

Men under the influence of chloroform, electro-biology, or mesmerism, will frequently develop all the peculiarities of their nature. They will fight, swear, tell lies, steal, murder, or pray, as the case may be; but the present movement, no matter how many thousands may be influenced, is all in the one direction; and tends towards heaven. This is a great peculiarity, which shows that the physical influence which, in all probability, is the operation, is specially directed by Infinite Wisdom. The man who will exclude the hand of God from this matter, in my humble judgment, is not consistent either as a philosopher or a Christian." Is it any wonder, when they see themselves hanging on the brink of destruction, they would be physically affected? The real wonder is, that such a sudden and terrific sight should not at once extinguish the vital spark. That they live at all, and keep their judgment, under the circumstances, is really marvellous, and must be owing to the merciful intervention of the Almighty."

European & Foreign News.

The Peace.

It is asserted that typhus fever rages violently in the camps of Austria and France, and that between 10,000 and 11,000 are attacked with it in the allied army alone. If this be so, there is really a very sufficient cause for an armistice, without alleging any other reason; and the hot season, together with inefficient shelter, and the scarcity of water, offer no hopes of a sanitary change. The water of the Adige, which the main body of the Austrians drink, is said to be clear and cold; but the Mincio, to which the allied army, together with the garrisons of Peschiera and Mantua, are confined to drink, is turbid and warm. The dreadful havoc made in an army by exposure to malaria, or to the noxious influence of bad water and scanty food, or to the heat of the sun, or the damp of the dews, has been too freely illustrated in our own army, as well as in that of our ally, to imagine that the French commander-in-chief will not feel the necessity of providing against these evils. This may be one among other reasons for the armistice, and undoubtedly it would have some weight. Another reason alleged is that Russia was extremely unfavourable to the revolutionary idea involved in raising Hungary and Transylvania.

In Paris a rumour prevails that the abrupt termination of hostilities is owing to a determination of the Pope to excommunicate the King of Sardinia, Victor Emanuel having fallen under the Papal ban in consequence of the mission of M. d'Azeglia to the Roman States.

The Post's Paris correspondent says that General Della Rocca signed the armistice on the part of the King of Sardinia, and though this is the first mention of the name of the Piedmontese in the negotiation, it is improbable that the work could go so far without the Italian ally taking a part in it. In Paris it is believed that the Prince of Prussia took the initiative in the negotiations in Vienna! The English Government has the credit of urging the Emperor of the French to the part he took; in either case, however, the demonstration has been welcomed in both capitals, Vienna, and Paris, and in the latter city, the strongest feeling exists that the opening promise will ripen into a lasting peace.

The Emperor issued the following order to the army of the day:—

Valeggio, July 10.

"Soldiers! An armistice has been concluded on the 18th instant between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August next. This will permit you to rest after your glorious labours, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to continue the work which you have so bravely inaugurated by your courage and your devotion. I am about to return to Paris, and I leave the provisional command of my army Marshal Vaillant; but, as soon as the hour of combat shall have struck, you will see me again in your midst to partake of your dangers."

NAPLES.

An attempt at revolution in Naples adds to the interest of the foreign news at this time. It is said that the attempt was made by some officers, and not by the people. On Friday, the 15th of the military, fifty of whom were Swiss, and probably by the desire of wiping the stain of the name of their brethren in Perugia, left the town of Carmine in order to rouse the others to revolt. They failed in their effort, however, and on their arrival at the Camp de Mars they were assailed by the Neapolitan army and the Swiss who remained faithful, and of them were killed by the discharge of artillery; the rest were disarmed, and the town was tranquil.

KOSSUTH AND HUNGARY.

