

Telegrams which have reached us from Turin tell us the whole truth, but there is not much room for doubt as to the general character of the result. There can be no mistake as to the repulse of the Austrians at Sesto Calende, the abortive attempt at Campagna, or the bloody defeat of Palestro. Details may be softened or exaggerated, but it is not easy to falsify tangible results, since the falsehood would soon be found out. So far the campaign has been adverse to the Austrians. They have been driven slowly back from their position in advance of the Sesia and south of the Po. They have been expelled from Vercelli and Palestro in the centre, and their right wing has been driven back to the Ticino. Whether the isolated encounters which have taken place are merely the preliminaries of a great battle which will be fought ere the soil of Sardinia is finally evacuated, or whether the Austrians will think it the more prudent part to retire within their own territories, and seek an impregnable position in the neighborhood of their great fortresses, will be determined by considerations upon which we are not competent to pronounce. Probably, as both armies are now in the fighting mood, a very few days will settle this point. One other fact challenges observation. While the Austrians have, so far, had the worst of the conflict, it is plain that the Sardinians have had far more than a proportionate share of glory. At Montebello they held the ground till the French had time to come to the scene of conflict; Vercelli and Palestro were mainly their triumphs; in the most exciting episode of the war Garibaldi and his free lances were the actors; and it is said to have been a Sardinian force which drove back the Austrians at Sesto Calende. Wherever Victor Emmanuel can possibly be present we find him foremost in the fray; and it is reported that at Palestro the Zouaves had to restrain his impetuosity. We may perhaps suspect the Turin telegrams of being a little courtly on this point, though, from the well-known courage of the monarch, every word is likely enough to be true. The Emperor Napoleon must feel himself confronted with a difficult task. It may not be always possible to draw an accurate comparison between his achievements and those of his great namesake, since the opportunities may never be precisely the same, and the mechanism of war has undergone considerable changes, but it will not be easy to escape a comparison, favorable or unfavorable, with the King of Sardinia. True, Victor Emmanuel fights on the scene of two great defeats. He meets his foes on the battle fields of 1848; he has Mortara and Novara to retrieve and avenge; but surely Marengo and Lodi are equally inspiring. The Emperor must not forget that he marches along a boasted Via Sacra, and that cavaliers do not travel along such a causeway at a snail's pace. It is pleasant to hear of his whispering words of consolation to the sick, but battles are not won in hospitals, and the Emperor did not leave Paris—we wish he did—merely to play the part of a Sister of Mercy.—Manchester Examiner.

The following circular from the Cardinal Secretary of State of the Pontifical government has just come to hand:—

"PALACE OF THE VATICAN, MAY 3.—The hopes entertained of maintaining peace in Europe have not been fulfilled. According to the announcements in the official journals, and from the formidable preparations for war made by the two nations, it is clear that hostilities will soon commence.

"Such a state of things seriously affects the heart of the Holy Father, who, invested with the sublime character of the common Father of the Faithful, and as the Vicar of Him who is the Author of Peace, as likewise in accordance with the duties of his Apostolic ministry, desires nothing, nor does he demand anything of God in his present prayers, but to behold so dear and precious a blessing as peace prevail over the whole earth.

"Yet, amid the sadness which fills his heart, his Holiness loves to trust in the good feeling of the Powers to arrest, or at least diminish, the dangers which menace Europe, if it be impossible to avert them. Whatever course events may take, his Holiness demands, with reason, that, in case of war, the neutrality shall be respected which the Pontifical Government intends to maintain as suitable to its character;—a neutrality from which it can never deviate as it declared under other circumstances, and as it now declares for good reasons.

"His Holiness expects, therefore, that during the present war his neutrality will be respected, and that any collision will be avoided which might inflict injury on the Roman States, and the subjects of the Holy See. Although the Holy Father is full of confidence in the reasons already expressed, yet on so important a question he thought it his duty to give to the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State the special charge to address to your Excellency the present note, with a request to communicate it to your Government, and to give it to understand of how much consequence it is to leave the Pontifical Government and its States in a condition which alters in no respect the neutrality which is peculiar to it by reason of its exceptional character—a neutrality which the public law acknowledges, and which the great Powers have all admitted under similar circumstances.—In expectation that your Excellency will make an affirmative reply to this communication, the undersigned has the honour to renew the sentiment of his high consideration.

"JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI." NAPLES.—A private telegram received here from Naples announces that the King of Naples has, on his accession to the throne, published a proclamation in which he enumerates the good qualities of his predecessor, but avoids making any engagements for the future, and abstains from pronouncing his opinion on the events now going forward in the Italian peninsula. Much has been said about the number of persons who have been confined for political offences in Naples. But it is that the only kingdom where an unsuccessful rebellion has led to incarceration on a large scale. What picture is presented by Ireland in 1798? With all his inclination to blacken the character of the King of Naples, Mr. Gladstone—the chief authority for the countless libels upon that Sovereign—says nothing in his pamphlet about the use of pitch-caps and the flogging of women at the triangle in the public streets and highways of Naples. Such, however, were the common amusements of the Orange rulers of Ireland at the beginning of the present century. Should he feel tempted to give a new edition of his Neapolitan tale of horrors, we would advise him first to peruse Charles Teeling's Narrative, or Cloney's Narrative of the conduct of the Irish Government in 1798. They were men as well-born as well educated, and as trustworthy as Signor Poerio. Perhaps they may teach him some modesty, and prevent him from again provoking a scathing retaliation. If all his charges were literally true and well substantiated—and they are neither one nor the other—still they would fall far short of the atrocities detailed in the too authentic narratives to which we have alluded. At all events the late King of Naples, at an early period of his reign, did what England has not yet done, he abolished capital punishment for political offences in his dominions. Capital punishment being abolished, and Naples being without penal colonies, convicts of whatever class must be imprisoned. This at once accounts for the large number of prisoners incarcerated after the revolutionary movements of 1848. After the Irish Rebellion, the government made shorter work of it; military executions and the rope saved much of the trouble and expense of transportation or imprisonment; and Newgate, we know from authentic records, was at all events a match for Montezarcio.—Weekly Register.

CHINA. Letters from Canton, dated April 11 and 12, and published by the *Univers*, says that, in the province of Honan, the persecution against Christians still keeps up, and that they are imprisoned, flogged, and deprived of their property in greater numbers than ever. It is thought that the Emperor has in reality withdrawn all the concessions given at Tien-Tsing.

It is hoped that the presence of English and French agents at Pekin will prevent this. The missionaries report that the position of the Christians in Southern Sa-Tuehien is far from being improved. Mgr. Deleches, Vicar Apostolic of Sa-Tuehien, leaves by this mail for France. . . . Would it be believed that, at a few days' journey from Canton, the Mandarin continues to flog, imprison, and ransom Christians for the only crime of being Christians. This has been done for the last two months. Father Amat is come purposely to Canton to claim the intervention of the French and English authorities. . . . The Russian Ambassador is duly installed in Pekin, with a large retinue, and is building a magnificent palace. He insists upon treating with the Emperor only, and is carried about in a splendid palanquin with eight bearers, like the Emperor himself. This policy seems to succeed wonderfully with the Chinese, and the Russian Envoy's influence is said to increase daily in consequence.—*Univers*.

GUIDED BY THE MOON.—The late Bugeaud, says the *Emancipation*, when only a captain during the Spanish campaign under Napoleon I., once in a manuscript which by chance fell into his hands, that from observations made in England and Florence during a period of 50 years, the following law respecting the weather had been proved to hold true:—"Eleven times out of twelve the weather remains the same during whole moon as it is on the fifth day, if it continues unchanged over the sixth day; and nine times out of twelve like the fourth day; if the sixth resembles the fourth." From 1815 to 1830 M. Bugeaud devoted his attention to agriculture; and guided by the law just mentioned, avoided the losses in hay time and vintage which many of his neighbours experienced. When Governor of Algiers he never entered on a campaign till after the sixth day of the moon. His neighbours at Excideuil and his lieutenants in Algeria would often exclaim "How lucky he is in the weather!" What they regarded as mere chance was the result of observation. In counting the fourth and sixth days, he was particular in beginning from the exact time of new moon, and added three quarters of an hour for each day, for the greater length of the lunar as compared with the solar day.

