ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON THE TREATY OF PEACE-ITS EFFECTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Quebec, July 25.
The North Briton which sailed from Live ool at 9:30 on the 13th, arrived here yesarday in the afternoon. Among her pass gers is Cyrus W. Field, who has accomplished the object of his visit to Europe.

The Anglo Sexon arrived at Liverpool at eight o'clock on the evening of the 11th.

The steamship New York left Southampton for New York on the 12th.

THE WAR.

The Paris Moniteur gives the following arrives the steamship to the arrives attending the

explanatory circumstances attending the ar-

mistice:
The great neutral Powers exchanged com munication with the object of offering their m diation to the belligerents. Their first act was to effect an armistice, but the endeavor to bring about this result, was not successful until a few days ago, when the French flet was about beginning hostilities against Venice, and the new conflict before Verona was im-

The Emperor, faithful to his sentiments of moderation and anxious to prevent the use-less effusion of blood, did not heritate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his

It was the duty of the two Emperors to immediately suspend hostilities, which mediation could not render objectionable to the Emperor of Austria to have shown similar intentions, if the armistice was concluded.

morning of the 11th inst., at Villa Francs.
The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by
General Hess, Grunne, Mollner, Kollenstein,
Roming, Schlitter and others of his Staff. Turin, July 11:

The Official Bulletis publishes the text of the armistice, in addition the articles already The result of the interview between the

two Emperors has abeen the conclusion of The following is a telegraphic despatch from Louis Napoleon to the Empress, announcing the fact:—

National Manday Aut 11.

Valleggio, Monday, July 11.
"Peace is signed botween the Emperor of

Austria and myself."

The basis of the treaty is that the Italian confederation is to be under the honorary pre-

sidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of A Vero Sardinia, but she will form an integral part

of the Italian contribution.

The Emperor of Austria preserves Venuece This despatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse on the 12th, and funds rose two and Bourse on the 12th, and funds rose two and a half per cept. Closing quotations are not typhus fever raged in both Camps. 10,000 mentioned but were about 7h. The news had not transpired in London till after the official army. closing hour of Conso's, so that the full effect is not known. Sales were made late in the day at about 964.

Napoleon's proposed plan for revolutionizing Hungary and Transylvania was disapproved of by Russia.

day at about 964.

The Daily news city article says funds or Tuesday opened quie: and business remained stagnant until about 2 o'clock, when console were quoted one-eighth per cent lower than on Monday. Influential buyers, who are believed to act on good foreign information, then came forward, and by 3 o'clock a rise of a per cent had taken place. No bullion operation at the bank on Tuesday.

The Daily News affirms that the just hopes

and expectations of Italy are deceived.

History will call the Emperor to a strict History will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretences, and signed a mock and selfish peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy—commits Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope, and to a constant menace of military intervention, on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors. He takes no account of the welfare of his He takes no account of the welfare of his people and substitutes for national independ-ence a coofede ation under lock and key of

the Austrian garrison.

The Emperor has sown the seeds of future wars. The closer we examine the pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it

the soul of the treaty agreed upon is the nationality guaranteed, under every variety of local government, in a confederacy of the Italian States. The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia, solely as [an integral] wheat—A steady consuptive demand at member of the confederation. He will rule no less than 3,000,000 of Italians, and will e controlled by a confederation ruling not less than 26,000,000.

The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal upremacy, he is deprived of the substance. keeps the shadow.

The Times says Vegice must hope that her independence will not be mere name, but that the influence with France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than the rule of Austria singly.

The Romans must hope that the Italian Confederacy under the Honorary Presidency

of be Pope wil be nothing like any Government they have bitherto known. The Papal States are left as the were, but with a master somewhat greater than before. He is hon-orary Pesident of the Italian Confederation and General Goyon holds the sword at his side. The King of Naples is made a member of the Confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a rew power—the German Confederation, a brother older in dignity if

England has nothing to do but look on.
Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of

Serdina is aggrandised with a province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned an inexhaustable claim to her grati-

tude and respect.

The grand Dukes are once more, we su ose, to be shaken in their thrones, though France now has the game in her bands; she has Europe before her; she can raise all Italy and half the Austrian empire against those Germans whom she has so often besten, yet, on the very submit of her ambition, she

fifty thousand men only to give Milan a Pied-montese justead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity, even beyond his imagination and capable of

If all this is real the Emperor's game must be a very long one.
BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 11th the 11th the Government guarantee on the Red Sea Telegraph Company was debated, and a motion to postpone the confirmation of the guarantee was generally conceded to, but too late to cancel the contract.

portions which were no longer in keeping with the interest of France in the war.

