

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., NOVEMBER 15, 1859.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail reached here on Tuesday morning last. The following extracts from our latest papers comprise all the intelligence worth noting.

THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria, as signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments. The Treaty commences with the usual preamble:—

Desiring of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a definite treaty the preliminaries made at Villafranca, the two Emperors have named their Plenipotentiaries, and communicated to them full powers, and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:—

That peace is concluded, &c.

France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has not been passed, &c.

Austria gives up Lombardy with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known.

The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction, namely, the option for the employes of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and vice versa; they would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicile from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government, which will be established, to those entitled to them, and in those cases, where it is so stipulated, to the widows and children of those pensioned.

Then follows the settlement of the debt, which is the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles, Piedmont is to pay Austria 40,000,000 florins (Conventions Minze), and besides is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte-Lombardo Venetian. Altogether the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000.

Article 16 grants to the religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government.

Then follows article 18, which runs thus:—Desiring that the tranquillity of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be ensured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognized by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts, in order that a reform in the administration of the States of the Church should be carried out by His Holiness.

Article 19. The territorial limits of the independent States of Italy, which did not take part in the last war, could be changed only with the assent of the other Powers of Europe which took part in forming and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena and the Duke of Parma, are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers.

Article 20. The two Emperors will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will ensure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a Federal army. Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

Article 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

Article 22. The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Zurich within 15 days.

Other articles stipulate—That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up. Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF ITALY.

The Gazette de Savoie says:—We are assured that the lists of officers prepared at the Ministry of War are for an effective strength of 100,000 men, exclusive of the rifle corps and the military marine. In addition to that force, the kingdom will have about 600,000 national guards, completely equipped, a sixth part of which, in case of need, may be mobilised, as was recently done by the battalions of Genoa and Turin. The military contingent of Central Italy is not included in the above, and its active army is about 30,000 men.

ARRIVAL OF SCHAMYL AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

The Journal de St. Petersburg announces the arrival on the 8th instant of Schamyl at St. Petersburg. It says:—Schamyl arrived here this morning by railway from Moscow. The celebrated Imam of the Caucasus is accompanied by his son and four murids. He alighted at the Znamensky Hotel, facing the station. The time of the arrival of Schamyl not being known in the capital, there were but few persons assembled to see him. A few hours after his arrival he drove out in an open carriage, and paid visits to the principal military authorities. He then drove along the principal quays and squares. Schamyl will remain a few days at St. Petersburg. It is said he will then join his wife and son at Kalouga.

INDIA AND CHINA.

ADEN, Oct. 6.—The Pekin, with Bombay dates to the 27th ult., arrived last evening.

The authorities at Pekin are said to be ready to receive our Minister in a friendly manner. Meanwhile the Indian Government had been applied to for 15,000 troops. Her Majesty's 67th and 99th are under orders for China. The Russian Governor of Eastern Siberia has reached the Peiho, and is to be followed by four gunboats.

Central India is still unsettled. The frontier districts of Nepal are still occupied by the Nena and his followers. The Waghers are still in insurrection. A force is to be sent against them.

was its interior unworthy of this curiosity. All that art and wealth could give, to produce effect, was there. "Gold and silver vase cups," says one who saw the place, "are so numerous here that they dazzle the eye; and when one looks round at the cabinets, candelabras, and ornaments which decorate the room, we may almost imagine that we stand in the treasury of some oriental prince, whose riches consist entirely in vessels of gold and silver, enriched with precious stones of every sort, from the ruby to the diamond."

