

# The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE,  
Thursday, July 28, 1859.

## THE WAR.

The temper appears to have lulled for a short time. After the great battle of Solferino, in which the most determined bravery was exhibited on both sides, it is only natural, that the contending elements would require some little breathing time. Some of our contemporaries have seen, or thought they saw, in the armistice which has been agreed upon, the foreshadowing of a peaceful termination of the war. So far, however, as events have yet transpired, nothing appears but preparations for striking another blow, and re-commencing the work of mutual destruction.

Without being able to fathom the designs of Louis Napoleon, and his ability to accomplish them, it is impossible to foresee the issue of the present struggle. With him rests the responsibility of the war, and but for his deliberate purpose to commence hostilities, the peace of Europe would not have been broken. Nothing is so intoxicating as military success, and with the series of battles which he has gained it is difficult to imagine where his aspirations may terminate. In the first place he planned that there should be a war; took measures to provoke it; selected the grounds, and when the time for action in the field commenced, he assumed the command-in-chief, and personally directed the operations of the allied armies. Hitherto since the inception of the war, he has enjoyed a degree of success which his most sanguine expectations could hardly have exceeded. Napoleon's history during the present year has been such as almost to make it appear that with him design and performance are one and the same thing. From the moment when he addressed the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's day, in a way to indicate that his relations with Austria were not on a friendly footing, Napoleon's design to provoke a war without himself appearing very prominently as the aggressor, steadily and certainly neared its accomplishment, until the day, four months afterwards, when the Austrians felt themselves driven to the course of precipitating hostilities by crossing the Ticino. And since the campaign began, his career has been one of uninterrupted success and victory. The Austrian forces have been superior to those of the Allies in numbers, and it had been thought that in military training and discipline they were at least inferior—yet step by step they had been driven back, and been compelled to relinquish one position after another, until at last, weakened by immense losses and dispirited by continual defeat, they have entrenched themselves under the shadow of their four famous fortresses, with the feeling that, beaten there, as they have been unavailingly beaten before, their dominions in Italy is at an end.

Whether the cause of real liberty in Europe will be advanced as one of the issues of the present war is the main thing in which we of this Continent are interested. Two despots of whom rules his unwilling subjects with a rod of iron, commence the strife. The provoker of the war advances with high-sounding platitudes about the independence of Italy, which but for his interference in 1848 would now be free. And in his conduct towards his own people he shows himself to have lost sight of the proverb that charity should begin at home. The limits of France show abundant space for the exercise of all that new-born love of liberty which Louis Napoleon now professes to feel in his bosom. In the country over which he rules, the very shadow of the freedom of the press has been extinguished, the liberty of free speech denied, and the most honest blood of the nation been spilt or exiled. Nor is there anything in the present conduct or antecedents of his formidable adversary calculated to enlist the sympathies of freedom. The enslavement of Hungary, the oppressor of Rome, and the ruthless tyrant over the Italian peninsula generally, her present position can command no generous feelings here. Ferocious in war, tyrannical in peace, bigoted in her religious policy, proverbially treacherous to all who confide in her, a repetition of the disasters which befall her on the same theatre in the time of the Great Napoleon would not afflict the rest of Europe. For Sardinia herself, she is regarded in no other light than as a puppet in the hands of the French Emperor, to be moved at his pleasure, and dispensed with altogether at his convenience.

Whatever be the result on the continent, we trust that England will keep out of the fray. Circumstances may arise which will render it necessary for her to take a side, but we hope for the best. With her population unaffected by the demand for soldiers, she will more than ever become the workshop of the world, and may do more good to mankind, by developing her great colonies in Australia and America than by fighting about the balance of power in Europe. Although war disturbs the money market, and creates embarrassment all over the world, the general disturbance in the old world will benefit the new to some extent. The staple products will be high in price and both men and money will be attracted to her shores by the uncertainty of affairs abroad.

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and to receive her again into his family. For this he has been severely censured by certain members of the New York Press, and he has thought proper to defend his course by a letter published in the N. York Herald, from which we make the following extract:—

My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend, or adviser. Whichever blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognize as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute, or code of morals, which makes it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate me the reputation of my wife when I think it right to forgive her, and restore her to my confidence and protection.

It is ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent wife—the hopeless state, with all its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation on which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and peril from which I have rescued the mother of my child. Although it is very sad for me to see the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel an interest in me, that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the obstacles in my path the good results of this example shall culminate in the initiation of the general and commendation of the just.

