Carleton Place Herald.

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APPEAL TO A BACHELOR.

Dear Charles, be persuaded to wed,
For a sensible fellow like you,
It's high time to think of a bed,
And muffins and coffee for two.
So have done with your doubts and delaying
With a soul so adapted to mingle.
No wonder the neighbors are saying
'Tis singular you should be single!

Don't say you haven't got time—
That business demands your attention,
There is not the least reason for rhyme
In the wisest excuse you can mention,
Don't tell me about 'other fish'—
Your duty is done when buy 'em!
And you never will relish the dish,
Unless you've a woman to fry 'em.

Then, Charles, bid doubting good bye,
And dismiss all fantastic alarms
I'll be bound you've a girl in your eye,
'Tis your duty to have one in your arms,
Some trim little maiden of twenty,
A beautiful azure-eyed elf;
With virtues and graces in plenty,
And no failing but loving yourself.

Don't search for an 'angel' a minute—
For, granting you win in the sequel,
No joy, after all, could be in it,
With a union so very unequal;
The angels it must be confessed,
In this world are rather uncommon;
And allow me dear Charles, to suggest,
You'll be better content with a woman;

Then, there's the economy dear,
By poetical algebra shown—
If your wife has a grief or a tear,
And half by the laws are your own;
And as the joys, by division,
They're nearly quadrupled, 'tis said;
(Though I never could see the addition
Quite plain in the item of bread.)

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE AUSTRIAN REIGN OF TERROR IN ITALY.

(From the New York Times)

That wrongs of a people must indeed be intolerable when they justify a *levee en masse* of Christendom to correct them. The wrongs of Italy are admitted by all the neighboring nations to be of this character; so aggravated indeed that the two most absolute powers of Europe are offended at the spectacle, and, in the name of civilization, demand that they be redressed. They have deemed war that next to the worst of all evils to be the only alternative of a refusal; and the result is that the entire European continent trembles beneath the tread of armed multitudes hastening hither and thither in anxious anticipation of a conflict.

The indictment which should fully set forth each crime of the Austrian Government in its dealings with the Italian people would exceed the collective rolls of the Alexandrian library in length. The thousands obliged to abandon home, friends, houses and lands, and save their lives by self-banishment the thousands who have died by the rope or the bullet without trial and without hearing, for offenses of elsewhere law takes no cognizance; the multitudes who starve yearly under the extortion of the Austrian tax-gatherers demanding the bulk of their earnings; the households without number, whose young men have been torn away to serve in the far-off Carpathian region; all these are distressed witnesses to the enormity of the evil, which the Holy Alliance and the after advances of the Austrians, have fastened upon a helpless people. The number who after the events of 1848, became hopeless fugitives from Italy, is reckoned moderately at 50,000. At least 15,000 have perished miserably, upon the scaffold or kneeling before the muzzles of Austrian muskets, since the victory of Novara rendered the pretense of fear and insecurity an audacious falsehood. Delicate women have been dragged into public squares, in sight of friends and strangers, bared to the waist, and lashed until the subsequent application of ice could alone save the mangled flesh from mortification. Old men, of exemplary lives wholly unconscious of offence and without a hearing have been suddenly seized and shot. Of the innumerable instances of such deeds as these we select a few to show what is the actual type of the tyranny under which Italy has been for the last forty years groaning. The facts may be gathered from Austrian official publications, from correspondence of Piedmontese newspapers, and from the works of Ricciardi and others, who has written the recent History of Italy. Without recurring to the merciless proscriptions of 1820, 1821 and 1831, present chronological order from the mighty catalogue which begins Aug. 6, 1848, when the Austrians re-entered Milan a few instances by no means the most flagrant. A mighty catalogue, indeed, for in the course of the twelve months following the date we have selected 961 capital sentences were passed and executed in Lombardy, while the summary executions regardless of legal forms, far exceeded that number:

A YOUTH BEATEN TO DEATH.

(Letter from Milan Sept. 7, 1848)

'Martial law supplies us with an execution nearly every day. When in view of the innocence or extreme youth of the party the penalty of death is not awarded it is replaced by the bastinado. The latter punishment is applied to all those who are detected with a velvet coat, an Hernani hat, a suspected cravat &c., &c. The infliction of sixty strokes is certainly fatal, while few outlive the fortieth. The son of the Steward of the Councillor Rampini, not having attained the legal age which justified his being shot beside his father and elder brother and yet being devoted to the same fate received blows of the baton beneath which he died.

MIDING A BAYONET—AN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Joseph Bartolai *alias* Gambare a native of Milan, aged 35 years, a catholic married and without children, a fruit dealer, was arrested on the night of the third or 4th instant. In the search which accompanied the arrest a bayonet was found concealed in the straw of his bed.