Such was Beckford, of Fonthill. With an income of more than £100,000 per annum, he seemed above the reach of adverse fortune. Who would have ventured to have styled all this splendour evanescent as the mirage? A sudden depreciation of West India property took place.—Some lawsuits terminated unfavourably, embarrassments poured in like a flood on the princely owner. The gates which had refused admittance to a monarch were rudely thrust open by a sheriff's officer. The mansion erected at so vast an expense was sold. The greater part of its costly treasures were scattered by the hammer of the auctioneer; and Beckford driven, with the shattered fragments of his fortune, to spend a solitary old age in a watering place; there to moralise on the instability of wealth; there to feel how little pleasure the retrospect of neglected talents can give, and to point the oft-told moral of the vanity of human affairs. He fell, it is said, unpitied by any. The tower which he had erected at so great a cost fell to the ground, and Fonthill Abbey was pulled down by its new owner. Thus melted away, like frostwork before the sun, the extravagant productions of a man of wealth. His whole life had been a sad misapplication of the talents committed to his care, and in the end he discovered that he had been cheated by the mirage.

Though Beckford's princely lavishness caused him to be talked about all over the world, his true claim to remembrance rests upon his talents as an author, and his genius as displayed in the wild and singular Oriental tale of "Vathek," which is so splendid in description, so true in Eastern costume, and so wild and vivid in imagination, that Lord Byron considered it difficult to credit that it was written by a European, and said, "Even Dr. Johnson's 'Rasselas' must bow before it." Mr. Beckford was the author of numerous other works. He died in the year 1844 aged 84 years, leaving two daughters, one of whom is the present Duchess of Hamilton. His wife was Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Aboyne.

Correspondence.

REPLY TO "MODERATOR" ON THE QUALITIES OF A STATESMAN.

Mr. Editor.—Sir.—"Moderator" in his second letter accuses 'I' of having misstated and travestied his propositions. 'I' is not conscious of having done so. He believes he has done quite the contrary—that he has stripped them of their glittering disguise, and presented them to your readers in a simpler form. That "Moderator" is ashamed of them, and disowns them, is not much to be wondered at; the wonder is, that he ever suffered himself to write what is evidently so unworthy a man of his education and powers of mind. 'I' does not wish to misrepresent or to take an unfair advantage of an adversary.

On re-perusing "Moderator's" first letter, I find that his arguments may be succinctly and clearly stated in the following manner:—

Major proposition:—There are other qualities more important in a legislator of a small colony like ours than a liberal education. Granted.

Minor proposition:—That the Hon. Messrs. Yeo and Laird possess these qualities. Not granted.

Conclusion:—That the above named gentlemen are fit legislators for the people of this colony. Denied also.

On looking for the arguments by which he supports his minor proposition, the only ones I find are, that Mr. Yeo has accumulated a large fortune, and that Mr. Laird, with admitted failings enough to condemn him in the judgment of any man of ordinary intelligence, possesses the solitary virtue of having given three of his sons a good education.

"Moderator" now wishes to retreat under cover of the assertion that his remarks were general, and would apply equally well to any man of Mr. Yeo's character, in Mr. Yeo's position. Unfortunately for the correctness of this statement, there is to be found in his first letter the following sentence:—"Now Messrs. Yeo and Laird possess some of the qualities just enumerated in an eminent degree." He then goes on to particularise them, being in substance what I have before stated more than once, it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here.

In his second letter "Moderator," after having thrown Messrs. Yeo and Laird overboard, and given up their defence for a "bad job whatever," more happily certain than in his first, reslates his position. To prevent misunderstanding I will set it down in his own words:—"In a newly settled colony like this, great talents and a good education are not always found associated with the integrity of character and the interest in the prosperity of the community which would entitle a candidate for legislative functions to the confidence of a rural constituency." He then adds, "and the people very wisely prefer the last mentioned qualities in their representatives."

