suffice to place a provisional government at the head of affairs, declare the independence of the island, organize its revenues, and bid defiance to the utmost power of Spain. In fact, it is questionable whether that government could stand at all unsupported by the revenues of the island. No state of Europe is in lower credit than Spain. Its finances are in the worst possible condition, and its impoverished people little disposed to suffer new oppressions for the maintenance of a control over an island, the resources of which are served only to feed the debaucheries of rulers, odious to the mass of the people, and to afford places for the reward of the corrupt *claves* of the ex-queen regent. The changed aspect of Europe has altered the views of France towards trans-atlantic possessions, and the republican sympathies of that people would hail the release of Cuba from the despotism that crushes it. In the views of England, the last twenty years have wrought an immense change. In that period of time, she has ruined her own West India colonies, by paying \$100,000,000 to emancipate their slaves. That she at one time sought, in the emancipation of the Cuban negroes, to raise the value of her own dilapidated colonies on the ruins of that island, and may be true. But she abandoned the scheme, and in reducing the duties on slave-grown sugar, admitted the necessity her people had for the labor of the slaves of Cuba and Brazil. The progress of free-trade principles has further loosened her hold upon trans-atlantic colonies, and she is half-inclined to relinquish her feeble grasp upon Canada. At such a moment, she would have little desire to meddle with Cuba. It has been stated that the government at Madrid, foreseeing the impossibility of much longer holding control of the island, manifested a desire to get what they could by selling it to England for £20,000,000. But she will fail of her customer. The debt of England is already more than her people will much longer submit to, and was raised to its present amount by paying £20,000,000, say \$100,000,000, in emancipation of her West India slaves, in 1835, which sum was utterly thrown away. To give £20,000,000 more for Cuba, would involve a further outlay of £20,000,000 to emancipate the slaves; say an expenditure of \$200,000,000; and to no purpose, since the repeal of the navigation laws, and the modification of the tariffs, would as effectually throw all the trade of Cuba, as an English province, into the hands of the United States, and perhaps more surely, than if she remained independent with her own laws. Under the influence of annexation, the property of the Cubans would immediately equalize with that of similar property in the United States, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana would find, in the hitherto untouched soil of Cuba, the means of underselling the world in sugar; while the capacity of Cuba to purchase and consume the beef, ham, flour and other supplies of the Western states, would develop itself in an almost limitless degree. The \$20,000,000 now drawn from the island, annually, for remittances to Madrid, accumulating in the island as a capital in the employment of its free industry, would draw desirable settlers from all nations to avail themselves of its limitless advantages.

BANDITRY OF TEXAS.—It is rumored here that fourteen of the robber clan in and about Washington county have been caught and hung, one a minister of the gospel. It is also said that a long list of the names of others was obtained in possession of Bostwick, killed by Mayfield, and that several of them reside in Jasper, and seven of them either in Sabine or San Augustine county. There is now no doubt but this nefarious gang have had a connected system of operations extending from Arkansas to the Rio Grande. It is said that they own a ferry or some conveyance on every principal river, that their accomplices may be able to pass unknown, and that they have a mint near Crockett, for the manufacture of counterfeit money.—*San Augustine (Texas) Union, Sept. 2.*

Arrival of Patriot Refugees.—Colonels Ney and Vilcochamp, Hungarian refugees, came passengers in the brig *Chenamus*, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Smyrna, via Gibraltar. Col. Ney saw his brother shot by the Austrian butchers, from whom he had the good fortune to escape. He is a relative of Marshal Ney. An American ship-chandler is said to have smuggled these fugitive patriots on board the *Chenamus*, at Gibraltar. The police were after them; but on account of the brig being in quarantine they did not molest them. As Captain Moore, of the *Chenamus*, was passing the fort he was fired upon for not having the American ensign hoisted in the proper place. On adjusting it properly he was suffered to proceed. It is inconceivable that the English authorities should have attempted to arrest these fugitives from oppression.

At the present rate of increase, the population of the United States in the year 1900, will be 101,481,755 persons.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The mails of the America reached this city yesterday. The London dates are to the 14th, Liverpool 15th, and from Hungary to the 9th of September. The news is unimportant.—*Pennsylvaniaian.*

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY.

