

To Way Office Keepers, Agents and Subscribers.

From disarrangement of our lists, some of our Subscribers may not have received their papers properly; and we shall feel obliged if any of our Agents, Way Office Keepers or Subscribers would notify us of any such omissions.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

Woodstock.—The Burnt District.

We are happy to observe that our belief expressed a few weeks since with reference to the prospect of an immediate erection of permanent buildings on the burnt district was well founded. Much activity prevails in different parts, removing the debris and making preparations for new foundations. Mr. Tobias McLean has erected, enclosed, and is rapidly completing a three story wooden building on the east corner of Water and Mill-streets, 60 by 24. The upper flat is, we learn, to be occupied as a Masonic Hall. On the west corner of the same streets Mr. Grover is making preparations for the erection of a large three story block of brick, the first flat designed for several stores, Bank and Post Office, reaching from the corner named down Water street to the lot of Mr. R. Donaldson. The latter gentleman is likewise preparing to build upon the site of his former house, as is also Mr. Owen Kelly, on the lot adjoining. On the opposite side of Water street, W. T. Baird, Esq., has commenced the foundation for a three story building, 60 x 40, the main building, of brick. Mr. John Caldwell has likewise commenced a new building on his old site. On the corner of Main and Water streets, George M. Donagh, Esq., contemplates erecting a three story building, of the same size as his former building; the foundation for this is commenced. The hon. C. Connell has likewise commenced operations preliminary to the erection of a brick block, to extend from the north corner of Water and Main streets upwards 150 feet front—three stories—intended for stores in the first flat, and, we are told, for a first-class hotel in the upper stories. The building, a permanent one, in which is our own office, erected by Sheriff Dibble, is nearly finished. In the lower flat are two stores, which in external finish are quite equal to any which existed here before the fire, and internally are of a better finish. Mr. M. P. Martin has, we find, taken possession of one of them for his jewelry store. Ere the snow flies, Woodstock, from present appearances, will present a very much improved aspect.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES, &c., FOR FARMERS.—While the efforts of inventors were, for a long time directed to the production of machines to save labor in the other industrial pursuits, within a few years labor-saving machines for farmers have been widely introduced. Many of the most expensive of these, such as steam ploughs, &c., we in this country of course only know by report; but still in our country we have the Thrashing Machines, Mowing Machines, Cultivators, &c., and in, we had almost said, every farmer's yard, now may be seen a wind mill for the purpose of cutting fire-wood, &c. As there is no more important branch of industry, so there is no wider field in which may successfully and with the best practical results be brought into operation a variety of labor-saving machines. We have alluded to windmills. They have been very generally introduced, and are found to answer an excellent purpose, but there is on almost every farm a more reliable and manageable motive power running to waste. Wherever there exists a brook of moderate size, there there exists a power which may be applied to the performance of a vast amount of labor, which now devolves not only on the men, but on the women of the farm. These thoughts were just now suggested to our mind by a visit to the farm of Mr. C. Conolly, Jacksonville. Mr. Conolly is a practical thresher and worker. He was one of the first to introduce a wind mill for cutting wood into this country. He has now abandoned the use of that power. Darning up a small stream which ran through his farm, he put up a small building with a centre wheel, and here he has the power and facilities for a great variety of farm and dairy operations. A barrel of cream is churned into butter in a few moments, while the attendant may occupy her time as she will, relieved from all the usual labor, and nearly all the usual care. The pond formed by the dam adds at once to the beauty of the farm, and affords an excellent place of resort for the web-footed portion of the fowls. The cost of applying this power is rather more than the wind, but the advantage it possesses over the other must be self-evident. A visit to Mr. Conolly's very neat and picturesque farm will repay not only any one who wishes to meet a cordial reception from one of nature's true nobility, and enjoy an hour or more in strolling about a well-cultivated farm, but particularly other farmers and their wives, who can but be pleased at, and convinced of the desirability of, the operations of the labor-saving facilities above mentioned, and be delighted with the cool, delicious neatness of Mrs. Conolly's dairy.

