

European & Foreign News.

ITALY.

M. MAZZINI'S LETTER TO KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

Addressing the King, Mazzini says:— "Say to Louis Napoleon, 'I mistrusted Italy, therefore I accepted your peace, not mine. But Italy did not mistrust me, and I feel the obligations which that trust imposes. I withdraw my acceptance, I will do, freed from every bond, that which God and my country inspire to attempt. I ask of you only one thing: to abstain from all interference in our affairs, and to leave Italy, as you promised, free to fulfil, by her own exertions, the work which you initiated with me. On this condition you will find me ever grateful, and Italy always the friend of France.'

"Say to the European governments, 'You have destroyed the old treaties of 1815 in Poland, in Belgium, in France, in the East—everywhere. The experience of the last forty years has shown to you, and you have confessed it many times, that there is no peace possible in Europe without accepting the principle that every people shall itself settle its own internal affairs. We are preparing to do so. In the name of Italian right I ask you to leave us alone and free. Against Austria we ask aid only from our own swords; only let no one aid her; be the keepers of the field, and render a tardy justice to the people from whom sprang in a great measure that civilisation which adorns your own dominions.'

"Say to the Italians, 'You have hailed me as the first soldier of your independence, and I will not betray the mission you have entrusted to me. There is no independence for slaves, nor possible strength for those divided amongst themselves. Be then a free and united people. Let victory close the long series of your martyrs; since 1841 you have proved that the times are ripe for this. Rise now, one and all. Overthrow the artificial barriers which separate you, as I tear every old compact adverse to your unity. Free yourselves from all your oppressors, and whenever you shall see under the tricolour banner the shining blade of the sword I now unsheath, there rally around me. With God's help and yours, I will never replace it in its sheath until in Rome your representatives shall dictate the compact of love for the twenty-six millions who people our Italy. But mark! I require from you, besides those I now count around me, 200,000 armed men. I require the means necessary to maintain them in action. I require unlimited trust; I require that you in order to conquer are ready, as I am, to die. Slaves or freemen; for us there is no middle way.' Sire, the Italians will be free and great. The day on which you utter such words as these, parties will be extinct among us. Only two things will have life and name in Italy—the people and you.

"Sir, what do you fear? Austria? with the whole of Italy—because the language which I propose to you gives you Naples and Sicily—ranged under your banner, with Hungary ready to rise and fraternise? Do you fear England? England is with you provided you are not with Louis Napoleon. Do you fear your ally? Your ally descended into Italy fraternising with you, to endeavour, by patronising a noble cause, to win back a waning popularity. He cannot now return and fight against it; he cannot say to France, 'Yesterday I required your gold and the blood of your sons against Austria for Italy; to-day I require them for Austria against Italy.'

"Your ally hastened the peace, because he knew that his dominions were threatened by the German invasion; that invasion yet hangs a perennial menace over his head. Yesterday he could, to further his own ends, play the part of the emancipator—that of the tyrant is, except in France, the aceforward forbidden him; by Prussia, by Germany, by England, and by the tendencies which are once again beginning to manifest themselves in France itself.

"No, the first war of Louis Napoleon will not be against you, Sire; it will be between him, England, and Germany.

"But, Sire, why speak to you of things which are, or which ought to be, better known to you than to me? I call you in the name of Italy to a great undertaking—to one of those undertakings in which the strong man numbers, his friends, not his enemies. I call you to ally yourself with twenty-six millions of Italians, masters, provided that they are united and led, of their own destinies. I call you to put yourself at the head of a national revolution, which will find, if others ever attempt to repress it, alliances amongst all those peoples who want a free country. I call you to an initiative that may become an European initiative. The half of Europe, Sire, will joyfully hail the uprising of Italy, as it hailed the uprising of the United States, of Greece, of the every war of every people that desires to make of itself a nation, of every great providential fact: the other half will draw back suspicious, and fearful diplomacy like the midnight spectre, looks threatening and gigantic to him who fears it, it dissolves itself into thin air before him who boldly approaches it. Dure, Sire, dismiss all who fear or suggest fear. Surround yourself with those whose life speaks firmness of principle, pure love for Italy, and strength of will. Give to the people a pledge of liberty; give freedom to the press, to public associations, to public speech; the press, public associations, and meetings, will create around you an enthusiasm, a ferment, from which you may draw all the strength you want; liberty has no dangers save from those who intend to betray her. Forget for a little while that you are the king; to be the first citizen, the first armed apostle, of the nation. Be great as the object which God has put before you,