Our advices from Constantinople are of the 30th August. A letter from that city of that date, says: The news from Hungary has caused great excitement amongst the Turks. Their regret at the unfortunate termination of the war is very great. The Hungarian envoy, Count Andrassy, hopes that he may be able to induce the Porte to exert themselves in favor of Kossuth and his friends, who have taken refuge in Turkey. The Count, I believe, will be seconded in his efforts by Sir Stratford Canning and General Appick. On the other hand, the Russian and Austrian representatives are employing all their influence to persuade the Sultan's ministers to refuse an asylum to the Hungarian leaders who are in Turkey, and hand them over to the tender mercies of Laders and Paskiewitch. The fate of poor Keiss, which is well known at the Porte, ought alone to be sufficient to prevent the Turks from refusing hospitality to the Hungarian generals. Keiss, when taken, was dressed as a common felon, was loaded with chains, and when broken down by every indignity and petty cruelty, was ordered to be hanged from a tree on the road side. Driven to despair by such an accumulation of shame and suffering, poor Keiss prayed his persecutors not to put him to death as he were a felon, but to let his grave be that of a soldier. This prayer was refused, but so great was Keiss's horror of the death of shame to which he was condemned, that he poisoned himself, and thus escaped from the hands of his captors. One thing is certain, that Russian influence is now completely re-established at Constantinople. It would excite but very little surprise here, if the Russian and Austrian representatives, despite the efforts of Sir Stratford Canning and the French minister, were to force the Turkish government to give up Kossuth and his companions.

CONGRESS OF CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

There is a singular movement amongst the crowned heads of continental Europe at the present moment. Conferences at Pilsnitz, (Bohemia,) conferences at Frankfurt, (Saxony,) conferences at Frankfort, (central Power,) and conferences at Laybach, (Lubiana,) the capital of Carniola, and no great distance from Trieste—Austria's greatest maritime city. The interview at Frankfort, between the Prince of Prussia and the Archduke John, late administrator of the defunct Central Power, and some of the princes of the minor States, seems to have led to no result. The conferences between the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty of Saxony, first at Pilsnitz, and subsequently at Pilsnitz, is as yet a riddle unsolved, which the German journals expound, each according to its own particular views or wishes. The Congress at Laybach, which promises to be the most important of all—is announced for the 13th inst. On the 14th, the Emperor of Austria is to leave Pilsnitz to inaugurate the opening of the railway from that city to Laybach. He is to be accompanied by Prince Schwarzenberg. The King of Naples, the Crown Prince of Tuscany, and the Pope, are to meet the Emperor at Laybach; Field Marshal Radetzky has also invited. In case the Pope should not be able to attend, his Holiness will, it is said, be represented by two cardinals.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Our advices from Madrid are of the 8th inst. The news from the United States, relative to the intention of certain persons belonging to the United States of America, to get up an expedition against Cuba, has excited the attention of the Spanish government, which has determined to offer every assistance to such a project. Gen. Roncall has already received categorical instructions on the point.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Venice *Gazette*, of the 31st ultimo, contains a notification, dated the 30th by which General Gorzowski allows coffee-houses and public places to remain open till 1 P. M. By a decree of the same date, the paper money of Venice, now reduced to half its nominal value, is to be exchanged for treasury bills, which are to be current throughout the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. Marshal Radetzky arrived at Venice on the 25th, with Archduke Sigismund. After reviewing the troops on the square of St. Mark, the marshal and his suite entered the Cathedral and heard mass. The marshal has since left for Monza.

The last blow has been dealt upon Venice. The privilege of that city, as a free port, has been withdrawn, or which is the same thing, is confined to the little isle of San Giorgio Maggiore. Thus the only prop which stayed that noble city from ruin has been snatched away; and the sum of what little commercial prosperity it lately enjoyed will be swept over to its loyal rival Trieste.

