PERRY'S NON-EXPLOSIVE, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID AND PATENT BURNERS.
PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS—in great variety.
REFINED KEROSENE OR COAL OIL—Which burns without odor or smoke
PAPER HANGINGS—A good assortment.
LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS, In great quantity and variety
SPERM, LARD, COTTON SEED and MACHINERY OILS
A complete assortment of STOVES, among which are the celebrated GLOBE COOKING STOVES, the cheapest good Stove in the market.
PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.
TABLE CUTLERY, together with a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods too numerous to mention, for sale at the lowest prices, by
HENRY PERRY,
a9 3m 112 Poydras street.

BILLIARD TABLES—BILLIARD TABLES
35.....ST. LOUIS STREET.....35
Under the St. Louis Hotel.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, from the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as
ROSEWOOD,
BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,
BIRCH AND OAK,
With Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets Fluo Leathers, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to Billiards or other games.
N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables can be seen at the St Charles, Marble Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.
☞Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
n29 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

FAMILY GROCERY, CORNER OF COMMON and Carondelet streets.
It has been my desire to excel in the quality of SUTTER furnished to my customers, and the patronage I have required in the last fourteen years is proof of success.
My TEAS, being selected by an acknowledged judge, in New York, will be found to be choice.
The stock of the store is changed many times during the year and is therefore fresh. A full assortment constantly existing in, bought and to be sold for cash.
Country orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid. Terms, cash or city acceptance.
H. H. HEDDEN,
n26 6m corner Common and Carondelet sts., New Orleans

SOUTHERN WOOD AND MACHINE WORKS.—
P. HOW, Engineer,
115.....110
New Levee street.
SAWING, MACHINE AND WOOD TURNING, done for the Trade.
CARPENTERS', JOINERS' AND FANCY WORK, of all descriptions.
PLANTATION MACHINERY of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.
I have now in operation a PATENT GRINDSTONE SAW GUMMER.
All orders for GUMMING executed with dispatch. PRICES MODERATE.
Being a practical and experienced Mechanic, I employ none but A No. 1 men. This, with the aid of Machinery, enables me to defy superiority. jn21 6m

ACARD.....A CARD.
Dr. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, the unrivaled CANCER DOCTOR, who, for many years, has been located on Tonsite street, in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel, has removed his office to No. 59 BARONNE STREET, between Common and Canal, opposite the Lafayette Car Landing, where he is prepared to treat all diseases which he professes to cure, viz: CANCERS, in their worst form, SCALD HEAD, WHITE SWELLINGS and ULCERS, of every description.
Specimens of Ulcerous Tumors, extracted from patients, can be seen at Dr. Reynolds' office, and references to persons of prominent standing in this and other States of the Union, who have been successfully treated by Dr. Reynolds, will be given to all who have any doubts of the efficacy of his remedies.
He challenges the medical faculty of the United States of America or Europe to excel his cures. my28 1m

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES,
POWER AND HAND PUMPS,
At the Machinery Depot of RICH'D P. HARRISON,
jel1 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
Save the Pieces!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.
Spalding's Prepared Glue
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for ringing chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cane, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet maker's glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,000, New York.
Put up for Dealers to Close customers, four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph, Show Card accompanying each package.
☞A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.☜
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. jel1 1y&W

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!
CARMEN'S CEMENT OR NEGATIVE GLUE.
For permanently joining broken China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Furniture Leather, India Rubber goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds.
Ask for "Carmen's Cement or Negative Glue," and take no other. It far surpasses anything of the kind in use, leaving no trace of any cement having been applied.
E. B. WHEDON & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
No. 41 Maiden st.
For sale by all Retail Druggists and Dealers generally. Price 25 cents. 6eb 3m&W

A. A. MAGINNIS' COTTON SEED OIL —AND— OIL CAKE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 115 and 117 Magazine street,
NEW ORLEANS,
Keeps constantly on hand Crude and Superior Clarified OIL OIL CAKE OIL CAKE MEAL, and decorticated Seed.
Orders for the above filled with promptness and dispatch.
Cash paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. jel6 tf

TREDEGAR LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS
Richmond, Virginia.
JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable,
—And—
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,
And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.
—Also—
Car Wheels and Axles, Bar Iron, Bridge Bolts, Spikes, Chairs, and other Railroad Fastenings, Iron Trucks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Cannon.
EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent,
6-7 2mo—1cAW No. 100 Gravier street, New Orleans.

