SPECIAL NOTICE

The connection between the undersigned as Proprietors and Editors of the "Christian Visi-OR" is this day dissolved by consent of all parties interested. Mr. Guilford is authorised to collect the notes in his possession, or placed by him for I. E. BILL, H. P. GUILFORD, THOS. McHENRY.

If It will be seen by Special Notice at the head of this column that, with mutual consent of all parties interested, the Rev. H. P. Guilford has retired from the proprietary and editorship of this paper.

While exonerating Mr. Guilford from al want of energy or business talents; we extreme ly regret that his ill success in collecting for us compels him to seek a more remunerative employment; and us to part with a competent agent

Agents will be immediately sent out to collect the notes given to Mr. G. and other dues of the paper. We trust our subscribers who are in arrears will make exertions to meet our claims as soon as presented. Agencies are very costly means of getting in our debts and unless they speedily prove to be more successful we shall be obliged, notens votens, to a dopt the cash principle and curtail our issue to those only who pay in advance.

We have not received sufficient income the present year to pay for paper and the printer, and if our subscribers think we can keep on and improve at this rate they have more faith than we have and we trust they will convince us by their works .-- and pay up.

MR. MATURIN AT THE INSTITUTE.

This gentleman having renounced Protestant asm and embraced Romanism has visited New Brunswick for the purpose of shedding his newborn light upon the benighted Protestants of this city. He lectured on Friday evening in the Mechanics' Institute, and on Monday evening last be delivered his second lecture in the same place. It is said that about 1,000 persons attended his first lecture; but on Monday evening the Institute was nothing like full. His second lecture we heard, and we cannot but express our disappointment at the feebleness of the effort. His design was to show the insufficiency of the Scriptures as a rule of faith,-to denounce the right of private judgment,-to establish the authority of the Papal chair as originally given to Peter, and by some unexplained process, banded down to his successors, and to defend the absurd. dogma of transubstantiation. It was simply a repetition of the assertions and arguments put forth in his recent book. His effort to destroy the right of private judg-

ment seemed to perfectly nullify every thing the man said. We could but ask, if we have no right to think or judge for ourselves, why does the man make his appeal to us? What faculty of the soul does he address? Not the thinking power, for we have no right to think,-not the conscience, for if we have no right to judge of the truth or falsity of the arguments propounded by him, it is impossible for us to exercise our conscience in the matter. Where there is no right to understand there can be no acountability. Annihilate man's right to think and act for himself personally and you necessarily annihilate his personal accountability. If Mr. Maturin, therefore, is to be believed, we askibim to what element of man's soul he makes his appeal Wherefore does he think or reason himself ?-How dare he presume to decide upon any question of truth or error that may come before him? According to his own showing he has obviously made a great mistake in attempting to judge of the ments of either Popery or Protestantism. He has no right to exercise his judgment on those matters; and upon the same principle his appeal to the understanding and judgment of the Protestants of St. John is a consummate farce.

Probably it was this conviction on Mr. Maturin's own mind that so sadly embarrassed him up his recent lectures. From all that we had heard of the learned lecturer we expected at least some indication of superior intellect; but in this respect his effort was a total failure. His arguments in favour of his new opinions were simply the repetiton of stale assumptions, which have been answered a thousand times twice told, and as to the graces of oratory he seems never to have thought of them, perhaps, upon the principle that he has no right to think for himself.

His congregation was made up principally of Roman Catholics, who occasionally gave some expression of satisfaction, but to our mind the whole thing from first to last was the weakly sickly production of a sadly disordered mind and wholly destitute of cogency of argument brilliancy of thought or power of eloquence; and our impression was, while listening attentively t what the pervert had to say for himself, that Ro manism had gained but precious little, and that Protestantism had lost absolutely nothing by the mystic change which has separated Mr. Maturin from the Protestant brotherhood, and thrown him forever, body, soul and spirit, into the enibrace, of what he calls, the Holy Mother Church. His visit to St. John has created no sensation, and his lectures can produce no other effect on Protestants than to confirm them more fully in the glorious doctrines which they have received, not from Rome, but from the Word of the living

We regret to learn, by a letter just receive ed, from Rev. A. D. Thomson that the state of his own health and that of his family will not admit of his attending the Convention. It appears he has had two attacks recently of discharge plood from the lungs; the first al urming, and second more so. The bleeding occurred after laborious pulpit services on which account he is obliged to desist from regular preaching.-He contemplates a visit to New York to consult some of the medical Faculty there. We pray God to restore our esteemed Brother speedily to health, and to continue his useful services to Zion for many years to come.