There are many who think that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affections which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and father, is to be fatal to my professional, political, and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the prizes of ambition; and I have seen enough of the world in which I have moved, and read enough of the lives of others, to teach me that, if one be patient and resolute, it is the man himself who indicates the place he will occupy; and so long as I do not regret where they re-ignite my family under the roof where they may find shelter, and I do not fear the money but feeling force of popular clamor, the multitude accept their first impression from a few; but in the end man think for himself, and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may reassure those who look with reluctant foreboding upon my future to be of good cheer for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my friends; while to those motley groups, here and there, who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies, they will be as serviceable to him as his friends.

In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive may deem it necessary, agreeable to comment in the public or in private upon this sad history; and that is, to aim all their arrows at my breast, not for the sake of my innocent child to spare her yet youthful mother, while she seeks in sorrow and contrition the mercy and pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal.

Your most obedient servant,  
DANIEL E. SICKLES.  
New York, July 19, 1859.

N. R. Co. Lanark, 23rd July, 1859.

The crop reviewers for 1859, appointed by the Agricultural Society, of the North Riding of Lanark, beg leave to report, that they have just returned from their tour of inspection.

In consequence of the cold backward spring, they considered it expedient to delay till the present week, which is somewhat later than the usual period for such examinations. The long-continued and exceedingly dry weather which prevailed during the summer, has materially injured the spring crops, where the soil rests on the limestone rocks, and also on the stiff clay lands, in the eastern section of Ramsey and Pakenham; but in the western part of Ramsey and Pakenham, and the eastern side of Lanark, where the metamorphic rock prevails, the crops of all kinds are excellent, and fall wheat will be considerably above the average.

Several fields of fall wheat examined, will yield not less than from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and it will be of a very superior quality. The fly appears to have done but little damage, and very little rust or smut could be discovered.

Spring wheat, oats, barley, and peas, although deficient on the light lands, will on the whole, be a fair average. In several instances, very fine fields of spring wheat were observed, particularly in the Boyd settlement, and on the 7th line of Ramsey. Indian corn of which several large fields were observed, is at least ten days later than usual, and will in all probability, be injured by the early fall frosts.

Potatoes, ruta-bagas, mangle-wurzel, and other root crops, all cultivated pretty extensively, have suffered from the dry weather, but still have a fine appearance, and will probably give very nearly an average crop.

The Hutchinson fall wheat, the life spring wheat, and the common white and black oats, are the kinds principally cultivated.

A cleaner and better system of cultivation, is now practiced, than what prevailed a few years ago. In one instance the proprietor of a field of fall wheat, offered a dollar a head, for any cockle, chess, or smut, which might be found in it. A very close inspection showed that they could not be found.

The improvement in stock of all kinds is very perceptible; but there is ample room for still further improvement.

Orchards have been planted very extensively, and are beginning to produce fruit; but many of the trees were either killed or injured last winter, and the late frosts this spring will very much reduce the crop for the present year.

A nursery for the supply of young fruit trees, has been established by Mr. Robert McFarlane, in Ramsey, which will, we trust, be able, with Mr. Blair's, in Dalhousie, to supply the County with a better description of trees than those imported from the United States.

Fall ploughing for Spring crops is highly recommended by many of the best farmers in the Riding; the Cultivator is run through the land in the spring, and the crop is then at once put in, by which much time is saved, at a season when labor is most valuable. Some of the finest crops examined, were cultivated in this way.

Under-draining is very extensively practiced, and as a result, many fine fields of grain may now be seen where, a few years ago, there was bogs and swamps, producing flags and rushes. Among many examples of industry and perseverance in draining, may be mentioned Mr. James Dickson, of Pakenham, who has reclaimed a large quantity of land on his farms by cutting drains.

Labor-saving machines are being very generally introduced. A considerable part of the mowing, reaping and thrashing will be done, this year, by machinery.

The mixed system of agriculture practiced by the farmers in the County of Lanark, where a fair proportion of the various grain and root crops are cultivated, and animals of different kinds kept for their products, is, we conceive, much superior to that in the western section of the Province, where many farms are devoted almost exclusively to the production of wheat, by which the soil must soon be exhausted, and where a failure of the particular crop is attended by the most disastrous consequences.

For many years after the settlement of this County the people had to struggle hard for their existence, but the turning point has been reached; and it is evident, from the good farms, the good stone and frame houses, and all the other comforts and conveniences with which the industrious are surrounded, that they now enjoy, not only all the necessities, but many of the luxuries of life in abundance.

R. BELL,  
J. STELL,  
J. SCOTT,  
David Campbell, Esq., Sec. & Treas.  
N. R. of Lanark Agricultural Society.

CARLETON PLACE, 23rd July, 1859.