The Emperor of Austria was on his way to Vienna. He says, in an order of the day, that he yielded to the unfavorable political

A motion to postpone the subject was re-

in the matter was agreed to.

Disraeli enquired whether the Government had received any information on the subject of the armistice, and if so, could they state whether the armistice was a new military invention, or whether it involved any prospect

negociations for peace.

Lord John Bussell said nothi on the face of the armistice to indicate that applied to anything but military purposes. It was however, for five weeks. He trusted during that interval the belligerant powers yould be reads to

vernment had no excusive in

dred, including the embodied militia.

On the 12th instant, Lord Woodhouse in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, read Napoleon's telegraph announcing peace. The latter added that although there was an armistice, the Emperor of the French would demand Savoy as a compensation for the expenses of the war. He had made no demand, and desired no addition to Frence. Loud and prolonged cheering greeted this announcement.

The House of Commons agreed to the Lords, amendment of the Atlantic Telegraph Bill.

Southern 10s to 11s. Corn dull and nominal; white 7s to 7s 9d.

Provision Market.—Bigland, Athaya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James MeHenry and others, quo'e beef heavy and slightly lower but quotations are nominal. The stock of the war, He had made no demand, and desired no addition to Frence. Loud and prolonged cheering greeted this announcement.

The House of Commons agreed to the Lords, amendment of the Atlantic Telegraph

Bill.

of the Government guarantee as already known, Lord John Russell, stated that the Government had come to no determ

with respect to the acceptance of the Feejee lelsands.

The select committee to enquire into the packet and telegraph contracts was duly appointed.

The Bark of England reduced the rate of The bullian in the legal of the leave of the select committee to enquire into the large of the leave of the leave of the leave of the leave of the large o

The last grand review, and sham fight of the season, had taken place at Aldershot, in presence of the Queen and Royal Family, who remained at the camp several days.

The Shipping Gazette believes that the Australan mail contract has been given to The papers were mainly engaged in specu-

Lever, of the Galway line.

Efforts were making to get Milford Haven made a port of arrival and departure for those

The two Emperors had an interview on the Mr. Bidder, Prof. Wheatsone, Dr. W. A.

The Vienna Gazette says of the armistice, that an autograph letter addressed by Na-poleon to the Emperor of Austria led to ne-

gociations.

A Verona telegraph says the armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after their consent had been new struggles should arise.

The interview between the Emperors at

The rebel forces were gradually diminish-

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 13.
Breadstuffs—The demand for wheat flour Indian corn has been very moderate. The London Morning Post contends that Prices have not experienced an immediate.

Is per quintal less than last Tuesday. White Canadian 9s 9d to 10s 6d; red mixed do 8s.

mixed os 3d.

PROVISIONS.

Beef-The market still remains inactive. Pork-Transactions few and prices unaltered. Prime mess, new, 82s 6d to 85s per bri Lard -The sales rather exceed 50 toos.

Ashes-Pots 29s to 30s; Pearls 30s 6d to Sugar-West Indian, duty paid, goo rown, 35s to 39s.

Tea—Good Congou in bond 1s 211 to 1s 6d. Molasses—Barbadoes 16s 6d to 17s.

Consols—Opened on Wednesday 951 to

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. Sackville, N.B. July 27. The Royal Mail steamer Europa, Capt. Leitch, left Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and arrived at Halifax

at one p m., of the 26th ins'. The screw steamship Kaugaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th, and at Liverpool on the following

The Sardinan ministry had resigned, and Count Arez had been charged to form a new

Count Cavour is reported to have resigned on account of the terms of peace being unsatis

The Government had no excusive information to the State of the State o

LONDON MARKETS .- Baring Bros. repor wheat very dull at a decline of 3s to 4s on the week; white 42s to 45s; and 42s to 43s. Flour 21s to 24s. Iron steady; rails in bet—

The papers were mainly engaged in speculations upon the sudden conclusion of peac

Letters from Paris assert that French dis-

It is stated that Filangier had resigned the Presidency of the Council, but the King had urged him to continue in office. He and the King had adopted a basis for important measures.