The following statements from the city article in the Times, if well founded, go far to account for the yielding on the part of Austria:—

Through a perfectly reliable financial channel information has unexpectedly been obtained of the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon with regard to Hungary. They will excite surprise, but the character of the parties, from the account is derived, and the nature of the opportunities for obtaining details upon the point such as to leave no opening for incredulity. Such has by this time had an interview with the French monarch at headquarters, and the circumstances by which their meeting was preceded are thus narrated.—Colonel Nicolas Kiss, is residing in Paris, and who married a

French lady of fortune, conducted all the preliminary steps. Overtures were made to him which he had to communicate to Kossuth, and he has therefore of late been constantly to and fro between the two countries. For some time he found it impossible to bring about an understanding. Kossuth required guarantees of the good faith of the Emperor which his Majesty hesitated to give, and it was at last resolved at Paris to send Kossuth a message that a determination had been formed to raise Hungary with or without his aid. Kossuth replied that in that case he would issue an address to the Hungarian nation, warning them not to believe the Emperor's assurances. This proved decisive. Kossuth was invited to Paris, and left London for that city a few days before the departure of his Majesty for the army. He was received at the Tuileries by the Emperor, and certain defined conditions were then agreed to. These were—1. That the Emperor should give Kossuth a corps d'armee and arms and ammunition to any extent required. 2. That the Emperor should issue the first proclamation to Hungarian nation, and that this should be followed by one from Kossuth. 3. That in case of Hungary rising and freeing herself from Austria, France should be the first officially to recognise the independence of the country, and should then obtain the same recognition from her allies. 4. That the Emperor should allow Hungary, without interference on his part, to choose her own form of government, and to elect for Sovereign the person she may deem most desirable. 5. That the formation of a Hungarian legion should commence immediately. And lastly, that, as a token of agreement to the foregoing, the Emperor Napoleon should place 3,000,000 francs at Kossuth's disposal, the management of which—Kossuth having declined to accept it—has been placed under the Hungarian Committee now acting at Genoa. Simultaneously with the adoption of this arrangement, Kossuth received instructions to return to England, and to agitate for the maintenance of a strict neutrality—a task which the public are aware he faithfully fulfilled. Having delivered several public speeches in this country, he then left for Italy, and the latest intelligence with regard to him is that, accompanied by Colonel Nicholas Kiss and Major Figelmey, he was on his way to the French headquarters.

In conclusion, it is necessary to remark that only two or three days after the conditions with Kossuth were agreed to, Count Walewski gave, it is understood, to Lord Cowley the most positive assurances that it is not the intention of the Emperor Napoleon to make use of any revolutionary elements. But, although that statement appears to have been totally at variance with the preceding facts, it is not the business of lookers-on to attempt to explain the paradox. It is enough to say that the commitments of the Emperor are believed to be clear and unqualified, and that it is not thought likely they will now be denied in any essential degree either by Count Walewski or any other official personages."

Letters from Hungary (according to The Herald, and other papers) state that the whole country is inundated with proclamations from Kossuth, in which he says:—

"Six days before the catastrophe of Villagos, when Russia and treason forced the heroic Hungarian people to lay down their glorious arms, I spoke to you for the last time. I have been silent during ten long and painful years. But, thank God! the moment has now come at which I can again raise my voice, and call the brave Magyar nation to arms to fight for the liberty of Hungary. That liberty succumbed on the 13th of August, 1849, and in its fall it dragged down the liberty of all Europe. To reconquer it, I shall soon reappear among you on the sacred soil of Hungary. I bring to you my two sons, whom the tiger Haynau (the precise Hungarian epithet used is stronger than this, and cannot be translated), gorged with carnage, sent to me, not thinking for what work of vengeance I should bring them up."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL took place at Crystal Palace. The entertainment commenced by the performance of the "Messiah," and upwards of 20,000 persons were present at it. The performers amounted to 3,000, and the proceedings were carried through with the most triumphant success.

"In the memory of living men," says The Times, "the House of Lords consisted of little more than 250 members, even counting the twenty-eight representatives of the Irish peerage; now the number is about 460, and there is every reason to believe that in a few years it will have reached 530."

EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MINOR.—In the midst of "war's alarms" comes the narrative of a dreadful earthquake at Erzeroum, in Asia Minor, on the 2nd inst. According to The Levant Herald of the 15th, though the accounts are imperfect, and rely only on the statement of a correspondent, upwards of 1,500 human beings were killed, and damage to an incalculable amount sustained. The shocks of the earthquake were felt again on the 3rd, but they were so slight as to excite no apprehension.

A letter from Belgrade in The Lloyd of Pesth states that Prince Couza has issued an edict forbidding the use of such titles as "excellency, illustrious, &c.," hitherto attributed to official personages, as being contrary to the institutions of the country. All functionaries are to be henceforth addressed simply by the title of their office.