"Moderator" then proceeds upon the hypothesis, that every farmer whom the people choose to represent them in Parliament, is a model of honesty and consistency; and that every candidate for legislative honours, who does not happen to possess the most essential qualifications of a handsome home-stead, broad acres, and a well filled pocket-book, is an abandoned villain, without principles in religion or politics, ready to prostitute his talents in any cause, and to betray the dearest interests of his fellow-citizens for bread to eat, whiskey to drink, and clothes to wear. Ignorant as "Moderator" professes to be of our dirty Island politics had he paused a moment before he penned the paragraphs under review, and been as intent on remembering facts as he was on giving point and brilliancy to his antithesis, his memory would have furnished him with a number of instances of honest, shrewd and intelligent farmers not having been found proof against the sweets of office and the charms of power, and that the staunchest, truest friends of the people have been by no means distinguished by the possession of a superabundance of this world's goods. And this state of things obtains, not only in this, our insignificant sea-girt home, but in the parent country, the sister colonies, and in the immaculate, the unparalleled American Republic. Even the appointment to a petty office, the net proceeds of which did not amount to fifteen pounds per annum, has had the effect of inducing many of our farmers to renounce long cherished opinions, and valiantly to do battle by the side of the enemies of yesterday against the friends of "Lang syne." I do not wish to insinuate that all our farmers are of this mercenary time-serving disposition, or to be understood to assert that every penniless candidate for legislative honours is disinterested in his motives, and consistent in his public career; what I wish to enforce is, that there are good and bad of both sorts, and that "Moderator," by drawing a general conclusion from limited premises, vitiates his whole train of reasoning.

Another fallacy lurking in "Moderator's" statement is, that every man who has an interest in the country takes an enlightened view of what that interest consists in, and of the best means of furthering it. I was quite disappointed to see a man of his information quoting one of the crudities of Ephraim the Half-Baked. It is this: "If a man has your finger in his mouth, and has any inducement to bit it; you may fear, but if his own finger is in his mouth at the same time, there is no danger." When we come to apply this illustration to things moral and political, its seeming force vanishes instantaneously. Whatever impression it might have made on an audience of uneducated and unreflecting rustics, a man of thought and reading should have at once detected its extreme superficiality and inappositeness. "Moderator" can have derived but very little benefit from his historical studies and his life experience, if they have failed to convince him that men every day, and from the beginning of days, bite, and have bitten their own and others' fingers; considering, at the same time, that they are, and have been, performing a duty of vital importance to their best interests.

Nay, further, that when supplicated in the most moving terms to relax the muscles of their herculean jaws, and release the mangled member from their vice like grip, the supplicant's reward for his good intentions and superior discernment has too often been unmeasured ridicule, unbounded abuse, or a crown of martyrdom. If I did not fear being accused of prolixity, I could adduce instances where the people of this Island, through their representatives, have bitten their own fingers so severely that the wounds are festering to this day; degrading the skill of the professed physicians of the body politic, albeit many of those physicians were, and are, 'honest, shrewd, though uneducated farmers.' But to drop metaphor, the sad, sober, and plain truth is, that nothing is more common than for 'honest, shrewd' men to mistake their true interest, private and public, and to act in a manner detrimental to both one and the other. The history of our own, and of every other country, furnishes innumerable instances of this—instances of well intentioned though uneducated men from want of ability to analyse the measures they have voted for, and discernment to foresee the necessary results that would accrue from their adoption, have betrayed the cause of those whom they wished to serve, and delivered them bound and helpless into the hands of their worst enemies.

Men do not make laws and direct public affairs by instinct. It is sheer absurdity to say or to think that a man of but mediocre ability, without mental discipline, and destitute of information, is fit to legislate for any community, however small. Yet numbers of such men are returned at every general election. They impede the public business by their impertinent and long-winded harangues, is but a small evil compared with the mischief they are continually doing, as the ready tools of specious, clever, educated, but designing men, both in and out of the House of Assembly. It would be amusing, if it were not so melancholy, to hear the shallow, foolish reasons given by numbers of voters at elections for supporting this or that candidate; who, it may be, has been put in nomination by interested parties, just because he is unfitted for the post they wish him to fill, that he may be the more readily hoodwinked and brought over to aid them in accomplishing their sinister designs. The writer was present at a political meeting, previous to the late general election, where it appeared to depend on the toss of a penny which should be nominated, Donald or John; both of whom, though honest worthy men, would be much better occupied in hauling their wood and in feeding their cattle, than in hibernating during the winter months in our Legislative Halls, subject to the mesmeric influence of a Palmer, a Haviland, a Murray, or a Sutherland.

