

Two young ladies of Cleveland, Ohio, recently walked a distance of forty-five miles in two days, and won a wager of \$10 thereby.

THE WEATHER AT NEW-YORK.—The Tribune says the weather for the past week has been very reasonable. We have had one or two days of hot weather, succeeded by nights of showers, but for the most part the weather has been cool and pleasant, good for haymaking, and good for the growing crops. Crops of all sorts look well, and the grass in meadows is heavy. The report of the wheat crop all over the country is excellent, the late frosts seeming to have done but little damage, on the whole, to that of anything else.

THE WAY THEY CARRY OUT THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.—We copy the following from the Waterville Mail of June 16th.

Liquor SEIZURES AND ARRESTS.—Sheriff McFadden, under direction of the Selectmen, made a busy day of Tuesday, in the way of 'Search and seizure.' The shop of G. Dingley was first entered, where only a small quantity was taken, and this only in the 'transition state' in a basket on the arm of the keeper. Dingley was arrested and fined \$20 and costs, before Justice Drummond.

The shop of A. P. Stevens was next entered, where a jug containing about a gallon was the subject of a brief scuffle, during which the jug was broken, and Stevens in the affectionate hug of officer Wm. A. Brown, was persuaded that one "wristlet" was enough. He was fined \$20 and costs.

The next visit was to the store of R. Howard, where seventeen packages, containing 128 gallons of various liquors, were secured, and the clerk, Moses Healey, was arrested. There was some parleying at the door, where the proprietor expressed his fears that injury might befall the aggressors; but the first application of a crowbar led to a peaceable entry. Healey was fined \$20 and costs.

Act fourth was the search of the old Stevens house, on Silver st., from which the occupant was absent at the time, and where 125 gallons were taken. This will be tried and sentenced by due process of law.

Act fifth was at the old Manley store, near the bakery. Here were found various jugs, bottles and casks, containing in all some 43 gallons.

From each judgment an appeal was entered. Hon. W. B. S. Moor acted as counsel for defendants; the government employed no counsel. The value of the liquor taken is some \$300, which goes to the Town if forfeited.

This work is done in obedience to a vote of the Town, and the Selectmen deserve commendation for the energy with which they are executing it. Never were our community more earnest or more hearty in the desire to see them press the work to the very utmost. This sustained they have nothing to fear but neglect of duty.

European & Foreign News.

ITALY.

There has been a disgraceful affair in the Papal States. Perugia, a small town about eighty miles from the Holy City, had initiated the conduct of Bologna, Ancona, Ferrara, and the more distant towns in the Papal territory, and pronounced for the national cause. The Pope and Cardinal sent their Swiss mercenaries to crush this harmless demonstration, who, after a hard fight with its few defenders—who had probably anticipated no attack—got into the town; plundered and sacked it, killed many of its inhabitants, and treated the women in the most brutal manner. The Monitor has published a statement, explicitly denying ambitious motives to the King of SARDINIA. All the instances in which he has assumed the dictatorship are, it says, purely provisional. The Austrians are to be first driven out, and the final arrangements will then become matter for deliberation. Friends construe the announcement as favourable to Italian independence; enemies, as leaving scope for creating a French king in Italy. Nothing has yet been done, however, which can reasonably generate suspicion.—Freeman.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

A letter from Turin in the Nord says:—Yesterday evening (the 23rd) Kossuth arrived in our city from Genoa. He was received at the station by the Deputy Valerio and some others, ultra-democrats of the city. The celebrated Magyar agitator was accompanied by two of his former officers. It is said that he will shortly leave for Arqui, where a Hungarian legion is being organized under the command of General Klapka.

The Hanoverian Chambers are convoked for the 18th of July, in consequence of the present state of political affairs. Prussia has made the proposition in the Federal Diet of Germany, that the 7th and 8th army corps of the Federal army should be formed into a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine. The proposition has been referred to the military committee of the Diet. These two army corps embody the Federal contingents of the States in the south-west of Germany. Bavaria included. The latter State would have to be entrusted with the command of the corps of observation about to be formed. In making such a proposition the Prussian Government has evidently in view to receive from the South-Western States, from which the evil upon her to assist Austria was always looked, a guarantee of good faith. It is now not any longer a secret that the Regent of Prussia refuses altogether to draw the sword for German interests, unless the whole of Germany is willing to submit to the military leader-

ship of Prussia, and to support, with the whole of the forces at the command of the single States, whatever military measures she may think fit to adopt should her mediation be rejected by one or the other of the belligerent parties. Former experience has taught her the necessity of such precaution.

