

ITALY.

The Tuscan National Assembly has, with the exception of one vote, unanimously appointed Prince Carignan a Regent, to govern the country in the name of Victor Emmanuel, the elected King.

The King Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of a very urgent representation received from the French Government, has refused to grant permission to the Prince de Carignan to accept the Regency of Central Italy, which has been offered to him.

General Garibaldi has addressed a letter to the Modena Gazette, in which after expressing his satisfaction at the great success which has attended his proposal of a subscription of a million of francs for muskets, he regrets his not being able to undertake the management of so large a sum himself, but recommends subscribers to send their contributions to the fund to MM. Enrico Besana, of Milan, and Giuseppe Finzi, of Mantua. The directors of the fund are to fix their residence at Bologna, under Garibaldi's own supervision, and there is to be an office at Milan, charged to receive all further offerings.

The National Assembly of the Romagna has approved, by a large majority, the following proposition:—"To accept the resignation of the Governor-General of the Romagna, and to transfer to the Dictator of Parma and Modena full powers to govern the Romagna until Prince Carignan has assumed the Regency." The Sardinian Constitution has been proclaimed by the Assembly, which resolved that the time for its application shall be fixed by the Government. It was also resolved that the power to dissolve the present Assembly shall rest with Prince Carignan. The Assembly was then prorogued.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, with the India and China mails, brings the following advices:—

"BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

"It is said that Jung Bahadur has resolved to expel the fugitive rebels from Terai.

"Nana Sahib is, with several hundred men, on the banks of the Rupy.

"Lord Elphinstone will resign the government of Bombay in March next.

"The expedition against the Waghurs has taken the fort and island of Beyt.

"HONG KONG, Sept. 28.

"It is stated that the treaty between China and the United States will not come into operation until matters are settled with England and France."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH AND LORD BROUGHAM ON THE GARIBALDI FUND.

The following is a copy of the letter which the Earl of Ellenborough has addressed to Lord Brougham on the affairs of Italy:—

"Southam, Delabere, Nov. 5.

"My dear Brougham,—I propose to subscribe a small sum to the fund for the purchase of arms to be placed at the disposal of Garibaldi. If all those who wish well to the cause of independence in Italy would, for the same purpose, subscribe such small sums as they can spare without inconvenience, the aggregate amount of their contributions would be large, and they would materially assist in supplying the Italians with the means of making themselves respected. Arms, organisation, and discipline constitute the real strength of a people. In proportion to that strength is the respect it obtains. Upon that foundation alone the independence of every country must really rest. I admit, with deep regret, that the Italians have, as yet, made but little use of the opportunity which the events of the war have placed before them. They have confined themselves very much to rejoicings in anticipation of the independence which they have neither achieved nor deserved. They have been waiting to receive from the hands of others that which they should disdain to owe to any hands but their own. Acting under the directions of men hastily selected, and unequal to the crisis in which they were called forth to govern, they are even now, I fear, in Central Italy, insufficiently prepared against the threatened invasion of the two most contemptible of armies—those of Naples and the Pope. I will still hope for better things. I will hope that, stimulated by the insults of Italy which are conveyed in the demands France is about to make in the Congress, they will rise to vindicate their right to choose their own Government, and clutch the arms by which alone it can be secured. There is in Italy one man who has at once a head to direct, a hand to execute, and a heart which tells him what is right. That man is Garibaldi. Let the Italians follow where he leads, and they will at least acquire the honour which has been so long unknown to them as a people. He has no measures to observe with France. If he should obtain success, he will not consent to hold the provinces he liberates as a fief of the French empire. He will not lend himself to the carrying out of the idea of the First Napoleon, that France should be surrounded by weak dependent states. If the Italians should obtain no change but that of substituting the influence of France for that of Austria, they will only have changed the outward form of their humiliation, and have laid the foundation of perpetual disunion and of constantly recurring war in their country. I believe that the creation of a great, united, and independent state of Italy (and to be independent it must be great) would tend more than any other measure which could be adopted to secure the peace of Central Europe. Incapable of entertaining projects of conquest beyond the Alps, which it would be evidently

impossible to realise, such a state would have a common interest with Austria in closing that natural barrier against the foreigner; and Austria, relieved from all apprehension on the side of Italy, would, in union with Germany, present on the Rhine and on the Vistula a concentrated strength which no ambition would assail, because none could hope to overcome. This was the opinion I formed at the Congress of Vienna. I expressed it in the House of Commons in 1816. I have adhered to it through life. The unexpected events in the early part of this year appeared at one time to place this great result almost within our grasp. I will still trust that such high hopes have not been held out to Europe only for a moment, to be then dashed away and to deceive. I will still trust that the Italians may prove themselves not unworthy of their fortune, and may be mindful of other and higher traditions than those to which France has directed their regards. At least, let us, sympathising with them in circumstances which were once our own, place in their hands the arms by which alone, under Providence, their redemption can be achieved. In the will of Providence must rest their success, but with arms in their hands they may at least, instead of being unresistingly transferred, like cattle, by foreigners, fall nobly like soldiers in the field, and acquire that glorious name which has been accorded by the concurrence of all ages to those who perish in the attempt to liberate their country. It would give me much satisfaction to learn that you approve the step I propose to take, and that, although you may not agree with me in all particulars, you agree with me in the main in the views I have expressed. Ever, my dear Brougham, yours most sincerely, "ELLENBOROUGH."