'It was my intention, when I began, to touch upon some of the topics treated of by "Moderator," but I fear that I have already transgressed too far on your indulgence and on your readers' patience. I will conclude by wishing "Moderator" an office more congenial to his taste, and more worthy of his ability, than that of apostle of ignorance, eulogiser of commonplace, or panegyrist of dullness; and by thanking you, sir, for your very prompt attention to my late contribution to your columns. Yours, &c.,

Prince County, November 11, 1859. I.

EXPRESS CONVEYANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—It is admitted by men of all political parties, and by all grades of society, that whatever arrangements can, ought to be carried into effect, having a tendency to lessen the time occupied in transmitting and receiving our correspondence with other countries. A saving of time in this mode of conveyance in particular is looked upon and appreciated by every civilised community, great or small; but to a small Colony such as this, shut out from the world and its commercial transactions for at least half the year by the effect of severe frost—the part of the season that remains open for navigation, as the means of exporting our surplus produce and receiving the productions of other countries, becomes doubly enhanced. It is, therefore, a great desideratum that every facility whereby a saving of time can be effected should be embraced, especially in transporting our mails to the United States and Canada, with whom our trade is increasing in an extraordinary manner. With this view of the matter, to make light of a subject in the manner the Editor of the *Islander* refers to in an article which appeared in a late number of your paper, advising that the mails of this Island should be forwarded by steam boat, from New Brunswick to Boston, U. S., instead of the inland route now followed—betrays a recklessness of disposition unbecoming the editor of a journal purporting to represent the sentiments of the Government, and in my opinion displays on their part an evident carelessness of turning to advantage any hint towards improvement in the public service emanating from persons outside of the Executive Council, beyond the proprietary clique who govern its actions—however advisable its adoption may be, and beneficial its results to trade and the community generally.

I am aware, Sir, and have been for some time sensible of the disadvantage we labour under to my own loss, that if correspondence is not forwarded on this route by private hands, considerable time is lost in sending by mail, as much as two, and sometimes three days; besides, it is seldom the service of a friend offers; but when such is the case, the business must be pressing that causes one to ask a friend the favour of carrying letters contraband in law. I probably would not have complained were it not so, but even if it were otherwise I can see no objection in endeavouring to have that evil complained of remedied.

The editor of the *Islander* does not attempt to deny the statement made with respect to the advantage the public would derive if the proposition were carried into effect; but he endeavours to lead his readers away from the subject, by attacking the article in detail; for instance, the editor concludes that the writer of the article in question stated that the mail was drawn by bullocks, because the word "team" is used to signify the mode and convey an idea of the speed of transport employed, in comparison with the modern rapid rate of travelling.

Independently of this error, the remarks of the *Islander* are made to mystify the public in relation to the matter in question. The nature of the application was not for permission to take charge of Her Majesty's mails, or to interfere with Post Office arrangements in any particular; but simply that the Government would allow the Company to make up an Express Mail to be forwarded twice a week by Gunnison's Express conveyance to Canada and the United States. Express mails made up and conveyed in the manner proposed are in operation in other countries, although the erudite editor of the *Islander* may be no more aware of it than he appears to be of the fact that the Island mails are conveyed by land into the neighbouring Republic from the adjoining Province. I beg leave respectfully to assure him that the Government of the United States encourages rather than suppresses private arrangements entered into of the nature of the one spoken of, and, offering a security and ensuring a dispatch to the public, the ordinary, or rather, on our part, extraordinary regulations of the Mail service cannot afford.

Trusting that I have stated enough to set aside the silly objections urged by the *Islander*, and to show the advantages that are offering, if we choose to avail ourselves of such, I therefore retire, Mr. Editor, from the field of discussion to pursue mercantile pursuits; but before making my adieu I think I ought to say, in reference to the party in power, it appears their conduct in this part of the public service has been to land the mail bags on the shores of the Continent, rather than to have considered what would be the shortest and quickest mode of forwarding them to their destination. However, I trust that when the matter becomes better understood than at present, it will be carried into operation to our mutual advantage.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
Ch. Town, Nov. 4, 1859. A TRADER.