GALVANIZED IRON!—GALVANIZED IRON!—
The undersigned, Sole Agents for
McCULLOUGH & CO.'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN
Charcoal Galvanized Iron,
For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Stack Pipes, Verandas, etc., etc.
Warranted to durage and seam. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without expulsion.
For sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER,
m21 3m 49 Gravier street.

W. R. FISH.....W. R. FISH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
New Orleans.
☞Office—No. 30 Camp street. my4 1m*

PLAIN HAMS AND SHOULDERS—
350 CASKS GROENENDYKE & THOMPSON'S,
In Air-Tight Packages,
For sale by O'DOWD & SULLIVAN,
m31 1m corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

CHAS. T. SASSI, BROKER, AND DEALER IN SCRIP, STOCK, NOTES, REAL ESTATE AND EXCHANGE,
No. 35 Carondelet street,
Between Common and Gravier.
o31 1y

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XIII. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1860. NUMBER 88.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1860.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Bright, dry, hot and dusty as ever. The sweet South breeze was more vigorous and continuous yesterday than the day before, and was most welcome to the sweltering population.

CITY TELEGRAPH.—The police and fire alarm telegraph went into operation yesterday at noon. By this we mean that all experimental bell-tapping and useless messages were stopped, and the whole grand apparatus cocked and primed, kept perfectly quiet in expectation of any fire or police business that might be telegraphed to it.

The intelligence of some people who read the papers was refreshingly manifest. They crowded the central office at 12 o'clock to see the telegraph "go into operation," and were not a little nonplussed at seeing everything remain perfectly quiet, and the operators loafing around as though they never expected to have anything to do. The crowd doubtless expected to see the whole apparatus start off, like the machinery of a cotton mill.

The firemen and the town generally waited during the remainder of the day and night, in anxious expectation of a fire, just to hear how the bells would ring by telegraph. Last night the anxiety was intense, and had a fire broken out it might reasonably have been attributed to incendiarism, resulting from a desire to hear the bells ring by telegraph.

Police messages traveled over the wires freely and clearly. The only message of public interest received at the central office was from the Third District, announcing the death of one Dupuy, at Coffin's plantation, from sunstroke.

VERY GOOD, CONSIDERING THE WEATHER.—Mrs. Bridget Handley, residing at No. 112 Dauphine street, yesterday morning gave birth to three bouncing boys. The boys and the mother, and likewise the father, were doing as well as could be expected last evening.

THE ORLEANS COTTON PRESS FIRE.—The following are the final and correct particulars of the fire of Wednesday afternoon: 1000 bales of cotton belonged to Messrs. Wood & Low, and were insured in Boston. The other 1000 bales belonging to Messrs. Rotchford, Brown & Co. were insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company of this city. Loss on this lot about $40,000; the building and machinery, $25,000—insured in different offices in this city.

HIS LAST DAY.—Matthew Hughes will to-day render up his life, in expiation of the murder of young Hyams. He has for some time been receiving religious ministrations, and says he is resigned to his fate and fully prepared for it. He has written to the Chief of Police a letter, in which he claims that he was not a murderer at heart, had nothing against Hyams, and did the shooting solely under the frenzied influence of liquor. This letter will be made public after his death.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The following are the latest of the inquests held by Coroner Bench and his indefatigable deputy, Mr. Sorapure:

On the body of Bernard Vonder Huer, aged one year, who died on board the steamboat Maria Denning, of bilious fever.

On the body of Elias Biffle, aged thirty, a native of France, found dead in a house on Toulouse street, between Levee and Chartres. Verdict, apoplexy.

On the body of Francois Chrysostomus Chalette, aged thirty-seven years, a native of France, who died at his residence on Main street, between Robertson and Claiborne. Verdict, apoplexy. The deceased, it is said, was the lover of the slave midwife Omer Taggert, whose murder, by Joe Smith, f. m. c., was on his account; and it is said that Chalette's fatal apoplexy was the result of incessant drinking began at the time of the murder and kept up ever since.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man in the First District, who died of sunstroke; his name we did not learn.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hoth.*—The Court was crowded yesterday to hear the sentence of death passed upon Eugene Pepe, or Adams, convicted of the murder of Michael Dedinger. The doomed man looked cool and unconcerned; and, the spectators being breathlessly silent, Judge Hunt, in a most solemn and impressive manner, delivered the sentence as follows:

Eugene Adams—you are here to-day to receive the sentence of the court under a conviction for the murder of Michael Dedinger.