Much excitement has been caused at Rome, by the circulation, in manuscript, of a letter from the President of the French Republic to Mr. Edgar Ney, which will be found in our French news. The cardinals who form the Papal Government, are understood to be on very bad terms with the French Commander, General Rostolon, and to be obstinately deaf to French remonstrances against the policy adopted by the Papal authorities. General Rostolon has issued a proclamation prohibiting all public meetings, and calling on the agents of the public force to take measures to prevent them. An oration in favor of the French, and against the cardinal, had been intended on the 31st ultimo, but General Rostolon prohibited it. The French General has ordered the Minister of Police, Savelli, not to make any arrests

unless he can satisfy him, Rostolon, of the guilt of the parties accused. It is said that the Papal Government refuses to pay the last half-yearly dividend due on the Roman stock, on the plea that the city was at that period—the 30th of June—under the sway of the Republican Government. The Pope was to leave Gaeta on the 5th instant, to be present at a grand ceremony at Naples on the 9th, and was then expected to settle, with a conclave of cardinals, in the Neapolitan palace of Portici.

From the London Chronicle, Sept. 1849.

Despatches have been received from Gaeta, which state that the letter of Louis Napoleon was laid before the Pope by Cardinal Antonelli, his Holiness's secretary. All that Pius IX did, on reading it, was to fold his arms and look up to heaven for a few moments; then handed back the letter to the cardinal without uttering a word. The first impression of the Pope appears to have been rather astonishment than any other feeling. Cardinal Antonelli, however, deemed it his duty to draw from the Pope a declaration of the instructions which ought to be sent to Mgr Fornari at Paris. Accordingly a deliberation of the cardinals took place the same day in the Pope's apartment, and after some discussion, the decision of the cardinals was unanimously this: that the Papal court ought not to take any notice whatever of the letter in question; but ought to act as if it was ignorant of its very existence, and in this manner, that the document has no diplomatic character, being a confidential missive from the President of the Republic to one of his ordinary officers.

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE'S LETTER.

The only piece of intelligence of any importance from France, is the following letter from the President of the Republic, to Lieutenant Colonel Egnard Ney, his orderly officer at Rome:—

Elysee, Napoleon, August 13.

My dear Ney.—The French Republic has not an army in Rome to put down Italian liberty, but, on the contrary, to regulate it by preserving it against its own excesses and to give it a solid basis, by replacing on the Pontifical throne, the prince who (the first) had boldly taken the lead in all useful reforms. I learn, with pain, that the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, as well as our own action, remain sterile in presence of hostile passions and influences. The desire of certain persons appears to be to make proscription and tyranny the basis of the Pope's return. Say to General Rostolon, from me, that he is not to permit, that, under the shadow of the tri-color flag, any act be committed which can lower the character of our intervention.

I thus sum up the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.—A general amnesty; the secularization of the administration; the code Napoleon; and a liberal government.

I was personally hurt, in reading the proclamation of the three cardinals, to perceive that no mention whatever was made in it of the name of France, or of the sufferings of our brave soldiers.

Every insult offered to our flag, or our uniform goes direct to my very heart; and I have to request you to make it well understood that, if France does not see her services, she at least insists on due consideration being paid to her sacrifices and her abnegation.

When our armies made the mark of Europe, they left everywhere, as the result of their passage, the destruction of the abuses of royalty, and the germs of liberty. It shall not be said that in 1849 a French army have acted in a different sense, and brought about different results.

Tell the general to thank in my name, the army for its noble conduct. I have learned, with pain, that even physically it was not treated as it ought to have been. Nothing ought to be neglected to suitably provide accommodation for our troops.

Receive my dear Ney, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

This letter has produced a profound sensation.

IRISH NEWS.

We perceive by a recent number of the *Sligo Champion* that the cholera for some time raged fearfully and fatally, without any regard to persons, in the town of Sligo. Rev. Mr. O'Connor, (son of the late Mayor of that name,) recovered from two severe attacks, which his ministrations among the sick subjected him to. Many other respectable persons became victims of the disease. The desertion of the inhabitants has caused the malady to be on the decrease.

The fact of the magistrates at Castlewelleran refusing to take the informations tendered by the local Crown Solicitor, against Orange rioters at "Dolly's Brae," on the 20th of July last, has created much ill-feeling and indignation.

The harvest appears to be nearly all completed, and the Potato tolerably free from disease.