THE GOVERNMENT STUD.

It is reported that the Sheriff of King's County applied to the Government for a horse, in the place of the one that had been shot while lately detaining for rent, and he was informed that the only horse the Government had to part with was "Coles' old Grey," and he was at New Glasgow, but they would send for him. On his arrival the Sheriff declined to take him, as he had more the appearance of a "black sheep," and further, he thought he would be afraid to work him in "distrain-for-rent" harness.—Com.

The French intelligence from China comes down to the 10th August. In addition to the news already published, the following facts are mentioned:—"Rear-Admiral Page, appointed to the command of the Indo-Chinese naval division, in the place of Vice-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who's time of service has expired, arrived at Hong Kong by the last steamer, coming from Europe via Suez. After the attack on the forts at Taku, the commanders of the allied forces blockaded the two arms of the Peiho, and captured several Chinese junks. This measure produced a great effect on the population along the coast, for the traffic of the Peiho is very active. The Governor of Petchi, under these circumstances, had recourse to a singular step, which shows the duplicity of the Chinese. He sent to inquire the reason why the coasts of the province were blockaded, and of course received an answer which fully enlightened him on that subject. A slight disturbance had occurred at Voosung, but that incident, which was occasioned by the complaint of several Chinese sailors employed on board some vessels in the opium trade, had nothing to do with politics, being simply a question of wages."

INDIA.

INSURRECTION AMONG THE CONVICTS AT MUNDLAISIR.—RELEASE OF 700 PRISONERS.—MURDER OF CAPT. HAWES.

We learn from Calcutta that the Income-tax bill had passed through a second reading. The discharged troops were arriving at Calcutta, and shipped off as fast as supplies could be obtained. A battery of nine guns had been erected to command the river entrance of Rangoon.

An *emancipation* among the convicts in the goal at Mundlaisir, which is about 39 miles from Mhow, took place on the 23d of August, and was attended with loss of life. The convict guard, which consisted of only eight men of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, were suddenly attacked and overpowered by the prisoners, who numbered about 350. Upon hearing the noise, Captain Hawes, the acting political agent, with a party of the 19th Native Infantry, hastened to the goal, which they found in possession of the convicts. They commenced shooting them down as fast as they could fire and load; but the prisoners were too numerous. They seized one of the bastions, and commenced firing upon Captain Hawes and his men. The former was soon hit, two bullets having entered his body. Six guns and some sows belonging to the Holker fort were fortunately arrived, or the whole detachment would have been cut to pieces. Three or four of Holker's men were killed, and a number of the convicts. Before leaving Mundlaisir they plundered the treasury. Several of the convicts have been re-captured and brought back to Mundlaisir, and many lost their lives during the firing. It is stated that the unfortunate Captain Hawes was introducing a new prison discipline, so that the goal might really be a place of punishment instead of recreation, as is the case in too many prisons in India, and the rising was the result of the unwholesome change.

"It is not impossible," says a local paper, "but that a few raids of the same kind may occur on the frontier of Oude, where the Nena, Bala Rao, and the Begun continue to find a refuge with numerous followers. This is the only vitality remaining in the rebellion, and which would have been ended ere now but for the duplicity of Jung Bahadour. He is angry at the treatment he has received; like all Asiatics, he exaggerates enormously the aid he has rendered, and seems to have proposed to himself the most preposterous rewards."

Some of the discharged European troops have already sailed from Calcutta. The behaviour of all, except the 5th Europeans, still at Behampore, had been good. With a view of being ready for despatch to China, some of Her Majesty's ships are being concentrated around Calcutta and Madras.

CHINA.

