



**Latest Intelligence.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE EURQPA.**

The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived on Monday Evening at ½ past 11 with London dates to 4th inst.

Two severe though partial engagements took place between the hostile armies in Italy on the 30th and 31st of May, in which the Allies gained the decided advantage. An attack appears to have been made by the Sardinians and afterwards by the Austrians. 4000 of the Austrians are said to have been taken prisoners, and to have lost eight pieces of cannon. The contest has been a very bloody one, and there were rumours that a general Action was going on along the whole line. There seems little doubt that our next news will be highly important and probably bring accounts of a decisive battle.

The new Parliament had met, but nothing had transpired to test the strength of parties or show what course the opposition are likely to adopt.

The bulletin of the 30th May announced that the allies, under the King of Sardinia, had crossed the Sesia and forced the Austrian post at Palestro. The bulletin of the 31st brings the intelligence that the Austrians endeavored to retake the captured post, but were beaten back with tremendous loss. The Austrian force consisted of 25,000 men, coming from Robbio, the place where their outpost had been considerably strengthened the day previous, and at seven o'clock in the morning a movement took place towards the lately captured post of Palestro. The Sardinian cavalry of General Cialdini and Zouaves received the Austrians, and repulsed them after a severe battle. The allies were commanded by the King in person, who exhibited the courageous qualities for which he has already obtained a name. The Austrians are said to have left 1000 prisoners in the hands of the allies, besides having 400 men drowned in a canal which they had to cross. Eight pieces of cannon were left in the hands of the Italians and French, six being claimed by the impetuous Zouaves, and two by their gallant friends of Sardinia.

The capital of France was in great commotion on Tuesday, in consequence of prevalent rumours that fighting was general along the line of the allied army. The Austrian attack at Palestro was seconded by one lower down at Confienza in the Molentino, but similarly unsuccessful to the first; and a third attack on the extreme left of the allies, the advanced guard at Sesto Calende, was just as unsuccessful. In the latter the enemy were pursued into Lombardy by the allies. In each instance the Austrians have been foiled.

The allied accounts confirm the bloody nature of the struggle, and the fact that the advantage of it rests with the Allied army. It was like Montebello in the severity of the contest, but superior to it in securing something better than a name for the allied army. It seems clear, too, that there have only been two battles. One on the 30th ult., when the Sardinians attacked, the other on the following morning, when the Austrians were the assailants.

The Sardinian right flank was overpowered; it was outflanked indeed by the Austrian forces, who pushed forward with the apparent intention of destroying a bridge of boats which communicated between the Sardinians and their supporters, when the 3rd Zouaves were let loose upon them. They rushed upon the enemy's battery, forded a deep canal, bayoneted the artillery and infantry on the other side of it, or pitched them into the water. The *Moniteur* says that the Emperor ordered up the Zouaves, but the official *Gazette* of Turin merely states that the Emperor "has visited the battle field and congratulated the army on the advantageous result of the day." The Zouave loss is set down at one officer and 20 soldiers killed, and 10 officers and 190 soldiers wounded; but this is obviously a misstatement, or else the desperate engagement was the cheapest affair in point of lives which the French have undertaken.

Of the capture of Novara we hear for the first time in a Turin despatch of Wednesday. General Niel entered the place almost without opposition, the Austrians flying precipitately, and the Emperor of the French appearing in the evening amidst the plaudits of the people.

That a general allied movement is about to take place seems pretty certain, for the French are concentrated at Vercelli, Casale, and Valenza; and General Niel's movement turns the line into a curve, so that the project of hemming in the enemy may be carried out.

It is said that the French have evacuated Casteggio, Montebello, and Voghera, and the Austrians had taken possession.

A telegram of last night informs us that the Austrians have withdrawn to the east bank of the Po, and have abandoned Torre, Beretti, and the surrounding country.

A Vienna despatch of Wednesday states that Garibaldi has been driven from Sondrio to the mountains, and nothing now remains for him but a retreat to Stelbia.

A Turin despatch of last night declares that Garibaldi has surprised and beaten the Austrians, at Varese, and that it is again free of the enemy.

There is every reason to believe that the mass of the French and Piedmontese army is advancing on Milan by the military road and railway which led from Vercelli through Novara and across the Ticino at the Bridge of Buffalora. At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 1st

inst., the French General Niel entered Novara, after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts.

This bold and rapid movement appears to have been a surprise, and it will compel the Austrians to do one or two things—either to fight a great battle between Novara and the Ticino, or to retreat from the territory of Piedmont and fight a battle on the Lombard side of the river.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says—"It is believed that as soon as the French enter Milan the most strenuous efforts of England and Prussia will be turned to effecting some arrangement between the Powers to put an end to the war."

Rome continues in a disturbed state, as might have been anticipated, from the war in Piedmont, and volunteers are leaving continually for Genoa. Piedmont imposes certain conditions on the Pope before she will recognise the neutrality of his Holiness, an indubitable evidence that the bias of the Papal See is more than suspected. Large supplies of corn have been brought from Algeria for the allied army.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Verona on Monday evening, en route for the field of battle. His Majesty is everywhere received with enthusiasm, so say the telegraphic despatches. When the two Emperors confront each other, when "Greek meets Greek," we may, in the familiar language of the quotation, expect the "tug of war."