OUR UNIVERSITY.—The Provincial University—late King's College—has at last received a head, and soon we may be able to judge to the favor with which the public regard the institution. We learn, and have no doubt as to the correctness of the rumor, that Dr. Joseph Hea, has been appointed president of the University. Of Mr. Hea or his requirements we have little knowledge; but are informed by those who ought to know, that the selection is a very judicious one. Mr. Hea has for a number of years been identified with the educational interests of the city and the neighboring province of Nova Scotia. He was for some years connected with the Academy at Seville, where we learn he was very popular, and upon leaving that institution, he established an Academy at Horton, N. S., which, we believe, proved a successful and popular institution; and from these various experiences, we hope, as we expect, that the appointment will prove all the most sanguine friends of the University can desire. Rumor has it that Judge Wilnot was offered (and wisely we think) declined the appointment, but recommended Mr. Hea. The president is a young man, a New Brunswicker by birth, and a dissenter (Methodist, we think).

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales is to be in Fredericton on the 4th and 5th of August. Has anything been done in this county with reference to the visit? Is anything to be done? We don't see that it is necessary to have a holiday here on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Fredericton; but some steps might be taken in order to send a delegation of gentlemen from the town or county to represent Woodstock in Fredericton on the occasion. We have heard rumors about our Rifle Companies going down, but have no definite information.

PERSONAL.—John Bennett, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, arrived here on Wednesday evening, and left on Thursday morning for Victoria County on a professional visit.

AN APPEAL.—In the future we do not profess to inflict upon our readers many of those dunning articles such as we have felt called upon to do in the past; but we may be permitted just now to make an appeal to the generous feelings of those who are indebted to us, and ask them as a favor to assist us in our present pecuniary necessities. We want means, and must have them, in order to meet the demands incident to the establishment of our paper, and its support. We want not only money, but we want a few of the necessities of life. There are several hundreds of our subscribers in this county who are farmers, and at this season of the year it is fair to infer that they all make a little butter. Now to us a little butter would be a luxury—just a little for company. A hint, then. In a word—will our subscribers who are in arrears help us? Money or almost anything else will be taken.

NEW PAPERS.—We have the pleasure of placing on our exchange list to-day *The World*, a new paper, recently established in New York. It is got up in the style of the English papers, and promises to be a valuable addition to the periodicals of this continent. It presents, as its name would indicate a compendium of the news of the world.

We have likewise the *Aroostook Herald*, a new paper just issued by Hall & Co., at Presque Isle, Aroostook, making the fourth paper extant in that county. It is a glowing sheet of good size and well printed. J. B. Hall is editor, and that is a sufficient guarantee that it will sustain a leading position among its contemporaries. It avows Republican principles, and carries the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the fore.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for June has been received from LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York. It contains, of the usual varied character, are of that sterling stamp which belongs to this far-famed periodical. They are as follows: The Schoolmaster at Home, Night, Milton, Captain Sparks' Adventures in Sonville Land, part 2; Norman Sinclair, part 6; Scottish National Character; Domitian and the Turbot; Universal Suffrage in Savoy and Nice; The Fight for the Belt; The Balance of Power.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for July, being the initial number of a new volume 16, has been received from the publisher. It bears about it those general and particular characteristics which have established its fame, and rendered it so acceptable a visitor to the family circle. Its price to subscribers to the SENTINEL is \$1.25 and postage.

THE SESSIONS.—Court of Sessions held in Woodstock, June term, 1860, Judge DUBBLE presiding. The Grand Jurors sworn were all present, except one. Nothing upon the docket on the criminal side. The Grand Jury were discharged without any bill or complaint coming before them. There were only two cases tried at this court. The first, JOHN HAND vs. JAMES H. RUSSELL. Summary action brought to recover the price of a horse, whose leg was broken by defendant's stage, while passing on the Houlton Road. For plaintiff, L. P. Fisher; G. Connell and A. K. S. Wetmore for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for £16 and costs. The second was, M. McGUIRE vs. G. CONNELL. Action of Debt for an account. For plaintiff, A. K. S. Wetmore and J. C. Winslow; for defendant, L. P. Fisher and G. Connell. Verdict for defendant for 7s. 9d.

