

European News.

FRANCE AND ITS PRESS.

MODERATION AND RESPECTABILITY.

In France, it seems that moderation and respectability is now the terror of the Emperor or at least of his Ministers. He evidently does not feel, like our aristocracy, strong enough to be able to resist the independent criticism of men of moderation, respectability, and popular character. Pamphlets tell us all things in France, and certainly a more marvellous revelation has rarely been made than that furnished by one just published by M. Leymarie, from which we must necessarily condense sadly what, in all its details, is a most racy tale.

The owner of a respectable French journal the *Courier de Paris*, was losing money by it—wished to sell it—found a customer in M. Leymarie—the bargain was concluded on the 14th of December last, and, we suppose, the money paid. But the managers, proprietors, and editors of newspapers in France must have an "authorisation" from the Government; it has been even there regarded very much as a matter of form, especially when, as in this case, property was in question. The purchaser applies, therefore, to the Government Chief of the Press Department, M. De la Gueronniere; to his surprise he finds him hesitating; he wanted to see the deed of contract; it is shown him; still no progress is made, and ultimately the applicant is referred to the Minister of the Interior, M. De la Gueronniere's chief. M. Billault charges him with wishing to start an opposition paper. M. Leymarie explains that it is intended, not "systematically to defame, not even to criticise, but to examine with independence the acts of Government." Driven into a corner, the Minister admits that every citizen had the right to express freely his opinions on public affairs through the press; but that, in his position, he had a right to save the Administration from embarrassment; and he added, "In my opinion an opposition paper, patronised by men of note and respectability (*des hommes considerables*), who combined, without distinction of party, talents acknowledged and sanctioned by public favour, would, by that very fact, acquire a disquieting influence. The more a paper so conducted was constitutional,—the more care it took not to infringe the law—in a word, the more moderate it was, the greater would be the inconvenience. Two days afterwards a refusal of the authorisation, conveyed in two lines, was received by M. Leymarie from the Minister.

The battle was now taken up by one of the shareholders, a man of very high position, M. D'Haussonville. He saw M. de la Gueronniere, in company with M. Leymarie; and easily plied him with unanswerable arguments. The subordinate could, however, only adhere to the views of his principal—the Government must have guarantees before allowing persons, to whom the public would listen with favour, to address it.

The scene now shifts to the Council of State. There M. Emile Ollivier, one of the deputies of Paris, mentioned the facts detailed in the pamphlet, especially the reply of the Minister of the Interior. The President of the Council denied that the Minister had used the language, he caused it was too "stupid" to have come from the lips of so sensible a man! The discussion, with the denial, was published in the *Moniteur* Theropun, M. Leymarie, in accordance with the law of France, demanded from the *Moniteur*, and from all the papers which had copied from it, insertion of a letter in explanation and vindication. It was certainly "moderate" enough, but had the inexpiable fault of being unanswerable. What did the Government do, but sent round an officer to require the papers not to insert the defence! It is now said that an action will be brought against the papers for non-compliance with the law which requires them to insert the reply of any person "indicated" by them. The journals will, of course, plead the order they received from the bureau. And as France has yet, able and determined liberal lawyers, we may well be curious to see the legal result.

Meantime of one thing there can be no doubt—of the domestic weakness of the French empire. It can afford to tolerate but too classes of public writers; avowed scyphants and flatterers, and those whose abuse is so scurrilous as to recoil on its authors, and rather to serve the Government with respectable persons. Indeed there can be little doubt that the latter class are frequently set to work by secret agents of the Government to present the appearance of its being the object of hatred to the unworthiest. What the Government of France would find most embarrassing is, independent criticism of its measures, conducted with moderation and respectability. We are sorry to believe that M. Billault's "stupidity" consisted in letting out the truth. Driven to his last shifts in argument by men of sense and character, he was compelled to own that it was their very character which made them formidable. He could afford to despise noise, and fury, and vituperation; that might do him good. But he could not face sobriety and reason.