Brought before the Military Commission the said Bertolaia was declared guilty of the crime of insurrection, and breach of the order September 24, of this military condemned to death and shot.

Milan, Oct, 7 1848.

The Lieutenant Marshal Governor.
COTNT F. WIMPEEN.

VICTIM OF AUSTRIAN TRAPS.

(Letter from Milan Oct, 24 1848)

"You have already read in the *Gazette de Milan* the sentence upon three fathers of families here who have been shot for having responded to the advances three *spiri* (police) disguised as Hungarian soldiers and for having endeavored to inspire them with more friendly feelings towards our country. They were condemned for the crime of secret enlistment or as the notice of judgement read, 'for having sought to induce imperial solders to enter a foreign service.' The families left by these men numbered seventeen children.'

SUMMARY EXECUTION OF PRIESTS.

MANTUA Nov. 21 1848.

"You know that a month ago the Abbe Pulcina was shot at Brescia, in his cassock. I have to inform that they just now shot another Priest for having spoken too freely in his pulpit. He had hardly descended the stairs when he was seized, brought to Mantua and without judgement shot in his surplise stole &c. He belonged to Gonzaga, and it was there he preached."

ATROCITIES AT COMO.

COMO Nov 30, 1848.

"It would be too long and too sorrowful a task to relate all the monstrous acts which have been perpetrated in this province. Forced contributions, insults, arbitrary arrests, thefts, robberies, violation, sacrilege, are the order of the day. As an instance they have just shot Joseph Maestraebzi and Antonio Cresceri; the first-named for having given a glass of brandy as a sign of sympathy to two soldiers who in a coffee house, had shouted *Via Hungary Via Italy!* The second was seized by a troop of soldiers entering Argona in the act of throwing into the torrent a pistol without a lock and a bayonet, which had remained unobserved in his shop—that of a cabinet maker—and was for this executed. Piero Ronchetti, inn-keeper of Como, has also been sentenced to be shot, for having offered to sell a soldier a citizen's dress. The three unfortunates were condemned without a hearing, and only learned their approaching fate from the priest sent to attend them, who was bidden to deny them the eucharist."

A YOUTH SHOT FOR DEFENDING HIS MOTHER'S HONOR.

[From the Turin Concordia Jan. 3, 1849.]

At Massa, in the Venetian States, the fiscal agent one Camerini, having concealed a large sum of money to escape the enormous taxes which succeed each other so instantly begged presence of a company of soldiers to protect him. Six hundred men were sent, who installed themselves in the houses of the villagers, and took possession of all the wine, provisions and fuel they could find. their insolence and their assaults upon the women were continual. A young man returning home and finding his mother struggling in the grasp of two infamous subalterns seized a knife and attacked one of the pair. The outcry brought several soldiers to the spot; the young man was overpowered by numbers and bound with cords. The leading people of the country interposed in his behalf vainly. During the night the young man, the communal councillors, the physician, and other persons were taken to Padua, surrounded during the journey by Austrian troops. For several days he was subjected to torture; 20th December, 1848, he was shot. His fellow countrymen were obliged to attend the execution, kneeling on the ground.

WANTON TRICKS TO INVEIGLE THE UNOFFENDING.

A farmer's family residing near San Benepetto a large town in the Province Mantua was suspected of having concealed weapons. The military authorities might very easily have obliged them to be delivered up, but that did not suit them. One night some agents of the police disguised as robbers, attacked the house as if with the intention of plundering it. The proprietors defended themselves with the weapons, which doubtless has been preserved for just such an emergency. A patrol in ambush close at hand, ran up, and allowing the pretended robbers to escape led the farmers away, and forthwith shot them as detainers of arms.—*Turin paper.*

A BUTCHER PUT TO DEATH FOR HAVING THE IMPLEMENTS OF HIS TRADE WITH HIM.

[From the Turin Concordia, Feb. 1, 1859.]

At Brescia a butcher was sent for without the walls, to kill and dress a bullock, and went to the job, taking with him his necessary too's, the axe, the saw, the knife, &c. Upon his return he fell in with a patrol, and was arrested; there happened to be no one at hand to identify him, in vain he urged that there was no prohibition against a mechanic carrying with him the implements of his business. He was condemed and shot.

AN EDICT WORTHY OF NERO.

A rescript emanating from the superior military authority of Verona, declares the proprietors in every town, responsible for every revolutionary handbill placarded on the walls of their houses, and threatens them with the severest penalties.

PENALTY FOR SINGING REVOLUTIONARY SONGS, &C., OFFICIAL.

Louis Cassana, aged 21 years, and Salvator Ferrari, aged 27 years, both natives of Casapulterlingo, were arrested in said village on the night of the 24th or 25th of February, by a patrol of gendarmes, for singing revolutionary and insulting songs. Each of them has been punished by twenty-five strokes of the rod.