sublime as duty, daring as faith. Will and declare it, you will have all, and us amongst the first, with you. Go, without looking to the right or left, in the name of eternal justice, eternal right, to the Holy Crusade of Italy, and you will conquer with her; and then, Sire, when in the midst of the applause of Europe, and the delirious joy of the Italian people, and joyful in the joy of millions, and blessed in the consciousness of having fulfilled a godlike work you will ask the nation what post she assigns to him who has hazarded his life and throne in order that she should be free and one, be it that you may wish to pass to eternal fame with posterity as the Life-President of the Italian Republic, or be it that the royal dynastic idea may possess your mind, God and the nation will bless and accept you, and I, a Republican, and ready to return and die in exile, to preserve pure and intact to the grave the faith of my youth, shall exclaim, with my brother Italians, 'President or king, may God bless you, and the nation for whom you have dared, and conquered.'

MURDER OF COLONEL ANVITI.

The Daily News' correspondent gives the following account of the murder of Colonel Anviti, under date Parma, Oct. 6th:—

"A frightful act of popular vengeance has just been committed here. A Colonel Anviti, the most hated of all the agents of the late dynasty, has been torn to pieces in the streets. He was discovered on the frontier disguised as a peasant, with letters to persons in Parma, Piacenza, and other places, a large sum of money, and a passport signed 'Antonelli.' He was arrested and placed in the hands of the police. The news of his capture ran through the city. Men started up from their business, and rushed out of their houses and the cafes muttering curses. Women and children gathered in the crowd to see the prisoner pass. In an instant a rush was made. He was seized out of the hands of five or six gendarmes, and his head instantly torn off. The bleeding head was placed upon the column in the Piazza, and a dense mass collected around it. The frenzy subsided, but anything more violent than the popular execration against the man cannot be conceived. 'He killed my brother,' says one. 'He bastinadoed women.' 'He shot the innocent by wholesale.' 'Accursed wretch,' is the one word heard. The effect is such as might ensue if Haynau had been caught in the streets of Pesth, or Nana Sahib discovered as a spy in Calcutta.

"This man was the most conspicuous of all the military tyrants who have executed martial law in Parma. His word was 'death,' without trail or respite. He shot and bastinadoed men, women, and children at his pleasure. They say he had men strangled in prison. After the revolutionary attempt of June, 1854, he had absolute command, and executed martial law by wholesale. A shot was once fired on him in the street (they say by his own order). He at once arrested and punished thirty persons on his own list of suspected; imprisoned or shot all who happened to be standing near or in a neighbouring house. The execution was so universal that he was obliged to be surrounded when in the streets with a file of soldiers, and the Duchess had him removed for a time to a distant post. Subsequently he was made commander of Piacenza. At the outbreak of May last the Austrians refused to receive him. He had been wandering about on treasonable missions, and was at last captured with the proofs upon him.

"Such is an account of as brutal a murder as ever was committed by popular fury, and done upon as black a villain as ever suffered it. No commotion ensued. Heavy columns patrolled the streets, which remained silent and empty. The national guard and troops are under arms."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCTIC NAVIGATORS.—Captain Snow, who commanded the Prince Albert in 1850, lectured on Tuesday night at the Literary Institute, Walworth. He was strongly of opinion that some of the Franklin party were still living, probably in captivity, among the Esquimaux. He supported this opinion by citing several instances of Englishmen living with barbarous tribes for many years; also by the fact elicited through Captain McClintock's interpreter—that when the Esquimaux meet with strangers who can be of no use to them, they give them food and desire them to go away, but if the men were mechanics, and useful, as many of the Franklin party were, the natives retain them, and will not let them go. He also thought that further attempts should be made to discover our missing countrymen.

