

Carleton-Place

VOL. IX.

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No. 37.

APPEAL TO A BACHELOR.

Dear Charles, be persuaded to wed,
For a sensible you are not,
It is high time to think of a bed,
And mullins and coffee for two,
So have done with your doubts and delay,
With a soul so adapted to mingle,
No wonder the neighbors are saying
"This singular you should be single!"

Don't say you haven't got time—
That business demands your attention,
For 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 you say "Am"
And you never will relish the dish,
Unless you've a woman to fry 'em!

Then, Charles, bid good-bye good-bye,
And dismiss all fainter alarms,
I'll be bound you've a girl in your eye,
"This young lady to love in your arms,
Some trim little creature of twenty,
With a virtuous and grave in plenty,
And with beauty and grace to yourself,
And no faulting but loving yourself.

Don't search for an "angel's" mountain—
For granting you such a request,
No joy, my dear, could be in it,
With a union so very unequal;
The angels it would be considered,
In this world are rather uncommon;
And allow me dear Charles, to suggest,
You'd be better content with a woman.

Then, there's the economy dear,
By postal algebra you know,
If your wife has a gift or a tear,
And half by the laws are your own;
And as the joys, by the laws are your own,
They're really 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 FERRO IN ITALY.

(From the New York Times.)
That wrongs of a people must indeed be intolerable when they justify a *lesse en masse* of Cur-stom to correct them. The wrongs of Italy are admitted by all the neighboring nations to be of this character; so aggravated indeed that the most able powers of Europe are off-ended 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 lusting either 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 Alexandria library in length. The thousands obliged to abandon homes, friends, houses and lands, and save their lives by the rope or the bullet without trial and without hearing, for offences of which no law takes 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 by force in the name of Carapetrin; all these are distressed witnesses of the cruelty 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 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, and to the want, a dhabed with the subsequent application of iron 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 Picconante newspapers, and from the works of Ricciardi and others, who have written the recent History of Italy. Without recurring to the mercenary prospectors of 1849, 1851 and 1853, 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 execution register of legal forms, far exceeded that number.

A YOUTH BEATEN TO DEATH.
(Letter from Milan 8 pt. 7, 1848)
"Martial law supplies us with an execution every day. Who in view of the atrociousness of the actual type of the tyranny the penalty of death is not awarded is rewarded by the bastinado. The latter punishment is applied to all those who are detected with a *velvet coat*, an *Herzoni hat*, a suspected *cravat*, &c. The infliction of sixty strokes is certainly fatal, while few survive the fortieth. The son of the Steward of the Council of Bantonia, who having attained the age which justified his being shot by his father and a dear brother and yet being detected to the same fate received blows of the bastinado beneath which he died.

MURDER BY A BAYONET—AN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.
Joseph Battolai alias Tambare a native of Milan, aged 35 years, a Catholic married and without children, was shot by a bayonet on the night of the 31st or 1st instant. In the sea on which accombs a *jeu arrest* a bayonet was found concealed in the straw of his bed.

Brought before the Military Commission the said Battolai declared guilty of the crime of insurrection, and on the 24th of October 24, of this military commission, sentenced to death and shot.
Milan, Oct. 7, 1848.

The Lieutenant Marshal Governor.
COURT F. WIMPEEN.
VICTIMS OF FRENCH 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 knickerbocker soldiers and for having endeavored to inspire them with more friendly feelings towards the crime of insurrection, and as the notice of judgment read, for having sought to induce imperial soldiers to enter a foreign service." The families left by these men numbered seventeen children.

SUMMARY EXECUTION OF PRISONERS.
MARTYR Nov. 21, 1849.
"You know that a month ago the Abbe Polonio was shot at Brescia, in his coat."

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 confined in the prison. He is in the custody of the gendarmes. He belonged to Gorzoga, 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, violations, sacrileges, are the order of the day. As an instance they have just shot Joseph Maestranzi and Antonio Creseri; the first named for having given a kiss to a woman as a sign of sympathy to two soldiers who in a coffee house, had dined *Via Hungaria 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 unbroken in his shop—that of a cabinet maker—and was for this executed. Pietro Lombardi, inn-keeper of Como, had also been sentenced to be shot, for having offered to sell a soldier a citizen's dress. The three unfortunate were condemned without a hearing, and only learned their approaching fate from the priest sent to attend them, who was hidden to deny them the exhortation."