It is proper on this solemn occasion to declare that you had an impartial trial by a jury of your countrymen; that you enjoyed and exercised all the rights accorded by law to an accused; and that your defense was conducted with great ability by learned, experienced and eloquent counsel. But your conviction was inevitable; it was the result of the clearest, fullest and most conclusive evidence of guilt; it was in the course of public justice and in the order of providence. The evidence in the case has been reported by the newspapers faithfully and in detail, but the Court, for the more easy and ready appreciation of the sentence of the law, will make a brief statement of the prominent facts.

Michael Dedinger kept a coffeehouse at the corner of St. Andrew and Laurel streets. On the 5th April, 1859, you went there to take a drink. You behaved in a disorderly manner, breaking some of the glasses. Dedinger told you he would not allow you to act in that way; and he laid his hands upon you gently and lawfully, and put you out of the house. In a few minutes after, you passed in front of the coffeehouse where Jacob Dedinger, a boy of fourteen years of age, the son of the deceased, was playing at marbles with another boy. You trod upon Jacob's heel, and he looked up and saw that you had a long knife in your hand, and were going towards the bar-room. He was alarmed, and ran to warn his father against you. This was about 9 o'clock at night. The doors of the coffeehouse had been closed but not fastened. At the same moment that Jacob ran to his father, you broke the glasses of the door on St. Andrew street, and passing rapidly round to the door on Laurel street, pushed it open, and rushed tumultuously upon Michael Dedinger, laying hold of him with one hand, and stabbing him mortally with the knife which you bore in the other. He then also laid hold of you. When thus clinched together, you suddenly let your body drop, and fell, causing him to fall upon you, and you then gave him a second fatal stab in the side. He struggled with you and with the aid of his daughter the knife was taken from you. He rose and walked five or six steps, and fell dead.

Michael Dedinger was unarmed; he was in his own house, and in the midst of his own family; he had given you no cause of provocation, and had only maintained towards you the rights of his property, and to the orderly and peaceable management of his coffeehouse. His wife, and daughter, and son, and an old man named Grap, were the wretched witnesses of this savage action. When Dedinger fell dead, as if transformed into a wild beast, in figure as well as in spirit, you ran away on your all-fours—on your hands and feet.

An attempt was made on your part to prove that there had been a contest between you and the deceased, and that when he put you out of the house he threw you down with great violence; but it was a complete failure; the testimony introduced by you not commanding the respect and belief of the jury.

Upon the evidence above stated, the jury concluded that you had been instigated to the homicide by a wicked and depraved spirit; and that the facts attending the killing showed a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent upon the destruction of the life of a fellow-creature, and they accordingly returned a verdict against you.

The law of Louisiana, for the purpose of giving security and protection to human life, provides that whoever shall commit the crime of murder shall be cut off forever from society, either by death or by imprisonment at hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary; and it leaves the punishment to the discretion of the jury. The first section of the "Act relative to crimes and offences" enacts:

"Section 1. Whoever shall commit the crime of willful murder, on conviction thereof, shall suffer death."

And the 25th section of the "act relative to criminal proceedings" enacts:

"Sec. 25. That in all cases where the punishment denounced by law is death, it shall be lawful for the jury to qualify their verdict by adding thereto 'without capital punishment.' And whenever the jury shall return a verdict qualified as aforesaid, the person convicted shall be sentenced to hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary."

In this case, the jury, believing that justice and public policy demanded the severer example, returned an unqualified verdict of guilty—the doom of death.

Eugene Adams, the act which has brought you to your present deplorable condition, was committed while you were laboring under the pernicious excitement of liquor. A creature of mere impulse; of a wild and reckless temper, unchastened by the restraints of moral discipline and of religious education, you were transported, without any reasonable cause, into a frenzy of rage, a demoniac fury, and took away the life of an unoffending citizen. For this atrocious wrong your life has been declared forfeited by the laws of your country.