Cholera still prevails, and is daily adding to its victims.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The cholera has been rapidly increasing in Great Britain, and very loud complaints are made in London of the inefficient measures adopted for protecting the health of the city. The number of deaths in London on the 11th was 316. The total number in England and Wales, on the same day, was 682 and in Scotland, 159. On the 10th, the deaths in London were 432. During the week ending the 8th, the deaths from cholera numbered 2030 and the number from all diseases, 3183. The total deaths in London for the past eight weeks, beginning with the week ending July 21st, had been 1741, 1931, 1967, 1909, 2230, 2456, 2796, and 3183. The Lord Bishop of London had recommended that Sunday, the 10th, be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in those districts where cholera prevailed.

The following are the number of deaths for the first four days of the week:

	London, England.	Scotland.	Total.
Monday	491	902	43 1526
Tuesday	475	584	35 1044
Wednesday	361	584	159 1104
Thursday	245	087	60 992
Totals	1573	2707	297 4066

From California.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Post and San Francisco, August 1, 1849.

Editors *Pacifique*: The steamer California leaves here to-morrow at 12 o'clock, but the mail has already closed. I will send this note by hand, if possible.

The day has just closed with an election for delegates to the convention to form a State constitution, members of the town council for San Francisco county and other local and judicial officers of this district. Elections have also been held for similar officers throughout the country. We shall not, perhaps, get the whole returns before the departure of the next steamer. The election produces quite a stir, and the various offices have been warmly contested among a large number of candidates aspiring to the honors. From the large vote polled, and the manner in which the tickets were split, the result will not be known until 1 or 2 o'clock to-night.

The barque *Callao* has just arrived from Panama, with about one hundred passengers.

Some of the emigrants from Independence, by the way of the North Pass, have arrived here, and I learn that a large number have come in at Sacramento city. Some four thousand are within a few days march of the Sacramento mines. I have not been able to ascertain whether they have met with any serious difficulties on the way.

Gen. Smith, Com. Jones, and General Riley are all on a tour of operation in the mining region. Col. Fremont and family have been here a day or two. Capt. Warner, of the topographical corps, has started on his tour of exploration in the Sacramento valley, with the view of finding a pass through the mountains in that direction suitable for the great railroad.

Several public meetings have lately been held in the mines with the view of driving out foreigners. Some serious difficulty may arise out of such proceedings, unless the formation of a State government prevent it by establishing law and order throughout the country.

I just learn that Major Mait, of Mississippi, died of apoplexy, on the passage from Panama to this port, on board the barque *Callao*. The Cincinnati Mining Company took charge of his effects.

Our living here at present is very good, though not quite so cheap as we desire it. We have plenty of fine beef, pork, veal, and mutton, some fish and most excellent potatoes. Eggs and chicken fixers are rather scarce and more costly. Boarding \$3 per day, and room rent from \$100 to \$120 per month.

From Round Island.—There are at present about three hundred and sixty persons on the island. They are the healthiest and roughest set of men that I ever saw. They are all contented, and waiting patiently for their departure. When I arrived they were nearly out of provisions, but on Monday night a schooner arrived with eight days' rations on board. It has been reported that they have nearly all been starved or at least that they had no provisions. Who could ever imagine that they would suffer with hunger as long as there is plenty of cattle running on the island? They all have good places to sleep, the island being entirely dry, and containing an abundance of grass. They obtain the best of water at any place on the island by digging a hole about four feet deep, and those that are fond of fishing have plenty of fish and crabs. I was on the island four days, and messed with the officers all the time, and am confident that not more than three men know where they are going. They say that they will leave next Saturday for some place where they will receive their equipments. They have had only two deaths on the island—one man was stabbed and the other died with brain fever—and few cases of sickness of any kind. Eighty-eight of the men left last week and went to New Orleans. Twenty of them subsequently came back together. All the rest will return if they can get back. The Government vessels do not interfere with them at all. The Water Witch and the Flirt have been lying off near Horn Island until yesterday, when the Water Witch raised steam and ran up to Papeagoula. But for what purpose we do not know. The Flirt is at the same place, but I do not think she has any men on board of her.—*Car of the Monte Vit-bune.*