Sir,—In transmitting to you the report of the crop reviewers, for the N. R. Agricultural Society, I beg to call the attention of the Directors of the Society to the agricultural operations of Mr. John Steel. His farm and his crops were examined, and he would have carried off some of the prizes; but being one of the Judges, he declined to compete, or to have his name mentioned in the report. Mr. Steel and I, however, thought we could not do less than make "honorable mention" of the great amount of labor, which he has expended on his farm, and the great improvements which he has made.

Your obdt. serv't.,  
R. BELL.  
DAVID CAMPBELL, Esq.,  
Sec. and Treas'r. N. R. Agri. Society.

THE DOOM OF THE WORLD.—The North British Review, discoursing on the doom of the world, has the following remarks:—

What this change is we dare not conjecture; but we see in the Heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their annihilative power. The fragments of broken planets, the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe, the whirling comets wielding their loose material at the solar surface, the volcanic eruptions in our own satellite, the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others, are all fore-shadows of the impending convulsion to which the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under Heavens which are to pass away; thus residing, as it were, on the cemeteries and dwelling upon mausoleum of former worlds, let us learn the lessons of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation.

A new submarine cable has been laid between England and France, which weighs no less than ten tons per mile. It is the largest and strongest telegraph cable ever made, and contains six conducting wires, each of which is said to be as large as the whole number in the Atlantic cable.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet on the eight of August next.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

The steamship Quaker City brings Havana advices to the 19th inst. There have been various rumors circulated within the last week of parties of high respectability having fled, but upon enquiry I find the only positive failures that have taken place are those of two brokers, one of whom has "vanquished," and Col. Espinosa, of the Militia, who is also a planter, for up to the date of the 19th inst. These rumors had done much mischief, by causing a general distrust among mercantile men.

Sugar hereby, but last quotations are fully sustained. Molasses without operation. There is a great deal of yellow fever, but is not so violent a type as the past two or three years.

The steamship Argos sailed for Southampton and Havre to-day, with 120 passengers and \$758,140 in specie.

The Times' Washington correspondent says that Mr. McLane, the private Secretary has arrived from Mexico with the treaty negotiated with the Liberals. Mr. McLane estimates the Church property of Mexico at \$100,000,000, of which about one half is within the control of Quakers.

The Tribune correspondent says great movements are making to bring P. M. Gen'l. Holt forward as a compromise candidate at Charleston.

Nothing had been heard of the North Briton, due at Farther Point, when we went to press.

## ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

Patric Point, July 18.

The Indian passed at 3 p.m. She left Liverpool at noon on the 6th.

The North Briton arrived at Liverpool at 11 p.m. on the 5th.

Private despatches from the French head quarters dated 3rd, say—This morning at 7 o'clock, the Emperor quitted Vaila in order to cross the Minio, and establish head quarters at Vallegio.

We are only four leagues from Peschiera, the siege of which was begun two days ago by the Sardinians.

Cannon are heard night and day in that direction.

The Austrian advanced post is but a short distance from the French, which is occupied by the corps of Marshal Niel.

It is much doubted whether the Austrian army will venture to accept battle in the condition of demoralization and stupor into which they have fallen since our last victory at Solferino.

It is asserted that the French army, amounting to 10,000, have disembarked at Sussanopolo. The bridge to Corno had been destroyed.

The legation of Garibaldi and the division of Cialdini are manoeuvring to close up the valley of Aoste in order thus to render themselves masters at Legnolgo and isolate Verona from Tyrol.

A body of Chasseurs des Alpes of 5,000 strong arrived, at Puenne under the command it is said, of Garibaldi himself.

The French army, which was increased by Prussian and Sardinian troops, will operate against Herma, whilst part of the Sardinian army begins the siege of Peschiera.

The Emperor having sent back the wounded officers without exchange, and having requested the exchange of prisoners, as Austrians have arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange, the wounded prisoners of the Allies and that His Majesty is equally desirous for the exchange of other prisoners.

The Sardinian army has more closely invested the exterior fortification of Peschiera situated on the right bank of the Minio.

The French army crossed the river on the 30th to invest Peschiera also on the left bank.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Brissago.

The Piedmontese are advancing towards Stelvio Pass.

The Sardinian loss was 49 officers killed, and 167 wounded; 642 men killed, 3,400 wounded, and 1,250 missing.

The French army is believed that if the Emperor Francis Joseph had not been present at the battle of Solferino, the result would have been different.

A report is current at Castiglione that the Austrians had retired into Verona.

Disturbances had taken place at Messina. There were complaints in the city of the provisions in the market occupied by the allies.