The above trials occupied the court one day each, at the close of which, nothing further being on the docket, the court adjourned.—*Comm.*

LITERARY NOTICE.—One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the *Scientific American*, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MEXS & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, and has yearly increased its interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools, which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, render the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law, and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American inventions.

It is not only the best, but the largest and most complete paper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufactures, and the Useful Arts published in the world. For JAMES MASOX, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immense Patent Agency department, but as a writer on Patent Laws and Practice, his ability is largely portrayed in the columns of this paper.

The *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* is published a week, (every Saturday), each number containing 16 pages of Letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of new Inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Engines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household Utensils, making 32 numbers in a year, comprising 322 pages, and over 500 original Engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and all for \$2 per annum.

A new volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. Remittances may be made to the publishers, Messrs. MEXS & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, they will send you their paper for one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance held their annual session at Portland, Me., which proved a very interesting and successful one. It is somewhat gratifying to know that those New Brunswick gentlemen who participated in the meeting were remarked for their talent. The hon. S. L. Tilley, we learn in the opinion of the Portland papers, was the orator of the occasion.

Hickey, who has been in goal sometime, awaiting his trial for breaking into the store of Hugh Hay, and stealing sundry articles of merchandise, broke goal on Tuesday morning, and has not as yet been retaken.

We would remind those in need of such that we are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in a style of superior workmanship, and at prices lower by fifty per cent. than ever before offered in Woodstock. We have an excellent Job Press, a superior and personally selected assortment of type, colored papers and cards of all descriptions, and those who want posters, handbills, circulars, blanks, bill heads, business cards, visiting cards, can have them in any quantity, and at an hour's notice. Business circulars from \$2 a thousand according to quantity.

STATIONARY.—Received on consignment at the office of this paper, a select assortment of Stationary, Writing Paper, in Foolscap, letter and note; Envelopes, assorted; Superior Colored Pencils, Blotting paper, Pens, &c., &c. These goods are marked very cheap.

CARLETON BYE-ROADS.

NORTHAMPTON.	
Frederick Phillips, Commissioner.	
Martin Hale's, passing M-Guire's to old Gallagher Farm.	£5 10 0
From Charles Cunningham's, passing John-ston's to the new Gallagher Farm.	3 10 0
From Mouth of Monahan Road to Coulter's.	3 0 0
From William Monahan's Road to Richard M-Guire's.	3 0 0
Hovey Road to Newburgh.	5 10 0
Passing Davis Phillips's to Widow Sharp's.	1 10 0
For the road from Coulter's to the lot taken by Coulter and Fletcher toward the new Gallagher farm.	1 7 2
	£23 7 0
Joseph B. Wolcott, Commissioner.	
Killmoore Road to M-Guire's.	£9 0 0
From M-Guire's to Cunliff Ridge.	4 0 0
Road passing Andrew Scott's to M-Guire's, and cutting down hill.	4 15 0
South Newburgh Hill Ridge road to M-Guire's.	10 0 0
	£27 0 0

The Parish of Brighton is divided into the following road districts, viz.: District No. 1 to include all the territory south of the Deep Creek to be under the supervision of Daniel Browne; District No. 2 to include the river road, thence to the north line of the parish, and also all the territory on the south side of the Beekunguinie to be under the supervision of Samuel Hayden, Jr.; District No. 3 to include all the territory south of Beekunguinie to be under the supervision of John Stockford.