MOORISH OUTRAGE ON BRITISH OFFICERS.—Three officers, a major and two captains, from Gibraltar were, whilst engaged in field sports on the Morocco coast, attacked by Moors, and compelled to take to sea in an open boat, without food or drink. They were not picked up till the seventh day; afterwards, one of the officers being dead, and another in a critical condition.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. JOHN HOAR.

No. 142 Lower Water Street. HALIFAX, N. S.

(A few doors South of Wier & Co's Boston Packet Whf.)

An assortment of BOOTS and SHOES constantly for sale at Moderate Prices, for Cash.

* * * Orders from the country carefully and punctually attended to.

Feb 16.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

THE Subscriber has received per recent arrivals his Fall supplies, which, in consequence of the lateness of the season, he is disposed to offer at a very low figure, viz:—

Long and Circular SHAWLS, Printed Cambrics, Colours, Lustres, Flounced Tweed and other Robes, Cloth and Seal-skin Cloakings, with Trimmings to match, Doeskins, Sattinets, Flannels, Ribbons, &c., ALSO,—A superior quality Cotton WARP, in every colour.

JOHN SILVER, Upper Water Street, Opposite Commercial Wharf.

Nov. 2—4 w.

1859—FALL GOODS—1859

R. McMurray & Co., No. 40 Barrington St. (Opposite the Parade.)

OFFER for Sale at extraordinary LOW PRICES, a large and desirable assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

—Consisting, in part, of—

Cases Dress Goods, Wines and new style Crossovers, from 8yd. and upwards, and of every other material—the cheapest and best Stock in the city. SHAWLS and MANTLES,—a splendid assortment Men's Clothing, which, for style, workmanship and material, will defy competition.

Cases Furnishing Goods, Millinery and Haberdashery, Cases and Bales Wooten Goods, among which are some very cheap Lots in Seal Skins, Cheviots, Mantle Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, Meltons, &c. Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS.

As our present premises are not sufficiently capacious, we are obliged to make a speedy clearance of our Stock, and will therefore offer it much below ordinary prices. COMMERCE HOUSE.

Nov. 2.

FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers, at private sale, a NEW DWELLING HOUSE, one and a half story, 24 feet by 32 feet, with an L Kitchen and Wood-house connected, situated on the Woodworth road, in Pleasant Valley, Cornwallis. It is pleasantly situated, about one and a half miles from the Village of Berwick, and would be an eligible situation for a Mechanic.

The House is now nearly completed, and the purchaser can have, at his option, from three to five acres of land part of which is in a good state of cultivation. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, apply to J. M. PARKER, Esq., of Berwick, or to the Subscriber, WILLIAM H. CHUTE, Pleasant Valley, Oct. 13th, 1859.

Oct. 26—5 ins., pd.

W. & C. MURDOCH & CO.,

CORNER OF

ORDNANCE SQUARE

AND

JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE,

RECEIVED per Steamers 'Balbec,' 'Eastern State,' and 'Canada,'

250 PACKAGES

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS.

These Goods are now ready for the inspection of Town and Country Merchants at above places of business. The attention of Wholesale buyers is respectfully invited.

—ON HAND—

Indigo, Nutmegs, Fancy Soaps, and Chests Congou TEA. Oct. 12—6 ins.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell LOT No. 2, in Kingston Village, Aylesford. There is on the Lot

A New House,

Got up in good style, neatly finished throughout, (with slight exceptions,) with a Work-shop attached. ALSO,—A STABLE and WAGON-HOUSE and a never-failing Well of Water, and about 60 YOUNG FRUIT TREES just beginning to bear.

Said lot is situated between the mansion house of the subscriber and the new Store of M. M. Daley, Esq. Being in the centre of a thriving Village, and in the midst of Manufacturers, Merchants, and Farmers, would be a rare chance for a Boarding house, or it would suit as a Physician's residence, or a Blacksmith, Tailor, or any other respectable mechanical business might be carried on with advantage.

Terms of sale,—half of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the Deed, the remainder may remain on mortgage for a time. Apply to JOHN E. PEARSON, Kingston Village, Aylesford.