The Prussian Gazette gives the following further explanation respecting the mobilisation of the Prussian troops:—"When the Government applied to the Chambers for large sums of money, it did not conceal the political object for which they were to be employed. The Chambers unanimously approved of that object. The progress of events has since brought the moment for realising it. If the authority of Prussia, her resolutions, and her action, are to be protected in the crisis in which Europe is at present placed, it is necessary that she should comprehend in time what the situation imposes on her. The Franco-Sardinian army is now in the neighbourhood of the German frontier. The Prussian Government has several times declared, with the assent of the Chambers, that it considers the security of Germany as confided to its care. The Italian conflict every day extends more and more, and assumes wider proportions. England and Russia, although at a greater distance, are making considerable armaments. Where is the Prussian who would wish that in presence of such circumstances Prussia should remain in an expectant position? The Prussian Government fail in its duty towards the nation if it were not to act in conformity with the spirit to which the country owes her grandeur. Prussia is free from any engagement. She only obeys obligations resulting from the very nature of her interests as a State. The Prussian Government would wish to understand the bases which constitute her force if it were to act in opposition to the national movement. The interests of Germany are at the same time those of Prussia, and it will be soon seen whether the initiative assumed by Prussia will be supported by the States and by the populations of Italy with that force which its execution demands. These populations are animated with a desire to acquire in Europe the importance due to a great nation so richly endowed by nature. Prussia is ready to throw the weight of Germany into the balance which is to decide events. The Government relies on the patriotism of the Prussian and the German people. Its policy is firm; those who seek to throw impediments in the way of its progress ought to reflect that by so doing they render service to the enemies of the country."

The Patrie gives the following as a private despatch, dated Castiglione, June 24, seven, evening:—

"It was thought this morning that we were about to have a simple affair of advanced posts. But the enemy appeared in immense force, and offered battle. On arriving here at seven this morning, the Emperor heard the sound of cannon in all directions. His majesty, followed by the whole of his staff, at once advanced towards the scene of the combat. The enemy defended his positions with the utmost energy; but our troops, electrified by the courage, and, we may even say, the temerity of the Emperor, speedily routed him. At the moment when I write this despatch (seven, evening), we are conquerors on the whole line of battle. The Emperor never ceased to expose himself during the whole fight, and the soldiers, while fearing the consequences of his noble rashness, were lost in admiration for their chief."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EMPEROR CROSSING THE TICINO.—The Sentinel du Jura gives the following as a true story, told by a sergeant, who was present when the Emperor ordered a temporary bridge to be thrown over the Ticino for the passage of his guard. His Majesty asked the captain of the pontoon company how long it would take him to make a bridge. "Two hours and a half, sire, by making haste." "Captain," said the Emperor, taking out his watch, "I give you an hour and a quarter." "Sire, we will endeavour to do it in that time." "No, do not endeavour, but do it." In a few minutes, several boats were joined one to the other. The Emperor jumped from his horse, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his staff, began to cross. Some of the fastenings of the boats were as yet so slight that the current threatened to carry the boats away. More remonstrances were offered, but the Emperor did not so much as listen to them. As fast as an additional boat was attached to the line the Emperor jumped upon it, saying to the workmen, in a low but impressive tone, "Make haste." Within the hour and a quarter the bridge was finished, and General Cler, with his brigade, passed over it to attack the Austrians. The captain was sitting on a pile of timber wiping the perspiration off his forehead, when the Emperor turned round to speak to him, and squeezing his hand, said, "Commandant, I thank you!"

MR. BRIGHT UPON THE WAR, thus defines the duty of the English Government and people:—

"I agree it is very difficult to get up sympathy for any of the combatants in this war; but at the same time it is impossible to divest our minds of that sympathy which every free man throughout the world must feel for the Italian people, and I say, let us have and maintain an honest, open, a rigid and absolute neutrality, as between Austria and France, but let us cherish as we ought a sympathy for Italian freedom. What shall we do if we take this course? We shall show that we have abandoned an ancient policy—a policy full of courses to ourselves and of misfortune to Europe; we shall show we repudiate the policy expressed by a certain Spanish Ambassador of old, when he remarked, 'You fancy you can save States and nations just as if they were so many Dutch cheeses.' We shall express to the world our resolution

never again to interfere by the blood and gold of England to maintain foreign governments, be they good or bad, or foreign systems of government; we shall announce to the world and to history that we have learned something from the past, and that we believe, as I solemnly believe, that our example in what are about to do will be far more healthful to the nationalities of Europe than anything we could do."

THE QUEEN AND THE CANADIANS.—The Queen held a levee in St. James's Palace on Saturday 25th ult. Four hundred and seventy gentlemen had the honour of being presented to the Queen. Before the Levee her Majesty received in the Royal Closet a Deputation from Canada, composed of the Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Commons of Canada; Mr. Hector Langevin, Mayor of Quebec; Mr. Napoleon Cassault; Lieutenant-Colonel Ryland, Canadian Militia; and Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis, Canadian Militia (Toronto). The Deputation presented an address to her Majesty that she may be graciously pleased to visit Canada on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria bridge in 1860.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLION IN CAMP.—It is six in the evening—the Emperor comes down from his room, attended by Marshal Vaillant. The whole military household comes out and stands apart. The Emperor sits down, and a map is brought to him. Marshal Vaillant presents several papers to his Majesty. The Emperor remains alone for a moment, and rests his elbow on another chair beside him. A spy arrives, and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A colonel is called; he gives ten napoleons to the spy who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal Regimult de St. Jean d'Angely arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other generals come in. The map is called for several times. The King arrives in a carriage, and the two monarchs shake hands. Soften down a little the hectoring air which some portraits give to King Victor Emmanuel, give him a very plain cavalry uniform, and you will have the portrait of Victor Emmanuel. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the true physiognomy of a frank soldier used to the life of camps. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the shafts of a wagon close by; the conversation is lively and long. Other generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the map, which is again brought forward. At last the King left at ten o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter of an hour afterwards he retired to his apartment. The Emperor sits little. He sleeps more by day than by night. He works till one in the morning, and is called up again at three or four.—Letter from Montecchiari.