BRIGHTON.	
Daniel Browne.	
To improve the road leading from the river to Gilbert Browne's.	£1 10 0
To improve the road leading from Wm. Day's to Haycock Settlement passing Clarke's.	2 10 0
To improve the road from the Newburgh road to M-Guire's, passing John Tollie's.	1 10 0
To improve the road from the main road to James Jones's.	0 10 0
	£6 0 0

SOMERSET.	
Samuel Hayden, Jr.	
To improve the road from the Cross Creek in as far as the top of the hill.	2 0 0
To improve the road from Haywood's to Wm. Scott's.	2 0 0
To improve the road from the river to Rag-gan's.	2 10 0
To improve the road from Haywood's to Allbright's corner.	1 18 0
To pay Archibald Bulyea for repairing the bridge across the Beekunguinie to the mouth of the Coldstream in 1859.	2 0 0
To pay Wm. Fraser for work done in 1859.	1 14 3
	£12 2 3

JOHN STOCKFORD.	
To improve the road leading from the river to the Mill, to the Knowles and Windsor Settlement.	10 0 0
To improve the road from Joseph Swin's to Samuel Swin's.	0 10 0
To improve the road from Zephania Prossers' to George Henderson's.	4 0 0
To improve the road from the mouth of the Coldstream to Thomas Foster's.	2 10 0
To improve the road from the mouth of the Cold Stream to Farley's Mill on the east side.	5 0 0
To pay Wm. Hayward for money advanced by him in 1859.	1 10 0
	£33 0 0

News Items.

A fine needle may be floated on the surface of a bowl of water if laid gently upon it.

Military chaplains are to wear the military uniform on State occasions, reviews, field days, &c.

811 Mormons left Liverpool in the William Tapscott, a few days ago, on a voyage for the Great Salt Lake. 22 of them were Scotch.

No less than 200,000 henlock trees are cut down annually in the United States to furnish bark for tanning purposes.

Lord Lyndhurst completed his eighty-eighth year on Monday week, when he addressed the House of Lords on the Paper Duty Repeal.

There is a rumor abroad about the forthcoming matrimonial union of the heir apparent to the British throne with a Princess of Prussia.—*Spectator.*

It takes three editors to start a paper in New Orleans—one to get killed in a duel, one to die with the yellow fever and one to write an obituary of the defunct two.

It is said that the Tartans invite a man to drink by gently pulling his ear. A good many of our people will 'take a pull' without waiting to have their ears pulled.

Take three pounds of tallow, one of lard, and one of fine black lead, and two ounces of India-rubber, cut in shreds; heat them together until they are completely mixed, when it makes a most excellent anti-friction grease for the axles of wagons.

The King of Prussia has been obliged to give up carriage exercise, as he suffers too much from the jolting. His Majesty is now drawn about in a bath chair, in the alleys of Sans-Souci.

There is important news from Denmark. Taking a hint from the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, the Court of Copenhagen has discovered that the Edla is its natural rival, and intended taking possession of Hamburg and Copenhagen.—*London paper.*

MEXICO.—By Tampico dates of the 4th inst, we learn that the main Constitutional army, 9,000 strong, under General Urzua, was totally defeated at Guadalajara. The victory was already with the Liberals, and they were quickly entering the city, when a stray cannon shot took off General Urzua's head. The instant General Woll, at the head of 1,000 of the enemy, charged the Liberals, threw them into disorder, and put them to the rout, with great loss. Urzua will probably not survive his wound.

Zuloaga, Miramont's rival, had made his escape, and re-established himself in the Presidential chair. The great heroic cavalry from Zacatecas brought down \$1,133,000 in silver.

We have Vera Cruz dates to the 8th inst. There was trouble in the Juarez Cabinet, and it was thought that if the Mexican treaty was not ratified by the United States, the Constitutional government would break up.