He mentions having baptized one person

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 30th. Dear Visitor,-I find considerable difficulty in gathering matter sufficiently interesting to fill a concert rooms, and theatres are all filled with strangers, whilst carriages with huge trunks strapped on at the back, are flying hither and thither; some depositing their living freight at a tains. fashionable hotel, others at a rail-road depot. In her Majesty and a privileged few, amongst whom His love, and stir us up to duty. were some artists of distinction, and all speak admiringly of it. The unexpected proclamation of peace furnishes a universal topic of converation and animadversion. Napoleon III., by some called Napoleon the Less, has not reaped the glory with which his friends and admirers hoped to crown him. But perhaps it is too early to de- count on our first page of the recent unique cide. We had better shake our wise heads and prayer meeting held in Belfast, Ireland. F on say oracularly, "We shall see."

the example? Now is the time for them to se- doings, and marvellous in our eyes. cure one or more of these beautiful rocky hills at the back of the city, and enclosing the lakes, aid Nature who has done so much, and by adding walks, drives, rambles, bridges, grottoes, and of a well conducted line of propellors between your city and this, and St. John may sit on her old-mistress of (the North American trade.) At on Mr. McAlpine's route? least there's no harm in trying.

I am, Dear Visitor, yours truly,

J. M. C.

For the Christian Visitor. Mr. Editor, -It will, perhaps, be expected Mr. March having been connected with the Hopewell, your agent has been laboring with they may desire. encouraging results. He has met courtesy everywhere from the people, renewed old obligations, and collected monies to some extent, agents have kindly consented to act in behalf of the College in the several localities :-James Wells, Esq., in Harvey, S. Shaw, Esq., M. D., in Hopewell, Dea. Christopher Harper, in Sackville, Dea. Ezra Hicks, in Dorchester. Will Brother Hughes act in Hillsborough till the agent returns? He expects to return shortly after the convention, to Hillsborough, Moncton and Salisbury, and then Westerly

Probably when all the business is arranged. Acadia College will have an Endowment Fund of £7,000, the interest of which will be available. It is to be hoped that some feasible plan may be adopted whereby at least £5,000 additional may be raised, which will support three good professors. Till this is done the institution cannot be said to stand on a secure basis. it should be done.

through the whole Province.

The trials heretofore experienced by our institution, if properly improved, will, in the end, work for our good. The loss of £2,800, should, after the lapse of five years discouragement, now begin to act as a stimulus. It will, I trust, be eventually seen, that "the trial of our faith is more precious than the gold that perisheth, being found unto praise and glory and honor." The loss of so many valuable men connected with the institution, while it fills our hearts with sorrow, should open them with christian benevolence.

Suppose that instead of bearing up under these things, we become discouraged, relax our efforts, and destroy or cripple our institution, what will be the result? As a denomination we shall merit the reproach and contempt of the world around us, and what is worse, dishonour our principles, those principles which are, or ought to be, dearer to every Baptist than the blood that flows in his veins, and more tender than the apple of his eye.

But suppose on the other hand, that instead of acting on the principle of discouragement infringing upon the system of Responsible Goin this matter, (a principle that should not verment established in this Colony, and comact on the principle of faith, that faith that firm determination ever topreserve. removes mountains, that plucks up the syca- The coloured people in this city celebrated the more and plants it in the sea, a faith that anniversary of the conancipation of the slaves in quails not at difficulties, leaning on Omnipo- the British West Indies, on Monday August 1st. tence, what will be the result? How different will be the position of the Baptists of these in the evening, Mr. Brackett in the Chair. Inter-Provinces before the world. We need not dwell esting speeches were given by several gentleman on this thought, but pass to another. When present. success shall have crowned our efforts, our institution will be benefitted by the trials through which it shall have passed. The world was struck with the fluid and very badly injured will be convinced of the witality and power of tearing off the projectile or cornishing, splitting the principles which we profess to held. The the corner posts, shattering shingles, clapboar various trials which it will have surmounted studding, &c., to a large extent. This is the will cause the institution to be embalmed in last year .- Westmorland Times. the affections of the people, and it will be able to speak of the favours of God, as it could Smith, exhibited a borse mackerel which was not do, if these reverses had never fallen caught the night previous at Chamcook. His upon it. May the happy day speedily come, when these reverses shall be only matters of history when the triumph of one Bentist Col. history, when the triumph of one Baptist College shall be celebrated by its friends and 5 inches; length of back fin, 21 inches. The

the first trade of the contract of the first of

The same problem in the second of the second

lence, and the day will dawn as the bright morning after clouds. Let our hearts be clos ed, our hands clenched, our coffers locked, and the thick vapours will continue to settle letter from this deserted Babel. Churches, hotels over us, hiding the future progress of our denomination here, except the strong probability that as to ultimate success in possessing the land, we shall stumble on the dark moun-