A FAMILY OF FELONS.—We find the following item in the *Louisville Courier*:—"There are upwards of four hundred and fifty convicts in the Jefferson (Ind.) Penitentiary. Among these are Charles Talbot of this city, who is in bad health, and thought to be not long for this world. Buck McKinney, who hails from this city, is also in, and for life, for murder. A whole family, Prather by name, consisting of the father and five sons, form part of the convict family; another son fled from justice, yet another died in prison, while the mother of the brood is alone at large, and under indictment. They are all horse thieves, and the old man has not walked for seventeen years, but did the head work. When he left home a few days since for the State Prison, and asked the partner of all his joys and much of his reason, for a quilt, she told him he shouldn't have it; he was an old rascal, and if he had got his deserts he would have been in the Penitentiary twenty years before.—And so they parted."

In one of the departments of Switzerland there are said to be over two thousand girls constantly engaged in making matches.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS (DISCONTINUED) IN ARREARS TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

Name.	Place.	Am't.	Disc.
D Dubuc,	London, C.W.,	1 13 4	
F McDonnell,	Newburgh,	0 18 9	
Jeremiah McCarthy,	Belleville,	0 16 8	
J Hilliard,	Kingston,	1 4 0	
J Garity,	Do.	1 5 0	
M Donnelly, Stonington,	Do.	1 7 0	
Mrs. Ann Clark,	Do.	1 1 4	
E Kelly,	Do.	0 19 0	
T Bowes,	Do.	3 1 3	
J Campbell,	Do.	0 9 4	
J Nicholson,	Do.	3 1 3	
Thomas Patrick,	Do.	1 0 6	
Michael Kearney,	Do.	0 17 6	
A H Gibson,	Do.	1 11 3	
Charles Canning,	Do.	2 13 9	
John Roach,	Do.	1 0 10	
W Fortune,	Do.	1 17 6	
A Friel,	Do.	1 5 0	
W Winters,	Do.	0 9 4	
R Thompson,	Do.	0 14 0	
John Tobin,	Ottawa City,	0 15 9	
Ed. O'Neil,	Toronto,	1 7 1	
P J McDonell,	Cornwall,	1 2 1	
B M Williams,	Portsmouth,	1 6 3	
M. Gannon,	St. Julianne,	0 11 0	
J Jordan,	N. Williamsburg,	1 15 1	
— Kavanagh,	Elgin,	0 15 0	
P Bennett,	Chelsea,	1 13 0	
J D McDonnell,	Ottawa City,	2 19 4	
E Cunningham,	Do.	1 19 4	
David Bourgeois,	Do.	2 13 9	
James Moran,	Do.	1 2 6	
F Maguire,	Do.	1 14 0	
G A Beaudry,	St. Martine,	2 16 3	
R Taubury,	Cornwall,	1 14 4	
Michael Johnson,	Trenton,	1 13 4	
John Connolly,	Do.	1 7 1	
T M Laughlin,	Pictou,	2 6 9	
M D Kehoe,	Belleville,	0 10 10	
Peter Lee,	Do.	1 3 8	
Martin Graham,	Do.	1 5 0	
M McGormack,	Do.	1 3 9	
Miss Johanna Fee,	Do.	0 9 9	
J A McGillis,	Do.	1 1 0	
J Leonard,	Worcester, U.S.,	1 7 1	
Mrs. J J Roney,	St. Hermase,	2 7 11	
M M Sweeney,	Priestville,	0 13 0	
Kenny Brown,	Brougham Piek.,	1 7 0	
O'Brien,	Newcastle,	1 6 0	
H J Larkin,	St. Hyacinthe,	3 13 2	
J Slamon,	Cobourg,	1 5 0	
Maurice Clancy,	Peterboro',	0 12 6	
P Kerrigan,	Berthier,	0 18 4	
James Duff,	Ottawa City,	4 8 5	
M Henry & M Curdy,	Goderich,	1 17 6	
T Hayes,	Toronto,	4 10 0	
Michael Donoughue,	Quebec,	2 11 0	
Michael McCabe,	Dundas,	0 18 9	
A M'Rae,	Wardville,	3 5 7	
T Burke,	Peterboro',	1 19 6	
Richard O'Hair,	Buckingham,	1 8 1	
J O'Brian,	Burrill's Rapids,	0 11 3	
Patrick Butler,	Pembroke,	2 3 9	
W J Alexander,	South Durham,	1 17 6	
T Doyle,	Kentville,	1 3 9	
Wm. O'Dougherty,	Peterboro',	2 8 9	
John Regan,	St. Albans, Vt.,	1 2 0	
Michael Conway,	Templeton,	1 5 0	
Michael O Murphy,	Erinsville,	2 5 0	
William M'Bride,	Clarke, Co. Dur'm,	3 11 0	
Michael Conroy,	Wicklow,	0 17 6	
J M Murphy,	Etchemin,	4 0 0	
Asphodel,	1 19 6		
Peterboro',	1 10 0		
J Moran,	Chicago, U.S.,	0 12 6	
C M Guinness,	Chicago, U.S.,	0 12 6	
Thomas Merry,	N. E., Beaverton,	1 1 3	
M Morris,	Loehel,	1 5 0	
Martin Cullin,	Aylmer,	0 14 9	
J Neuman,	Do.	3 8 9	
D Tasse,	St. Johns, C.E.,	0 17 8	
S Cavanagh,	Prescott,	0 10 0	
John Scarry,	Downeyville,	1 11 3	
J Hanlon,	Railton,	2 11 3	
Hugh M'Gawley,	Trenton,	0 15 0	
P Darty,	Frankford Murray,	2 15 0	
Francis M'Mullin,	Bath,	5 2 3	
H S Ouilletti,	Windsor, Cham'tm,	0 18 9	
P P Finnigan,	Buckingham,	1 8 0	
J Quinn,	Goderich,	0 15 0	