COLONEL KILPATRICK'S REVIEW.—The 1st Regiment of Warwickshire Militia was reviewed at Warwick (England) on Thursday, and the review terminated in a fatal accident to the colonel, Colonel Boulton. The colonel was riding at the head of the regiment, on an Arabian charger, when it started, and struck against the horse of Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant. The colonel was hurled from the saddle, and dashed away with him towards Stratford, and threw him. By the fall he sustained concussion of the brain, and died in the afternoon.

By Telegraph to St. John.

Fredericton, June 25.

To His WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

The Prince of Wales will land at St. John, from Windsor, on Friday morning, the 3d of August, and will leave for Fredericton on Saturday morning; he will remain in Fredericton Sunday and Monday. He will leave on Tuesday morning for Windsor and Picton, passing through the St. John without making any stay.

THE PRINCE.—The Mayor has issued (by handbill) a proclamation calling a public meeting at the Court House to-day, at three o'clock, to take into consideration the question of the Prince of Wales's visit to be adopted in order to give the Prince of Wales a becoming reception. It will be seen by a despatch from the Provincial Secretary to the Mayor, that the Prince will merely "touch" at St. John. This is not as the people expected. This is the commercial emporium of the Province, and if any man is to be conferred by his visit this City should be the recipient of the greater share. Our City representatives promised better things last winter. We fear that an influence has been brought to bear that the Citizens will not approve.

[From the Globe.]

In another column will be found a letter addressed to his Excellency from the late Postmaster General, a careful perusal of which we recommend to our readers. It is the best letter that has yet appeared on the subject, and places Mr. Connell in a more favorable light before the country. As this is solely a quarrel among the liberals themselves, we feel called upon to see that both sides have fair play, even if we had no desire to publish the letter for the information of our readers. The fact cannot be lost sight of that the present administration went into power in 1857 by the aid of thousands of parties who were hostile to the previous Liberal government composed of the same men, that went out of power of 1856. And it was felt at that time that an information from without was desirable. It was agreed on the part of the Liberal party that the Governor has ill-used his advisers in 1856, it was but right and proper that the country should send him back the same men that had tendered their resignations a year before, and that after a time the government could be remodelled.

The subsequent accession of Messrs. Connell and Mitchell as to the government was hailed by their friends in a partial fulfillment of that understanding. An opinion had gone abroad into the country that there were too many lawyers, and the appointment of practical business men like Messrs. Mitchell and Connell (for although the former was a lawyer at one time, he has been recently extensively engaged in building ships) met with great favor. Mr. Connell engaged his career in a faithful manner, overhauling the affairs of the Post Office Department, and energetically making such changes and improvements as the circumstances of the country required. From the condition in which he found the department, and from his determination to do away with the Sunday labor as far as practicable, his work was necessarily one of great and sweeping change, which if not free from blundering, principally from the negligence of subordinates and hostility of some Contractors, were at least the steps necessary to bring the department out of the semi-state of chaos into which it had relapsed. From that time it was taken out of Mr. Howe's hands until his accession. His efforts to relieve the officials of Sunday labor, and the course he took to benefit the community by the establishment of daily mails &c., were hailed by a great many. Since his accession to office the general feeling of accommodation to the merchants of Saint John has been very considerable, as they are placed in daily communication with the East and North, when before it was only tri-weekly. But to all appearances there were a few Liberals in St. John and other places who were plotting and planning against Mr. Connell. He, although he has been fighting the battles of Liberalism, who thousands who now through Liberals, had not emerged from the darkness of Toryism, had ever been independent of party, especially when to support party would interfere with his protestant principles. We noticed the movements from time to time, but thought they would not amount to anything.