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The city of New York was visited on Friday night by another destructive conflagration, which broke out in the stables of Mr. Johnson, in Fifteenth street near the 10th avenue, which were entirely destroyed, together with the range of stables on 16th street. Between 100 and 150 cows and 15 horses were burned in the stables, and by the calamity two human beings lost their lives. One named James Keegan, had cows in the stables, and was suffocated while attempting to rescue them. The other was a woman, named Lucinda Sands, who, with her reputed husband who was employed about the stables was sleeping in one of the lofts. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.—*Daily News.*

FATAL RENCONTRE.—Andrew Davis was shot by Benjamin Ball, on the 20th inst., near Maysville, Ky., and killed instantly. A difficulty had existed between the parties for some time, and a quarrel was going on at the time of the fatal shot.

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 5, 1849.

The Island of Cuba.

We call the attention of our readers to the article which occupies the columns of our first page, giving a statistical and historical account of the interesting Island of Cuba. Its length will be found to be no objection, as all its statements are of the most authentic character. Cuba is destined soon to occupy a conspicuous page in the history of this "progressive age."

RAIN AT LAST.—The rains of autumn have fairly commenced. We have had several heavy showers during the past week, which will no doubt put in motion many mills that have been idle for several weeks.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

Freemen to the Polls!!!!

Are the freemen of Clearfield county aware that next Tuesday is the day on which they are to exercise the inestimable right of casting their votes for the choice of their favorite candidates for office? If they are, then let them be up and doing for the time is at hand! Be active! Be vigilant! See that your neighbors are all awake to the great importance of the work to be done! Go to the polls early! Stay there until they are closed! See that no unfairness is exercised with the voters—that no illegal votes are taken! Let all vote who possess the right—admit none who are deprived by law of that right. A full vote secures a fair choice of officers!

These, and other similar exhortations, generally occupy a column or two in the last number of each county newspaper immediately preceding the ever-memorable Second Tuesday of October. We do not refer to them through a spirit of derision, or of ridicule. On the contrary, we are full believers in the utility of such imposing appeals to the patriotism of the voter. By it, the more active voters are induced to bestir themselves and organize for a fair canvass; and the careless voter is made to think of his privileges as a free and independent man. With the politician then, we say, go to the polls on next Tuesday, every man, and cast your votes for the candidates of your choice and your principles.

Your candidates are fairly before you for Canal Commissioner, HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne county, is the Whig candidate. Of his previous history we know but little. He is a lawyer, and was in the Legislature last winter, where he displayed considerable energy and talent.

But of Mr. GAMBLE, the Democratic candidate, possessing a personal acquaintance with him, we are enabled to speak with more knowledge. He was elected by the people of this and Lycoming counties, in connection with the late THOMAS TAGGERT, as a delegate to the Reform Convention in 1838, and there discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is entirely a practical man, possessing much practical knowledge of our improvement system.

Of the other candidates before the people, it is not necessary to speak. They are all well known to the public, and are no doubt worthy and qualified to fill the offices for which they are candidates. Their names, with the designation of their political predilections, will be found in another column.

They will have a very interesting election in Philadelphia, on Tuesday next. The Whigs have a large majority in the city, and have had control of the city government uninterruptedly for the last 17 years, possessing all the emoluments, and which are equal to that of many of the States of the Union. As any other party would do, they resist with a sort of desperation, any and all efforts to wrest from them this snug patronage. At this election the Democrats have departed from their usual custom, and have made no nominations for city officers; but a sort of Independent ticket has been formed, which will be supported by all who are opposed to "the powers that be," and the whigs are evidently afraid that their power will depart from them.

The French Minister.

From the most reliable accounts, we are informed that an effort was made, within a day or two after our government dismissed Mr. POUSSIN, the French Minister, to reinstatement him as the representative of the French government at Washington, through the intervention of the British Minister, the French Minister offering to recall all the offensive language he had used towards our government, in his correspondence with Mr. Clayton—but without effect. The same authority states that Mr. POUSSIN manifests extreme regret for what has occurred, and avers that nothing of an insulting character, towards our government or country—to both of which he

expresses much attachment—was intentional on his part. The Washington *Union* opinionously closes almost every paragraph on this subject with the declaration "there is something behind the curtain."

