





On the Italian question, and on motion of Lord John Russell the following Friday was appointed to take the Queen's speech into consideration.

The Paris Bourse was depressed and lower. It was reported that a British Ship-of-War had been captured, and 107 lives lost.

A terrible storm had raged along the Indian coast. One French vessel passed 60 wrecks and a number of dead bodies were seen.

The battle of Magenta are slowly revealed, and do not confirm what Gyalai has been disseminated. His appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army.

All accounts give the glory of the day to M. Mahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but heard the roar of battle, rushed on, and saved the army.

The Austrians are at Lodi, on which place the Allies are advancing. The latest accounts, from Italy state that both the Allied and Austrian armies are preparing for another general engagement.

As yet accounts of the Allies were advancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed signs of aiding Austria.

It is reported that the Prussian army is to be withdrawn, and that Prussia will soon take part in the conflict.

It is also reported that Prussia is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany. Garibaldi, between Austrian forces and Brescia.

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Military men are unanimous in their praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor. A Hungarian Legion has been formed at Turin.

The intelligence of the battle of Magenta had been given to the military. A second indignation that the first army Austria ever had should be entrusted to such a bungler as Count Gyulai appears to be.

The following comprehensive review of the latest events at the theatre of war, is from the London Times of June 11:

The letter from the Austrian Camp, and the French report of the Battle of Magenta, both of which we published last week, have been so widely read and so generally accepted, that we need not ask attention. The first is reported as showing how entirely the Austrians had been defeated by the French, how completely they had been outflanked, how little they expected the enemy at the moment they came upon them, or were prepared for the French enterprise of following them across the Adda.

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The strategic character of the Battle of Magenta is, however, now for the first time before us in an authentic description. We already knew that General M. Mahon had taken the initiative, and had repulsed a rebel force that had made upon him by the Austrians, and we now learn that the Emperor's army, under General Forey, was not required to assist in the battle.

General Forey was not required to assist in the battle. The passage of Marshal Canrobert's corps across a bridge at Bufalora was arranged to correspond with the movement of the Emperor's army, and was intended to be made by General M. Mahon to support the passage. While M. Mahon, already on the Lombardy side moved to the attack of the Austrian and Prussian columns, and a full force, but whose strength and position seem to have been underestimated by the Emperor.

The Emperor, with the Zouaves of his Guard, and the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Imperial Guard, were to follow in continuous columns. The force which was to be directed to the appointed time, and when M. Mahon's army appeared on the left bank of the Ticino, and attacked the Austrians on their right flank, and the Emperor's army, which was to be directed to the appointed time, and when M. Mahon's army appeared on the left bank of the Ticino, and attacked the Austrians on their right flank.

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Still Later. The R. M. S. Arabia, arrived on Tuesday morning. We copy the following from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 18th inst.

House of Lords, Friday, June 17.—The Earl of Derby announced that, in consequence of the vote of the Commons on Friday, he had resigned his seat in the House of Lords, and that resignation he had graciously pleased to accept. He and his colleagues now only hold office till their successors should be appointed, and he was happy in believing in the present state of Foreign Affairs that those successors would be quickly appointed, and he trusted that they would observe a strict neutrality in the present contest.

THE MINISTRY. (From the Times.) We believe that the following list of the new Ministry will be found correct; although, as it has not yet been approved by Her Majesty, some changes may still be made:—

THE CABINET. Chief Lord of the Treasury.—Viscount Palmerston, K. G. Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

For the Foreign Department.—Lord J. Russell. For the Home Department.—Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.

For the Colonial Department.—The Duke of Newcastle. For War.—Mr. Sydney Herbert.

For India.—Sir C. Wood, G. C. B. First Lord of the Admiralty.—The Duke of Somerset. Lord of the Treasury.—Lord Campbell.

President of the Council.—The Earl Granville, K. G. First Secretary to the Admiralty.—Mr. J. Lubbock. Secretary to the Admiralty.—Lord Clarence Paget.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—Lord Wodehouse. For the Colonies.—Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will, we are informed, succeed Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice of England. The right hon. Sir B. Hall will be raised to the Peerage, and that Mr. Wilson will be appointed a Member of Council in India.

THE WAR. THE BATTLE OF MALGANO. VIENNA, June 10 (via Vienna).—The following is official.—On the 8th of June General Forey's army, numbering 80,000 men, was engaged with the Austrians at Malgano. The Austrians, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrians have therefore passed the Adda in good order, and is bearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are long for a decisive battle.

Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst., respecting the battle of Malgano. On the arrival of an Austrian division from Paris, the fight began at mid-day. The enemy was strongly entrenched in the country and in a farmhouse. Our troops, under General Lamarmora, attacked these positions. On the 10th inst., the Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew to hand combat, and drove out the enemy. The Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew to hand combat, and drove out the enemy.