Nov. 2—4 ins.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

Now opening, per Scotia, from London—

GENTS' White Long Cloth SHIRTS, do. do. cold Fronts, do. do. Fancy Regatta, do. do. Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' do. and Merino Vests, do. do. Hosiery in Spanish Brown Cashmere, do. do. Fancy strip'd do. do. do. scarlet, black and drab do. do. do. grey, white & black Lamb's Wool do. Maids' do. grey, white, black and drab do. And Spanish brown and fancy strip'd do. Children's Socks, grey, white, fancy, &c.

—ALSO— A magnificent assortment of CORSETS, in Princess Alice, Sutherland Empress. That's it! Why, because it is universally wanted, and every other variety of new makes.

WETMORE, FAUX & McCULLOCH, 15 Lower Water Street. Oct. 19.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELLENT LIKENESSES.

FRIENDS of the Rev. W. HOBBS, M. D., and of the Rev. W. HALL, can obtain superior Photograph Likenesses of those gentlemen of the Albumen process at

CHASE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 51 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Nov. 16.—3 ins.

The Provincial Wesleyan ALMANACK, FOR 1860,

IS now Published and for sale at all the Book Stores. Interleaved and Bound copies are now ready. Nov. 16.—4 ins.

SELECT SCHOOL

For Young Ladies,

Berwick, Cornwallis.

Principal—ALICE T. SHAW,

(Graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary.)

Music Department:—MISS M. LAURILLARD.

Assistant—MISS EMELINE A. EATON.

THE Second Term will commence on Monday, January 2nd, 1860, and continue twenty-two weeks.

The Course of Instruction will embrace the branches usually taught in such Institutions.

Board can be obtained in the Village, for non-residents, at the rate of 7s. 6d. per week.

Tuition £1 5s. per quarter, payable quarterly.

An extra charge will be made for Music and Drawing. Nov. 16.—2 in.

"Hamilton Grey,"

—AND—

"Bedouin."

BY the arrival of the above ships from Liverpool, the Subscriber has completed his extensive

FALL STOCK,

Which now embraces a most varied and choice assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

The attention of intending WHOLESALE and RETAIL purchasers is called to the following among other reasonable articles:—

A large assortment Gents' Ready-made CLOTHING, Grey, Brown, Black and mixed Fur WHITNEYS, 50 pieces black and colored DOESKINS, 50 do do do TWEEDS, 16 bales superior Prints and Shirtings, Ladies' Flounced ROBES in great variety, 700 FENT DRESSES, Angola Checks and Fancy Crossovers, Ladies' Opera Hoods, " Polka Jackets.

—ALSO—

Grey and White COTTONS, Drillings, Denims, COTTON WARP, Gloves and Hosiery, 2 bales superior BLANKETS.

SAMUEL STRONG,

Nov. 16—6 w.

No. 2 Acadia Corner.



NOTICE!

The following Act is republished for general information by the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor—and the attention of all public functionaries and others, is particularly called to its provisions, to take effect upon the 1st January next.

Provincial Secretary's Office, November 9th, 1859.

CHAPTER 24.

An Act to establish the Decimal System of Accounting.

(Passed the 15th day of April, A. D., 1859.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1860.

2. All accounts to be rendered to the Provincial Government or to any public officer or department by any officer or functionary, or by any party receiving aid from this province or otherwise accountable to the government or legislature thereof, shall be so rendered in Dollars and Cents; but any such account may have a second column containing sums in pounds, shillings and pence, equivalent to the sums so stated in dollars and cents, if the accountant shall prefer to render his account in that form.

3. The several coins hereinafter mentioned, shall be received and paid at the provincial treasury and other departments as equivalent for the following sums in money of account, namely:—

The gold sovereign of the United Kingdom, at five dollars.

Silver crown of the United Kingdom, at one dollar and twenty-five cents.

Silver half crown of the United Kingdom, at sixty-two and a half cents.

Silver florin of the United Kingdom, at fifty cents.

Silver shilling of the United Kingdom, at twenty-five cents.

Silver sixpence of the United Kingdom, at twelve and a half cents.

Copper penny of the United Kingdom, and that issued from the treasury of the province—two cents.

Half penny—one cent.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect the coins enumerated in Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, but such coins shall continue to be received as legal tender at the rate in such chapter specified.

Nov. 16.—1 in.