Unhappy young man! May your melancholy fate serve to teach others the necessity of restraining their evil passions, and of abstaining from an excessive indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors, the most fruitful source of crime! And may it especially impress on parents and other guardians the duty of inculcating on the minds of youth the great precepts of Christian love, and of guiding them in the paths of law and righteousness.

Eugene Adams, the life of man is naturally short, but yours has been contracted by crime to a still briefer period. In a few days your mortal existence will terminate, and you will stand in judgment for the deeds done in the body before a just and offended God. Use the precious moments that remain to you to obtain religious instruction, and endeavor through faith and penitence to secure the pardon of Heaven. He who is all powerful is also all merciful, and He has declared to those who, however grievously they have erred, yet sincerely believe and repent, that "though their sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow." Humble yourself, then, before God. On your return to prison, send for some holy minister of the gospel, and seek, with his pious aid, to become wise unto salvation. Do not delude yourself with the false hope of a pardon from the Governor, nor surrender up yourself to the consideration of things of this world, but devote yourself entirely to a preparation for the immortal change of estate which awaits you. And may God Almighty enlighten your understanding and purify your heart, and through the merits of Him who died to save sinners, receive you into his blessed favor.

As the organ of the law, the Court will now proceed to pass its sentence upon you.

In consideration of the verdict of the jury finding you guilty of the crime of murder, and of the 1st section of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved March 14, 1855, adding the punishment of death to said crime, you, Eugene Pepe, alias Adams, are hereby sentenced to suffer death; and it is ordered that this punishment be inflicted upon you by hanging you by the neck until you be dead; and that this sentence be executed by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, within the walls of the Parish Prison, on such a day and at such hour as the Governor of the State of Louisiana in his warrant shall direct; and it is further ordered that you be remanded to prison whence you came, there to be kept in safe custody.

And may God Almighty, of His infinite goodness, have mercy upon your soul.

The sentence being concluded, the doomed man talked and smiled agreeably and familiarly to those around him, and on his way back to prison said that he had prepared himself for his fate, and would die like a man.

Z. A. Rozenthal was examined on one of the charges against him, of obtaining money under false pretences. He was found guilty.

Arrival of the Steamship Granada.

The U. S. mail steamship Granada, Capt. E. Howes, left New York on the 4th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., arrived at Havana early on the morning of the 11th, and left the same day at 1 P. M. for New Orleans, reaching this city yesterday morning. The Granada has experienced strong head winds during the passage from New York.

Although the weather had been unusually warm, the health of the city and port of Havana remained good; in fact, much better than usual for the season.

June 13, at 6 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship DeSoto, 150 miles from the bar.

The steamer Habana, Capt. Coughlin, arrived at Havana on the 10th at 4 P. M. The steamer Dan. Webster, Capt. Wilson, left Havana for Aspinwall on Saturday, the 9th. The brig Margaret A. Stevens, Capt. Butler, left Havana on the 10th for New Orleans. The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Schufeldt, arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 10th. The steamship Coatzacoalcos arrived at Havana at 7½ A. M. on the 11th—46½ hours from the city to anchorage.

[See our "Commercial Correspondence."]

CONDITION OF PARTIES IN CONGRESS.—Under date of the 10th the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

Though some of the newspapers have much to say about the disintegration of all parties, yet the proceedings of the House and Senate show that parties in those bodies were never better consolidated. The Republicans of the House, though they are a minority, wield the power of a majority by virtue of their unanimity and vigilance. We have had several instances of this fact during the past week, in which the Republicans carried their party measures with a high hand over all their opponents. So, in the Senate, the Democrats have carried every measure upon which they had agreed in caucus, and they have, as Senator Hale remarked, "a clear majority, after making full allowance for all the infected and disaffected."

It is not upon all subjects that either the Democratic Senators or Republicans of the House act, as a party. But never were two parties more firmly united than those upon matters which they choose to make the subject of party action.

The Republicans have held a caucus upon the financial measures of the session, and the result is that they will not tolerate any amendments to their Tariff and Loan bill, which bill will be considered in the Senate Committee of Finance to-morrow. The Democratic Senators will, no doubt, as a body, sustain the action of their committee on this subject, whatever it may be. If the Senate either modify or reject the tariff, the Republicans will not pass a loan bill. That seems to be the issue which is now contemplated between the two parties which respectively control the two Houses.

