

**THE ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL** was the scene of a splendid display of the *élite* of Halifax on Friday last. The State, the Church and the Army were represented by several of its highest functionaries. The first by his Excellency the Earl Mulgrave and the Countess, the second by Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal ministers, and the third by General Sir W. F. Williams of Kars. An address to which he gave a highly complimentary and appropriate reply. The Exhibition of the School was highly gratifying to all concerned.

Mrs. Norman Uniacke has presented two highly executed Italian Marble busts to Kings College.

We are pleased to learn that mackerel and herrings have been recently caught in good quantities in some of the harbors east and west.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of wet weather during the early part of the present season, the crops generally are doing well. The yield of grass, it is thought, will be unusually large, and that of potatoes about the same as last year.—*Yarmouth Tribune.*

**EXCURSION AT PORT GEORGE.**—In accordance with previous arrangements, the members of Port George Division, No. 87, Sons of Temperance, with their friends met at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning 13th inst. Clothed in regalia, the members with their wives and friends walked in procession to the wharf where the Schooner *Gipsy* which Capt. J. E. Stocumb had very kindly fitted up to give the Division a sail on the Bay of Fundy. About 120 persons went on board. After spending an hour and a half on the water with music and singing, we landed on the wharf and from thence returned in procession to the Division Room. Here the ladies had prepared a very fine dinner, on only one day's notice. This was attended to with an appetite sharpened by the emotions of the water. After dinner was cleared away, the meeting was called to order by appointing D. G. W. P. Douglass Chairman, and Bro. George Parker, E. S. Secretary of the meeting. Revs. J. King and J. A. Moore, being present favoured the meeting with very interesting addresses. These were followed by a number of speeches from members of the Division. We then separated with the cause of Temperance more deeply engraved upon our minds than when we met.

In behalf of the meeting,  
**GEORGE PARKER, Secretary.**  
*Abstainer, please copy.*

**A THUNDER STORM AND TORNADO** passed over Cape Breton, Cape Breton, on the 9th inst. The squall extended only about a mile in breadth. In its progress it struck and capsize three fishing boats, and, sad to relate, caused the death of seven men, namely Alex. Munroe, son of Donald, Charles Drummond, Donald M'Kay, Alexander M'Kay, Alexander M'Donald, John Walker, John Walker, Junr., and John Campbell. The bodies of Drummond, Munroe and M'Donald have been found.—*Recorder.*

**GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.**—We are informed by a letter recently received from Niagara, that the friends of the Hon. J. W. Johnston, have had a Mammoth meeting in the County of Annapolis, to give expression to their appreciation of his political services. It is said the procession extended five miles in length, and Mr. Johnston led the van in a carriage drawn by eight grey horses. The public dinner got up for the occasion, came off at Bridgetown. An immense platform erected for the speakers and their friends unfortunately fell, and Mr. Johnston and several others, we regret to hear, were considerably injured.—*Ch. Visitor.*

From the *Western News* we learn that 368 carriages with six, four, two and one horses passed one point in the route. About 3000 persons were present at Bridgetown on the occasion.

The van consisted of a vehicle drawn by six gay horses, carrying the Windsor Band. Following this came the Guests' waggons drawn by six Grey Horses. Among the occupants of this vehicle we noticed the Hon. Attorney General, the Hon. Financial and Provincial Secretaries, Hon. John Campbell, E. L. Brown Esq., M. D., A. Cowie, Esquire, M. P. P., C. W. H. Harris, Esq., and W. H. Townshend, Esq., M. P. P.

After these came the flag-waggons of Ward I, with a large number of double and single teams, and, in succession, the other Ward processions to the number of THREE HUNDRED WAGGONS, in all, (at the time of arrival near Bridgetown,) and extending from van to rear a distance of over three miles. From the occasional glimpses we were enabled to get from the elevations in the line of march, we could not at any time see its extremities though we were seated in a carriage near the centre of the cavalcade. Viewed from this point toward the two ends, the sight became very imposing. The waving of the many colored flags, with the gay trimmings of the horses, as they proceeded with slow and measured tread, presented a scene altogether too grand to be forgotten, and we venture to predict that very many who thus saw it will not soon cease to remember it.

