

# The Examiner.

"THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY, WHEN FREEBORN MEN—HAVING TO ADVISE THE PUBLIC, MAY SPEAK FREE."—EURIPIDES.

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## POLITICS AND NEWS.

### News by the last English Mail.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### ITALY—ROME.

The London *Times* says:—"The declaration of the Italian Princes and people has now been so resolute and so unanimous that we do not anticipate that the Austrian Government will dare to proceed to an open or armed resistance. The experiment which she tried in an evil hour at Ferrara has had no effect but that of exciting all the leading Italian Governments to declare against her; and in the present condition of her finances and her army, the Imperial Government has not the power to undertake a vast system of military operations in Italy. In addition to the actual forces of the Italian States which she might have to encounter, her own Italian territories would break out in insurrection, and everywhere beyond her own frontiers she would be assailed by the execration of an entire people. Such a war would be at once a foreign campaign and civil contest; and she would not only have to conquer Italy, but to subdue a revolution. To say nothing, therefore, of the intimation which has been given by this country, and perhaps by France, that the independence of Italy is not to be violated with impunity, we are of opinion that the Cabinet of Vienna will submit to the necessity of its position, and concentrate its powers on the maintenance of tranquility in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. If it should be rash enough to decide otherwise, the penalty will probably be the loss of that province, and the Austrian eagle will be driven beyond the Adige.

The Pope was still determined to resist in case of any attack upon the independence of his states. It was reported that His Holiness had assented to a proposition that Louis Philippe should become arbitrator between the Holy See and Austria. Pius IX. added, however, a condition which Prince Metternich would not subscribe to, namely, that the Austrian troops should withdraw from the town and the citadel of Ferrara. The proposition of the King of the French fell therefore to the ground, much to the satisfaction, it was said, of all in Rome who had learned anything of the matter. Austrian intervention in Lucca and Modena was hourly expected, and it was said that the Grand Duke of Tuscany was wavering.

The *Cotemporaneo*, Roman journal, of the 18th, mentions (what we formerly have stated), than an application had been made by the Austrian Government to the Pope, for permission to march troops through the Papal territory, to aid the Neapolitan Government. To this application, says the *Cotemporaneo*, His Holiness has given a most formal and decided refusal.

The *Daily News* of Friday states that intelligence has now become public, that an agreement has taken place between the Pope and the Austrians, respecting Ferrara. The Pope stipulates that that town shall not have a national guard, and that its garrison shall consist, not of citizens of the Roman states, but Swiss.

A report prevailed that the insurgents had repossessed themselves of Reggio, after a combat in which they killed considerable numbers of the King's troops. This rumour, however, does not appear worthy of credit.

(From the *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes*.)

We have now the text of the Circular sent from Rome to the civil and military authorities at the beginning of September, containing instructions to be acted on in case of an actual invasion of the Papal territory:—

In the present state of political affairs we may consider as distant the case of an occupation of the Pontifical States by a foreign army. Nevertheless, the rules of prudence demand, this result being possible, that the necessary instructions be given by the Government.

These are the instructions:—

In case a foreign force should present itself with the intention of occupying the Pontifical States, the governors of fortresses, the garrisons of towns, and every military post occupying a position must not yield and give up that position, except to a force such as it is impossible to resist. The commandants, on their most strict responsibility, must execute the following orders:—1. First, to preserve all military effects belonging to the Government.—2. To retire upon the corps to which they belong.—3. To protect the representatives of the Government and the Bishops.—4. To receive and unite with individuals of the Civic Guard who may desire to join the Papal army.—5. To operate by a retrograde movement the concentration towards the capital falling back, if the invasion takes place on the side of Ferrara,

on Bologna, Forli, Rimini, Pesaro, Ancona, the line of the Apennines, the Tiber, and Civita-Castellane. They will follow the same course in falling back upon the capital if the invasion takes place by way of Ancona, Civita Vecchia, &c.—6. The general command will belong, according to military order, to the oldest commander; at least, until the Government shall decide otherwise.—7. Besides these dispositions which regard the care of active invasion, the troops of His Holiness must maintain internal order whenever need be. If persuasion and other preventive means will not suffice, it may be necessary to employ coercive means, but never without the orders of the local authorities.

His Holiness calculates that in such circumstances his brave soldiers will give, as they always have done, proofs of their fidelity and love, and that all will respond to the Sovereign confidence.

Card. FERETTI, Secretary of the  
Presidency of Arms.

Col. De GREGORI, the Aide-de-Camp,  
Sassaloni.

It was reported in Paris that Count Bresson, who, it will be remembered, was recently appointed French Minister at Naples, had also been charged by the King with a diplomatic mission to the Courts of Milan, Turin, Florence, and Rome, through which cities he would pass on his way to his new post. In this case Count Bresson would tread close upon the footsteps of Lord Minto.