M. KOSSUTH AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—We have just been informed, from a most trustworthy source, that M. Kossuth, before starting for his journey to Genoa, had stipulated, as one of the conditions of his having dealings with the French and Sardinian Governments, that they should give him a formal reception in the Sardinian capital. We are at the same time informed of certain pledges given by him—pledges that will create considerable astonishment as they become known in the course of events. To-day we find in a Swiss paper, the Handels-Kourier—the chief writers of which are, to our knowledge, in direct communication with the French Government—some remarkable statements with respect to M. Kossuth being completely in the Bonapartist interest. The Handels-Kourier is "enabled to give the strongest assurance" that Kossuth has "travelled with a passport issued by the Ambassadors of the two allied Powers," and that "there is not the least foundation for the report of his having been first desired by the French Government to travel incognito." Moreover,—"and this is a revelation of the highest importance,—the well-informed editor of the Swiss paper pretty plainly insinuates, that 'the Emperor Louis Napoleon has already had an interview with Kossuth, and that, too, before his departure from Paris'"—in other, that Kossuth has been on a secret visit to the Tuileries before he unobtrusively attended at the late meetings he attended in England on the subject of the war.—Morning Advertiser.

AN HON. MR. STANLEY A MUSULMAN.—From Ceylon we (Madras Athenaeum) have the somewhat astounding intelligence, that the Hon. Mr. Stanley, a son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, has become a Mussulman. The matter is mentioned in the three local journals, so that we suppose there can be no doubt as to the truth of the honourable gentleman's conversion. The Kandy correspondent of The Examiner says:—"He (Mr. Stanley) took up his quarters with some Lebbe Brothers, and attended mosque the same evening I arrived here. I saw him on his way from prayers. He is going to Newera Ellia, to call on the Governor."

At a Court of Common Council held recently Alderman Cubitt proposed that the freedom of London, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to the Earl of Elgin. The motion was seconded by Deputy Harrison, and it was agreed to unanimously with loud cheers.

The Roman correspondent of The Weekly Register writes that her Majesty Queen Victoria has forwarded an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for his present of a beautiful mosaic table. It is added that the Pope was much gratified with the friendly sentiments expressed by her Majesty.

It is reported that The Times' proprietary have settled upon Mr. William Russell, their special correspondent in the Crimea and India, an annuity of 2000l. for life, this being entirely for past services, and independent of any work to be done by him in future.

ITALIAN HATRED OF AUSTRIA.—So intense is the hatred which the Italians cherish towards the Austrians, that they hold the German language in abhorrence. A traveller in Italy says, in a letter to the Western Christian Advocate, that "going to the guard, whose business it was to see that no one passed without proper examination, I said, 'Do you speak German?' All the bystanders showed at once that displeasure, mingled with scorn, which told of the wound whose soreness I had touched. The guard turned and walked away. I did the same, but told another Italian that I was an American. I had not gone far before this news was spread, and produced a sudden transformation in the conduct of my military friend. He called after me in Italian, then in French, and even made an attempt in English. I would neither hear nor understand, till he came quite up to me and politely asked for my passport. So great is the feeling aroused by the German tongue, that the Austrians themselves, although the conquerors, almost invariably speak the language of the subject race. It is rare to find an Italian who speaks German, although they deal with them every day."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE.

LONDON HOUSE, JULY 18th, 1859. E. B. 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.



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 sufficient 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.



G. W. STONE'S COUGH ELIXIR. For the Relief and Cure of all Affections of the Throat and Lungs; such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma. It is also an invaluable remedy for Children suffering with the Whooping Cough or Croup. For all the above complaints this remedy stands unequalled. It is purely a Vegetable Compound, perfectly safe, and not injurious to the system. No family will be without it after having tested its merits. Price Fifty Cents per Bottle. Manufactured by G. W. Stone & Co., No. 21, Great Street, Lowell, Mass. Sold Wholesale and Retail.

G. E. MORTON & CO. Agents for Nova Scotia.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY OFFICE, HALIFAX, 11th July, 1859.

FROM AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., there will be Excursion Trains on the Windsor Branch and Main Line, as follows, viz: From Halifax to Windsor—leaving at 7.30, A. M., on Wednesday, 13th inst. From Windsor to Halifax—leaving at 8.00, A. M., on Wednesday, 20th inst. From Halifax to Truro—leaving at 6.00, A. M., on Wednesday, 27th inst. From Truro to Halifax—leaving at 7.00, A. M., on Wednesday, 3rd August. And to continue in the above order until further notice. Fare to Windsor and back, 7s. 6d., and vice versa. From Truro and back 10s., and vice versa. Tickets issued on Excursion days available for return on the next day. JAMES McNAB, Chairman.