At the same time yesterday Francis Gasco, of Lodi, received 12 strokes of the rod for endeavoring to persuade some hussars to sell him oats.

Two days after, in the same town of Lodi, a commissioner of the place, abused by an officer, was unable to restrain some angry words in reply. He was condemned to 60 blows of the rod, but expired at the fiftieth, a number which few survive.

The military command. TORUK,
Lodi, Feb. 26, 1849. Colonel.

OTHER VICTIMS OF OFFICIAL CRAFT.

Milan, March 5, 1849.

You are aware that on the 2nd instant, two jewellers, the unhappy Zaccheo and Piacentem were shot at this place, the victims of the military terrorism which rules the country. It is now confirmed that 109 florins reward were paid to the wretched Hungarian soldiers, and others who, under pretence of wishing to desert, induced one of our fellows to furnish them with clothes and aid. It was into a snare of this horrible kind that the two jewellers fell.

CONCEALMENT OF ARMS—AN OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

John Frigio, the son of Antony, and a native of Costalunga, district of San Bonefacio, Province of Verona, aged 31, Catholic, married, childless, a farmer, was arrested at his own house by a detachment of police guards on the night of the 8th July last, and found to have detained a fowling-piece and two military cloaks. Having been brought this day before summary military justice, for possessing this weapon, agreeably to the decrees of September 29, 1848, and of March 10, of this year, of his Excellency Marshal Count Radetsky, he has been condemned, beside the confiscation of the weapons, to death, and has been shot.

Command of the place of Verona.
CHERARI,
July 25, 1849. Lieut. Field Marshal.

A tragedy at Milan—an Austrian Courtezan insulted—Woman whipping

On the 18th of August, 1849, the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, a fete always celebrated by the Austrians with extreme splendor, to which they forced the citizen to contribute, there were heard from the immense throng at all times frequenting the principal thoroughfares of Milan, a few subdued hisses, evidently directed at an Austrian flag which a courtezan named Olivari, known to be a favorite with the Austrian officers, had suspended from her balcony. At the sound of these hisses, several patrols, and a large number of officers, who by a suspicious coincidence, happened on the outskirts of the group in front of the "Cafesdel Mazzo," hastened forward, seized all the passengers upon whom they could lay hands, and took them to the castle, where a military commission, which was instantly summoned, proceeded to the examination of the captives. The public functionaries and the foreigners were dismissed, the residue retained.

The rest of the story the Austrian organ, the Official Gazette, of Milan, Aug. 24, 1849) may tell.

"The 19th of this month was set apart as the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty, and the previous evening some evil-designing persons had circulated and placarded in the city advice to the people not to participate in the festivity.

From the dawn of the day several salvos of artillery were fired; a proclamation of Field Marshal Radetsky announced an amnesty to political prisoners, and the day previous a pardon had been published for those who, compromised in the recent revolution, had fled to foreign countries. The amnesty had but few exceptions.

Notwithstanding this, the enemy of public order, acting with the blackest ingratitude, so manoeuvered that a large number of citizens of all classes, participated a scandalous and disorderly demonstration. In a part of the city the name of His Majesty and the Imperial colors were insulted, the military hooted and shamed, the armed force stationed for the preservation of order pursued with obloquy and revolutionary cries. During this disgraceful scene the armed force arrested some of the offenders. A superior order commanded an examination of their conduct, and after an enquiry into the acts committed by them, they were condemned, in proportion to their several degress of guilt, to be whipped, the maximum number of strokes being 50, the minimum, 25.

What this punishment of the rod or bastinado amounts to, we have already stated. Few survive fifty, some sixty blows. The two young ladies fainted long before the number allotted each was completed; and months elapsed before they recovered from the effects of the fearful scourging. The sentence with regard to all those sentenced to corporal infliction was executed as soon as pronounced in the public plaza of the castle, the Austrian officers looking on with perfect nonchalance, only departed from by an occasional laugh at the cries of the victims.

As Alexander Dumas exclaimed, at the time, "This is no page torn from the old registers of the Inquisition; it is not a gloomy torture applied to offenders against majesty, divine and human, in the fifteenth century. No, all this transpires in open day, under God's heaven, in the sight of all nations, in the year of grace, 1849, the second of the French Republic."

The military commander of Milan subsequently sent to the local authorities an order to pay "Thirty three florins, nine kreutzers, for the cost of ice applied to the lacerated flesh of the sufferers, to prevent mortification and for rods broken and used up in the punishment of the culprits of August 18." The Marshal also ordered the city of Milan to indemnify the strumpet Olivori, the moving cause of the tragedy, with a donation of 30,000 lerres.

HORRIBLE PENALTIES FOR PECCADILLOES.