After the judicious remarks of the " Visishort, New York is out of town, and has written tor" of July 27th, on the necessity of union on the outside of the door, " Back about the between the Baptists of New Brunswick and middle of September." The only piece of reli- Nova Scotia for the support of the College I gious news talked of, is the vacancy caused in need not add anything on that point. The the rectorship of the Ascension Church, one of facts are—the Baptists of New Brunswick need the Episcopal churches, by the call of its pastor a College, the Baptists of Nova Scotia need the Dr. Bedell, to be assistant bishop of Ohio. His same. Noither Province by itself is able to preaching has been of a most spiritual character, sustain one. What is the conclusion? United and all denominations regret him. I am glad to they stand, divided they fall. Brethren of see that Church's beautiful picture, "The Heart New Brunswick, which alternative will you of the Andes," has been exhibited privately to choose? May the Lord inspire our hearts by

I remain, Yours in the common cause D. FREEMAN. St. John, August 8th, 1859.

THE MAMMOTH PRAYER MEETING. We call special attention to the thrilling ac-

35,000 to 40,000 people were present, and the The weather here is by no means disagreeable, power of God was signally displayed. As it though there are times when an importation of was impossible for the speakers to make them. The Emperor Napoleon is reported to be your cool fog tor a few hours would be pleasant, selves heard from the central platform, the desirous of a Congress on Italian offairs, as At such moments we take the cars, and go out to Ministers scattered themselves among the imthe Central Park, the great work of the day. It mense multitude, and held subordinate meetis in its infancy at present, but the idea is grand, ings; and while the hymn and prayer were risand the way in which it is being carried out is ing on high, the people were struck down with worthy of a great city and people. Why are an overpowering sense of sin and cried pitiyour great men of St. John failing to profit by ously for mercy. This surely is the Lord's

MR. D. MCALPINE, who is duly autho rised to collect for us, will visit Fredericton and vicinity (going by way of Washademoac and fountains, raise a monument to their names, of Jemseg) on his way to Miramichi and the North, which their descendents may be proud, and at next week; and will have the Visitor accounts, the same time enrich themselves as such public for the localities named, with him. We will be works always do. Add to this the establishment obliged to our friends to facilitate his labours in our behalf by prompt payments.

Will Mr. Guilford send us by first mail such seven hills (if she has as many,) like Reme of notes in his possession as may be available,

> MR. JOHN MARCH is duly authorized to act as our agent and has set out for Westmoreland and Albert Counties, to collect our notes and accounts. Will our friends be prepared to give him despatch?

by your readers, that some account of the office of this paper for nearly two years, is well agency in behalf of our College, may appear qualified to explain our position, and settle with in your columns. Since the Association in our subscribers, and will make any explanations

LITERARY NOTICES.

We have received a beautiful song," Ever of Linley. It is full of sweetness, and of easy range from E to F, and being in the key of A major, admits of ready transposition into the more touching key of four flats. It is from the publishing house of Oliver Ditson, of Boston, whence so many musical gems are constantly

"Kind Words for Children," by Newcomb, published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, is the title of a charming little work, in which the author "aims at simplicity of thought rather than language," and which we doubt not will interest many a youthful reader and enquirer.

STEAM ACCOMODATION TO THE CONVENTION -The good Steamer Emperor, in accordance with her usual good will, proposes to take Convention passengers and bring them back for a single fare. They can go to Windsor, and re-It would be premature now to speculate as to turn by Digby or vice versa, if they choose. The the plan for accomplishing this, but evidently | Emperor leaves for Digby on Thursday at 8 A. M., and on Saturday, the day of Convention. She leaves for Windsor at 3 or 4 A. M., and will not reach there in time for Saturdays Meeting. It is about 20 miles from Windsor to Corn-

Domestic.

General Williams left this city on Monday morning to assume his duties in Canada.

The postage on books, perodicals, publications or pamphlets, under sixteen ounces in weight. is now reduced to the rate of one halfpenny per

Over \$350 was realized by the Bazaar at St George, in aid of the Presbyterian Church.