The Committee on Finance of the Senate have reported the Civil and Miscellaneous bill with sundry important amendments. They strike out the item of $30,000 for the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent office, and substitute nothing for it. They insert for the extension of the Treasury building $500,000; for the Capitol extension $2,000,000, and for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct, according to the plan and estimates of Capt. Meigs, $300,000. They also insert large items for the construction of the Charleston and New Orleans Custom-houses.

FROM FORT STANTON.—The St. Louis Republican publishes the following letter, dated Fort Stanton, May 22:

Owing to the different opinions in regard to the Indians making an attack upon houses, I will state the facts: On Thursday, the 10th inst., between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock at night, our store, which is situated some two hundred and fifty yards from the main garrison, was attacked by the Muscalera Apaches, the night being so dark we are not able to state the number. Oas broke open the window and entered, and our clerk, George E. Tichenor, who was sleeping in an adjoining room from the store, immediately after hearing the noise, stepped to our Mr. Rees' sleeping room and then returned with Mr. Rees and Payne and commenced firing upon him with two small six shooters; he then made his escape through the opening which he came from, after having eight bullets in him and leaving the blood at every step, and was carried off by the party awaiting him on the outside.

During the fight with the Indian, although there was three persons present and two firing at him, he grappled with Mr. T. and tried to take the pistol from him, and the firing still kept up by Mr. Rees, and finding it rather a warm piece of business he made his escape as before stated.

In conclusion, I must say, and it not been for the kind and prompt appearance of the officers of the Post—Capt. Thos. Claiborne in command, and Lieut. L. S. Baker, Doctor G. Selin, and others, no doubt we all would have been murdered.

THE LAST ATTEMPT AT POLITICAL MARTYRDOM.—A Washington correspondent writes:

From the fact that Senator Sumner has been insulted by a gentleman in this city, who subsequently apologized for the affront, an effort has been made to make political capital from the insignificant affair. The thing is a failure, since that in this matter, as well as in the late speech of the Senator, he is without the sympathy of many of his own party.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIGO AT NEW YORK.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamship Vigo, of the New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool line, reached her dock at an early hour this morning.

She left Liverpool in company with the Niagara, and consequently her news has been fully anticipated at Halifax by the latter.

LATER FROM ACAPULCO.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING AMONG ITS INHABITANTS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Advices received at this point from Acapulco state that the yellow fever is raging among the inhabitants of that place.

Within the space of six weeks there were no less than 300 deaths.

The American Consul and twenty Americans died with the disease.

The inhabitants of Acapulco are leaving in large numbers for the interior in order to avoid the fever.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the Senate yesterday the amendment from the Committee on Finance extending twenty million dollars of funded debt to five years was taken up and read.

The amendment was discussed at length by several members and finally agreed to.

Sharp colloquies took place between Messrs. Bigler, Toombs and Doolittle, concerning the honesty of the respective political parties of the country.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Expenditures of the Navy reported back resolutions in the following manner:

First, condemning the President and Secretary of the Navy. Second, declaring Smith's live oak contract illegal and improper. Third, that the distribution of patronage by the Secretary of the Navy is corrupting and injurious. Fourth, that the President and Secretary of the Navy, considering the party relations of contract bidders and pending elections, set an example dangerous to the public safety, deserving reproof from the House.

All the above resolutions, as offered, were unanimously adopted.

Owing to the great confusion from the conversation of members and others on the floor, it was almost impossible to hear the proceedings.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 11.—The Pony Express, with dates to June 3d from Ruby Valley, three hundred miles west of Salt Lake, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening. No Express from San Francisco since the one which left on the 18th May and arrived here June 1st, has been received at Ruby Valley, which is the furthest station west which has not been interfered with by Indians. The Express has not been started from California in consequence of the depredations committed by Indians at Stations, breaking them up and chasing off the Agents. The Agent at Ruby Valley writes that three persons, employes of the Express Company at Dry Creek Station, named John Applegate, of Louisville, Ky., Raphael Easter, of Camden, near Lexington, Mo., and Jas. Woolcott, of Utah, have been murdered by the Indians.