ELECTIONS.—The State election took place in Georgia on Monday, and in Maryland on Wednesday, of this week. Both States elect Congressmen.

IMMIGRATION.—The New York correspondent of the *Pennsylvaniaian*, in his letter dated on the 1st inst., states that from the 2d of April to the 1st of October—a period of six months—no less than 108,193 immigrants from Europe, arrived at that port.

Interesting Letter from Paris.

Foreign Correspondence of the *Pennsylvaniaian*.

Paris, Sept. 13, 1849.

DEAR COL.—Louis Napoleon has surprised us all, by his sudden liberal policy towards Rome, as indicated in his letter to Col. Ney; & you will be rejoiced to know, that his policy will be still more liberal than that indicated. This I have from the highest sources; and that he will not yield an iota to the Cardinals.

The President was opposed in his views by a portion of his Ministry. He thereupon adopted the happy expedient of addressing an unofficial letter to his aid, Col. Ney, with instructions to the Colonel to give it publicity. He thereby throws the responsibility upon his Ministers, to approve his letter or resign. In this, the President has shown himself quite a diplomatist. He did not feel himself sufficiently strong to remove any of his Ministers, in advance of the question; but before the Ministers have time to act upon the letter, they find the President sustained by the Italian, English and French press. It is now believed, that not more than two of the Ministry will oppose the President; & as their opposition will be at the sacrifice of their places, it is probable that they will give in their adhesion.

The popular opinion here is, that the Pope will be as unyielding as the President; and that a general European war is inevitable; but this is not the opinion of those highest in the confidence of the President.

The President & his friends, who ought to know best—confidently rely upon the Pope's yielding to their wishes.

Whatever designs the great Powers have upon Switzerland, will not be fully developed until after the Roman question shall be settled.

Affairs in Canada.

Canada continues in a state of agitation. The turbulent spirit that lately prevailed in Montreal has broken out at Bytown, on the Ottawa river, about one hundred miles west of Montreal. A public meeting of friends of Lord Elgin was held on the 16th inst., to frame an address to his lordship. The opposite party got into the chamber, and succeeded in getting resolutions passed condemnatory of Lord Elgin and his government. A riot ensued, in which firearms were used and several persons were injured; some it is said, fatally. The military were called out, and after some difficulty, succeeded in restoring order. Since then the constant presence of soldiers has been found necessary in order to prevent the angry spirit of the two parties from breaking out afresh.

What is to be the result of all this? The disquiet is no longer confined to the capital of the provinces, but has extended to the country and seems likely to spread; for there is no disease so contagious as political dissatisfaction. The Canadians are suffering under many grievances. Their Governor, Lord Elgin, has by his ill-judged attempts to please to many, dissatisfied all. A cry of "annexation" has arisen, and has been taken up by many in all parts of the provinces. Tariff grievances have excited many. Differences of nationality, among French and British, have created bitter hostility between the two races. The confusion and discord created by these causes are aggravated by the sight of the quiet prosperity of their neighbors of the United States. The spirit of disorder seems on the point of breaking out with violence and we may well ask, what is to be the result of all this?

Horrible Tragedy at Reading.

We learn from the *Reading Press*, that a bloody tragedy was enacted in the Berks county poor house on Saturday evening last, involving the destruction of a family, consisting of a wife and daughter, by the father, and his death by suicide, after he had inflicted dreadful wounds upon the head and throat of the wife, with a razor and hammer, and severing the throat of the daughter, a girl some 18 years old, with the same instrument. His name is Frederick Stahl, a native of Germany, and his conduct has always been marked with propriety; but he may have been led to the act by the hopeless condition of his wife, who is insane, and that of his daughter, long confined to her bed by lameness, and unable to utter a word. The wife, made her escape from the chamber, with her neck all lacerated by the razor, and her head all battered with the hammer, the handle of which broke in his hands. When the overseer entered, he found Stahl reclining to the floor, where he instantly expired—the daughter lay in her gore on the bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear.

Melancholy.—A girl by the name of Elizabeth Newman, drowned herself in the Connecticut river, at Cabotville, about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. The Springfield Republican says: Novel reading and bad company had brought her to disgrace; and none were willing to bear her sake the reproach of Christ; and she sought rest in death.