The *European Times* says:—"It is clear that, if Austria be worsted in the conflict with France no little difficulty will be experienced in keeping Germany quiet. At present the passions of the people are excited to the highest pitch, but if the Austrians sustain a great defeat, hazard a great battle and lose it, the small states, and even Prussia herself, may be compelled to make a demonstration against France. The Emperor Napoleon had evidently a misgiving of this kind before he went to Piedmont, and he showed it by placing his best soldier in command of the army of the Rhine; but he was hardly prepared, at this early stage of the contest, to find such a manifesto of German policy as the *Augsburg Gazette* has recently given expression to in the most deliberate and advised form. Nothing less, it seems, than the immediate invasion of France, the sacking of Paris, and the annexation of Alsatia and Lorraine, will satisfy these worthy sons of "Fatherland," who are prepared to brave the anger and even the blows of Russia.—Whatever sensible and reasonable men may think of this fanfarronade, it is tolerably symbolical of the fact that we are only at the beginning of the end, and that events may arise before peace is restored which will convulse Europe through its length and breadth."

**LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPACHES.**

**EVACUATION OF BOBBIO BY THE AUSTRIANS.**—Turin, June 2.—This morning the Austrians advanced from Bobbio towards the French outposts, but retired after a short fight. This movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Bobbio, carrying with them about 1000 wounded.

**RECAPTURE OF VARESE BY GARIBALDI.**—Garibaldi has surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese and the town is again free of the enemy.

**RETROGRESSION OF THE AUSTRIANS.**—Turin, June 3.—The Austrians have withdrawn to the Eastern bank of the Po, and have abandoned Torre, Berelli and the neighbouring country. Garibaldi re-entered Como, yesterday evening, at 11 o'clock.

**WAR ITEMS.**—The French squadron in the Adriatic have captured 35 Austrian vessels of the estimated value of four million francs.

A letter from Rome in the *Constitutionnel* says that the French engineers had recommenced the works of the fortifications of Civita Vecchia.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin protests against the war excitement in Germany, and says it is not influenced by patriotism, but is in reality due to the jealousies and intrigues of the petty states, actuated by ill-will towards Prussia.

**FRANCE.**—The Emperor has given orders for the construction of 60 flat bottomed boats for service in landing troops on an enemy's coast from ships of war. 22 additional battalions of foot chasseurs are to be organised on the plan of the original Chasseurs of Vincennes.

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**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**



**BY THE QUEEN. A PROCLAMATION.**

**VICTORIA R.**  
WHEREAS We are happily at Peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:

And whereas, notwithstanding Our utmost Exertions to preserve Peace between all the Sovereign Powers and States now at War, Hostilities have unhappily commenced between His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Austria on the one Part, and His Majesty The King of Sardinia and His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of the French on the other Part:

And whereas, a State of War now exists between His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Austria on the one Part, and His Majesty The King of Sardinia and His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of the French on the other Part, and between their respective Subjects and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories or Dominions.

And whereas We are on Terms of Friendship and amicable Intercourse with all and each of these Sovereigns, and with their several Subjects and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas great Numbers of Our loyal Subjects reside and carry on Commerce, and possess Property and Establishments, and enjoy various Rights and Privileges, within the Dominions of each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, protected by the Faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Sovereigns:

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our Subjects the Blessings of Peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any Part directly or indirectly, in the War now unhappily existing between the said Sovereigns, their Subjects and Territories, and to remain at Peace with and to maintain a peaceful and friendly Intercourse with all and each of them, and their respective Subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their Countries, Territories and Dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial Neutrality in the said Hostilities and War unhappily existing between them:

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation:

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving Subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict Neutrality in and during the aforesaid Hostilities and War, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm in this Behalf, or the Law of Nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their Peril:

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in the Fifty-ninth Year of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act to prevent the enlisting or Engagement of His Majesty's Subjects to serve in a Foreign Service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's Dominions, Vessels for Warlike Purposes without His Majesty's Licence," it is amongst other Things declared and enacted as follows:

"That if any Person within any Part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, shall, without the Leave and Licence of His Majesty for that Purpose first had, and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavor to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any Ship or Vessel, with Intent or in order that such Ship or Vessel shall be employed in the service of any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise any Powers of Government in or over any Foreign State, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, as a Frigate or Store Ship, or with Intent to cruise or commit Hostilities against any Prince, or Potentate, or against the Subjects or Citizens of any Prince, State, or Potentate, or against the Persons exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government in any Colony, Province, or part of any Province or Country, or against the Inhabitants of any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or Country, with whom His Majesty shall not then be at War, or shall within the United Kingdom or any of His Majesty's Dominions, or in any Settlement Colony, Territory, Island, or Place, belonging, or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any Commission for any Ship or Vessel, to the Intent that such Ship or Vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such Person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall, upon Conviction thereof upon any Information or Indictment, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the Discretion of the Court in which such Offender shall be convicted; and every such Ship or Vessel, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with all the Materials, Arms, Ammunition, and Stores which may belong to or be on board of any such Ship or Vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any Officer of His Majesty's Navy, who is by Law empowered to make Seizures for any Forfeiture incurred under any of the Laws of Customs or Excise, or the Laws of Trade and Navigation, to seize such Ships and Vessels aforesaid and in such Places and in such Manner in which the Officers of His Majesty's Customs or Excise and the Officers of His Majesty's Navy are empowered respectively to make Seizures under the Laws of Customs and Excise, or under the Laws of Trade and Navigation; and that every such Ship and Vessel, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with all the Materials, Arms, Ammunition, and Stores which may belong to or be on board of such Ship or Vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like Manner and in such Courts as Ships or Vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any Breach of the Laws made for the Protection of the Revenues of Customs and Excise, or of the Laws of Trade and Navigation."