At last came the affair of the stamps. While to the country one Government seemed to be working harmoniously, it suddenly was made to appear that Mr. Connell and his colleagues were at variance, and his resignation soon followed. Some parties expected to launch out against him in a violent manner, before we were made acquainted with the circumstances, or had an opportunity of judging who was in the wrong. We refused to take a part and the correspondence was published, when we gave our opinion freely, and pointed out to both the government and Mr. Connell where they were to blame. As for the stamps we did not object to them, while we supposed the government were wholly responsible, and we were not going to object to them merely because Mr. Connell and they disagreed on a matter on which as we showed some weeks ago both parties were at fault—the government for expecting the Queen's head on the stamps, and Mr. Connell for not seeing that the stamps were not to be the property of the King's troops. These were the enemies of yesterday may be the friends of to-morrow. One account says that during the battle in the town three regiments went over, and it may be that the army which was employed to keep down the Sicilians may shortly endanger its master's throne. All the newspapers of the Province are men, and there cannot be a high-spirited officer in the King's service who does not look with more sympathy on Garibaldi than on a Lanza or a Salzano. We may conclude that, as far as regards Sicily, the contest is nearly at an end. Messina must soon fall, and then the island, placed under a Provisional Government, will be in the hands of the Italian independent Power in Europe. What will be the acts of the Dictator we have yet to learn, but it is not likely that he will sit down in quiet, or think anything done while anything remains to do. The men who like a Norman adventurer of old, made his descent with two ships full of followers and conquered a kingdom in thirty days, are hardly likely to settle down now that he rules a population of more than 2,000,000, and has the spoils of the Neapolitan Armies with which to equip the levies which will join him. We may certainly look for some stirring events on the main land. Italy is in a most exciting position, and we believe the only possible policy. The Royal party at Naples is panic-stricken, and the discontent of the people, poured into fury by the news from Sicily, may anticipate any movements of Garibaldi. It may be that as we write King Francis has been driven from the dominions which his family have cursed. It may be that the Neapolitan troops, ashamed of their disgrace and of the cause they serve, will follow the example of the Tuscan and Modenese armies, and bring the tyranny of the Bourbons to an end. But, even if these events do not take place, we feel pretty sure that Garibaldi will follow up his victory. His presence in Calabria now is a signal for an insurrection as fierce as that which has broken out in Sicily. With 5,000 men such as stormed Palermo he might march from the Straits to Naples in a month.

ATROCITIES OF THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.—On the 1st of February, in the present year, the minister of police at Naples, Ajossa, sent a circular to the intendents of provinces, stating that the king, his master, had decided to continue during the whole year the commissions instituted for applying the *latrocinio* to the disturbers of the public peace. This open announcement prepares us for any thing that may follow. It is evident that when such directions are given from the centre of authority, the subalterns in a remote province will not be every scrupulous as to their proceedings. It has been in Sicily. This island is, or was till the breaking out of the insurrection, under the power of a certain Maniscalco, director of police. The police are entirely independent of the regular judicial administration, so that it may be that a man is "the prisoner of the police and not of justice"—a phrase meant at all to be satirical, but of most serious import, as many unhappy wretches have found, since an imprisonment in this case cannot be interfered with by any constituted authority, except Maniscalco and his myrmidons. Monreale, near Palermo, is the head quarters of this tyrant, and

Foreign.

THE TAKING OF PALERMO.

From the London Times, June 4.