The official Gazette of Milan, in its issue of March 18, 1851, contains a notice of the Imperial Commander of the city and province of Padua, according to which Don Dominic Bolzani, Priest of Correquano, in the Polesmo has been declared guilty of lese majesty in the second degree, an offence provided for in the 61st article of the military code, and punished with two years imprisonment in the dungeon of the fortress, "for having omitted to repeat the prayer for the preservation and prosperity of the Emperor of Austria on his birth day.

On October 11, 1851, Louis Doltzsic, at one time Secretary of the municipality of Como, and a native of that city, was hung at Venice. He had been arrested several months before, on his return from a journey in the Swiss Canton of Tessino, and there had been found upon him different prospectuses of liberal historical works, published in Switzerland. He was sent from Como to Venice, and tried before the Extraordinary Commission of that city, the judges condemning him to several years' imprisonment; but Marshal Radetsky had other grudges of long standing against the accused, and he dispatched an order requiring him to be put to death. He was instantly hung.

On the fifth of November of the same year, one of the Mantuan clergy, John Grioli, was shot for having in his possession revolutionary newspapers, and for having by his councils tried to induce imperial soldiers to desert. So says the Official Gazette of Milan. We have already seen how the wretched soldiers of Hungary and Bohemia become the provoking agents, and implore the pity of the people in order to denounce them and be rewarded.

A WHOLESALE EXECUTION AT MANTUA.

The Official Gazette issued at Milan, in its number of December 8, 1851, gives the text of a sentence passed at Mantua on the 6th December, condemning ten prominent persons to death "for having had relations with Mazzini, having circulated a quantity of the certificates of his loan, and having even planned an attempt upon the sacred person of the Emperor." They were:

1. Henry Tazzoli, Priest, Professor in the Seminary of Mantua.
2. Angelo Scarsellini, Landowner, at Venice.
3. Bernard de Canale, gentleman, of Venice.
4. John Zambelli, painter, of Venice.
5. Dr. Charles Poma, Physician in the Hospital of Mantua.
6. John Pogonini, merchant of Venice.
7. Angelo Magili, of Milan, merchant, at Venice.
8. Julius Faccioli, Doctor of Laws, Venice.
9. Dr. Joseph Quintaville, of Mantua.
10. Joseph Ottonelli, Cure of St. Sylvester, near Mantua.

The five first named were hung; the sentence of the rest was commuted to hard labor for terms of various durations. None of these ever saw the charges upon which they were convicted; not one was present at the trial; no one appeared to defend the accused; the composition of the tribunal, and the names of the judges condemning them, have never been discovered. The sentence is simply countersigned by the Commander of the town of Mantua, General de Culoz.

A sanguinary scheme of financiering.

On the 6th of February, 1853, a disturbance occurred at Milan, in which the hand of the police was as plainly perceptible as the light of heaven upon a clear day. A pretext was wanted for fresh terrorism, and for new forced loans. The insurrection was confined to an attack upon a station made by a handful of people armed with clubs, daggers and some few swords, and was repressed in less than two hours. Order in the city was not disturbed for a single instant. Two days subsequently, February 8, seven individuals condemned by snap judgment were hung, while the Court was still in session; on the 10th, four others were executed, on the 13th two others; and on the 17th, three others. These poor wretches had been arrested at hap hazard, just at night-fall; they were found guilty without a hearing, without examination, without an attempt to collect information, on the contradictory testimony of some German soldiers. The result aimed at was clearly manifested by the subjoined proclamation of Marshal Radetsky, to the inhabitants of the kingdom, dated Verona, Feb. 11.

"I find myself constrained for the last time to apprise the population of this kingdom that I shall cause all who are implicated in enterprises against the Federal Government to be treated with the extremest vigor which I am authorized to employ.

I especially give notice, that I have at the same time instructed the judicial authorities to place under sequestration, as soon as the legal indications shall be ascertained, the property of those who are engaged as accomplices in whatever degree, in high treason, even where such complicity shall simply consist in the omission to take the deduction to which every one is bound; and this, in order to indemnify the public treasury for the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the continual efforts of the party of subversion."

His Excellency had need of money; he thus proceeds to coin it.

THE LATEST ORDER TOUCHING WOMAN. WHIPPING

On the 11th January, 1859, regulation was issued by order of the Austrian Vice President of the Government of Lombardy the Chevalier de Villata, providing for the punishment by whipping of men and women arrested or convicted in the Courts of the Government. By this order the rod might be used, either as a preliminary in examination or as a punishment decreed by the Courts. When applied to women it was to be used by the wife of the jailor, or by some competent woman designed by the jailor, and the said woman was to receive for each whipping the sum of two lire Austreache, about forty cents of our money. For whipping men, the jailor or his substitute is designated, but for this service no extra pay can be demanded.

AN AUSTRIAN PLAY UPON WORDS—THE FATE OF MONTANARI.