By Shanghai advices we learn that a Russian gun-boat had brought news of the American Minister's arrival at Pekin. No letters had been received, and consequently nothing further had transpired. It was also reported that he was expected at Shanghai about the 24th inst. The reception of Mr. Ward is a politic stroke of the Cabinet of Pekin, but it does not remove the treachery to our Minister. It appears that Gen. Montasieff, the Governor of Siberia, had also arrived at the Peiho, and special messengers had been despatched to the Russian Minister at Pekin; his presence excites some surprise. The Russians appear to have a perfect understanding with the Chinese authorities.

Order had been re-established at Shanghai, and confidence among the respectable portion of the Chinese community. The French Minister had deemed it expedient to release all the Coolies on board the Gertrude, and the Taontae had proceeded on board that vessel to carry out such determination. A curious circumstance was, that there was not a single Shanghai man on board, and hence the question naturally arises, whence the kidnapping? We do hope, however, that the Coolie trade, if to be continued, will be conducted more openly. There was no justification on the part of the Chinese rabble to commit the wanton murders that resulted, and we hardly think that the foreign authorities have been firm enough on this point. There seems, however, to be no further apprehension of danger.

Her Majesty's steamer Sampson had arrived, and was to remain at Shanghai. Her Majesty's steamer Highflyer had proceeded to Nagasaki to take Mr. Hodgson to Hakodadi, and would then return to Jeddo. A French gunboat has just arrived from Turon, and reports negotiations proceeding favourably; it is reported, however, that there is great opposition on the part of the Cochinchinese Government in reference to religious freedom. We write advisedly, as the facts may never transpire for public information. From what we learn we hardly expect any resumption of hostilities; indeed, the French Admiral has sent reinforcements of troops and gunboats to Canton. At Canton all remains quiet, with every prospect of its continuance.

ITALY.

AUSTRIAN RULE IN VENICE.

A letter from Venice says:—"Although the state of siege has been raised, and the military tribunals have ceased to act, an extraordinary tribunal for the trial of political offences has been established, and in the term 'political offences' the Austrian Government comprises an imprudent word, an insignificant observation. The taxes continue to be intolerable. The demands of Central Congressions, of Chambers of Commerce, and of Communes for a reduction of taxes, have produced no result. In addition to the taxes we have to pay the forced loan of 25,000,000 florins. The communes, not being able to pay the monthly instalments of the loan, are obliged to give five per cent. to the Venetian bankers for advancing them. Emigration does not cease—far from it. Our towns and large villages are scarcely occupied by more than women, old men, and children, and by such men as on account of their private affairs are absolutely unable to leave."

ADDRESS OF GEN. GARIBALDI TO THE ARMY OF ITALY.

The following address has been issued by General Garibaldi at Bologna:—"Army of Italy—Eleventh Division.—Soldiers!—The hour of a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will perhaps attack us before many days are over. In addressing my old companions of Lombardy, I know I am not speaking to deaf men, and that it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemies of Italy. I shall look to see you, then, firm in your ranks!" "GARIBALDI."

THE ASSASSINATION OF COL. ANVITI.

A proclamation of General Farini has been posted up at Parma, wherein the crime recently committed at this place is vehemently branded. The proclamation states that Italy had risen, though the noble and devoted conduct of its sons, in the esteem of all civilized nations; and her public conscience insists upon satisfaction for this horrid deed, and it shall be obtained. The Dictator says:—"I am invested by the people with the mission to protect its rights, and before all, that of justice. The guilty shall be punished, and the name of Italy shall not be dishonored. Citizens and National Guards, gather yourselves around me under the standard of civilization and of Italy. The flag of Italy is always placed on the spot where men make sacrifices of their life, not where their honour is tarnished. The heart of Victor Emmanuel has been afflicted by this dreadful event. He is used to govern a people which sheds the blood of the enemy only on the battle field, which knows how to maintain liberty for itself as well as procure it for others, because it knows how to obey the laws of the country." Another energetic proclamation in the same sense has been published by General Fanti. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a note from the Dictator Farini, declaring that the murderers of Colonel Anviti shall be promptly punished.