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TURIN, June 12.—A telegraphic despatch announces the Austrian evacuation of Lombardy. The chief government authorities of Lombardy have been transferred to Mantua.

TRISTE, June 13.—The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has arrived here. From the 15th inst. the composition of the national law will no longer be accepted by the tax collectors of the provinces of Venice.

VIENNA, June 11 (via Vienna).—The seat of the chief government authorities of Lombardy has been transferred to Mantua. The Austrians in full retreat.

TURIN, June 14.—The Austrians are in full retreat in the direction of the river Oglio. The bridges over the Adda have been destroyed by mines. The Austrians have also evacuated Pizzighetone, after having burned the bridge, and thrown guns, war material, and ammunition, into the water. Cremona and Brescia are free.

A large number of Austrians are reported to be retreating. Part of the Austrians have retreated across the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica. Bergamo and Lodi have proclaimed union with Piedmont. The Austrians are retreating to the fortifications of Pavesina, a little inland.

TURIN, June 17.—The official bulletin, published at day, announces from Turin that Prince Napoleon, commanding the movement of the French troops, has ordered the evacuation of the city of Turin, and has ordered the evacuation of the city of Turin, and has ordered the evacuation of the city of Turin.

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Stations. The following is the Halifax Station List for 1859, (under correction) The full list will be given next week:—

1. Halifax, S. W. Sprague, John Brewster, Henry Pope, Arthur McNair, Superintendent.

2. Dartmouth, John Cassidy, to exchange with the Halifax Minister.

3. Musquodoboit Harbor, To be supplied from Halifax.

4. Sambro, S. M. Margaret's Bay, Joseph S. Coffin. The Halifax Minister visit this Circuit quarterly.

5. Lunenburg, Joseph Hart, John Marshall, Superintendent.

6. Pictou, Charles D. Wolf, A. M. 7. Mill Village, A. B. Black, one requested.

8. Liverpool, John S. Addy. 9. Port Mouton, John Howie.

10. Windsor, Charles Stewart, James Lively, Wm. Crockett, Superintendent.

11. Newcap, James G. Hennigar. 12. Kentville, George B. Payne.

13. Millville, Robert E. Crane. 14. Berwick, William T. Cardy, Douglas Chapman.

Rev. M. Rich, D. D., President. Rev. M. Knight, D. D., Co-Delegate. H. Pickard, D. D., Secretary.

Commercial. Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 30.

Bread, No. 1, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Beef, Prime, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. Butter, Canada, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Coffee, Laguira, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Flour, Am. No. 1, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2. Sugar, Bright P. R., 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Wool, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Hides, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Tallow, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Soap, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Wheat, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Corn, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Beans, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Peas, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Onions, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Potatoes, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Apples, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Oranges, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Wine, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Beer, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Spirits, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Tobacco, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Tea, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Coffee, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Sugar, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Flour, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

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Removal. Subscriber respectfully informs his numerous correspondents that he has removed from his late residence, 115 Grand Street, to the new residence, 115 Grand Street, where he will be happy to receive the usual returns and send wanted papers.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. He would like to inform his friends and introduce generally that he has by ship and by rail, from Liverpool and Manchester, a large and complete assortment of the latest styles of Dress Material, including Broad Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, and French Ribbons, in great variety.

DRESS MATERIAL. He would like to inform his friends and introduce generally that he has by ship and by rail, from Liverpool and Manchester, a large and complete assortment of the latest styles of Dress Material, including Broad Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, and French Ribbons, in great variety.

SHAWLS. He would like to inform his friends and introduce generally that he has by ship and by rail, from Liverpool and Manchester, a large and complete assortment of the latest styles of Shawls, including Broad Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, and French Ribbons, in great variety.

CARPETINGS. He would like to inform his friends and introduce generally that he has by ship and by rail, from Liverpool and Manchester, a large and complete assortment of the latest styles of Carpets, including Broad Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, and French Ribbons, in great variety.

1859. Great Central 1859. DRY GOODS STATION. 151 Granville Street. In order to assist the following goods, they have been considerably reduced in price.

CHIPMAN & CO'S. CHEAP DRY GOODS. 144 Granville Street, Halifax. Having now about fully completed our Spring and Summer Goods, we have great pleasure in giving notice of the same to our numerous Country and City Patrons, and beg to assure them that they will be found to be of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

Nov 26. An unusually Large, Extensive, Rich and Choice Collection of all Fabrics, Carpets, and Rugs to Match.

The Largest Variety of Gents Spring and Summer Clothing. Hats, Boots, and Shoes. Nova Scotia Railway Office, Halifax, 24th June, 1859.

Brick Engine Shed at Richmond Station. Place and Specifications to be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after the 25th inst.

NOTICE. The partnership existing between the subscribers, under the name of H. B. H. & Co., is hereby dissolved, and the business of the firm is transferred to the hands of H. B. H. & Co.

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