Finally, as a close to this sad necrology, it remains to cite the history of Count Montanari, and of his companions in calamity. In 1854, if we mistake not, the Count Montanari, descended from one of the noblest Mantuan families, was arrested, with five others, his relatives or friends. They were accused according to the formula then in use against those whom it was sought to destroy, of conspiring with Mazzini, and of circulating his loan of the Italian Republic. The entire party were condemned to death. The whole population was agitated with the deepest concern. The women, the mothers of the unhappy prisoners, hastened to Verona to implore Marshal Radetsky for at least a commutation of this sentence. The Marshal refused them an audience. They besieged the palace, and their tears and lamentations might have melted the hearts of Bengal tigers. The chief of Radetsky's staff, General Benedek, famous for the part he had formerly taken in the massacre of Tharnow, in Gallicia, was moved. "Listen," said he to the unhappy women who had prostrated themselves at his feet, "I am about to try a last effort with the Marshal." Presently returning with a cheerful air he resumed, "Return to your homes, ladies, and be comforted; His Excellency bids me tell you there shall be no blood spilled."

The poor women, intoxicated with joy, and confiding in a commutation of the penalty, that would leave them some hope for the future, set out for Mantua. Upon their arrival, they were enabled to comprehend the fugitful *jeu de mots* of the Austrian. The condemned were to have been shot; but they had been hung: there was no blood spilled.

And such is but a handful of fragments from the huge mound of crime which Austrian tyranny has, in the face of the world, amassed in hapless Italy. What would the story beof all the secret judicial murders and imprisonments were brought to light? How we regard the record when we reflect, but for the presence of Austria in the Peninsula, the monstrous despotism of the Neapolitan Bourbon would not have existed?

THE DUMB SPEAKING AND DEAF HEARING.

VISIT TO THE INSTITUTION DES SOURDS-MUTES IN PARIS.

One of the wonders of the age is the great discovery in the above named Institution, where it is ascertained the Deaf are taught to hear, and the Dumb to speak. Edward Gould Buffum, Esq., sends to the N. Y. *Express* the following interesting description of his visit to the Institution:

The guide took his visitors into a room where a teacher, surrounded by forty or fifty boys, between the ages of six and fourteen years, was writing some grammatical exercises on the black board. The teacher said he was very glad to receive visitors, and that he would exhibit some specimens of the proficiency to which his pupils had attained in speaking although they were all born blind.

The boy first called up looked closely at the teachers' lips while the latter told him to bid us good day. The boy immediately enunciated his words clearly and distinctly, and with very correct accentuation, and said;

"How do you do, sir?"

I replied, and the teacher requested me to ask the boy a question. I did so, merely moving the organs of speech, without uttering any sound, and asking with my lips how old he was?

He instantly replied, "thirteen years and a half."

Upon being told by the teacher, he asked me "where did you come from?"

I replied in the same manner as before, "from America."

The boy repeated "America," and then taking a piece of chalk wrote upon the black board:

"You have come from a great distance, and must have seen a great many savages who were very wicked."

During the time I had been conversing with the teacher, he gave me information about the pupils, and requesting me to question them, without ever having a suspicion that I was talking with deaf mas, and listering to a dumb one, and should have remained in this state of ignorance, had not the guide, after he had permitted me to enjoy my error for a quarter of an hour informed me that the teacher as well as the pupils, had been born deaf, and until within the last five years had and never spoken a word.

Two of the boys stood upon a platform, at the teacher's suggestion, and held a conversation with each other, and then wrote sentences on the board and read them in a loud distinct voice.

Another boy was called up and handed a book, which I opened for him at random, and from which he read two or three pages rapidly and without hesitation, and with a really musical, agreeable voice.

The pupils, of course, receive the idea intended to be conveyed to them through the formation of the lips, and once or twice, when the teacher was speaking to them, they made a motion signifying that they did not fully understand him, and once one of them drew him to the window, where the light played fully upon his lips while he was uttering quite a long sentence. Of course they can have no idea what sound is, and the only difference I noticed between their utterances and those of other children was that the modulations were not always correct, and some of them kept the voice at the same pitch while speaking or reading an entire sentence. But so perfectly can they interpret the movement of the lips, that when placed so that they could see the side of the teacher's mouth they understood him evidently as well as when looking directly at his lips. So perfect indeed was the whole exhibition, that had I dropped in accidentally, without knowing where I was going, the last place I should ever have suspected myself to be in would have been among the deaf and dumb children.

It was in this room alone, I learned from the teacher that spoken language was employed, and here no signs were used, the children being taught their lessons either by speech or writing and the smartest and most capable children are placed here. I remained there an hour, and a crowd of strange, suggestive thoughts came over me as I left. Where, after such an exhibition as I had witnessed, could bounds be put to the result of patient labor; where can be placed the limits of possibility?