The *Examiner* speaks of it as "The Great Romo-Johnston celebration" and says—"The procession was headed, of course, by the leaders of the government in a carriage drawn by six old sheep closely shorn—but which no doubt, will be called horses. A more squalid set of waggons, with here and there an exception, we never saw. It seemed as if the whole county had been scraped to find the most miserable waggons—and right well did they succeed. They had what was called in the programme of the proceedings a band of music, but it was in keeping with the whole affair, and produced most glorious discord. Very doleful tunes were played, as poor Mr. Johnston and the saint-like

Dr. Tupper could not bear, we presume, to hear anything lively owing to the distended nature of their feelings."

We learn from the *Recorder* that, "the speeches will be published in corrected form."

**RIFLE CORPS AT SYDNEY MINES.**—We learn from the *C. B. News*, that his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, on his recent tour, made a visit to the Mines at Sydney, and gave an address to about 300 of the miners, on their forming themselves into a volunteer Rifle Corps. He shewed the importance of this from the position of the Mines and their value to the navy, and promised that when the number was ascertained he would send an application to the home government for arms.

A list was immediately opened at the office of the General Mining Association for the men to enrol themselves. Mr. Brown by request of his Excellency having headed the list as commander of the corps. In the course of a few days, 175 fine athletic men volunteered, all of whom met on the 12th inst., when arrangements were made for immediate drill; and it was decided that the uniform should be a rifle green tunic, with black facings and cap, and dark tweed trousers. The meeting was well attended—none of the volunteers being absent except a few unavoidably engaged in the pits.

Fortunately a drill sergeant formerly of the 42nd Highlanders resides at the Mines, who has already commenced the important work of training.

**Newfoundland.**

The *Journal of Education* contains a detailed account of educational matters in Newfoundland. The writer says:—

"According to the census of 1857, the population of Newfoundland is 119,304. Of these, 63,995 are Protestants, and 53,309 Roman Catholics. The Protestant population has thus a majority of 8,686. The sum voted by Legislature in 1858 for the support of Elementary and Commercial Schools was £10,525 Sterling. In addition to this, £1700 were voted for the support of four Academies; £750 for the training of teachers; and £200 for repairs of school houses &c. Thus the large amount of £13 175 Sterling, or one seventh of the entire revenue of the colony, is annually appropriated for educational purposes.

The sum of £10,525 Sterling voted for the support of Elementary and Commercial School, is divided between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in proportion to their respective numbers. The Protestants receive £5,612. 16s.; the Catholics, £4,912. 4s. Adding to this the sum of £200 granted for repairs, &c., and supposing it divided equally, we find the Protestant portion of the grant to be £5712. 16s.; the Catholic £5012. 4s.

Two Inspectors, one Protestant and one Catholic, were appointed in 1858, and laid their respective reports, for the first time, before the Legislature, during the session recently closed. The Protestant Inspector reports the total number of Protestant Schools, excepting academies, to be 131—attended by 6,521 pupils, of whom 2,934, or 45 per cent, were able to read the Scriptures. It appears that nearly one in nine of the whole Protestant population attend these schools. The total amount of salaries paid to 98 teachers is £3,574 currency—being an average of £36 10s. for each teacher. The sum divided among the remaining 33 is £923 currency or nearly £28 each.

The Roman Catholic Inspector reports the number of schools in operation to be 91, attended by 4,522 children. In addition to these there are five convent schools, not examined by the Inspector, but aided by a grant from the education fund, and attended by 1148 children—making a total of 5,570 pupils, or about the same proportion to the Catholic population as in the Protestant Schools. Of these, 1811, or about 40 per cent., are able to read.