At Frankfurt, on the 2nd instant, in the Federal Diet the proposal of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to.

The Representatives of the several governments were without instructions on the 4th.

There was extraordinary sitting of the Diet when Prussia presented her and the other governments, the establishment, extension, and command-in-chief of said corps of observation. Immediately after the sitting M. De Wodon left Berlin.

A circular despatch has been issued by the French Government to the foreign courts, making known the opinion of the French Government as to the policy and attitude of Germany.

The despatch fully endorses the Circular sent by the Prussian Cabinet to its agents in Germany declaring it as the opinion of Prussia, that the Confederation has not only no grounds for interference in the present war, but Germany, by her conduct, and the conduct of her allies, has rendered it impossible for the French despatch declares to be true and just.

New Prussian military measures have not inspired the French government with uneasiness, as France cannot disagree with views stated by Prussia for taking such steps.

The despatch concluded by showing that without being officially acquainted with the views of the English Government, France is authorized to draw from the circumstances of their coming into power most favorable conclusions for Italy.

Prussia, it is said, has given a tranquilizing answer to the French Government.

A Berlin correspondent of the Times says the Prussian proposals for peace were in the hands of Russia and England. The writer believes by the end of the week the Prussian army will be in full march.

Two Corps d'Armee will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed.

When these preparations are complete Prussia will probably make her proposals to France and they will unquestionably be refused.

England ought to live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying alone on the vigor of the people.

Lord Granville deprecated the introduction of topics so delicate a nature. He thought Lord Lyndhurst's remarks were calculated to annoy and irritate the French.

In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Baxter, said the attention of Government had been called to contract to carry mails between Galway and the United States, but had not yet considered whether it would be advisable in interest of public that said contract, should, under certain considerations, be cancelled. He intended, however, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the whole system of contracts.

Mr. Charles Villiers is appointed President of the Poor Law Board with seat in the Cabinet, visé Milner Gibson.

The London Advertiser gave currency to a rumor that Mr. Cobden was likely to be offered a baronetcy on his retirement from office, but he declined.

A deputation from the Atlantic Steamship Company, Galway Line, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge sundry improvements in the Galway harbor, and announced that the Atlantic Telegraph Company obtained the co-operation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Thompson, and Professor Wheatstone, who with Mr. Valey, consulting Electrician of the Company, and other scientific individuals, will form a committee to investigate and advise as to the construction of a new cable.

The French organs current report that the Emperor intends returning to Paris about the middle of July.

Another division of the army of Lyons is under orders for Italy.

This year's vintage is expected to be of superior quality, but not abundant.

Flour was dull and nominal in Paris. Wheat declined 50c on the week.

The Corps d'Armee of Pelissier to observe the frontier of the Rhine, and to be completed and established in the cantonments by the 13th July, consists of 160,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, 400 cannon.

The Bourse is buoyant, three per cents, have advanced 64 for money.

The Times Vienna correspondent says, that something unusual is going on between France, Russia, and Turkey, and would be surprised if Turkey should turn against Austria.

Russia.—Four Russian corps d'Armee are already placed on war footing, and all the officers on limit of leave have been ordered to join their regiments. Several recruits shortly expected.

The Cession-Comite Moniteur of the 6th has the following:—Sargon, April 22.

We have attacked the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, before defeating the enemy. We took a fort mounting nineteen cannon and several guns. The loss of the enemy was 500 killed. Our loss was 14 killed and 30 wounded.

The over the Calcutta and China mails and Bombay mail of the 4th June, arrived in England.

The steamer Alma, while conveying the Calcutta mails, founded near Harish Island Red Sea. Mails and passengers saved. It is expected that the vessel will be got off.

INDIA.—News unimportant.

The despatch from the European troops was ambiguous, but men were not satisfied.

A force of rebels under Nana and other leaders, were defeated and dispersed at Radwah Pass.

Prussia.—The Times had re-appointed their own correspondent at Berlin, and until some time had elapsed, his assertions must be taken somewhat on trust.

The Prussian proposals, he says, are now in the hands of Russia and England, with England Prussia had been unsuccessful, but she has more hope of Russia, and the writer is of opinion that the Czar will not take any active part against Germany.

By the end of next week the Prussian army will be in full march, and the writer will be stationed so as to be ready to march, at a moment's notice, either to the Rhine or Silesia.

On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed; 80,000 at Düsseldorf, 40,000 at Cologne, and 20,000 at Coblenz; this latter force she proposes to support by the 9th and 10th corps of the Federal army.