A FATHER AND SON DEFENDING HIS MOTHER'S HONOR.
[From the Turin Concordia Jan. 3, 1849.]
At Massa, in the Venetian State, the fiscal agent one Camerini, having concealed a large sum of money to escape the enormous taxes which succeed each other so instantly begrenged presence of a company of soldiers to protect his hideout. He was for this executed. He had been sentenced to be shot, for having offered to sell a soldier a citizen's dress. The three unfortunate were condemned without a hearing, and only learned their approaching fate from the priest sent to attend them, who was hidden to deny them the exhortation."

WANTON TRICKS TO INVEIGLE THE UNOFFENDING.
A farmer's family residing near San Benedetto a large town in the province Mantua was suspected of having concealed weapons. The military authorities might very easily have obliged them to be detected, but that they 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, rose up, and allowing the pretended robbers to escape led the farmers away, and forthwith shot them as detectors of arms.—*Turin paper.*

A BROTHER PUT TO DEATH FOR HAVING THE REASON FOR HIS REVOLUTIONARY WARS.
[From the Turin Concordia, Feb. 1, 1849.]
At Brescia a butcher was sent for toward the walls, to kill and dress a bullock, and went to the job, taking with him his necessary tools, 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 his own name, and there was no prohibition against a mechanic carrying with him the implements of his business. He was condemned 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 hand that is placed 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 Salvatore Ferrari, aged 27 years, both natives of Casapalungo, were arrested in said village on the night of the 24th or 25th of February, by a patrol of gendarmes, for singing revolutionary songs 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 out.

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.

TORUS.
The military command.
Lodi, Feb. 26, 1849.

OTHER VICTIMS OF OFFICIAL CRAFT.
Milan, March 5, 1849.
You are aware that on the 2nd instant, two jewellers, the unhappy Zaccaro and Piacentini were shot at this place, the victims of the military terrorism which rules the country. It is now confirmed that 109 *bravi* received 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 Antonio, and a native of Costalunga, district of San Bonifacio, 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 concealed a *lowing piece* and two military pistols. Having been brought this day before summary military justice, and pronounced guilty, he was sentenced to be shot, and on the 29th of September 29, 1849, and of March 10, of this year, of his Excellency Marshal Count Radetzky, he has been condemned, beside the confiscation of the weapons, to death, and has been shot.

Command of the place of Verona.
July 25, 1849. Lieut. Field Marshal.
A *bravado* at Milan—An Austrian Court-martial sentenced—Woman whipping.

On the 19th of August, 1849, the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, a *bravo* always celebrated by the Austrians with extreme splendor, to which they forced the citizens to contribute; there were heard from the immense throng at all times frequenting the principal thoroughfares of Milan, a few subdued voices, evidently directed at an Austrian flag which a citizen 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 "Cafedella Mazzo," hastened forward, seized all the persons 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-disposing persons had circulated and placed in the city advice to the people not to participate in the festivity.

From the dawn of the day several salves of artillery were fired; a proclamation of Field Marshal Radetzky announced an amnesty to all political prisoners, and the day previous a pardon had been published for those who had 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 manoeuvred that a large number of citizens of all classes participated in a scandalous and disorderly demonstration in a part of the city the name of His Majesty and the imperial colors were insulted, the military honours 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 degrees of guilt, to be whipped, the maximum number of strokes being 50, the minimum, 25.

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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 happens in open day, under the eyes of his companions in calamity. 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 *bravi*, nine *kroutzes*, for the cost of the military execution. The flash of the soldiers' and circulating in the streets for rods brand and used up in the punishment of the culprits of August 18." The Marshal also ordered the city of Milan to indemnify the stampist Olivari, the moving cause of the tragedy, with a donation of 30,000 *lucres*.