It is contemplated to subdivide the Protestant Grant between Episcopians, Wesleyans, and other Protestants. A bill for this purpose was introduced last session,—was read a first time,—and met with no opposition; and next year it will probably be the law of the land. The Episcopians number 42,638—Wesleyans, 20,144—other Protestant denominations, 1,213. The Protestant Educational Grant will be subdivided into three shares, proportioned to these numbers.

**New Brunswick.**

We regret to learn that the severe lightning and thunder which visited this neighborhood on Friday week, has been attended by disastrous results to our growing potato crops. Fields of this necessary root which, prior to the storm, presented a healthy and promising appearance, were found next morning completely blackened and blighted. We hope this sad visitation may be limited in its range.—*St. John Courier.*

The crops in the neighbourhood of Fredericton are of the most promising description.

The Rev. E. Dewherst of Maine has received a call from the Baptist Church at Fredericton.

The Wesleyan body have abandoned the idea of establishing a College in connection with their Academy and now propose raising £5000 to establish a Charles F. Allison, Professorship in the Academy.

An old man named Sullivan died in the cathedral at St. John on Sunday before last.

A new map of New Brunswick is being prepared by Mr. Wilkinson. It is to be about 4 feet 6 square and is to cost \$6.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer I have used with great success in my family, in cases of colds and coughs, and also had the happiness to see my son immediately relieved of distressing dysentery, and completely cured in a few days. WARD C. COPELAND, Fall River,

**Latest Intelligence.**



**ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.**

**The Treaty and Conditions of Peace.**

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

Valleggio, Tuesday.

A TREATY OF PEACE HAS BEEN SIGNED BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND MYSELF.

The conditions of peace are the following:— An Italian Confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria gives up his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who remits them to the King of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria keeps Venetia, but it is to form part of the Italian Confederation. A general amnesty is to be granted.

The *Austrian Correspondence* says that the following are preliminary conditions of the treaty of peace:—Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation, to which Austria accedes. Lombardy as far as the line of the Mincio is to be given up—Mantua, Peschiera, Borgoforte, and the whole of Venetia, remain Austrian possessions. The Prince of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States.

**THE FIRST PROPOSITION FOR THE ARMISTICE.**

A letter from Valleggio thus describes the initiative step of the Austrian Emperor, under date of the 6th:—"The day before yesterday the son of General Urban came as *parlementaire* to the head-quarters of the French army here, bringing with him an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of the French. He was allowed to pass through without any bandaging of the eyes or other measures which were formerly used on such occasions. He found the Emperor in the garden, and delivered his missive. You may imagine the field which this missive has opened to conjecture. Some say it is a letter of thanks for the manner in which the Austrian wounded have been treated; others think it has reference to the exchange of prisoners; others are of opinion that it is a demand for an armistice while some go so far as to dream of peace. This letter produced an autograph reply from the Emperor Napoleon, which led to the armistice.

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION.**

The *Moniteur* says:—"The Emperor, ever faithful to the sentiments of moderation that have always directed his policy, and anxious besides, above everything, to prevent all useless bloodshed, did not hesitate to ascertain, in a direct manner, the disposition of the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the belief that, if it agreed with his own, it was a sacred duty on the part of both Sovereigns to suspend immediately hostilities that might be deprived of their object by the fact of a mediation. The Emperor of Austria having manifested similar intentions Commissioners were named on both sides, and met to draw up the clauses of the armistice; it was definitively concluded on the 8th of July, and its duration fixed for five weeks."

