

neutral territories, and then to accept the struggle on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It came to this—to accept everywhere the support of revolution. More precious blood must have been shed, and enough has been shed already; in a word, to succeed it was necessary to stake what no Sovereign ought to stake, unless the independence of his country is in danger.

"If, then, I stopped short, it was not from weariness or exhaustion, nor from abandonment of the noble cause I wished to serve, but because a louder voice spoke within my heart—'The interests of France.'

"Do you imagine it cost me nothing to put a break upon the ardour of my soldiers, who, excited by victory, wished to advance?"

"Do you suppose that it cost me nothing publicly in the face of Europe to curtail from my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?"

"Do you imagine that it cost me nothing to behold noble illusions destroyed in honest hearts, patriotic hopes extinguished?"

"To serve Italian independence I waged war against the grain of Europe. As soon as the destinies of my country were imperilled I concluded peace.

"And can it now be said that our efforts and sacrifices are a pure loss? No. As I said in my farewell address to my soldiers, we have a right to be proud of this short campaign. In four combats and two battles a powerful army, inferior to none in organisation and bravery, has been defeated. The King of Piedmont, once styled the Guardian of the Alps, has seen his country delivered from invasion, and the frontier line of his States extended from the Ticino to the Mincio. The idea of Italian nationality is admitted by its warmest opponents. All the Sovereigns of the Italian peninsula understand at last the imperious necessity of salutary reforms.

"Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace which I have just concluded will be fruitful of happy results; the future will reveal them daily more and more for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, the quiet of Europe."

THREATENING ASPECT OF ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Times' correspondent, writing from Milan, says—

"Sorrowful days are coming for Italy, and no one can say this time that the Italians have to blame themselves for what they are to endure. The lessons of the past were not thrown away upon them, and since last January they have shown considerable tact and firmness, moderation and unanimity. They rushed to arms, they declared for union; now they are all at once bidden to lay down their arms; and the vote by which they proclaimed Victor Emmanuel II. their king is set at naught.

"No doubt, the Italians will bow to superior force, but they will yield to nothing else. Venetia is in the hands of Austria; the Italians are unable to wrest it from her. Peschiera, Mantua, the line of the Mincio, and even the slip of land hemming in the Modenese territory on the right bank of the Po, with the two strongholds of Borgoforte on either bank of the stream, are not to go with the rest of Lombardy, and the Italians must reign themselves to see the frontier of their new kingdom open to incursions from the redoubtable quadrangle.

"Already at Parma, at Modena, Florence, and Bologna the people are assembling for moral resistance, while the cry 'to arms' rises all over the country. Deputations from the Duchies are praying the King of Sardinia that their vote for the fusion, unanimously expressed in 1848 and confirmed in 1859, should not be set aside. In Tuscany the Council of State, made up of the most moderate men, and presided over by the veteran patriot, Gino Capponi, points to the decheance of the Grand Duke as a fait accompli, and appeals to a National Assembly to pronounce upon the destinies of the country. In Romagna a Provincial Government is organised, in open hostility to at least the temporal sovereignty of the Pope.

"Within a week or a fortnight all this revolutionised Central Italy will have more than 50,000 men under arms. General Mezzocapo already musters 10,000 men, mostly natives of Romagna, regularly organised under Sardinian colours. Garibaldi, at the head of 10,000, to whom others will be added. The volunteers, now to the number of several thousands, enlisted in the Piedmontese regiments will eagerly flock to his standard, and the youths who are now frantically rushing to arms at Parma, Modena, and everywhere, the adventurers of all Italy, will join him at Bologna, as they joined him at Rome in 1849.

"Is, then, the bloody drama of Rome in 1849 to be again repeated at Bologna ten years later? Is France to discharge undivided those policeman's duties in the Papal States which she has hitherto shared with Austria? And is this to be the end of the 'war of Italian independence'? Is this the help France brings to a 'sister nation'? Are the wishes of the Italian people thus consulted? Are they thus enabled to seize the opportunity which Providence and France offered to them to become a great, free, and united people?"

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE PEACE

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge writes as follows, under date of Paris, July 13:—

"As you are aware, the diplomatic world is persuaded that there are some secret combinations between the Emperor of the French and Francis Joseph. I can neither deny nor affirm such rumours; but what is certain is, that, for the last two days, the Emperor has appeared

to be absorbed in thought. He had received numerous despatches from Germany, and it was clearly seen that some secret working was going on in his mind.

"Among the attendants of the Emperor, and at head-quarters, there was an expectation of some bold move upon Verona, when, upon leaving table (the day has not been told me), about seven in the evening, the Emperor sent for General Fleury. 'My dear general,' he said to him, in presence of the King of Sardinia, who looked very anxious, but who, nevertheless, shortly after, approved, with a wave of his hand and a nod, the Emperor's words, 'I want at this moment a military diplomatist. I want a man who is mild, conciliatory, and amiable. I have thought of you. Here is a letter I am now addressing to the Emperor of Austria; you will take it to Verona. Read it; make yourself master of its tendency. I ask for a truce; it is necessary that the Emperor Joseph should accept it. I depend on your intelligence to develop the ideas the germs of which are in this letter.'

"Thereupon he gave him a few explanations, which received the King of Piedmont's approval. The general took a carriage, and, accompanied by M. Verriere, his aide-de-camp, set out for Verona. Although the distance was not great, the difficulties in getting to the outposts were extreme. General Fleury did not enter Verona before half-past ten at night. The Emperor of Austria was in bed and sound asleep; but when it was mentioned to his aide-de-camp on duty that General Fleury had brought a letter from the Emperor of the French, they woke up the Emperor. He dressed in haste, and then General Fleury was introduced. On reading Napoleon's letter, surprise and emotion were depicted on his Majesty's countenance.