We publish to-day news which will gladden the heart of every friend of Liberty in Europe. The insurrection in Sicily is fully, and we trust finally, victorious! Palermo has been taken by Garibaldi after a terrible struggle. The Neapolitan troops, after being driven from position after position, have at length capitulated, and are to embark on board the King's vessel, with the usual honors. Garibaldi is now master of the island. In a few days at furthest the feeble garrisons which have been left in some other of the towns of the coast will be forced to surrender, and Francis II. will be finally dispossessed of Sicily. Though believing that it was impossible to retain the island under Bourbon domination, we hardly looked for success so speedy and so complete. In little more than three weeks from the landing of the Italian chief with a handful of men this beautiful and long-oppressed island is free, and another heavy blow has been given to the fabric of despotism which is tottering to its fall in Southern and Central Europe. Such a feat of arms has seldom been related in history. We have seen so many failures of late years—so many men have sprung forward in the name of liberty and nationality to accomplish great things, have been found wanting in the day of trial, and then fallen forever, that lookers-on may naturally be slow to offer their confidence and admiration to a revolutionary leader. But Garibaldi has taken his place in history as one of the most extraordinary military commanders that this century has produced. He is no longer to be reckoned among those who are aspiring to a great name, who give promise of great achievements, but respecting whom the world must suspend its judgment. His reputation is made, his position is taken, though we hope that his work is not yet done. That genius for war, which was first shown in the siege of Rome, and which bewildered the Austrians last year by its vigor and audacity, has now broken up the Neapolitan Kingdom, and will doubtless end in giving liberty to the whole of Southern Italy—Henceforward Garibaldi will receive not only the sympathy but the full confidence of all who are interested in the Italian cause. He has shown the difference between falsehood and the boldness which, based on accurate calculations, is the greatest triumph of military genius. When he landed with his 1,500 men at Marsala he did what which has been done by no other man in modern history. He abandoned a political position in the Sicilian monarchy, which might have contented any man, and began an enterprise which may of those who sympathized with it most deeply looked upon as desperate. It now appears that Garibaldi knew his own powers, the temper of the Sicilian people, and the weakness of the Royal authority. The struggle is over, and the tyrants who but one month ago tortured and slaughtered the Sicilians with impunity, are now driven from the island, and may perhaps be brought to justice, even in the capital of the monarchy.

It is a great use for us to attempt to follow the military operations by which this astonishing success has been achieved. The news given in the dispatches is too meagre, and we trust before long to be able to lay before our readers a detailed and trustworthy narrative from a well-known correspondent. The main points appear to have been as follows. By the 25th of May Garibaldi had entirely cleared the country about Palermo of the King's troops. The battle of Monreale, impudently represented by the official accounts as a victory, had been a most complete defeat, and had been followed by the retirement of the troops into the town and the investment of the place by the Sicilians, who, though not sufficiently armed and almost destitute of cannon, were numerous, and elated by their success at Calata Fimi and Monreale. At 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 27th, Garibaldi made a sudden attack on the north side of the town, a district called Peperito. A fierce combat ensued, which lasted for two hours, and ended in placing Garibaldi in possession of this part of the place. No sooner was this accomplished than the inhabitants rose in mass, attacking the troops with every weapon which chance could supply. Two or three hours more sufficed to give the people possession of the whole town. The troops retired then to the citadel. Then followed the brutal outrage on which we commented on Saturday. The garrison being driven out of the town, the Neapolitan squadron began to bombard it. During the whole of Sunday afternoon and through great part of the night the shells threw shells into Palermo, the town was set on fire in many places, a number of buildings were destroyed, and, no doubt, the loss of life among the inhabitants was considerable. On Monday, Garibaldi stormed the citadel. It appears that on the previous day a park of artillery was captured, and, no doubt, the Sicilians were by this means better enabled to operate against the King's troops. These of course were the last conflict we know nothing. It must have gone hard with Gen. Lanza, however, for he determined to capitulate. The transaction was arranged on board her Britannic Majesty's ship *Hambal*. We presume it is stipulated that the army which has capitulated shall not be landed at another point, and that the King's troops shall be allowed to remain in the capital of the island in his hands, and with a people at his back flushed with victory, may now bid defiance to any effort of the Neapolitan Court.