I doubt whether the good Abbe L'Ebee, who founded the institution, ever dreamed that in so short a time the truths of the text from St. Mark, which is inscribed over the chapel altar, "Il a bien fait toutes choses. Il a fait entendre les sourds et parler les muets," would have been so literally verified as I had seen it during my visit.

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Returns of the proceedings of the newly constituted English Court for the trial of divorce and matrimonial cases made to the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Brougham, threaten to renew the controversy by which the establishment of the existing Courts was preceded and attended, as to the expediency of allowing divorce to all, and more especially on the petition of the woman.

This return embraces a period of fourteen months, and shows a total of two hundred and eighty-eight petitions for dissolution of marriage. Contrary to the original anticipation, there does not seem to have been any special rush at the opening of the court for the benefits of the act. The applications are pretty equally distributed over the whole period, and would seem to indicate an annual average of some two hundred and fifty applications instead of some thirty, the number suggested as probably by some of the promoters of the bill. However, the period covered is too short to justify any peremptory conclusion. On the other hand, the applications for judicial separation, which come almost exclusively from wives, and of which the object for the most part is to protect their earnings or property against the husband, and which have, amounted in the whole to 205, have, of late, decidedly diminished.

Of the petition for dissolution of marriage just about half were undefended. The number tried has been forty-three, in six of which cases the divorce was refused, and in the others granted.

There remained an accumulation of a hundred and thirty-four cases, which would seem to show that an addition, to the judicial force of the Court will speedily become necessary.

A good deal of scandal is occasioned by the number of undefended cases. It is suggested that in many of these cases there is collusion between the parties. It is, indeed, made the duty of the Court to guard against that, but it is contended that this is impossible without the appointment of some public officer, whose duty it shall be to sift thoroughly all such cases. The suggestion seems to be, that it is the husband who will conclusively allow the case to go against him by default; yet as the wife cannot obtain a divorce upon the ground of adultery merely, but must charge further, excessive cruelty, such as to put her in bodily danger, or desertion for two years, a husband must be very decidedly anxious for a seperation who submits is silence to unfounded imputations of that sort.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILROAD.

A meeting of the Directors took place last Monday at Brockville, the following changes and appointments took place: Hon. Geo. Crawford tendered his resignation as President, stating that his ill-health and the numerous duties of the office compelled him to adopt this course. The Board reluctantly accepted his resignation, regretting that he could not be prevailed upon to retain it. A resolution, expressing the highest satisfaction and confidence in Mr. Crawford whilst he has acted as President—which has been since the first formation of the Company,—was adopted unanimously.

D. B. O. Ford Esq. was appointed President, R. F. Steele, Vice President.

Mr. Dickson, the Chief Engineer, having for some time back expressed a desire to be relieved in part from his duties.

Mr. Brooke—who has since the opening of the road been acting as Conductor—has been appointed in his place.

Mr. Burroiston takes Mr. Brooke's places as Conductor.

The following appointments were made, to commence when they enter upon their duties:

William McCann, Station Master at Smith's Falls; John White, do, Franktown; Thomas Hughes, do, Carleton Place; John Scott, do, Almonte.

Messrs. Hon. Geo. Crawford, D. B. O. Ford, and Jas. L. Schofield, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to confer with the several municipalities for the purpose of ascertaining or devising on some plan whereby funds can be raised to complete the road to Pembroke. All that the Company can do with their present available funds is to reach Almonte, and unless other arrangements are effected, we cannot at the present hold out hopes of the road being further extended. Every exertion should be made by all paties connected with the road, the municipalities as well, to at least extend the road to Arnprior or Roddy's Bay. If this can at all be managed the traffic on the road will be such as to fully warrant and justify every exertion that has been or will be made to accomplish a result so desirous and one that will be of such benefit to all the surrounding country and to the road itself.—*Standard.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN. LOSS OF THE POMONA—408 LIVES LOST.

ADVANCE OF THE AUSTRIANS—AND RETIREMENT OF THE SARDINIANS.

SOME ENGAGEMENTS REPORTED.

THE KING OF SARDINIA HEADS HIS ARMY.

AUSTRIA APPEALS TO GERMANY.

Another British channel—fleet to be created and £10 bounty offered for Seamen.

Quebec, May 16.

The Nova Scotian arrived at Quebec at 6 P. M., with 120 passengers. She encountered dense fogs and lay still for 24 hours.

The loss of the Pomona from Liverpool for New York, near Wexford was confirmed; only 23 were saved out of 431.

The Austrians having crossed Ticino on the 29th, advanced and occupied Novara and several places on Lago Maggiore.

The Sardinians retired on the approach of the Austrians.

Some engagements are reported but not confirmed. A battle is expected about the 5th.

