

FRANCE.

The *Times*, of Saturday, contained a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French on the 20th instant, to the King of Sardinia, the perfect authenticity of which the Paris correspondent has no hesitation in guaranteeing. It commences:—

"Monsieur mon Frere,—I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favourable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

The following are further extracts:—

"I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration. (of Italy):—

"Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

"Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

"The Confederation to then ratify the principle of Italian nationality—to have but one flag, but one system of customs, and one currency.

"The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that, in this species of Diet, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

"By granting to the Holy Father the honorary Presidency of the Confederation the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations.

"We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategic point of view, indispensable to her.

"We demand that the Duchy of Parma shall be called to Modena.

"That Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand;

"That a system of moderate (sage) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy;

"That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant case of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army.

"We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognised as federal fortresses.

"And, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

"I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result. Let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combined together.

"Palace of St. Cloud, 20th October, 1859."

A strong sensation has been created in Paris, according to the *Pays*, by the report that the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia have agreed not to oppose the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. The meeting of these potentates at Breslau is understood to have been arranged for the purpose of coming to an agreement on this subject, and this concord, in a Parisian view, obtains additional strength from the belief that England will go into a Congress, knowing that she has the support of these two great Powers.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its editor, M. Grandjean, maintains its belief that a Congress will take place, notwithstanding the restrictions made by the English press in consenting to a Congress.

M. de Montalembert has resumed his pen, and has again received an intimation that the Imperial surveillance is not withdrawn from him. This time, however, the Count appears as the champion of the temporal authority of the Pope, and, judging of the tone of his communication in the *Correspondent*, by the lengthened warning given to it in the *Moniteur*, M. de Montalembert condemns the Italian war, because it has annihilated the authority of the Pope, and not because it was undertaken in defence of Italian liberties.

Forty-five bishops have now published pastoral letters on Italian affairs, and the Archbishop of Paris has ordered prayers to be offered up for the Pope.

On Friday a great fire took place at the Palace of the Senate (Palais de Luxembourg). The Salle des Seances was completely destroyed. Four persons were dangerously injured. The galleries, the museum, the library, the throne room, the archives, the historical apartments, &c., are all saved.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says the news from Italy is serious enough, for according to all human calculations, we may reckon upon a rising in Naples before long.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent says the Austrian Government is affording every facility to the Neapolitan agents at Trieste in recruiting for a Foreign Legion, to replace the Swiss

and from the body-guard of his Sicilian Majesty. Scamps of all nations are engaged and forwarded to Gaeta.

GARIBALDI'S ADDRESS.

The following are the two first paragraphs of an address which has been issued by General Garibaldi, and is in circulation amongst the Neapolitans:—

"To our brothers of Naples!—Brothers!—We have combated the Austrians; we have fought these insolent oppressors of Italy, and we have beaten them. We have seen them run like rabbits before our young soldiers; we have seen them fly with terror, and beg their lives of those whose brothers and friends they had basely assassinated. We have seen them fly like cowards before the sons of those whom they barbarously scourged or butchered at their pleasure; we have seen them fly, the vile miscreants, before the comrades of Ugo Bassi Civenghi, Cicciotrichio, and ask their lives with a baseness unmistakably Austrian; and yet of those who surrendered or who were wounded the Italians did not kill a single one.

"Brothers! we have fought as Italians fight when they are united, and you were not with us. In the ranks of the conquerors there were Italians of all the provinces, but of Naples there were few. The shout of victory was heard in every dialect except yours, and yet—we knew it—your hearts beat high in the cause of your country. You felt our dangers and fatigues, and your hearts exulted at the announcement of our victories. Yes, exulted in spite of the abominable tyranny which crushes and degrades you; it felt its overthrow by the victory of the Italians."

A Paris correspondent of the *Independence of Brussels* says:—"There has been something said of the probability that the Pope will launch a bull of interdiction against the King of Piedmont. Some of his counsellors, perhaps, would not hesitate to adopt that extreme measure, because they do not see all the consequences that might follow. If the Holy See should issue an interdict, the general belief at Turin is that the King would accept the struggle and decide on embracing another religion, advising the people to follow his example. In the present state of public excitement, it is certain that part of the inhabitants of Piedmont and the other provinces would follow their sovereign in that line of conduct. It is even asserted that Victor Emmanuel has indirectly apprised the Pope of his intentions, throwing on him all the responsibility of what might occur."

Garibaldi has consented to take the Presidency of the National Italian Association, a society originally founded in Turin, but recently discontinued, and designed to work every available means for securing the freedom of the whole country. Garibaldi points out the greatness and length of the struggle by which some other nations had achieved their independence, and seems to feel no doubt that the same result may be accomplished in Italy provided the people unite vigorously for that purpose. A private meeting of a large number of members of the House of Representatives in Piedmont is said to have taken place, in which the conduct of the Government was approved, and hopes were expressed that the King would accept the Sovereignty offered him by the Duchies and the Romagna.