The Queen of Bavaria has requested the ladies attached to her person to abjure "crinolines," and sundry other French fashions. Her Majesty has also placed herself at the head of the numerous associations which have been formed for supplying the Bavarian army with lint, bandages, splints, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED: Price, Three Pence.

THE SUCCESSION OF MARTYRS.

A SERMON Preached before the Central Baptist Association of Nova Scotia, at its Ninth Annual Session, held with the Church in Granville Street, Halifax, June 20th, 1859, By J. M. CRAMP, D. D. "CHRISTIAN MESSENGER" Office, No. 49 Granville Street, Halifax. July 27.

Great Reduction in Prices,

S. STRONG'S, 151 Granville Street.

In order to clear out the following Goods, they have been considerably REDUCED IN PRICE.

A splendid assortment of BONNETS, at Cost, The newest styles in Mantles, Cloth and Silk, Dress Goods and Shawls in great variety; Parasols, &c. At a large reduction from the usual prices. July 6. 4 w.

BECKWITH & MAJOR,

Have pleasure in informing their customers that by recent arrivals they are in receipt of their usual

Spring Importations

STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully solicited to call and examine their Stock, which has been personally selected in the best English markets, and is offered at the lowest remunerating prices.

A liberal discount given to Cash purchasers. 34 GRANVILLE STREET, 5 Doors North of Morton's Medical Warehouse. May 18. 4 ins.



Notice to the Public.

Compulsory Prepayment of Postage on Letters passing to and from the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia.

THE Government of Nova Scotia having some time since acquiesced in the proposal made by His Lordship the Postmaster General, to extend to Letters between the United Kingdom and this Province the system of Compulsory Prepayment of Postage, which has been applied with advantage to the Australian and some other Colonies, the Postmaster General has been waiting the concurrence of New Brunswick in this measure to fix a date for its commencement.

Such concurrence having now been received, coupled with a notice that it would be brought into operation on the 1st of August next, the Postmaster General has found it necessary for the convenience of the General Post Office, to appoint the same day for extending the measure to Nova Scotia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the system of Compulsory Prepayment of Postage on Letters passing to and from the United Kingdom and this Province will come into operation on the 1st day of August next accordingly.

To prevent inconvenience to the Public by the detention of their Letters for non payment of postage, until the new arrangement shall become generally known, Letters addressed to the United Kingdom posted in this Province, insufficiently prepaid, will be forwarded charged with the deficiency of Postage, and a fine of six pence in addition until the 1st of November next.

After that period, all Letters dropped into the Letter Box, wholly prepaid, or paid less than a single rate of Postage, will be retained and returned to the writer. Letters on Service addressed to any of the Imperial Public Departments, posted in Nova Scotia, will be exempted from the regulation requiring prepayment. The Postmaster General begs to suggest, that, in all cases, where practicable, the Postage on Letters for the United Kingdom be prepaid by stamp.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G. General Post Office, Halifax, July 16, 1859. July 20. 1 in.

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.) at Scotch Village, Newport, on the 7th and 8th of September, ensuing, for the purpose of procuring funds to build the BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE at Walton, Hants County. The friends of Zion are earnestly solicited to aid the above benevolent object. The undersigned ladies have kindly consented to act as receivers, &c., of articles for the Bazaar.

- COMMITTEE: Mrs. George Creed, Mrs. S. Selden, Mrs. J. F. Burnham, Mrs. Thomas Wesley, Mrs. D. M. Welton, Miss Ellen A. McLatchey, Mrs. B. Scott, Miss Olivia Upham, Mrs. E. Munro, Mrs. F. Parker, Mrs. Thomas Woolaver, Mrs. — Crowell, Mrs. Shubael Dimock, Mrs. William Knowles, Mrs. Isaiah Dimock, Mrs. Henry Walley, Mrs. James Murphy, Mrs. John McLearn, Mrs. Francis Parker, Miss Ann Vaughan, Halifax, Windsor, Onslow, Walton, Newport, Noel Shore, Rawdon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM FOR SALE,

IN Cumberland, on East Branch Wallace River, containing 160 Acres excellent LAND; upwards of 60 being under cultivation, and cutting 30 to 40 tons English Hay. A good Dwelling HOUSE and large new BARN, 95 x 30 feet, and other Outhouses. Also, the Farming Implements, Stock, &c., &c. For further particulars, enquire of D. J. M. HIGGINS, Truro, or the Subscriber, on the premises. August 3. 4 ins. JAMES HIGGINS.