When these preparations are complete Prussia will probably make her proposition to France, and should she do so they will most unquestionably be refused and then Prussia will be compelled either to support her diplomacy by bayonets, or to eat her heart.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times gives an outline of the peace propositions of Prussia, which seems also to be known in France.

The Advertiser's Paris correspondent says—King Leopold is desirous of proving to the diplomacy of Europe that Venetia must be a separate and independent State. The creation of Venice into a separate kingdom he deems desirable.

He even proposes to effect this settlement with consent of Austria which he engages to obtain if the Crown be bestowed upon the Austrian Arch Duke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor of Austria, and husband of King Leopold's daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

The Times correspondent says of the Prince of Prussia, that although he has never given proof of strategic ability he is not the less impressed with the idea so prevalent among crowned heads of being a great Captain, and his utmost ambition is to command as Generalissimo the army of the German Confederation.

The Morning Post believes it is correct in contradicting its Windsor correspondent, who had said that the Queen would not visit Scotland this year; but her Majesty, it is thought, will not spend more than three weeks at Balmoral, as a visit to Ireland is talked of.

Between July 12th and 24th, as many as 9,450 tons of coal have been landed at Malta by 24 vessels.

The classes and duration of the armistice. It ends on the 15th of August and stipulates that commercial vessels without distinction of flag be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested.

The Paris Monitor says it is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of armistice. It is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the armies which though leaving the field open for negotiations does not enable us for the present to state how the war may be determined.

The London Times believes in peace and says that a well authenticated proposal came from France indicating great moderation of the demands of the French. France raps all the benefits from the armistice either way.

The armistice caused much excitement. Consols advanced 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. Paris Bourse all advanced materially.

The Austrian funds at Frankfurt rose 10 per cent prior to the declaration of the armistice.

The Sardinians proceeded vigorously, besieging Peschiera, but this and other movements lost interest.

In the Federal Diet on the 7th Prussians proposed to modify the whole federal contingent and requested the Prince Regent to assume the command in chief.

The seizure of the British ship Laurel of Baltimore and coasting trade between N. Y. and California via the isthmus claimed attention in the House of Commons. Government promised representation of Washington.

The navy estimates were introduced—13,000 more men asked.

It was reported the mail steamer was notified to prepare to carry armaments according to contract.

The London Times believes in peace and remarks that before the truce had ended the French army will be refreshed and reinforced.

A fleet of gun-boats will be ready upon the lake that surrounded Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make a descent upon the shores of Western Italy. Broken and dispirited as the Austrians are, she is better able to fight at this moment, than she will be in future time. We believe, therefore, in peace, and we believe that the path of peace will be made smooth to her, for the Emperor has now the advantage which for the moment he proposes to himself. If this war between France and Austria is ended, France comes tremendous in power out of the contest, while Austria and Europe will look on with still increasing interest and much meditation on the future, while she rests upon her arms.

PARIS, July 9.

The Monteur says, the armistice was signed at Villa Frasca, on the 8th between Marshal Vialmont and Baron Bressa. Its term is fixed for the 15th of August. It stipulates that merchant vessels without distinction of flag shall be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested.

The city article of the News of Friday evening says: Great sensation was produced in the stock exchange this morning by the news of an armistice. The immediate result, was a rush to buy back, on the part of recent speculative sellers mainly under the influence of the demand from operators for the fall.

Consols soon obtained a rise of 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 upon the news that the French funds had risen fully 2 per cent. Consols which had meanwhile experienced a relapse of 1 1/2 per cent, at once sprang up again. At the close of the market showed recovered firmness, and the latest quotations were exactly 1 1/2 per cent, above those of yesterday. The rise extended through nearly all other departments of the stocks exchange. The Continental markets appear to have been taken completely by surprise, for at Berlin on Thursday there was a fall of 1 per cent, in Austrian stocks.

The Corn market at Mark Lane was paralyzed by the news of the armistice combined with favourable reports of the crops. Sales could not have been effected unless at a fall.

At Amsterdam yesterday the Metelliques rose 7 1/2 per cent.

Great agitation prevailed on the Bourse to-day and prices continued to advance till they were 2 1/2 higher than yesterday, say 66 40 for money 66 60 for account, at which they closed firm and animated.

The following items show the complexion of affairs before the armistice was announced:—

The fortresses of Peschiera not invested by the Sardinian army is cannonading day and night. With the aid of the gun boats which will soon be launched on the Lake of Garda the resistance is not expected to be very prolonged.

BERNE, July 7.

Advices have been received from Lendema to the 6th inst.

All the Austrian troops had left Wednesday and are concentrating on the Stelvio Pass where a conflict is expected to take place to-day.

SEVEN French war steamers have been