The King of Sardinia joined his army.

The Austrians were concentrating at Sezia; forty thousand French landed at Genoa including Generals Canrobert, Neil, and McMahon.

The King of Sardinia and the Emperor of Austria severally issued proclamations, each throwing blame on the other and appealing to the patriotism of the people.

Austria also appeals to Germany for support.

France issued a diplomatic note expressing satisfaction at a conciliation between England, Prussia, and Russia, and hopes Germany will not be misled.

The French Minister at Vienna, and the Austrian minister at Paris, have both quitted their posts.

Napoleon is expected to leave for Italy on the 6th.

The Prussian army are all placed on war footing.

Mr. Disraeli in an election speech declared that no secret treaty or convention had been concluded between France and Russia. Both Governments denied emphatically any engagement to make war on Germany. Mr. Disraeli also alluded to the immediate creation of another Channel fleet and the maintenance of the defences on a war footing.

Proclamations were issued offering £10 bounty to seamen entering the Navy.

Napoleon sent to the Corpse Legislatif, on the 3rd inst., a strong warlike manifesto, and says that Austria has virtually declared war against France, and nothing remains but for France to take up the sword in defence of Italy. He disclaims all idea of conquest, and professes nothing but the purest sympathy for Italy, and is about to place himself at the head of the army, leaving the Empress and his Prince to the patriotic care of the French people.

The Austrian troops were concentrating along the Sezia, and had occupied Vercelli, Trieste, and the surrounding territory was declared in a state of siege.

Gyulai, the Austrian Commander, imposed a heavy contribution of provisions, &c., on Novara.

ENGLAND.—The panic on change subsided; business dull, but Consols advanced. The Paris Bourse has declined to 60 *a* 75.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 4.

The markets are in a very excitable state, and there was a large speculative demand at enhanced rates. Flour 2s *a* 2s 6d per 100 lbs. dearer, since Tuesday last; Western Canal 12 *a* 13s 2d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 13s 1d *a* 13s 8d; Wheat in demand at an advance of 1s 9d *a* 2s on the week; White, 11s *a* 12s 6d; Red and Mixed 9s *a* 12; Corn of all kinds sold at an advance of 1s *a* 3d on the week; White 8s 6 *a* 8s 9d; Yellow American 7s 2d *a* 7s 5d per 100 lbs.; Mixed 6s 2d *a* 7s 5d.

Provisions—The prospect of war has created an extraordinary demand for Beef, and sales have been on a most extensive scale, and a corresponding demand for pork—Mess Beef 90s *a* 105s; prime beef 95s. *a* 115s; Lard—United States, fine 60s *a* 61s 6d per cwt.

Ashes firm; Pots sold at 31s 6d; new Pearls 31s 6d.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIGO.

St. John's, Nf. May 16th.

The screw steamship Vigo, from Belfast May 4th, via Queenston, May 6th, passed Cape Race last night en route to New York.

Her advices are to the 6th inst., by telegraph from Liverpool.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has approved of the declaration of neutrality and of the measures of defence taken by the Federal Council, and has appointed General Deforter, Commander in Chief of the army of Switzerland.

The Bank of Prussia on the 3rd May raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

INDIA.—The following telegraphic despetch dated Alexandria, April 27, had been received from the British Consulate:

The mail steamer has arrived at Suez for Lombardy, and brings the following news;—

On the 2nd of April, Rajah Maunsingh surrendered to Major Meade's five columns, at Manandri.

Tantia Topee was captured on the 8th by the above named chief and by Colonels De-Sallis and Riches' column. By combined movement they attacked the rebels in front and rear, killing in one fight five hundred of them, including three of their officers. The chiefs, however, managed to escape.

The body of the rebels are still in Nepaul.

Sir R. Shakespeare succeeds Sir B. Hamilton who is now in Oude, bound to England.

Lord Clyde, when last heard from was on his way to Settha.

The mail steamer had not met anywhere the Australian mail steamer Alexandria.

April 27.

She Mail steamer Curzoe arrived at Suez last evening with Lord Elgin on board.

(The Nova Scotian line stopped working at this part of the report, consequently we are left without any news in relation to the war in Italy, or commercial intelligence.)

Scolding, says a good-for-nothing old bachelor, is the pepper of matrimony, and the ladies are the pepper boxes.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.—Miss Sarah Ann Ellis, who resides with her father, at Westmoreland, in Oneida county, New York, in 1853 or '54, being 16 years of age, came to Tonawanda, and while attending school, made the acquaintance of Benjamin H. Long, the son of an old and wealthy inhabitant of that place; the acquaintance ripened into an intimacy, which resulted in a marriage agreement. The plaintiff returned to her home, and the defendent commenced the study of law in Buffalo, and when called upon to complete the marriage agreement "backed down." The present suit was then brought, and the jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $3,700.