The fact, so indiscreetly blurted out by the Ministers, is unfortunately one of sad significance to Europe. We fear that there can be little doubt that, were the Emperor and his despotic Imperialism shut up within the actual boundaries of France for a year or two, none could answer for the result. Foreign wars of glory, foreign intermeddling, diverting the thoughts of the many, now to Italy, now to Germany, now to Syria—we will say nothing of England—is essential to the mere safety of his throne. He cannot afford to allow his people to reflect, and to occupy their minds with consideration of his measures and his general policy. To him it is a necessity to talk loud to Europe, to speak as the master of "twenty legions" and of a fleet

which makes England tremble, that his subjects may look across the frontiers, and not within them. It flatters their pride to see all the powers of Europe either beaten or frightened by him. What, however, the issue of a policy like this may be no one can predict. We rejoiced in the treaty as much as any; but if history teach any lesson it is that we and all the nations of Europe will not long continue to burden ourselves with an unbearable charge of taxation because our mad neighbour chooses to maintain a vast, and, for honest purposes, perfectly useless army and navy. Thus, to us, the connection between the facts we have narrated and a general European war, is put too painfully obvious.—*London Freeman*.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

The *Presse* published a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas, describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eye witness. The following are extracts:

At dawn on the 20th all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans, who had come out of the fourth and village of Melazzo, which they occupied. Malanchini commanded the left; Gen. Medici and Cosenz the centre; while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the centre and left wing from a surprise. Garibaldi was in the centre, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The firing began on the left, from the Neapolitan outposts, concealed in a reed-bed half way between Meri and Melazzo. A quarter of an hour later the centre attacked the Neapolitan line and drove it from its first position. The right meanwhile dislodged the Neapolitans from some houses which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented reinforcements from arriving, Bosco, with 6000 men, turned upon the 500 or 600 who had driven him back.

The latter were at first obliged to retreat before the superior numbers of the enemy; but, when other troops came up to their aid, they again attacked the enemy many of whom were still concealed among reeds and protected by fig trees, so that a charge with bayonets was impossible. Medici, while advancing at the head of his men, had a horse killed under him. Cosenz was struck in the neck by a spent ball, and fell; he was for a moment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was only stunned, and almost instantly he was on his legs again, shouting *Viva l'Italia*. Garibaldi, at the head of the Genoese Carabineers and some Guides attempted to take the enemy in the flank, but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of the road, and which he determined to attack. When within 20 paces, the cannon, loaded with grape was fired by the king's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six men remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his boot and his stirrup carried away; his horse was also wounded and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter were killed by his side. Misori's horse fell dead under him; Statella was left standing unhurt in the midst of the iron storm; all the others were killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mischief was taken soon after.

Then the Neapolitan infantry opened and gave passage to a charge of 50 cavalry for the purpose of retaking the piece. Colonel Dumen's men who had been but little under fire, threw themselves to the side of the road instead of receiving the charge on their bayonets. The cavalry came like a whirlwind, the Sicilians firing from both sides. Thus assailed both right and left, the commander of the Neapolitan cavalry stopped, and wanted to turn back, but found the passage barred by General Garibaldi, Masori, Statella, and five or six men, The General seized the officer's bridle and cried out 'Surrender!'

The officer replied with a blow of sabre which Garibaldi parried, and by a back stroke cut the officer's check open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, three or four sabres were raised against the General, who wounded one of his assailants with a thrust of his sabre, while Misori killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Statella brought down one antagonist, while another, who sprang at Masori's throat, was killed by the fourth shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi rallied his scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his centre, he next charged the Neapolitan Bavarians, and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once but the Bavarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the day.

GARIBALDI AND SICILY.

Garibaldi's difficulties seem now to be only beginning. Pestilence and diplomacy are at work. His troops are broken by disease, and his counsels distracted by the emissaries of France, Sardinia, and Mazzini. Meanwhile, he works on in the straightforward, soldier-like style so distracting to diplomatists. He expels meddling diplomatists, although sent by Count Cavour, dismisses unfaithful servants, drills his recruits, and beats the Neapolitans. He evidently believes in the logic of facts. Francis II., recovering heart repents already of his constitutional reaction; while Sardinia is as anxious for the immediate annexation of Sicily as she was some time since for delay. All this is a tangle wanting an end to unravel it.

Garibaldi is determined to play for the higher stakes. He will be content with nothing but one united kingdom of Italy, while Cavour would take Sicily at once, and play with Naples for the present, in the hope that he may be able to unravel it at his leisure in a diplomatic way. The

two men are following out their instincts. The one is a diplomatist, the other a soldier, and *il re galant uomo* is said to incline to the latter. If either Cavour or Garibaldi must go, then he will stick to Garibaldi. The case, however becomes complicated when it appears that the King has not only given the word, but that his troops have completely evacuated the whole island of Sicily. Will Garibaldi listen to King Victor Emmanuel and refrain from attacking the mainland? He must either do so, or assume the sole responsibility of the war.