A command of twenty men, under Lieut. Weed, would proceed the next day (June 4) to the scene of difficulties to chastise the Indians, and reopen their road as soon as possible. Every effort will be made to reestablish the stations and put the route in running order. Reliable information is received that all the Indian depredations have been instigated by whites.

A rumor was current at Salt Lake that an emigrant train had been cut off west of Ruby Valley, and nearly all of the party murdered.

The Express will commence this week making semi-weekly trips, and will leave here Wednesday, June 13th, and Saturday, June 16th, at 11 P. M., and thereafter, the same time and day of each week. All matter will be pushed through at the earliest possible moment. The Superintendent informs us that from private advices, he thinks all will go regular in the course of a few weeks.

Particulars of Foreign News.

PER STEAMSHIP NORTH BRITON.

Advices by the North Briton are to the 30th ult. from Liverpool, and to the 31st via Londonderry. We extract the following intelligence:

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.—The dispatches from Sicily are contradictory. They announce a popular rising in Palermo, and that the bombardment was progressing; that Garibaldi entered the place, or was expected to do so, while the Neapolitan dispatches claim the defeat and flight of the insurgents.

Late dispatches assert that everything was going on well for Garibaldi.

The English and French residents of Palermo had embarked on board the steamers of their respective nations. An attack by the insurgents was expected at any moment. The Neapolitan General would defend the town. The insurgents still occupied the heights surrounding Palermo.

NAPLES, May 30, 9:30 A. M.—The bombardment of Palermo lasted several hours. Garibaldi entered the town on the 27d. The headquarters of Garibaldi are in the center of the town. The number of the killed is large.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is no political news of importance.

The Parliament is not in session, owing to Whitside holidays.

A furious gale has prevailed all around the English coast. It was severely felt at Liverpool, where it inflicted considerable damage on the shipping, but nothing of a very serious nature. The following American ships, lying in the Mersey, suffered more or less from the effects of the gale: Young Sam, for Boston, was driven from her moorings and went ashore, but floated at the next tide. The Rockaway, for New York, had carried away part of her four quarter deadly a collision with one of the landing stages. The West Point and the J. M. Wood, from New Orleans, were both considerably damaged by being driven against the sea wall.

The ship Adelaide was run afoul of by a bark, slipped her anchor and ran on a mud bank. The bark was cut down to the water's edge and sunk. The Emily Gardner, from Savannah, was driven ashore up the Mersey on Garston Point and remained. The Houston, from Galveston, went ashore near Bramborough, up the Mersey, but came off at the next tide. The J. L. Hale, from St. Johns, N. B., was driven against the pier and sustained some damage. The Maria Mathilda Gothenberg, from Boston, put into Cowes on the 27th, with loss of bowsprit in a collision. The storm was very severe on the eastern coast. Eight vessels went down at Great Yarmouth, and forty or fifty lives were lost.

The presentation of the two belts to Heenan and Sayers was to take place at Alhambra Palace, London, on the evening of the 20th. Tickets of admission range from one guinea to half a guinea. The men were advertised to appear for several succeeding days at the Alhambra in a classical entertainment, and will afterwards visit the principal provincial towns and give sparring exhibitions.

Philander Hall, second mate, and Daniel Davenport, third mate of the American ship Ocean Monarch, had been found guilty of manslaughter at Liverpool in having through ill usage caused the death of a seaman named Martin Moore.

Mr. Wyatt, who objected to Umpire in the race for the Derby on account of his age, had withdrawn his objection and offered the fullest apology to Mr. Ten Broeck, at the same time declaring his conviction that his colt was three years old.

A company was being formed in London to construct air tubes for the conveyance of parcels to and from various parts of the metropolis. An influential direction had been formed, with the Marquis of Chandos as chairman.

FRANCE.—The London Herald, in its city article, gives currency to the report from China that the French had concluded an arrangement with the Chinese authorities, by which France accepts two million dollars indemnification for the insult to the French flag, and would therefore withdraw her forces.

A deputation of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway, in which was Dr. Holland, of New York, had an audience with the Emperor on the 27th. The advantages of the enterprise were expressed, and the Emperor expressed his satisfaction at the route being thoroughly international, and promised his best protection to the enterprise.