IRONICAL PENALTIES FOR RECALIBRATIONS.
The Official Gazette of Milan, in its issue of March 18, 1851, contains a notice of the Imperial Commission of the city and province of Padua, according to which Don Dominic Bolzani, Priest of Correguano, in the Polsemo 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 dungeons of the fortress, "for having committed to repeat the prayer for the preservation and prosperity of the Emperor of Austria on his birth day.

On October 11, 1851, Louis Dolzane, 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 Tesino, 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, and Field Marshal Radetzky had other grounds 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 Mantua clergy, John Grioli, was shot for having in his possession revolutionary newspapers, and for having committed 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 became the provoking agents, and inspire the pity of the people in order to denounce them and be rewarded.

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test was wanted for fresh terrorism, and for forced loans. The insurrection was confined to an attack upon a station made by a band of poor fellows, with clubs, daggers and stones; the words, 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 *sum* 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 hazard, just at nightfall; 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 official proclamation of Marshal Radetzky, 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 severely punished with the utmost rigor 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, and who are convicted of an attempt to constitute in the name of the Emperor, the imperial colors were insulted, the military honours 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 degrees of guilt, to be whipped, the maximum number of strokes being 50, the minimum, 25.

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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, and who are convicted of an attempt to constitute in the name of the Emperor, the imperial colors were insulted, the military honours 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 degrees of guilt, to be whipped, the maximum number of strokes being 50, the minimum, 25.

What the punishment of the rod or bastinado amounts to, we have already stated. Few survive fifty strokes. The two young ladies fainted long before the number allowed each was completed; and number clasped 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 composure, and 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 happens in open day, under the eyes of his companions in calamity. 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 *bravi*, nine *kroutzes*, for the cost of the military execution. The flash of the soldiers' and circulating in the streets for rods brand and used up in the punishment of the culprits of August 18." The Marshal also ordered the city of Milan to indemnify the stampist Olivari, the moving cause of the tragedy, with a donation of 30,000 *lucres*.

IRONICAL PENALTIES FOR RECALIBRATIONS.
The Official Gazette of Milan, in its issue of March 18, 1851, contains a notice of the Imperial Commission of the city and province of Padua, according to which Don Dominic Bolzani, Priest of Correguano, in the Polsemo 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 dungeons of the fortress, "for having committed to repeat the prayer for the preservation and prosperity of the Emperor of Austria on his birth day.

On October 11, 1851, Louis Dolzane, 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 Tesino, 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, and Field Marshal Radetzky had other grounds 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 Mantua clergy, John Grioli, was shot for having in his possession revolutionary newspapers, and for having committed 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 became the provoking agents, and inspire 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 Mantua, several of which had received certificates of his loon, 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 Scantellini, Landowner, at Venice.
3. Bernard de Canale, gentleman, at Venice.
4. John Zambelli, painter, at Venice.
5. Dr. Charles Poma, Physician in the Hospital of Mantua.
6. John Pogonini, merchant of Venice.
7. Angelo Maglioli, of Milan, merchant, at Venice.
8. Julius Facciolli, Doctor of Laws, at Venice.
9. Dr. Joseph Quintavalle, of Mantua.
10. Joseph Ottoneilli, 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 years. 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 counter-signed by the Commander of the town of Mantua, General de Cacer.

A sanguinary scheme of fraternizing.
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 pro-

test was wanted for fresh terrorism, and for forced loans. The insurrection was confined to an attack upon a station made by a band of poor fellows, with clubs, daggers and stones; the words, 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 *sum* 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 hazard, just at nightfall; 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 official proclamation of Marshal Radetzky, to the inhabitants of the kingdom, dated Verona, Feb. 11.

THE THEATRE OF WAR—RELATIVE POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS

From the London Times, In the observance of which intelligence...

The King of Sardinia, composed of Piedmont—its principal base—the centre, the southern province of Savoy in the northwest...

The notes of Piedmont itself, however, deserve particular attention, as they are regulating the present distribution of the contending armies...

Before the actual commencement of hostilities the Austrians at Milan stood just as far from the river as the French at Brno...