Bargains in Silks!

LONDON HOUSE, July 30th, 1859.

We commence this day to clear the balance of our stock of

British and Foreign Silks,

at a large reduction in prices. The assortment embraces most choice designs in Fancy Checked and Striped SILKS; two and three Flounced Silk ROBES, of the newest styles and most approved colorings.

Also, a large stock of Black Ducates and Glace Silks, in the various widths. In order to ensure an immediate sale, the prices have been reduced throughout to VERY FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.

E. BILLING JR. & CO

GORDON'S

Rheumatic Liniment.

Warranted to remove the most severe attacks of Rheumatism, and a sure remedy for Scalds, Burns, Colds, Sore Throat, Toothache, Sprains, Chilblains, Galls and wounds of every kind on horses, Cramp in the Stomach, &c., &c.

As a remedy for Rheumatism, the Liniment was prepared, and its efficacy tested first by the proprietor, who was sorely afflicted with Rheumatism in one of his knees for thirteen years, during which time he tried every kind of remedy, without getting any relief, when he fortunately conceived the design of preparing and testing the efficacy of this Liniment, and, after a few applications, found that it was removing the pain, and, in a short time, it effected a permanent cure, and, as a remedy for the other complaints, its efficacy has been fully tested by the proprietor and a great many others. This Liniment is put up in bottles, at 1s. 3d. each, and can be had at J. W. WEBB'S Drug Store, Bedford Row, and at BROWN BROS. & CO., No. 3 Ordnance Square, Halifax; at the Stores generally throughout the country, and at the residence of the proprietor, ALEXANDER GORDON, Musquodoboit, Co. of Halifax.

TESTIMONIALS:

MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—Feeling that, in the invention, manufacture, and sale of your valuable Liniment, you have become a benefactor to the public, permit me to state my experience in the use of it. I was afflicted with a sprained ankle for three years, and, after trying, in vain, almost every remedy that could be got, I fortunately happened to get some of your Liniment, and, after applying it a few times, got immediate relief; likewise, I found it to be a valuable remedy for Rheumatism. MARGARET H. ARCHIBALD, Musquodoboit, July 22nd, 1859.

MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—I have found your Liniment to be the best remedy I could get for the Sore Throat, also, a sure cure for the Toothache and Earache, and for several other complaints. HENRY LECK, JUNR., Taylor's Settlement, July 20th, 1859.

MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—I was sorely afflicted with a severe pain of stitch in my back, so that I was scarcely able to move about, when my wife happened to get some of your Liniment and applied it to my back, and I got immediate relief. PETER McDONALD, Gore, Douglas, Co. of Hants, Sept. 21st, 1858. 1 m. pd.

NOTICE.

LONDON HOUSE.

JULY 18th, 1859.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that their business will from this date be conducted in

No. 149 Granville St.,

Instead of Nos. 148 and 149, as heretofore. July 20.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS; Fourth and Fifth Series. The last and best. Price \$1. The Pillar of Fire; or, Israel in Bondage. Price, \$1.25.

The "Precious Stones of the Heavenly Foundations." Price, \$1.

Daily Thoughts for a Child. Price, 60 cents. The Losing and Taking of Mansoul; or, LECTURES ON THE HOLY WAR. Price, \$1.

More about Jesus; by the Author of "Peep of Day." Price, 50 cents.

The Higher Christian Life; by Boardman. Price, \$1.

Self-made Men; by Seymour. Price, \$1.25. Inquire Within: 3700 FACTS WORTH KNOWING. Price, \$1.

The Reason Why; by same Author. Price, \$1. Wonders of Science: OF, YOUNG HUMPHREY DAVY. Price, 4s.

Womans' Life and Mission. Price, 2s. The Mothers' Mission. Price, 3s. "CHRISTIAN MESSENGER" Office 49 Granville Street, Halifax.