The *Independence Belge* has reason to believe that the relations of the Emperor with his ally have not always been unmingled with disappointment, and that he is annoyed by the attitude of certain groups of parties in Italy. Judging from the solicitude which the Emperor has always displayed for the head of the church, they infer that he must regret the complications of the present situation of Rome. Under the influence of those various impressions, and considering that after his rapid and brilliant success, the result of the struggle, if it were to be prolonged, could only be a question of time, and the sacrifice of a certain number of lives, the Emperor thinks he may now propose a truce with the object of seeing whether the Italian question may not be more humanely solved by discussion than by the sword.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* professes to know that the following were the circumstances that preceded the armistice:—"The Emperor of Austria having sent a request to the French camp for the remains of Prince Windischgratz, who was killed at Solferino, the Emperor Napoleon caused them to be sought for, and they were recognised, partly by his uniform, and partly by some letters from his newly married wife, which he had about him. The corpse was placed in an artillery wagon, and conveyed, accompanied by an officer of the staff and an escort, to the Austrian head-quarters. The officer expressed to the Emperor the condolence of the Emperor of the French; and his Austrian Majesty (who was just recovering from a somewhat severe indisposition), not without emotion, begged the officer to convey his thanks to the Emperor Napoleon, and to express his sorrow at the death of so many brave men in the French army. This led to some remarks on the cruel necessities of war, and from what was said, the Emperor Francis Joseph was able to perceive that those necessities were regretted as much by his opponent as by himself. The Emperor Francis Joseph afterwards sent the son of General Urban with a flag of truce to the French camp, as is known, and the Emperor Napoleon, by an autograph letter, proposed a suspension of arms. It is added that the latter has carried his courtesy to the extent of neutralising the town of Villafranca for the signing of the preliminaries of a truce although the usage of war would have justified him in requiring those formalities to take place at his own head-quarters.

**EMOTION OF THE EMPERORS.**

VERONA, July 11.—The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Generals Hess, Grunne, Killner, Kollenstein, Roming, Schlitter, and several other officers of the Staff, went this morning to the interview with the French Emperor at Villafranca.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes:—"The Emperor of the French was profoundly affected at the sight of the destruction of human life at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. The Emperor Francis Joseph had left the field of battle of Solferino in a state of painful emotion. He was not able to restrain his tears on seeing the army defeated in which he had placed so much hope. Overcome with fatigue and sorrow, he, for several days, was afflicted with violent fever. His finances were exhausted Austria was also unable to replace the army so laboriously formed, the good discipline and the valiant resistance of which could not withstand the impetuosity of the French troops. He suffered also from other disappointments. The Emperor Napoleon knew these things; and perhaps the idea of not aggravating the misfortunes of his young enemy, and of not weakening him beyond what was useful to the interests of France, may have afforded him pleasure.

**Relish for Breakfast.**

KEILLER & SONS' celebrated fresh MARMALADE, reduced to 1s. 3d. per lb for the season, at E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S Tea, Coffee, and Grocery Mart, 37 Barrington Street, July 20.

**Reduction in Sugars, DURING THE PRESERVING SEASON.**

At the TEA, COFFEE, and GROCERY MART, 37 Barrington Street, by E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO. July 20.

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PICKLING VINEGAR, at 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per gallon.

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Mixed SPICES for flavouring and Keeping Pickles, 3s. per lb. 200 gallons best ENGLISH Brown Malt VINEGAR, 300 gallons best FRENCH White Wine do., 25 casks Clarified Mustard and other Vinegars. At E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S Grocery Mart, 37 Barrington St. July 20.

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**LIQUID CATHARTIC.**

THIS great Family remedy is warranted to cleanse the stomach from all bile. It will positively cure the Piles; is a certain remedy for all Affections of the Liver; will remove Costiveness, and expel all humors from the Blood; will surely prevent and cure Fever and Ague; invigorates the digestive organs; restores Lost Appetite, and strengthens the whole system. Its use requires no change of diet,—whatever the appetite craves and that which is relished best is the proper food while taking this medicine. Do not get discouraged if its effects are not perceptible as soon as you expect, but continue to follow the directions upon the label of the bottle and its operation will be found sure and effectual.

Price 50 cents and \$100 Prepared by G. W. STONE, Lowell, Mass. G. E. MORTON & CO., Agents for Nova Scotia. July 20. 3 ms.



**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 note 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, in 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 m.