The Austrians are thus opposed by the bodies of the enemy—some directly facing them, and some in the rear...

All the places named, he it understood lie within a comparatively small compass...

It is equally necessary to observe that the Austrians are not in a position to retreat...

FRANCE.

The Monitor publishes a circular despatch addressed by Count Walewski to all the diplomatic agents of the Emperor...

"In this phase of the affair the Emperor's Government has had its share of initiative and action; but this share—I am particular in stating it—has always been mixed up with collective labor...

The French Declaration of War I ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY

Paris, Thursday, May 3rd.—The following is the communication made by government to the Legislature this day:—"Austria by ordering the entering of her army into the territories of the King of Sardinia...

I am about to place myself at the head of the army. I leave in France the Emperor and his son. Seconded by the experience and the high command of the Emperor's army...

Courage, then, and union. Our country is again about to show the world that she has not degenerated.

PROBABLE AFFAIR! SUPPOSED PATRICIDE.

As early as the hour in people have arrived in town from the country, and are conversing about the arrest of a young man named William Robertson...

MILITARY MANIFESTO OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Soldiers! Austria, who increases its army on our frontiers and threatens to invade our territory, because liberty reigns with us...

Soldiers! I announce this to you, certain that you will take to yourselves the outrage offered to your King—to the nation...

VICTION EMANUEL.

VICTION EMANUEL. SARDINIA CIRCULAR TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

In addition to the proclamation addressed to the army, the King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation, commencing by Count Cavour to Italy. The substance is as follows:—"Austria who boasts of love for peace...

Let us place confidence in Providence in our union, in the bravery of Italian soldiers in the alliance of the noble French nation. Let us trust in our own strength to defend our rights...

THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR I ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY

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ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO

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Military volunteers for two years are accepted. A war credit of 90,000,000 francs is to be contracted for by national subscription.

It appears that the bridge of Buffara was destroyed by the Piedmontese on returning. On entering, General Gialay issued a proclamation in which he said the Piedmontese should be treated with the greatest consideration...

The Emperor of Austria had addressed an order of the day to General Gialay troops, which concludes thus:—"Soldiers of the Second Army—it is for you to carry to victory the banner of Austria. March to the combat with the blessing of God and the confidence of the Emperor."

The Scotch passengers are:—John McCollum and wife, Robert Lytle, W. P. Wilson, Taylor, Margaret Scott, James Graham, James Keene, and Adam McCaffin.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool the 7th inst., en route for Halifax and Boston, passed Cape Race...

AN ACCOMPISHED VILLAIN.—A man named Charles Dandelein has been arrested at West Troy on a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.

THE POLITICAL NEWS BY THE CANADA IS NOT IMPORTANT.

THE CANADA ARRIVED AT HALIFAX. The Canada arrived at Halifax this A. M. and on her departure from St. John's...

PLAYING THE SICKLES TRAGEDY FOR AMUSEMENT.—A letter from Gallatin, Tennessee, to the New York Express, dated April 24 says:—"A dreadful accident has just occurred from this place."

CONFESION OF DR. KING. We copy the following from the Cohobur Sun:—"The unfortunate Dr. King, has at last confessed his guilt. Up to Saturday last he had doggedly maintained his innocence...

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 12, 1859. The Tennessee brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th, and from the City of Mexico to the 1st of May. The news is important.

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THE CONDITION OF THE COMBATANTS IN EUROPE.

The Albany Argus completes the following statement of the relative force and position of the original combatants in the prospective Franco-German war.

France has a population (census of 1856) of 36,089,264; Prussia a population of 1,782,271; Lyons, 292,271; Marseilles, 250,000. No other city has a population over 100,000.

The budget for 1859 showed resources of \$37,000,000, expenditures \$35,500,000, and a consolidated debt of \$1,486,000,000, besides a floating debt in the course of reduction.

The army consisted of—
Staff, 6,490; Engineers, 7,696; Military, 1,309; Baggage, &c., 6,688; Cavalry, 3,799; Administration, 6,989; Medical, 3,067; Military Justice, 5,955; Infantry, 247,641; Cavalry, 65,077; Artillery, 24,022.