The Emperor of Austria left Verona for Vienna on the morning of the 14th. His order of the day published at Vienna 12th says that Austria commenced for the main— 2 measures. devotedness of her people, the bravery of her army on her natural allies. Not having latter in 20 days. found allies, Austria yields to an unfavorable political situation. The Emperor cordially nanks the people as well as the army who

Villa Franca is said to have lasted nearly the

The Paris Moniteur publishes a proclamation by the Emperor, announcing to the soldiers the basis of peace. It is to the follow-

have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proposition no longer in keeping with the interests of France in this formidable war. Be proud, then, of your The mail steamer Paramatta, formidable war. be the great nation to long as she shall have

heart to comprehend noble causes, and men-like you to defend him. (Signed,) Vallegio, July 12th. NAPOLEON. The preliminary conditions of the treaty of dred yards.

peace are thus appounced in the Official Aus trian correspondence:

Austria and France will support the form Corn—Moderate request, with full prices: tion of an Italian confederation, to which Aus-White 7s 10d to 8s; Yellow 6s 3d to 6s 6d; tria accedes. Lombardy as lar as the line of

Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian confederation, to which Austria accedes. Lombardy as far as the line of the Minero is to given up.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times tays these propositions were made to the Emperor of Austria before he would consent to the armistice. The overtures were made direct to Napoleon for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neutrals. The Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of receiving the mediation. same correspondent says the Pope was burnt of revolt. in effigy at Milan, and that a very unfriendly 'The E

cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army, but this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary state of the French army was excellent, and exceeds even the hopes which could be entertained, from the heat and fati-

The King of Sardinia had assued the folowing proclamation to the people of Lom-

"Heaven has blessed our arms, with the powerful sid of our magnatimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon, and we arrived. The steamship Ocean Queen, from New Ally, the Emperor Napoleon, and we arrived York, arrived at Southampton at six p.m. of in a few days after victory upon victory, a the 14th.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at six o'clock p.m., on the 14th.

The Boyal Mail Steamship Persua, from New York, reacted Liverpool at 9.30 p.m. on Friderick p.m. on Friday. day the 15th,

The steamship India left Liverpool simultaneously with the Europa, from New York

state one single and free family. I take durect.

The news of peace is fully confirmed, but no further particulars had transpired beyond the fact that the Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States.

Napoleon was on his way home, and was especiated in Paris on the 18th, when further details will be given. In his address to his soldiers, he says that peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions which were no longer in keeping with the interest of France in the war.

The Emperor of Austria was on his way to Vienna. He says, in an order of the day, what he yielded to the unfavorable political situation because his natural allies did not, as expected, some to his assistance. The result of the treaty is generally distrusted in England.

The covernment of Lombardy cautioned the editors against using invectives against cent events; and also recommended them to assume sentiments of moderation under pain to assume sentiments of moderations of the veats; and also recommended them your destiny under my directions, and hope

It was rumoured that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna.
The French army were represented to have before the armistice a war tax was imp Count Cavour is reported to have resigned on Piedmont, amounting to one tenth. It was considered probable that the dismissal of Cardinel Antonelli would result from the state of affairs. It was said that Garibaldi mas been favourable for the crops, and the harvest prospects were excellent. Flour was very dull, and French was offered at a reduction of 1s to 2s per seck. Wheat is dull but nominally unchanged, though holders were pressing it on the market. Western Bome of the 8th says that the Pope had sent an autograph letter to Napoleon stating his determination to demand from the Cashati powers armed.

In the House of Commons on the 13th, the Bill abolishing the Church Rates was debated, and passed a second reading by a vote of 263 to 193, amid loud cheering.

Stratford de Redeliffe withdrew his motion relative to the affairs of Italy.

The Duke of Newcastle stated that the Government did not utend renewing the licenses by which the Hudson Bay Company held their North American Territory.

On the 15th, in both Houses, reference was made to the treaty of peace. Lord Derby pointedly enquired if the King of Sardinia was a party to the treaty, for it was understood that the Emperor of the French was his ally and not the principal in the quartel. Lord John Russell, in the House of Com-

mons, said he did not know whether the par-ties to the Treaty of Vienna had been con-sulted, but so far as England was concerned no particulars beyond those published had been furnished. Lord Cowley had called on the French

Government for details of the peace, bu'
Count Walewski told bim he could afford him no information until the Emperor arrived at Paris, which it was expected he would do es the 18th.

The statement that the new Australian mail services via Panama is awarded to Mr.

made a port of arrival and departure for those mails.