Lord Ellenborough sends to *The Times* the following letter from Lord Brougham, received in reply to his communication:—

"My dear Ellenborough,—You might well expect that I should agree with you in hearty good wishes for the independence of Italy. I can only repeat what I said at the great Edinburgh meeting 'other day, that, whatever may be my opinions upon the real cause of the war (which I had fully given in our House), it had led to a state of things which affords the Italians some and that the best practical course for them to take is an union prospect of success, provided foreign interference is excluded, with Sardinia, although I retain my opinion upon the conduct of that Power. With regard to General Garibaldi, I confess my hopes of partisan or guerilla action are somewhat slender, admitting, as I do, his great qualities, as far as we are acquainted with his public conduct and connections. But I recollect that those Powers with whom Cato differed are said to have a preference for great battalions, and I wish we may not have to mourn over the kind of cause which he inclined to favour. At all events, I am sure neither you nor I would desire to have the peace of Europe at large disturbed even for the sake of Italy.—Believe me, my dear Ellenborough, ever most sincerely yours, H. BROUGHAM."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRINCE'S TOY.—I have just been shown the model of the railway carriages manufactured for the Prince Imperial at St. Cloud. They are certainly very pretty, but vastly absurd. Imagine that a part of the Home Park is set aside and cut up for a mimic railroad, upon which this large-headed chubby child (the picture of the Bonapartes in their obese period of life) exercises himself as a stoker. The miniature is complete. There is a railway which winds round in the shape of an 8, with a viaduct and a tunnel, and every "accident of ground" you can conceive. Then there is a tent close by, in which this infant corporal of the Imperial Guard can repose when he is tired of his exertions; and a little further on is a wee target, at which His Imperial Highness learns to shoot with a baby-gun, under the direction of "papa." The whole thing has an air of General Tom Thumb that makes it supremely ridiculous; but the Imperialist French mind appears much gratified at it, nevertheless; and from certain hungry senators down to the senators of St. Cloud (perhaps less abject "funkies" than the others), the "laying out" of the railway decoration and the probability of the young boy (whom they all agree will most likely never reign here) being in time an expert mechanic, are sources of, it would seem, no inconsiderable satisfaction to the entourage. Some of them indulge in the hope of seeing the child practise all these antics at Windsor—when "papa" shall have "annexed" England.—Paris Letter

DR. LIVINGSTONE IN AFRICA.—We are informed that Dr. Livingstone finds it impossible to proceed up the Zambesi river much further than Tete, owing to the small power and fragile build of his steamer, which he finds altogether unable to contend with the rapid current of the river. We understand that he has written to his friends in England, urging them to send out a more powerful boat, to enable him to ascend the stream and ultimately to reach the Victoria Fall—a distance of nearly a thousand miles from the mouth of the river. The vessel which is to be sent out will probably cost three thousand pounds; and we hope that the friends of this enterprising traveller, or the Government, or both united, will not allow the cost of this necessary to fall on the private resources of Dr. Livingstone himself.—Morning Star

Mr. Sheridan Knowles is about to write his life, particularly that portion of it antecedent to his theological labours.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

BARGAINS.

LONDON HOUSE THIS DAY.

LOSS Figured Segovian Dresses, 6s. 3d. the dress, of 9 yards width. 150 Satin Striped Brocades, 8s. 9d. the dress A number ends of Flannels, at half price Grey Cotton, in 12 yard ends, 1s. 3d. per dozen reduction

ALL THE MANTLES AT COST!

The very large and varied assortment of AUTUMN AND WINTER DRESSES, including Linsey Two Flounced Robes, Rich Damasures, Highland Plaids, in silk and wool fabrics, Crossover Robes, and other fashionable Dresses, are to be cleared during the week without any regard to cost!

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500 Bbls. Spine FLOUR, "Extra" brands, 250 do. Fine ditto, 150 do. No. 1 RYE FLOUR, 200 do. Fresh ground CORN MEAL, 200 do. Pilot Bread, Nos. 1 and 2, 100 Bags Goodwin's No. 1 Navy Bread, 50 Puns. choice Retailing MOLASSES, 25 Tierces do. do., 50 Chests, } Congou and Souchong 50 Hf. Chests, } TEAS, 100 Boxes, } 45 Boxes choice TOBACCO, 25 Hhds. and 50 Bbls. Bright SUGARS, 100 doz. CORN BROOMS, 100 doz. PAILS, 100 Boxes Liverpool and Halifax SOAP, 50 do. Assorted CONFECTIONERY, 150 Suits American OIL CLOTHES, Together with an extensive Stock of GENERAL GROCERIES well suited to the Trade, both in price and quality. Wholesale and Retail at lowest market rates. Store, head of Mitchell's wharf and foot of Prince Street. GEORGE FRASER & CO. Halifax, Nov. 9th, 1859. 1 m. l.

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THE World is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever, Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents. Aug. 31. 11.

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SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, any speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, and PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HEREBY DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

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GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC.

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Nov. 30.

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Nov. 30.

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VEGETABLE LIQUID CATHARTIC.

Cures the Piles, Cures typhus Fever and Ague, Cures all Rheumatic Affections, Cures the Canker and disease of the Skin, Cures Liver Complaints and Costiveness, Cures Humors of every kind, restores lost Appetite, Cures Bilious Affections and Purifies the Blood, Cures Dyspepsia and promotes Digestion, Cures Neuralgia and Nervous Debility, Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Cures Headache.

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Most persons requiring a cathartic, labor under the erroneous impression that its action should be speedy and powerful; this is altogether a mistake. The bowels should be moved slowly and gently, giving the medicine time to cleanse the stomach and act upon the whole system. Rest assured that this remedy is sufficiently powerful and active for all the purposes of a family physic.

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PREPARED BY G. W. STONE, LOWELL, MASS. G. E. MORTON & CO., Agents for Nova Scotia. Nov. 29. 3 ms.