The navy consists of 292 rail vessels of 8,106 tons, and 209 steam vessels of 4,414 tons, 30,610 sailors and marines.

Austria possesses all these diverse nationalities which are clustered around, and subordinate to the Grand Duchy of Austria proper—including an area of 257,453 square miles.

The empire is composed of the following provinces, with the population according to the census of 1856:
Bohemia, 3,801,818; Moravia, 1,972,105; Silesia, 1,473,321; Galicia, 2,096,647; Bukovina, 1,490,664; Dalmatia, 1,492,337.

This aggregate is made up of—
Nationalities. Creeds. Catholics, 28,000,000; Greeks, 4,000,000; Protestants, 7,000,000; Jews, 1,000,000; Italians, 3,000,000.

The budget of 1858 showed a revenue of about 74 millions of francs, and an expenditure of 28 millions of francs. The debt being, January 1, 1858, 124 millions.

New Goods. A. W. BELL,

HAS OPENED OUT AT THE POST OFFICE, CARLETON PLACE, a general assortment of DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, BONNETS AND HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, WOODEN WARES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

Appleton Foundry. RAMSAY, C. W. MCBAR & PEARCE. IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS.

BE respectfully intimate that they are prepared to manufacture Threshing Mills, Carriages, Cat Crushers, and all kinds of Agricultural Machines.

MILL CASTINGS every description made to order, and repairs of every kind of Machinery attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

FOR SALE Wholesale and Retail. THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN TOWN. An immense Stock of Goods of all description, Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Goods, at Prices unprecedentedly LOW.

THE Subscribers in calling public attention to their magnificent Stock of GOODS, which have been purchased at the very best market, beg leave respectfully to say that they are prepared to offer them at prices as low or lower than the same description of Goods can be purchased in any other Town in Canada.

Valuable Property for Sale in CARLETON PLACE. ONE of the best business Stands in Carleton Place, the Store now occupied by Mr. P. Struthers as a Store, is offered for sale on liberal terms.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Geo. Miller and Donald McRae, as iron-founders in the village of Appleton, Township of Ramsay is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THE FIRST SITTING of the Court of Revision for the Township of Darling will take place in the SCHOOL HOUSE of Section No. 2, on Saturday the 28th inst.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY INTIMATES TO ALL who are indebted to him by Note or hand or Book account, unless they PAY up immediately...

A Splendid assortment of Straw Trimming, and trimmings of all kinds. Bonnets cleaned and repaired to order with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE. A FARM, composed of one hundred acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation, and situated within one mile of the village of Clayton.

THE whole of the Subscriber's Farming Stock, consisting of Cows, Sheep and young cattle; also farming implements.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT ALMONTE. JAMES H. WYLIE.

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable GOODS, in Ladies, Florence and Padel, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Brown and Grey Boomer HATS, of the latest New York Styles.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF Spring and Summer Goods FOR 1859. THE Subscriber has, respectfully to announce to the Merchants of Pakenham and surrounding country that he has just returned from the Markets with his usual supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Drugs, &c.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support they have had from the public, since they commenced business. They will warrant all work done at their Shop equal to any in the Province.

ON and after THURSDAY, 14th April, Trains will leave as follows: GOING SOUTH, (To Brockville) Trains will leave—

NOTICE is hereby given that a CLUB, composed of persons resident in this and adjoining Townships, having for its object the extermination of the Foxes and the preservation of the Game Animals from being slaughtered at improper seasons of the year, offer a REWARD FIVE DOLLARS...

THE SLENDYR YOUNG STALLION, JUPITER. Will stand for Mares this Season at the subscribers stable on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

DISSOLUTION. PARTNERSHIP. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Wesley Tennant and Patrick Struthers...

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in the Village of Pakenham, in the County of Lanark, under the name of McArthur & Brown...

1858. NEW 1858. ARRIVALS. THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage...

CLARK'S SALOON. IF you want good LIQUORS and GROCERIES, CHEAP, call at Clark's Saloon, Frankton.