Letters from Paris assert that French discontent prevailed there in regard to the terms of peace and the result of the war, though the advise the Atlantic Telegraph Company on their new cable:

Robt Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, E. Clark, Mr. Bidder, Prof. Wheatsone, Dr. W. A.
Miller, and Longridge.

Mr. Latimore Clark is new engineer of the Company.

NAPLES.

Two hundred soldiers, fifty of whom were Swiss, revolted on the 7th at Naples, and left Fort Cormius for the purpose of rousing other troops to revolt in which they failed.

On arriving at Champ de Mars, all the swiss and native troops faithful, met them with a discharge of artillery. Forty of the insurgents were killed and the rest instantly disarmed.

In the results.

Letters from Paris assert that French discontent prevailed there in regard to the terms of the terms of the terms in the sessent of the French liber-action.

The Siecle, the organ of the proce was influence is suff-red to abide in Italy. It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, the confederates of Austria.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted the when I per cent higher than yesterday. The recent rise attracted Italy appearance, but closed at I per cent higher than yesterday. The recent rise attracted Italy. It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, the confederates of Austria.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted the when I per cent higher than yesterday. The recent rise at time when I per cent higher than yesterday. The recent rise at time when I per cent higher than yesterday. The recent rise at time when I per cent higher than yesterday. Italian papearance, but closed at I per cent higher than yesterday. Italian p

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON FARTHER POINT, July 29th. The Anglo Saxon left Liverpool on the 20th, at 12.30, p.m., with 149 passengers.

The Nova Scotian arrived on the 19th.

Napoleon arrived in Paris on the 19th.

Much discontent prevails in France about he terms of peace, and much greater in Italy. Napoleon, although victoricus, is looke upon as a baffled and dishonored man.

The Budget has been presented-deficiency five million. Income Tax to be raised 4d per £ to meet he deficiency.

The young Queen of Portogal is dead.
GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Commons Lord John Rus-ell stated that the Sound dues were being

proud, especially, of being the well beloved and it was feared would prove a total wreck. children of that France which will always Crew, passengers and mails saved.

The Emperor of Austria commands the whole of his forces to remain in their position

feeling had sprung up between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. The Moniteur of Friday contains the following:

Bruzano, July 11.

The Augsburg Gazette alleges that the The Provincial Governments of Tuscany, and Tusca

The London Times Turin corre says peace has produced the greatest exasperation and dejection in that capital.

Napoleon is accused of being a traitor to

windows to prevent them from being broken.

The Daily News describes the Piedmon-

The Daily News describes the Piedmontese as a prey to grief and stupor in consequence of peace, which leaves Sardinia without a fortified frontier.

The Opinione of Turin does not conceal the dissatisfaction with which it sees Venice remain in Austrian hands. It attributes

of terms of peace. The new ministry has been formed. La Marmora, Minister of War. The Government of Lombardy cautions

proposed, is wholly disputed.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

past few days has been unusually hot and oppressive. Flour quiet, with an evident desire to effect sales.

Western Canal 19s a 21s per brl.; Philawhite 7s a 8s; yellow 6s 3d a 6s 6d; mire

worth of property.

The heat continues incense throughout the State. In many places the mercury ranged from a 100 to 118 degrees in the shade. At Sana Barbara during the Sirocco before repor'ed, the mercury arose to 133 degress in

ided. The country was continuing fighting. President Castro had appointed a libe

Washington, July 23. The Liberal Government of Mexico through their agent in the United States, has just

The following dispatch was sent by tele-graph from San Francisco to Gilroy, several hours after the departure of the overland mail

from the former place, and was received here this morning through the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24—9 P. M.

The British Steamer Forwood arrived here The British Steamer Forwood arrived here this afternoon, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island bringing dates to June 21st., three days later than by previous arrivals. She brought down \$25,000 in gold on freight and \$50,000 in the hands of possengers.

Fraser river has risen twelve feet in four

had made a trip to the north earrance of Fra-ser river and found fine tracts of land.

The employés at Queensdurgh were all lying idle, nothing had been done towar's clearing the place as promised by the Government.—
The sappers and miners had struck for back
pay and got it.

INTERESTING CALIFORNIAN

fixed for the 2nd of July.

The weather was intensely hot throughout the same and the sa The county of Santa Barbara had bee visited by a terrible sirocco, forcing the people to shut themselves in doors; killing animal and literally roasting the fruit on the trees.

This occurred on the 17th ult.

The mining news from Fraser River continue discourseing.