ITALY.—There had been a protracted and interesting debate in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies on the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France. Numerous telling speeches, both for and against the treaty, had been made. Signor Ratazzi was among those who spoke against the treaty. He advised his party to abstain from voting. Count Cavour admitted that the sacrifice was a grievous one for Sardinia, but pointed out the circumstances which compelled it, alluding particularly to the necessity of maintaining the alliance with France.

LATEST.—The Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th, by a vote of 225 against 33, approved the treaty—23 members abstained from voting.

SPAIN.—The Cortes were opened on the 25th by the Queen in person. She referred to the satisfactory settlement of the Morocco war, and pronounced the relations with all powers satisfactory. The late Carlist attempt is deplored, but the danger being past, an amnesty has been accorded.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan's health was causing much anxiety.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News gives a report that Russia had agreed to the partition of Turkey. England was to be offered a share, and if she refused they would go on without her.

From South America.

The Panama Star and Herald of the 3d instant furnishes the following intelligence from South Pacific coast:

ECUADOR AND CHINCHA.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Anne, Capt. King, from Guayaquil, Buenaventura and intermediate ports, arrived at her anchorage off this city on Sunday evening, 27th. The Anne brings a large number of passengers and a general cargo.

We have received *La Rightenracion* of Guayaquil to May 12th. A letter from Sr. Parra, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the new Granadian Minister, informs him of the departure of General Flores from Tumaco, and that the time has arrived to put in force the 19th article of the treaty of July 19th, 1856, against filibustering.

A decree of May 7th extends the time allowed for the free import of foreign provisions to the 31st of August next.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to Senor J. M. Torres, Careedo, dated May 19th, states that the Government of Ecuador will subscribe 15,000 francs a year towards the support of certain journals to be published in Europe in defense of the Spanish-American republics.

Private accounts from Guayaquil states that France was busily engaged in preparing to attack Flores. Forced loans and military imprisonments were the order of the day. Numbers of citizens were leaving, and business was almost at a stand still.

Two river pirates were lately tried, condemned and shot, for various crimes perpetrated by them on the crews of coasting vessels.

The Peruvian schooner San Patricio, from the Galapagos Islands, via Tumaco and Buenaventura, with a cargo of seal oil, hides and turtle-shell, arrived here on the 21st.

The captain informs us that at Manta there was a report current that General Franco had been shot at Guayaquil. General Flores arrived at Tumaco on the 5th, in a Peruvian schooner from Callao, and immediately proceeded up the river to Barbacoas, on his way to Quito. At Buenaventura on the 13th everything was quiet. The custom-house and port duties were performed by provisional officers, and a guard of about twenty soldiers held possession of the town.

PERU.—The French line-of-battle ship Dugnay Trouin, 90 guns, Admiral Larrieu, with H. I. M's. Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Lesseps, on board; a frigate of 40 guns, and another French vessel of war, were at Callao. It was feared that hostilities might ensue, but up to the present everything has been arranged quietly and the French officials treated with the highest honor by the Peruvian Government. It is expected that everything will be amicably arranged.

Reports from Ecuador state that Gen. Ayarza had been detected plotting against Garcia Moreno, and banished in irons to the banks of the Napo. This is considered a triumph for the Quito faction. France's forces had retaken the province of Manabi.

From Panama.

From the Panama Star and Herald of the 3d inst. we extract the following:

A considerable quantity of golden images from the Guacas of Chiriqui have been lately received in town. They were extracted from the lately discovered Guacas to the westward of those which proved so productive last year. We learn that about $50,000 worth have been extracted. A number of Indian graves have also been recently discovered near Rio and are now being examined; for so far they have been found to contain stone images and potteryware.

Considerable curiosity was excited on Thursday last by the appearance of some five hundred boxes of arms and ammunition being carted from the arsenal to the railroad station, every one wondering to whom such an amount of rifles and cartridges could be destined. Report soon spread that Mosquera, with his forces, was soon expected from Buenaventura to sieze the Isthmus, and that the Intendente was taking measures to prevent his getting hold of the Government arms in the arsenal by removing them. But being the most likely place for the old General to look for them in, they were not.