The Lient. Governor of Nova Scotia has re used to call a special session of the House of Assembly, at the request of the 29 members of

His Excellency speaking through the Provincial Secretary says : - His Excellecy cannot, be canceives, accept advice on the subject of the mevisers without disregarding the Royal instructions have a name in a christian's vocabulary.) we promising the position of strict impartiality between political parties which it is His Excellency's

A public meeting was convened at the Institute

July; the eastern end of a new house, belonging to Mr. Solomon Trues on the Luiz Mountain

A MAMMOTH FISH. - On Monday, Mr. David Sandard . W. A. will by safetance seen address and nature street across ments over the property of the Landon agent, attending and the sand across across

paid a small fee to get a sight of the big fish,-

Croix Heiald. The receipts from the traffic on the Railway between this city and Hampton for the week end-between this city and Hampton for the week end-Gentlemen: Finding myself again in the midst the week ending on the 30th ult., to £228 6s. 3d. of you who during my absence have shown so the week ending on the 30th ult., to £228 6s. 3d. much devotion to the Empress and to my son, I

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.-A terrible accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, near Schagficoke on Tuesday night. The down train. due at Albany at 7. 25 r. M., while passing over the bridge which spans the Tombannock, was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of twenty-five feet, The water was about six to eight feet deep. Over thirteen passengers are reported to have been killed. Nine dead bodies had been taken out of the creek up to 11 o'clock in the evening, and twenty persons were wounded, while it was thought more dead bodies were

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the "Persia."

NEW YORK, Aug. 4. Steamship Persia from Liverpool, 23d ult. arrived at her dock about

Steamer Bremen arrived at Liverpool 21st, and the Glasgow and Edinburgh on the 22nd. The Arabia arrived at Liverpoo! at 1 80 P. M.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference would meet at Zurich in about a week. It was believed that Sardinia would not be represented at the Peace Congiving greater eclat to the cancelling of the trestr s of 1815.

The Independence Belge declares that the neutral powers of Europe cannot submit to play so humble a part as to send representatives to a Congress, tied up to the stipulati ns of Villa

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says: It is now formally announced that neither Victor Emmanuel nor any responsible Minister of Sardinia has signed any paper at Villa Franca, save and except the armistice, which continues to the 15th of August. Austria and Sardinia are still in a constructive state of open war-no peace terms have at yet been accepted as between these two belligerents. At Zurich the three governments consent to meet, but as Count Cayour is personally a bugbear to Francis Joseph, he, of course, consented to withdraw his presence from the green baise on which the final protocols will be laid for signature. The Cabinet of Ratazzi will be nevertheless inspired and directed by the master statesman who has hitherto upheld the claims of Italy, while the silent warch of events in central territories comes in aid of a more favorable solution than was infer-

THE LALEST.

The London Times of the 23d has the follow-

Vienna, Friday evening. In the course of next will meet at Zurich. Austria and France will which are in this letter, then conclude a treaty of peace, and Sardinia, if she pleases, may accede to it by an additional which received the King of Piedmont's approval

which will appear in due time. The following Thee," the Music by Foley Hall, and the words don Post, says the rumor gained ground there rons. Although the distance was not great, that Sardinia would decline at the meeting at Zurieh.

The Tuscau Moniteur publishes a decree by the provisional government, enacting that representatives of the people are to be elected for the purpose of deciding by a majority of votes what the future government of the country shall be. The Lombards were apprehensive of being sad-

dled with some proportion of the liabilities of

A Paris letter says that news had reached there that eighty-five municipalities in Tuscany had already met and proclaimed their design to offer armed resistance to the re-intru. sion of the late dynasty. Sienna, Pisa, Lucca-Pistiola, and Arazzo had pronounced in this direction. As for Leghorn, the commotion had become so formidable that the Gonfaliero Biscossa had to declare in a proclamation to towns eople, that he held himself personally responsi-

in reply the Provisional government of Tuscany, the Emperor Napoleon said that he did not desire to force the Grand Duke on them.

The French government organ, the Pays, says the question of the Duchies remains to be regulated. No one says that Piedmont is not to get a good share of them. The populations will be assuredly consulted. The rulers of these small States have not governed them so as to make hemselves indispensible. A letter from Genoa says that the Milaness,

notwithstanding the annexation, desire to have a ag distinct from the Piedmontese. The absence of all tidings of Garibaldi's force

The French government had presented to the King of Sardinia the greater part of the floating siege of the Austrian fortresses.