THE PEACE.

The Kangaroo has 195 passengers and a large cargo for New York.

Liverpool, July 21, noon.

Breadstuffs are quest and sales unimportant. Provisions are dull and other articles generally unchanged.

Consols are quoted at 95½ for money and account.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND.

MAIL.

St. Louis, July 24.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco attes of July 1st, arrived on Saturday night. The advices are not so late as those read at the New Orleans, by the W. H. Webb, but contains some details of interest.

The bark Julia Costaer of Philadelphia, was capsized in San Francisco bay and became a total loss.

A five at Oreville had destroyed \$20,000 and is a passen of property.

The hast continues interest than the part retained is, perhaps more valuable than the whole had been. Autria stands now acarly where she did in 1840, when she was willing to absundon Lombardy, but to retain Venice. At present, the front purposes; if the latter then he has betrayed the cause at concluded are favourable to France is concluded are favourable to France on which the Confederation is to be accomplished bay yet to be published; but we may presume that no dynasty is to be destroyed, and that in all possibility Prince Napoleon will be principle on will be principle on which the Confederation is to be accomplished bay yet to be published; but we may presume that no dynasty is to be destroyed, and that in all possibility Prince Napoleon will be principle on which the Confederation is to be accomplished bay yet to be published; but we may presume that no dynasty is to be destroyed, and that in all possibility Prince Napoleon will be principle on which the Confederation is to be accomplished bay yet to be published; but we may presume that no dynasty is to be destroyed, and that in all possibility Prince Napoleon will be president for life under the Pope. The Papal States pass no doubt from the Pope to the Confederation, and this will be an immense advantage, that it gives a nonense to Italian police for an immense advantage, that it gives a n

[From the Liverpool Courier, July 13.

The Liberal Government of Mexico through the grant of the September of Prussia, had found its way in the part of P [From the Liverpool Mercury, July 13.]

> Fraser river has risen twelve feet in four days at Fort Yale. All the houses on the beach were overshooded and several had been awept away.
>
> Musing operations were entirely suspended on the river, in consequence of the high water.
>
> Ten pounds of powder exploded in the magnation of the steamer Forwood as she entered the harbor at Esquimalt on the 18th June, and Mr. Lock, a son of the Captain, and Gray, a servant, were horribly wounded. The latter died the same night. The explosion was a caused ay the igniting of a match.
>
> Coal has been discavered near Queens-bungh.
>
> Governor Douglass and Colonel Moody had made a trip to the sorth enrrance of Fraction of the steamer for her to terminate the war has contained, the present generation may possibly never learn. The avowed object of the war has certainly not been fulfilled. Austria so far from being driven from Italy sto retain the famous quadrangle; to receive a new title to the Italian territory left in her possession and become a member of the Italian Conlederacy. In fact Austria has been able to make exceedingly good terms; hough perhaps not better than she was entitled to, in the actual position of matters.
>
> She was far from being driven from Italy as to retain the famous quadrangle; to receive a new title to the Italian Conlederacy. In fact Austria has been able to make exceedingly good terms; hough perhaps not better than she was entitled to, in the actual position of matters.
>
> She was far from being driven from Italy was found to a collation, while the wafer was submitted to a chemical examination. It was found to a chemical exa better for her to terminate the war when she did, on the conditions she obtained, than to incur the expense and risk the chances of continuing it. Upon the terms obtained Austria had good reasons for concluding the war. Napoleon, too, was in the same position. He had obtained something, but not all the objects of the war; and he was in a position to enable him to conclude peace advantageously provided the terms corresponded with the results. The peace is a compromise, which shows no great confidence compromise, which shows no great confidence in either of the chief billigerents, in the prospect which continued war held out. In the position of the other provided the continued was selected to the continued was selected. prospect which continued war held out. In the position of the other powers which had remained neutral, Napoleon had strong reasons for assenting to peace. Europe had sympathized with France, at the first, from antipathy to Austria; but she did not relish Napoleon's project of revolutionizing Hungary. The French Emperor could not carry out his bargain with Kossuth, at the risk of incurring the displeasare of Russia, and thus converting a warm friend into a determined enemy. At the same time, Napoleon saw himself menaced by Prussia and the entire Germanic confederation. The Pope was secretly hostile, in spite of any diplomatic confessions to the contrary. England was not likely to be moved from her neutrality it to take an active part in favor of the allies. to take an active part in favor of the alli well have felt that he had proposed to himself a task impossible of accomplishment; supposing his real object to have been that which he averred: the liberation of Italy and Hungary. But admitting all this in excuse of the terms on which the Emperor of the French has concluded peace, the question arises whether he ought not have forseen the consequences of his movements and the position he would be placed in? So that

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

St. Johns, Nfid., July 30.