"The *Independence of Turin* states that Garibaldi arrived there on the 28th ult., in compliance with a summons from the King. He had been enthusiastically received everywhere along the road, especially at Voghera, where, in addressing the multitude, he is stated to have said:—With a King like Victor Emmanuel, with an army like ours, and with a people like you, Italy should not stop until she has freed the last inch of her soil from the heel of the foreigner. The same paper states, upon what it considers good authority, that 40,500 inhabitants of the Venetian territory have emigrated since January last."

NAPLES.

"Letters from Sicily state that disturbances still continue there, but are of little importance.

"Secret agents keep up the agitation.

"A general feeling of uneasiness prevades the public mind, caused by various kinds of apprehensions."

TURKEY.

"The following are extracts of a translation of an Imperial Hatt, read at the Sublime Porte on Saturday, the 15th of October, in the presence of all the Ministers and the high functionaries of the empire:—

"To the ILLUSTRIOUS GRAND VIZIER. The first basis and the foundation of all the strength and all the prosperity of a state rest on its financial position. Without credit and without confidence progress becomes impracticable. Notwithstanding the material expenses of the country it is incontestable that if order were introduced into the administration of the public money, and it were employed usefully, the country would in a short time arrive at the realization of this strength and this prosperity. It has, however, been proved to be true for some time past, and from different causes, that the blow that has been given to the credit of Turkey has thrown the country into the abyss where it is now plunged.

"Powerful and daily calls on the Government have necessitated the contract of loans from the merchants in Galata on heavy and ruinous conditions, as likewise the issue of different kinds of paper money, and all confidence has been destroyed as well in the interior as in the exterior of the State. Disorder in the expenses has, on another side, increased the evil, and brought matters to the situation that they now are in.

"With the aid of the Most High, I am about to employ an incessant zeal in order to anticipate the dangerous effects of this state of things.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Governor has despatched 1,500 men from Bombay against the rebellious Waghers. The American Ambassador had returned from Peking without having obtained the ratification of the treaty at that city. The ratification had taken place by commissioners at Peking. The steamer *Thebes*, which had been hired by the French, was wrecked on the passage between Hongkong and Taron.

The citizens of Calcutta had held a large public meeting to petition Parliament on the subject of taxation, the opening of the Legislative Council to the non-official class, the abolition of the Executive Council, and the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the causes of the present discontent.

The *China Mail* gives a detailed account of Mr. Ward's visit to Peking:—

Kweliang told him that the Emperor had a right to obstruct the channel of his own rivers, and had done so at the mouth of the Peiho to prevent foreign ships ascending to Tientsin; that he would have been blameworthy if all ingress had been closed, but on the contrary every arrangement had been made for conducting all the foreign ministers to Peking by way of Peking. The English envoy, however, had not gone to that place, but had tried to force his way through the barriers at Taku, even when warned of the consequences; and that by so doing the English had broken the treaty and not the Chinese, upon whom the responsibility of the violation did not rest.

Ex "Hamilton Grey." PRINTS! PRINTS!!

1800 PIECES 9-8 Dark Madders, 5-4 Rich Cambrics, Mourning Prints, Blue Domestic. Having arrived late, we offer the above at Wholesale, for Cash, at cost and charges. K. McMURRAY & CO., Commerce House, 40 Barrington St. Nov. 16.

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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 WHITENESS, 50 pieces black and colored DRESKINS, 50 do do do TWEEDS, 16 bales superior Prints and Shirtings, Ladies' Flounced ROBES in great variety, 700 FINE DRESSES, Angola Cheeks and Fancy Crossovers, Ladies' Opera Hoods, Polka Jackets.

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

SAMUEL STRONG, No. 2 Acadia Corner. Nov. 16—6 w.

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Principal—ALICE T. SHAW, (Graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary.)

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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 m.

FALL TRADE. GEORGE FRASER & CO.,

—Offer for Sale—

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 Souehong TEAS, 50 Hf. Chests, 100 Boxes, 45 Boxes choice TOBACCO, 25 Hhds. and 50 Bbls. Bright SUGARS, 100 doz. CORN BROOMS, 100 doz. PAIRS, 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.

Stores head of Mitchell's wharf and foot of Prince Street.

GEORGE FRASER & CO., Halifax, Nov. 9th, 1859. 1 m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STONE'S Improved VEGETABLE LIQUID CATHARTIC.

Cures the Piles, Cures type 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 Diarrhoea, Cures Headache.

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May be relied upon in all the above complaints.—It is pronounced by all who use it to be decidedly the best Family Medicine ever offered to the public; it is not intended to be used simply as a physic, but is designed as a complete remedy in those cases for which it is recommended, and will be found as such. The reader is requested not to expect too much from its use in too short a time, but give it a fair trial, and then speak of it as you find it.

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.

Price 50 Cents, and \$1.00,

PREPARED BY G. W. STONE, LOWELL, MASS. G. E. MORTON & CO., Agents for Nova Scotia. Nov. 20. 3 m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGLOW, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

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"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the 'Troches' I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. Nov. 23. 6 m.

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 m.



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 53 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 m