Without pretending to know what the real object of the Government is in sending these warlike supplies of the Isthmus, we learn that they have been transported across the railroad to Aspinwall, and there embarked on board the steamer Saladin, which vessel is to convey them direct to Savanilla; and we presume this was the original destination of the arms, as they were given them by the Government when they were imported to the Isthmus, but that they were brought over to Panama as a matter of security until a vessel should be ready at Aspinwall to convey them to Savanilla.

GREAT HAIL STORM IN INDIANA.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 11th furnishes the following account of a hail storm in Indiana:

The speciality of the last week has been hail. It has fallen in all quarters of the State, and in all forms of conditions—with rain and without, with tornadoes and without, and with very disastrous effects and without. In a general way it did no particular damage, but in places it was a very alarming visitation. On Tuesday a hail cloud seems to have traversed the whole width of the State, tumbling out stones of remarkable size with damaging effect. We first hear of it in Jasper county, where it beat the corn into the earth, knocked it man senseless, and penetrated the plowed ground to the depth of four inches. Then we hear of it in Howard county, where it tore shrubbery and foliage in pieces, destroyed grape vines, beat great dents in the plank walks of Kokomo, and knocked out a horse's eye. It passed out of the state through Jay county, where it left several inches in depth of lumps of ice on the ground, some of them seven inches in circumference, and beat down all the wheat and corn along its track. Besides this remarkable storm, there was a number of scattered and less noticeable visitations at various points from the Ohio to the Lake.

NATHANIEL WILLIS.—This venerable gentleman, now in his 80th year, made us a call at the office of the Musical World a few days since. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and gave us many interesting facts in the early history of printing in the United States, in which profession he ranks as one of the oldest members now living. On looking in at our printing-room, the foreman handed him his "stick and rule," and the old gentleman very readily set up a line or two of agate, much to the surprise of all present, as those familiar with the business are aware that this is the smallest type used on our New York papers, and requires rather keen eyesight even in more youthful compositors. The three newspapers established by Mr. Willis in early life, the Mirror (1803) are now in successful operation—The Eastern Argus, the Boston Recorder, and Youth's Companion.
[N. Y. Musical World.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John Appleton, of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg, in place of Francis W. Pickens, resigned.

Wm. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of State, in the place of John Appleton, resigned.

Julian A. Mitchell, of South Carolina, to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, to fill a vacancy.

Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Convention with the Republic of Paraguay.

Samuel Ward, of New York, to be Secretary and Interpreter to the Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Convention with Paraguay.

THE ARMY WORM.—These destructive insects are said to be committing sad havoc in the wheat crop in different sections of Maryland, and especially in Dorchester county. The Cambridge Herald says:

They have not only eaten the entire blades from the stock, but have eaten a greater portion of the heads of the wheat in some fields so badly that it can never come to maturity. Mr. Samuel Higgins, Vienna, and who cultivates Mr. H. C. Hicks' farm, has a field of wheat that he expected to get about 1500 bushels from, which has been nearly destroyed by the worm. The crop in this county will be cut off about one-half by the worm and fly.

MONOSYLLABICS.

BY PROF. J. A. ALEXANDER.

I.

Think not that strength lies in a big round word,
Or that the brief and plain mar thoughts we need;
To whom can this be true who once has heard
The cry for help, the despair that all men speak,
When want or woe or fear is in the throat,
So that each word gasped out is like a shriek,
Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange wild note,
Sung by some fay or fiend? There is a strength
Which does if stretched out far or spun too fine,
Which has more bright than breadth, more depth than length.
Let not the force of thought and speech be mine,
And be that will may take the stock for phrase,
Which gloves and horses not, though it gleam and shine—
Light, but no heat—a flash, but not a blaze!

II.

Nor is it in mere strength the short word boasts;
Its nerves of more than tight or stiff are in it still;
The roar of waves that of solid rock roused coasts,
The crash of tall trees when the wild winds swell,
The roar of guns, the groans of men that die
On blood soaked fields—is less a word as well
For them than for all on their sick beds lie.
For them that weep, for them that watch the dead,
For them that languish and pines and sigh the head
To joy's quick step, as well as grief's slow tread;
The simple plain words we learned at first keep their,
And though the theme be sad, or gay, or grand,
With each, with all, these may be made to chime,
In thought or speech or song, in prose or rhyme.

Fatal Loss of Time.

"In vain did 'Sayers' seconds' cry out 'Time,'
Sayers was de