"Your communication is a very serious one," said he, "and I require reflection. Remain here till to-morrow morning; by eight o'clock I will give you the answer." 'I am at your Majesty's orders,' replied General Fleury; 'nevertheless, I crave permission to submit a few matters for your consideration, which will explain to your Majesty the step taken by the Emperor.' General Fleury now entered at length on the reasons which should induce the Emperor Francis Joseph to accept the proposition made to him; the proximity of the two armies rendering a conflict imminent; the mediation that would arrive too late; and the formidable attack preparing against Venice. 'The considerations you hold out to me are weighty,' replied Francis Joseph; 'I will think of them, and to-morrow morning you shall have my answer.' He ordered his grand equerry to vacate his apartments for General Fleury. At 8 o'clock the general was introduced; the Emperor of Austria had another long conversation with him, and finally handed him the answer. Three hours later the general had returned, and was with the Emperor.

THE CONSULTATION OF THE EMPERORS

A letter from Villafranca of the 11th contains some interesting particulars concerning the interview between the two Emperors:—

"This place and date will mark in history, and future writers will speak of the interview of Villafranca as that of Erfath and that of Tilsit. I arrived here early this morning, but had I come the day before I could not have witnessed more than I did. Orders, dictated by a feeling of delicacy, had been given that only privileged persons should approach the place of the interview. Every care had been taken not to wound the pride of the Emperor of Austria, to whom it would doubtless have been disagreeable to have been exposed too much to public view. The meeting of the two Sovereigns was fixed for nine o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before, Napoleon III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor Napoleon was composed of Marshal Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, and officers of the imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full-dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a general of division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap, and blue uniform frock coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles and a squadron of hulans. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body-guard and the hulans did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napoleon. The two emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road, and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversation with Baron de Hess. Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francis Joseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body-guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the hulans. At Villafranca, the house of M. Carlo Morelli, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed a night there

before the battle of Solferino. It is a habitation comfortable, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction. I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm-chairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upwards of an hour and a half the two Emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without any one being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or of a conqueror. Whilst the interview was going on, I was outside in the street, whence I could see the escorts, some remaining seated on their horses, while others had dismounted. But not the slightest sound was heard: every kind of conversation was suspended; and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a certain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing. As to what took place inside, I cannot say anything: all that I know is that when the two sovereigns issued forth from the conference, they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, also did Marshal Vaillant, and Generals Martimprey and Fleury, the honor of shaking hands with them. The two sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality; and the next moment each splendid cortege was on the way back to the place from which it had started. The Emperor of the French entered Valeggio a little after eleven."

Relish for Breakfast.

KELLER & SONS' celebrated fresh MARMALADE, reduced to 1s. 3d. per lb for the season, at E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S Tea, Coffee, and Grocery Mart, 57 Barrington Street. July 20.

REVIEW

E. MATURIN'S LETTER.

By Rev. John Hunter. A LECTURE BEFORE THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE. Is now ready, and may be had at the Wesleyan Book Rooms and at the Stores of Messrs. A & W. Mackinlay, James Gossip and James Tracey. April 6.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN HOAR. No. 142 Lower Water Street. HALIFAX, N. S. (A few doors South of Wier & Co's Boston Packet Whf.)

An assortment of BOOTS and SHOES constantly for sale at Moderate Prices, for Cash. * * Orders from the country carefully and punctually attended to. Feb 16.



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, 18 9 } July 20. 1 m.

LONDON HOUSE.

Latest Dress Fabrics for Summer, Extraordinarily Good and Cheap, REDUCED THIS DAY.

PRINTED Organdie MUSLINS, 4 1/2d. per yard, yard wide—any length cut. 300 Printed Muslin DRESSES, 1s. 11d. the dress, worth double. Printed French Barege ROBES, in two and three founces, all offered from 15s. the robe. Barege d'Eccese in all colors from 10 1/2d. Paris printed Silk TISSUES, very light and of great beauty. A large variety in chaste as well as elaborate and costly designs—price reduced to 19s. 6d. and 20s. the dress—only one half the original cost of production. 150 muslin de Chine ROBES, 6s. 9d. each, brought out at 12s. 6d. August 10. E BILLING, Jr., & CO.

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. 1 y.

W. WHYTAL & CO.

Leather and Finding Store.

No 2 CHEAPSIDE.....MARKET SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S. Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather, Bindings, Linings Shoemakers Tools, and other findings.

LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Hides, Skins, and Oil bought to order. Jan. 5. 1 y.

JOHN L. WHYTAL,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, Wholesale and Retail, Ordnance Row.....HALIFAX, N. S. A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate cash prices. The strictest personal attention to all orders. Jan. 5. 1 y.

NOTICE.

Robert McMurray,

HAVING withdrawn from the firm of E BILLING, JUNR. & Co., begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is about to proceed to the British Markets for the purpose of selecting an entirely

New Stock of Dry Goods,

Which he expects to open about the first of September next, in the southern half of the premises known as the "LONDON HOUSE," No. 148 Granville Street, where he hopes to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Halifax, June 21, 1859. 1 y.

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 or 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, Goro, Douglas, Co. of Hants, Sept. 21st, 1858. August 3. 1 m. pd.