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Times' clause preventing any intervention in future, either on the part of Austria or France. A letter from Rome says that French troops

ere to be sent to Rimini and Ancona, in order

Parliamentary proceedings on the 20th were important. On the 21st, in the Lords, the Duke of Somerset stated that the harbors of

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli referred to the duty of England in the present Euro settlement of the continental position. As she had not interfered in the war, she ought not to throw herself into the proposed Congress.

The question was further discussed at some length, and Lords John Russell and Palmerston both expressed themselves in favor of the intervention of England in the peace settlement, provided she could take part with dignity and

Lord John Russell stated in reply to inquiries.

FRANCE. In our latest news by the Ocean Queen we re-

eived a telegraph report of the speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the great dignitaries of tate, giving his explanations of the conclusion

dresses from M. Tropling, President of the Senate Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Body, and M. Barochie, President of the Council

feel, first of all, the desire to thank you, and then to explain to you the motive of my conduct.

When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies pitched their camp before the walls of Verona, the staggle was evidently on the point of undergoing change in a military, as well as in a political.

I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy intrenched behind fortresses protected against any diversion of his flanks by the neutrality of the territories which surround him ; and in commencing the long and sterile war of sieges I found in presence of me Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our success or to aggravate our

ANOTHER SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR

The Moniteur of the 22d contains the following announcement:

"The Emperor yesterday received the diplo-matic corps. The Papal Nuncio, speaking in the name of the diplomatic corps, offered the Emperor his earnest and sincere congratulations on his happy return, and on his resolution to conclude peace."

The Emperor in reply said: "Europe was in general so unjust to me at the beginning of the war, that I was happy to be enabled to conclude posce as soon as the honor and the interests of France were satisfied, and to prove that it could never have been my intention to subvert Europe and to provoke a general war. I hope to day that all reasons for distrust may disappear, and that the peace will be of long duration. I thank the diplomatic

From late English Papers.

corps for their congratulations."

HOW THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ORIGINATED. The Paris correspondent of the Independance 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 rumors, but what is certain is that for the last two days the Emperor has appeared to be absorbed in thought. He had received numerous dispatches from Germany, and it was clearly seen that some secret working was going

Among the attendants of the Emperor, and at head-quarters, there was an expectation of some hold 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, conci liatory, 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 week the representatives of Austria and France intelligence to develope the ideas the germs of

Thereupon he gave him a few explanations The general took a carriage, and, accompanied A Paris telegram, dated Friday, to the Lon- by M. Verriere, his aid-de-camp, set out for Veextreme, 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 aid-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; "nevertheles, crave permission to submit a few matters to your consideration which will explain to your Majes ty 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 propositions 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 apartment for General Fleury. At eight o'clock the general was introduced; the Emperor of Austria had another long conversation with him, and finally handed him the answer. Three bours later the general had returned and was with the Emperor. Owing to these communications, an interview took place between Marshal Vaillant and Gene-

How the Emperors Met.

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 of gives a report that the Treaty of Peace contains Erfurth and that of Tilsit. I arrived here early this morning, but had I come the the day before I could not have witnessed more than I dia. 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 doubtposed too much to public view. The meets ing of the two sovereigns was fixed for nine and merchant shipping, and arrangements were o'clock. A quarter of an hour before, Napoleon in progress for securing better provisions for both III. arrived at the spot; he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Jored to the duty of England in the present Euro seph soon made his appearance, and, seeing that pean crisis, and contended that for mere political his late adversary had courteously come to revanity England ought not to have a finger in the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped 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, the 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 puriforms.

that on the 28th or 29th he should be prepared to make a statement with respect to the Foreign relations of the country, and that he was given to understand by the French government that there was no provision in the treaty of Villa Franca for restoring the late Dynasties of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to their possessions by force of arms.

This Majesty rode the nine bay herse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He work a undress uniform of a general of division, will 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 svuadron of hulans. It is said that he was much struck with the matha bearing of the French cavelry, and that in the pre Cent Gardes and the Guides the Austrian body guard and the Hulans did not appear to advan-

On the two sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously satuted and shook hands. The Emperer of Austria pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napotecently in the town of St. Andrews, and that a commencement is being made there towards the erection of a Baptist Church. This is good news.

May success crown the effort.