Perhaps such a capitulation is the happiest mode of terminating the struggle. We do not doubt that Garibaldi is willing to hurt as little as possible the feelings of the King's troops. These were the enemies of yesterday may be the friends of to-morrow. One account says that during the battle in the town three regiments went over, and it may be that the army which was employed to keep down the Sicilians may shortly endanger its master's throne. All the newspapers of the Province are men, and there cannot be a high-spirited officer in the King's service who does not look with more sympathy on Garibaldi than on a Lanza or a Salzano. We may conclude that, as far as regards Sicily, the contest is nearly at an end. Messina must soon fall, and then the island, placed under a Provisional Government, will be in the hands of the Italian independent Power in Europe. What will be the acts of the Dictator we have yet to learn, but it is not likely that he will sit down in quiet, or think anything done while anything remains to do. The men who like a Norman adventurer of old, made his descent with two ships full of followers and conquered a kingdom in thirty days, are hardly likely to settle down now that he rules a population of more than 2,000,000, and has the spoils of the Neapolitan Armies with which to equip the levies which will join him. We may certainly look for some stirring events on the main land. Italy is in a most exciting position, and we believe the only possible policy. The Royal party at Naples is panic-stricken, and the discontent of the people, poured into fury by the news from Sicily, may anticipate any movements of Garibaldi. It may be that as we write King Francis has been driven from the dominions which his family have cursed. It may be that the Neapolitan troops, ashamed of their disgrace and of the cause they serve, will follow the example of the Tuscan and Modenese armies, and bring the tyranny of the Bourbons to an end. But, even if these events do not take place, we feel pretty sure that Garibaldi will follow up his victory. His presence in Calabria now is a signal for an insurrection as fierce as that which has broken out in Sicily. With 5,000 men such as stormed Palermo he might march from the Straits to Naples in a month.

ATROCITIES OF THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.—On the 1st of February, in the present year, the minister of police at Naples, Ajossa, sent a circular to the intendents of provinces, stating that the king, his master, had decided to continue during the whole year the commissions instituted for applying the *latrocinio* to the disturbers of the public peace. This open announcement prepares us for any thing that may follow. It is evident that when such directions are given from the centre of authority, the subalterns in a remote province will not be every scrupulous as to their proceedings. It has been in Sicily. This island is, or was till the breaking out of the insurrection, under the power of a certain Maniscalco, director of police. The police are entirely independent of the regular judicial administration, so that it may be that a man is "the prisoner of the police and not of justice"—a phrase meant at all to be satirical, but of most serious import, as many unhappy wretches have found, since an imprisonment in this case cannot be interfered with by any constituted authority, except Maniscalco and his myrmidons. Monreale, near Palermo, is the head quarters of this tyrant, and

hunger, darkness, and torture, chiefly by flogging, are used to extract avowals of complicity in political plots. Recently an old man and his daughter, far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash. In January of this year a criminal named Vienna of Messina, was arrested for carrying a letter in cipher. As he could not or would not state to whom it was addressed, he was placed in a boat belonging to the police and conveyed to the desert shore of Cape Zafferano. There his hands and feet were tied, he was put into a sickly, planked vessel, and held until he moved no longer. He was then restored and exhorted to confess, but as he had nothing to tell, he was put again for a time in the water, and when taken back to Palermo was a nearly lifeless body. He is supposed to have since died. In 1848 it is said that the people, making themselves masters of the police buildings, found rooms which bore traces of the enormities there perpetrated. The use of a sort of thumb-screw, and of a tourniquet applied to the head, which makes the eyes start forth and almost drop, is attested by many witnesses.

If the following histories are correct, as we have no reason to doubt, the diabolical instruments must be brought into rather frequent use. One Casimir Arsinano was accused of liberal principles. He took flight, and his wife, sons, and daughters were arrested as hostages, and subjected to the torture. Pontillo, a lieutenant of Maniscalco, has invented an arm-chair, in which the victim is seated on a sort of gridiron, under which is a pan of coals—Bruno, another officer of police, ties the head of the victim between his legs, and leaves him in that position until he states what is desired of him. Louis Maniscalco, a namesake of the director, has invented what is called, in the slang of the *shirri*, the "angelic instrument," in which, by turning a screw, the limbs of the victims are crushed. On one occasion a man was suspended in the air, his arms being tied to one wall and his legs to another, and in that position an officer of the police jumped upon his body and beat him. The suspected persons are turned out of their houses on the smallest pretext; fines, confiscation,