The Steamship Kangaroo which saded from Laverpool, on the 20th instant, via Quentéem the 21st inst., passed Cape Race at six o'clock last evening.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the associated press and the following summing of her news obtained.

Dates from Liverpool and London by the Kangaroo are to noon of the 21st inst., by telegraph to Queenstown.

The news is therefore one day later but is not of particular importance.

The Peace conference it was settled would meet at Zurich in about tenj days. M. Bourqueny would represent France and Count Colmaredo would perform the same office on the part of Austria.

On the Paris Bourse the rentes closed on Wednesday at 684.

The Bombay mail of June 23rd had been telegraphed, but the news was quite unimportant.

The Kangaroo has 195 gessengers and a bring and the part retained in the professions, in coording a page which gare a but of the Kangaroo has 195 gessengers and a bring the first of the correct of the page was a burden and the part retained in professions, in coording a peace which a fell in the Austrian army. Yet Lombardy was a burden and the part retained in professions, in coording a peace which as professions, in coordinate that the fail
Mark Total Colombardy the professions and the part to the depart of the professions, in coordinate that fail
mand he never abandons an idea nt.

The Kangaroo has 195 passengers and a haps more valuable than the whole had been.

Secures much less than he had promised. If

memorable meeting of sovereigns? Tun-Sardinia; and in resuming her position of "Peace," says a telegram posted on the Paris Bourse. The Emperors met at Villa-franca, and the result of that interview is a Sana Barbara during the Strocco before reported, the mercury arose to 133 degress in the wind.

Political excitement was running high, and and the candidates of the various parties were preparing to take the stump.

The difficulty between Messas McKibben, had been adjusted.

Senator Bradenick, had received and declines a challenge from D. W. Perlen.

MEXICO.

Philadelphia, July 24.

The bark Romena arrived at this port today from Venezuela.

President Paez and a number of other prominent Venezuela is have returned after baring been banished in consequence of political troubles.

Venezuela was unsettled and factions divided. The country was continuing fighting. France was to transfer it to Sardinia. So selt of Italian territory. All she could do, in that an Italian Confederation is to be formed any case, would be to make her influence in Napoleon's proposed plan for revolutionizing fluogary and Transplyania was disapprored of by Russia.

The principle aim of the war is obtained, and Italy will become for the first time and to the reported lost.

The Turkish steamers Sillistria and Kars were reported lost.

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The Turkish steamers Sillistria surface the right way defended the were the first time sation. Commissioners to the this transport the same time a part of the t bleness; and the malady having become chronic is not to be cured by heaping upon him a dignity to which he is unequal.

of the most uppopular Sovereigns of Italy at the head of a Confederation of free and regenerated States. We sincerely trust, however, that there are yet in store some that was to be offered him, as it was prepared that was to be offered him, as it was prepared with a subtle and malignant poison for the purpose of destroying his life. The informant was a party to the diabolical secret, but horror of conscience and reverence for the Emperor led him to betray the conspiracy.

The PASS OF PEACE.

Whether the conditions of peace obtainable and the purpose of destroying his life. The informant was a party to the diabolical secret, but horror of conscience and reverence for the Emperor led him to betray the conspiracy.

The Emperor knelt at the altar during the many and did not eat the bread. When ed are such as Louis Napolean expected to be able to extort from Austria, when the war

writing from Portland, Maine, says: — The city authorities here have constructed wharves for the accommodation of the Great Eastern upon her arrival, at a cost of \$60,000. They conzist of two piers, each 250 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 300 feet apart, which in kes the distance from centre to centre, the points opposite which the fore and after hatchways will come, 400 feet. In anticipation of the great influx of strangers when she does arrive. great influx of strangers when she does arrive, all the hotel keepers and all who ever kept or thought of keeping one, have secured tuildings to afford accommodation for the visitors.—

The keeper of the United States Hotel, the principal one here, has taken a whole block, while the former proprietor of the Elm House has taken Cape Cottage, a sea bathing place three miles off, and all the houses within a quarter of a mile of it."

in one of the shoes of the fore fect, thus precipating the whole weight of the body on bead and neck. The horse having b