Michael Donohue,	Aylmer,	1 7 1
J Quinn,	Emily,	0 13 1
Mrs D Leary,	Peterboro',	1 13 9
F A Begley,	Toronto,	1 5 0
Denis Shannon,	Belleville,	2 12 1
P Finn,	Windsor,	0 15 7
H R M'Donald,	Brockville,	1 16 0
A E Kennedy,	Loehel,	1 16 10
J J Connolly,	Mobile, Ala.,	0 15 0
Thomas Harrington,	Emily,	2 4 0
J E Tobin,	Wellington,	2 7 11
Sampson Wright,	Brockville,	0 12 0
J J Roney,	Aylmer,	3 5 5
Thomas O'Connor,	Thorold,	0 18 9
J Mullin,	St. Anne, Ill., U.S.,	1 7 0
N P Moore,	Worcester, U.S.,	3 1 3
T Murphy,	Rochester, U.S.,	3 0 7
C M'Donald,	Chicago, U.S.,	1 17 0
W Carroll,	Leeds,	1 18 9
J J Saurin,	Quebec,	3 7 6
O'Farrell,	Do.	2 2 6
J Tunney,	Cobourg,	0 14 7
Sergt. Nolan,	Amherstburg,	1 3 9
R Donnelly,	Calumet Island,	0 14 7
Francis M'Kenney,	Cobourg,	0 15 2
Mathew Bennet,	Norton Kennew,	0 18 1
F Gallagher,	Egansville,	1 0 0
Hugh M'Givene,	Belleville,	1 1 3
Martin Moran,	Do.	1 12 3
E Bradley,	Pictou,	0 12 6
W Lamb,	Three Rivers,	1 10 0
P Irwin,	Drummondville,	1 10 0
E Hickey,	Clapham,	3 3 9
Charles M'Saurley,	Osbawa,	1 10 4
P M'Cormick,	Bloomfield,	0 10 0
P Delany,	Ingersoll,	2 6 3
Mrs. D Fraser,	Williamstown,	2 10 0

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SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macerone, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table God Fish, Dry; do, do, Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

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FRY'S VEGETABLE PAINT KILLER may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses, and a gill of hot water, stir well together and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with the medicine, clear.

In cases of Cholera and Phistic take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened with molasses; also, bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine clear. Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of bonsetting faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen, so often exposed to hurts by having their skin pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be much relieved by bathing with a little of the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe as often as once in five minutes, say three or four times, and you will seldom have any trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs or cats are cured by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear. Great success has been realised by applying this medicine as soon as the accident occurs.

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