TEA, COFFEE, & GROCERY MART.

BISCUITS AND CRACKERS, Fresh from the Bakery.

50 BOXES, containing Jumbles, Almond Spiced Nuts, Scotch Cakes, Aper Cakes, Rose Cakes.

Also,—A variety of BENT'S CELEBRATED WATER CRACKERS, in Barrels, Kegs and Boxes.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO. 37 Barrington Street.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE Trade are informed that the above FAMILY MEDICINES can be procured, at Boston prices, on application to

WILLIAM ACKHURST, Agent for Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31st, 1859. 1y.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots VERSUS Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Colic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

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NOT A PARTICLE OF Calomel or Mineral IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO POISON TO YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanac—Ask for the "Recipe of Tola Almac," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS, Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Tezuc, on each package of this Worm Tea.

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Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

Sold by M. S. Burr and Co., Boston, by Morton and Cogswell, Agents, Halifax N.S., and by all Medicine Dealers.

Aug. 15. 1y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LARGE LOT OF

Hemp Door Mats

AND

INDIA GRASS MATTING.

For sale Cheap at the Liverpool House, 38 Hollis Street.

WETMORE, VAUX, & McCULLOCH.

Aug. 22.

PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, WINDOW CORNICES, & C.

I HAVE Imported from England a large quantity of

GILT MOULDINGS & BEADINGS,

Of various widths, and of prices ranging from Three pence to Eleven pence per foot. Any persons in want of the same will find it their interest to call.

A very liberal discount for Cash to Picture Frame Makers, Cabinet Makers, and wholesale Dealers.

Look for the Stationary Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

Aug. 15.

2 w.

NOTICE.

JOHN CHASE, of Wolfville, in the County of King's, Merchant, having by Deed of Assignment conveyed all his property, both real and personal, to the Subscriber, in trust for the payment of his debts,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said Assignment lies at the office of the Subscriber, where all parties interested are requested to call and execute the same; and all parties indebted to the said John Chase, by book account, Promissory Note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who alone is authorised to receive the same.

SAMUEL STRONG, Assignee.

Halifax, August, 1860. 4 w.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

PICKLING SEASON.

GOOD CIDER VINEGAR, 1s. 4d. per gal.
STRONG do. 2s. 0d. "
BEST CLARIFIED do. 2s. 6d. "
ENGLISH MALT do. 3s. 9d. "
FRENCH TABLE do. 3s. 9d. "

AT THE TEA, COFFEE, AND GROCERY MART, 37 Barrington Street.
Aug. 15. E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

Perfumery, &c.

FOR SALE BY BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., 25 Granville Street.

BEAR'S GREASE, perfumed by ourselves WARRANTED GENUINE. Bailey's Ess. Boquet, a delicious perfume for the handkerchief. Lowe's Perfume, good and very durable, lasting on the handkerchief sometimes for weeks. Dietrichsen and Hannay's Rondeletia—a favorite Perfume.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Lubin's Ligge's, Ede's, Patcy's and Delcroix's Perfumes. Balm of White Water Lily, for whitening the Skin and removing Freckles. Rowland's Macassar Oil. Burnett's Cocaine, an excellent Hair dressing. Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes in great variety. Toilet and other Combs, Tooth Picks Turkey, Honeycomb, Bathing, large Carriage and Bahama SPONGES. Rigge's Vegetable Soap, 1s 3d each, the best Summer Soap we know of. Aug. 8.

Going—Going,

REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

BECKWITH & MAJOR

WILL COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 7th August, and will continue during this month, to dispose of the balance of their

SUMMER STOCK

At a Reduction on their usual prices, —FOR CASH,—

Prior to the arrival of their Fall Importations:

Dresses, Silks, Flannels, Mantles, Ribbons, 1 amasks, Shawls, Hoisery, Doekins, Bonnets, Gloves, Tweeds, Hats, Linses, Cassimeres, Feathers, Towellings, Russell Cords, Flowers, Sheetings, Crape Cords, Mullins, Grass Cloths, Gambroons, Skirts, Hollands, Cantons.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Messrs. B. & M. do not advertise to sell their Goods LESS THAN COST, but will endeavor to dispose of them at such prices as will ensure satisfaction to purchasers and afford some remuneration to the proprietors.

Country orders promptly and personally attended to. aug 8. 3 ins.