NEW LIGHT.—There is now exhibited in Boston a new illuminating agent called "Griffin's Air Light,' which it is said will supercede coal gas, as it did oil. It is described in the *Journal* as follows:—"It consists of a small apparatus which can be placed in the cellar, the kitchen, the entry, or anywhere in the house; it can be wound up about once in ten days, during which time it continues by a species of clock-work operation, to take in oxygen from the atmosphere without heat or any other attention whether it will continue to give out a stream of exceedingly pure and intensely brillant gas, through the ordinary gas pipes to any part of the House, where it can be lighted and shut off precisely the same way as gas is. The whole arrangement by which this result is obtained is a surprising simple mechanicle contrivance, which the air we breath is decomposed in passing over a hydro-carbon, affinity of whose elements for oxygen is entire and perfect. A light is thus produced which for cheapness, and purity and intensity, we are assured is without a parallel."

FIRE.—We regret to learn that a serious fire occurred at Hawkesbury Village on Wednesday the 4th inst., by which a granary containing a large quantity of Oats was destroyed. The building was the property of Charles Hersey, Esquire, but the oats belonged to American speculaters who had made a *depot* there for all the oats purchased in that part of the country. Insurance upon 4000 bushels had been effected in the Mutual Insurance Company of Prescott but it is probable that nearly double that quantity has been consumed as well as about 150 bushels of other grain the property of D. S. Wells Esq., of Hawkesbury.

SIX MURDERERS SENTENCED.—New York, May 7.—Judge Davis, in the Supreme Court, to-day, passed sentence upon six murderers. The young Chinaman, Quimba Appo, who murdered Mr. Fletcher, was sentenced to be hudg. Ilan Busquet, the Italian, who murdered a fellow countryman, to the Penitentiary for life. Michael Flynn, who killed Freeman Cutting, ten years imprisonment. John Glass, ex-policeman, for the murder of William Dicken, 20 years. James Higgins, an accomplice, 20 years. John D. Promer, who killed Charles F. Sturges in a restaurant four years.

Catherine Ferguson of New London, aged 18 years, had been washing on Thursday last, when feeling uncomfortable warm, she immersed her head several times in a pail of cold water. She was immediately taken ill, and died of congestion of the brain—the effect of the sudden application of cold water to her head.

In relation to the preparations for war now going on in Europe, the London Post, Lord Palmerston's organ, says:—The clash and din of moving armies are heard louder and louder above the faint voice of diplomacy. Tangible war preparations stare us in the face; whilst peace only glides before our vision as an impalpable shadow."

MELANCHOLY TERMINATION OF AN ANXIOUS SEARCH.—The body of the boy Alex. Smith whose mysterious disappearance we have already noticed, was found lying dead on Saturday last, lying across the branch of a tree in a swamp about a quarter of a mile from his fathers house.—*Banner.*

The French provincial journals state that on the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Imperial, their majesties gave a sum of 100l. to each child born on the same day, and whose position may render such a gift needful.

A man at Quebec a collector of old iron, was offered a week or two since, an old bomb shell. He bought it and began to break it up. It exploded, tore away the side of the shed in which he worked, broke fifty panes of glass in his dwelling, but only slightly injured him and left his wife and boy standing by unharmed.

The *Rideau Gleaner* says that another break has occurred in the dam above Smith's Falls on Sunday night last, which will it is feared interrupt the navigation on the Canal for about a fortnight.

A German savant has taken the pains to count the number of hairs existing in four heads of hair of different colors. He found in a blood 140,409 distinct hairs in a brown 109,440, in a black 102,960, and in a red 88,740.

The *Medical Times* says:—Scanoni, of Wurtzburg, attended the Empress of Russia in her last confinement, and received for his services £5,000.

It is reported that a hot pie, on a window-sill in a town of Massachusetts has been seized by the police for smoking in the streets. The authorities cannot be too particular.

A Frenchman exhibiting some sacred relics the other day produced a sword which he assured his hearers was "sword that Balaam had when he would kill de Ass." A spectator remarked that Balaam had no sword but only wished for one. "Very well! dis is de sword de wished for."

There is a man in an American Asylum who explains the reason of his incarceration as follows:—"I am here because of a mere mistake in business. I was engaged during the winter in making mosquitoes' wings, which I expected to sell in the summer. I had ten thousand of them on hand when the season opened, but unfortunately I had forgotten to make them in pairs. They were all left-handed wings, and consequently I lost the sale of them, and was compelled to suspend payment."

The landlord of an hotel entered in an angry mood, the sleeping apartment of a delinquent boarder and demanded payment adding angrily.—

"and I tell you now that you don't leave my house till you pay it!"

"Good!" said the lodger; "just put that in writing, make a regular agreement of it, I'll stay with you along as I live!"