The Emperer of Austria pleased with the conclusion of the conclusion of pack in, 21 inches. The patrons. On us the Baptists of New Bruns—wich weigh on the English people wick and Nova Scotia devolves the duty of ushering in that day. Let our hearts be open—and and and his head quarters here where visited by many during the early part of the week, who are the conclusion. The Emperer of Austria pleased with the conclusion of pack in, 21 inches. The conclusion of pack in the conclusion of pac and the state of t else grace of they be so mighting there to the "thought be dearly heart which the dearly of the act the free that ac the

the several officers were intermingled, and Ma shal Vaillant was seen in conversation with B ron de Hess. Napoleon III, and the Emper-Francis Joseph then advanced side by side to wards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving th 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 th town, had been prepared to receive the two se vereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed night there before the battle of Solferino.

From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Pied mont was not invited to the interview. It canno 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 in-terview was going on, I was outside in the street, whence I could see the escorts, some remaining seated on their horses, while others had dismount ed. But not the slightest sound was heard every kind of conversation was supended, and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a certain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing.

A letter from Valeggio gives a few additional details concerning the interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca. It says: "When the sox vereigns were about to enter the house, the poble guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule and the Cent Gardes on the left. The Emperor Francis Joseph insisted on the Emperor Napor leon entering first. The Emperor invited Francis Joseph to breakfast, but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor Naoleon laid on the table a few cigarrettes in an envelope, and offered one to the young sovereign who declined it. Although no third person heard word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation, the Emperor Napoleon, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in a vase before him."

Since the Spanish war of succession (1701) Austria has lost and regained Lombardy no fewer than twelve times. On the 11th of July, 1859, she lost it for the thirteenth time.

French Reasons for Peace. The Paris Constitutionnel explains the reasons

which, in its opinions, may have induced the Emperor Napoleon to make peace without further delay. It says: "Victorious on the Mincio, the Emperor of the French might have advanced to new victories; Venetia offered the allied armies new and glorious fields of battle. But the war, if prolonged, might have assumed a different ch racter. On the one hand, a certain revolutionary effervescence had appeared in some of the Italian States; on the other hand, Prussia, after mobilising her corps d'armee, might not perhaps have much longer maintained her passive attitude; borne along by the passions which she had been unable to appease, she might have been obliged to place herself at the head of the national movement so perfidiously excited against us in Ger-many. Thus, in advancing beyond the Mincio towards the Adriatic, the Emperor had to reckon with the revolution in Italy and with war on the Rhine. What was he to do? Was he, forget-ting the primitive cause of a just and holy war, to give it greater extension, and entirely change its character? Was he to convert the war for Italian independence into an European war?— Was he to expose to these terrible risks the prosperity of France, the grandeur of civilization, and the repose of the world? Had glory been his would perhaps have renewed those heroic times whose splender in history is obtained at the cost of oceans of blood. But the end he had in

FOUR DAYS LATER!

view was more generous, more useful to hu-

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Tranquillizing Prospects! PROPOSED DISARMAMENT OF FRANCE & ENGLAND!

Anglo French Alliance still fostered!

italian confederation ASSUMING SHAPE.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 7. The Canadian screw steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool 9 A. M. 27th ult., has passed this point, en route Nothing of moment had transpired in regard

to the Conference at Zurich, nor is it known whether Sardinia would take part. A dispatch of the 25th, from Berne, however, says that representatives of the three Powers were expected to meet at the end of July. It was vaguely rumored in Paris on the 25th that Napoleon would visit London.

The Daily News believes that although the scheme of Italian Confederation may not have been formally struck out of the programme, it is not now insisted on by its authors, and that lit-tle more will be heard of it. The French fleet had sailed from "Lizzi,"

and it was reported that a portion of the Frenc. army had began to leave Italy.

Count Persigny had arrived at Paris from Lon-

don. It is said that he took with him assurance that England would give adhesion to the Congress on condition of a general immediate dis-

The Paris correspondent of the Times is informed that the English government offered to send a representative to the Congress, provided France disarmed, and that the French agreed to do so on condition that England did the same. Also that England consented on condition of a general disarmament by land and sea. That France will begin the movement, and that

the English government is very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor.

The Independent Belge gives a report that the proposition for disarmainent proceeded in the first instance from Napoleon. It is asserted that a military convention be

ween France and Austria, relative to Italy, has been concluded, and that Lombardy is to pay a fair share of the national debt.

The Paris Moniteur of the 26th contains the

following: "It is endeavored in England to attribute to France the causes of English national burdens, but the English people are deceived murrely in order to further national defenses.— The exaggeration of our armaments is to justi the considerable increase of the budgets for the army and navy. A comparison of the budgets of England and France will show these considerations to have been erroneus. Since 1815 the army expenses of England have increased by 200,000,000 francs, making for 1860 a total of more than 650,000,000 francs, while the French