Farm for Sale. 214 ACRES, part cleared, pleasantly and conveniently situated on the Bank of the Ottawa, being composed of Lots No. 12 and 13...

PAINTING. WILLIAM LEECH, HOUSE, SIGN & CARRIAGE PAINTER, GLAZIER AND PAPERHANGER, ALMONTE.

LAND FOR SALE. THE EAST HALF OF LOT No. 26 in the 4th Concession of Pakenham. There is about 35 acres cleared—there is a Log House there with a shanty roof...

New Tin Shop, OPPOSITE NELSON'S STORE. THE Subscriber in opening his NEW TINWARE SHOP, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding vicinity that he will always keep a large assortment of Tinware at wholesale and retail prices.

FOR SALE, 50 SIDES SOLE LEATHER, THE, ALMONTE. J. MENZIES.

NEW STORE. LANG & CLARK BE respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of ALMONTE and surrounding country that they have commenced business in WILLIAM LOCKHART'S new building, near the Temperance Hall, under a general assortment of—

First Arrival of Spring Goods from Liverpool and New York. JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber a large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's HATS, and Ladies' Bonnets and Trimmings, from New York, and per the Nova Scotia, from Liverpool, a beautiful Lot of DRESS GOODS, all for Sale Low for CASH.

SEEDS, SEEDS! JUST RECEIVED AT THE New Drug Store OF BURROWS & BRO., A Large Assortment of FRESH ENGLISH SEEDS, warranted the growth of 1858, per Canadian STEAMER INDIAN.

THE Undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Carleton Place and vicinity for the liberal patronage he has received while doing business in this place, in the Cabinet Lot.

BUSINESS NOTICE. THE Carleton Place Tavern formerly carried on by me in this place and from the date, be stored to the name of Wm. J. Bell & Co., and owing to my absence from Carleton Place for a time, Mr. John Hogg, has been employed to conduct the business, whose experience in Montreal, Toronto and Perth, and a thorough knowledge of Carleton Place, will enable him to transact the several styles and best of Workmanship.

NOTICE. ALL Persons who OWE the Subscriber for the year 1858, are hereby notified, that it is now time he was PAID, and that this is the only Notice that will be given accordingly.

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WOLLEN MILLS, ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.

AS the subscriber's NEW FACTORY is now in FULL OPERATION!!! He will purchase any quantity of WOOL!

Custom Carding. CLOTH DRESSING & DYING. WILL be done with neatness and dispatch.—All his old friends and customers, with as many more as may choose to come, will please give him a call.

ANY Person found cutting Timber or in any way trespassing on the demerited Lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

Valuable Lands. THE Subscriber now offers for Sale Two Thousand Acres of his valuable farming Land in Lots of one hundred and two hundred acres most favorably situated in the Township of Westmeath, one of the best Townships in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, near the leading roads to Pembroke, the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa Rail-road, and in the immediate vicinity of good Schools, and Grist and Saw Mills, Sand, Door, Blinds, and shingle machinery.

WANTED. BY the subscriber, 20,000 Bushels of WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be given.

FOR SALE, 50 SIDES SOLE LEATHER, THE, ALMONTE. J. MENZIES.

IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS, Cheap Goods. CALL AT GEORGE WILSONS CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS STORE.

WHERE you will find an immense Stock of MEN'S FINE COATS, PANTS and VESTS, all shades and colours. BOYS' CLOTHING. All Sizes, and Workmanship Warranted. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Violins and Flutes.

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JOHN SUMNER, GENERAL MERCHANT, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES.

WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SUGARON & ACCOUCHEUR, GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON, CORONER for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

WILLIAM HALPENNY, Adjoining Post Office, KENNEWAY, C. W. Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.—Terms, Cash.—Renfrew, 4 May, 1858.

D. FRASER, BARRISTER, &c. PERTH, C. W. Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO. Capital, \$500,000.

Applications for insurance and re-insurance promptly attended to, by JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Almonte.

JAMES ROSAMOND, MANUFACTURER OF WOOLEN CLOTHS, GASSMERS, SATINETS, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

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