And it is in and by the said Act further enacted,—

"That if any Person in any Part of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, without the Leave and Licence of His Majesty for that Purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the Number of the Guns of such Vessel, or by changing those on board for other Guns, or by the Addition of any Equipment for War, increase or augment or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the Warlike Force of any Ship or Vessel of War or Cruiser, or other armed Vessel, which at the Time of her Arrival in any Part of the United Kingdom or any of His Majesty's Dominions was a Ship of War, Cruiser, or armed Vessel in the Service of any of His Majesty's Dominions was a Ship of War, Cruiser, or armed Vessel in the Service of any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise any Powers of Government in or over any Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People belonging to the Subjects of any such Prince, State, or Potentate, or to the Inhabitants of any Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or Country under the Control of any Person or Persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government, every such Person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof upon any Information or Indictment, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the Discretion of the Court before which such Offender shall be convicted."

Now, in order that none of Our Subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the Penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever contrary to the Provisions of the said Statute, upon Pain of the several Penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of Our high Displeasure.

And We do hereby warn and admonish all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, to observe towards each and all of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their Subjects and Territories, and towards all Belligerents whatsoever with whom we are at Peace, the Duties of Neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the Exercise of those Belligerent Rights which We, and Our Royal Predecessors, have always claimed to exercise.

And We do hereby further warn all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation and of Our high Displeasure, to do any Acts in derogation of their Duty as Subjects of a Neutral Sovereign, in a War between other Sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in that Behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of any or either of the said Sovereigns, by carrying Officers, Soldiers, Despatches, Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores or Materials, or any Article or Articles considered and deemed to be contraband of War, according to the Law or modern Usages of Nations, for the Use or Service of any or either of the said Sovereigns, that all Persons so offending, together with their Ships and Goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile Capture, and to the Penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that Behalf.

And We do hereby give notice, that all Our Subjects and Persons entitled to Our Protection who may misconduct themselves in the Premises, will do so at their Peril, and of their own Wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any Protection from Us against such Capture or such Penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high Displeasure by such Misconduct.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Thirteenth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, and in Twenty-second Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

June 15. 1 m.

**Post Office Money Order System.**

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Halifax, 1st June, 1859.

ON the 1st July next a *Post Office Money Order System*, founded upon that in operation in England, will commence in this Province at the undermentioned Offices.

Every Office in this list will be empowered to grant a Money Order upon any other of the Offices named, under certain conditions and regulations, of which the following are the principal points:

- 1st. An Order will be issued for any sum under and up to *Five Pounds*, but cannot exceed that amount.
- 2nd. The charge for the issue of a Money Order has been fixed for the present at *Six Pence*, to be paid by the applicant for the Order.
- 3rd. The name and address of the party desiring to obtain a Money Order, and the name and address of the party to whom payment is to be made, must be furnished to the Postmaster called upon to issue the Order and Printed Forms of Application on which this information may be clearly stated, will be supplied to the public at the respective Money Order Post Office.
- 4th. The value of a Money Order will be paid at the Post Office on which it is drawn only to the party whose name has, for this purpose, been given to the issuing Postmaster by the person who obtained the Order.
- 5th. Persons presenting Money Orders for payment, will have to afford to the paying Postmaster reasonable evidence that they are the parties authorized to receive the amount.
- 6th. When it shall happen that Money Orders to a greater amount than the revenues of the office drawn upon can meet, the payment of such Orders may be deferred for six days, to enable the paying Postmaster to receive funds from the head office.

**POST OFFICES AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE AND PAY MONEY ORDERS:**

Amherst,	Antigonish,	Annapolis,
Aricat, C. B.,	Baddeck, C. B.,	Digby,
Guysborough,	Halifax,	Kentville,
Lunenburg,	Liverpool,	Pictou,
Port Hood, C. B.,	Shelburne,	Sydney, C. B.,
Truro,	Windsor,	Yarmouth,

Other Offices will be added to the Money Order List, as the public convenience may require. It is desirable in all cases of irregularity, &c., which may follow upon the commencement of a system so entirely new to the Offices entrusted with this business, that the complaint should be communicated, without delay, to the Postmaster General, in order that the irregularities or defects may be promptly corrected.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G. till 1st July.

June 8.