FRANCE.—The Duke d'Aumale having been appointed to the dignity of Governor-General of Algeria, by a royal ordinance, is about departing from France to take possession of his government. A royal ordinance has also been issued calling out 60,000 men for the contingencies of the present year. Of this number, 53,650 are for the army, and 6350 for the navy.

Marshal Soult has at length resigned the Presidency of the Council of France, and M. Guizot has been officially appointed in his stead.

GREECE.—M. Coletti, the Prime Minister of Greece, died at Athens on the morning of the 12th ult., after a painful illness of about a fortnight's duration. His death has caused great excitement throughout Greece. M. Piscatory, the French ambassador at Athens, was using every effort to procure the appointment of M. Rigas Palamides as successor to M. Coletti in the Presidency of the Council. M. Palamides is the mere tool of France, and Sir Edward Lyons was, it is said, exerting all his influence to prevent the avowed enemy of England being raised to the head of the Greek Government. A partial insurrection has broken out in Acarnania. The rebel chief, Griziotis, had not died of his wounds. He had reached the Island of Chio in safety, where he was well received by the Turkish authorities. His arm was amputated with complete success, and he was, by the last accounts, in a fair way of recovery.

By the latest dates to the 21st ult., we learn that M. G. Glarakts, Minister of Public Instruction, had been charged *ad interim* with the direction of the department of Foreign Affairs. The revolt of Colonel Pharmaki had been energetically repressed, and that the chief had fled into the mountains with only 13 of the 150 men who had joined his standard. General Grivas was still at Prevesa, recruiting partisans for another expedition into Greece. His force was said to amount to at least 500 men.

AUSTRALIA.—Sydney papers, by way of Singapore, have come to hand, reaching to May 8th. That colony is in a flourishing condition. Wheat was at 4s. 7d. per bushel; the holders of Launceston wheat were holding out for 5s. and 5s. 6d. The shipping list indicate an active trade with London, the South Seas, and New Zealand. Sir Charles Fitzroy opened the last session of the first legislative council of New South Wales on the 4th May. The 'speech from the throne' on the occasion is described as giving general satisfaction. It congratulated the members of the general condition of the colony—the abundance, cheapness, and excellent quality of all the necessaries of life, and the flourishing state of the revenue. The slight deficiency in the balance of 1846 as compared with that of 1845 is explained to arise from reduction of taxes; especially two—the assessment on stock for police purposes, and the duties on spirits. The amount now on credit will enable the Government to discharge in the course of the present year, the whole of the outstanding debentures amounting to nearly £100,000, which were issued to meet the expenses of immigration in former years. Sir Charles stated that he had been induced at the request of a numerous and highly respectable body of proprietors to recommend the Colonial-office at home to resume the system of Australian emigration, at least immediately to the extent of 5000 adults. The loss of a

steamer in Moreton-Bay, has induced the legislature to consider the means of placing passenger steamers under some efficient system of supervision.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

OLD AND YOUNG IRELAND.—A SCENE.—The *Cork Constitution* contains the following account of the first meeting of the 'Desmond Club' in that city on Monday night:—"There was a meeting of the Young Irelanders at the Victoria Theatre, last evening, which was sought to be made 'select' by confining the admission to six-penny tickets; but the doors were broken in by sledges, and the gallery and pit quickly filled by the rabble, and many of those who had purchased tickets found it impossible to gain admission, while many others deemed it prudent not to attempt the task. 'Free admission' being secured, the house was crowded to inconvenience; and during the proceedings which took place there were frequent thumping matches between the Old and Young. Mr. Denny Lane took the chair, and while addressing the meeting, some one turned the main gas cock, and all was darkness; during which there was the most terrific commotion, particularly amongst a number of females to whom the boxes were appropriated. After some time the lamps were again lit, and the chairman proceeded, until a remark fell from him reflecting upon O'Connell, when he was assailed with the most opprobrious epithets, and during his efforts to address them he was yelled at most vociferously. Mr. M. J. Barry followed, and he fared nothing better. But the grand row was reserved for Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M. P., who strove for a long time to overcome the spirit of turbulence, but eventually was obliged to give up the hopeless task. Young Meagher, seeing his leader retreat, rushed forward to fill the breach, but the attack was renewed with increased vigour. He struggled manfully and strenuously against the hisses, shouts, and cheers of which he was the object. There he stood, sawing the air, but to no effect, for nearly half an hour, until he told them that 'he was determined to remain on that spot for three days, if need be, until he was heard.' This seemed to appease them, but not until some dozen noisy spirits were huddled from gallery and pit, and not a few black eyes and bloody noses were bestowed on neighbours. He was followed by a Mr. Brennan, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Shea Lawlor, and at eleven o'clock the chair was vacated, when the audience dispersed, separating in their exit the skirts from many coats."

OLD AND YOUNG IRELAND.—Another row has occurred in Kilkenny between the two parties on a similar occasion of founding a Confederate Club. Here, as well as in Cork, the assailants appear to have been of the Old Ireland party.

GOVERNMENT STORES.—It is stated in the Dublin correspondence of the *Morning Herald*, that the Government are quietly laying up provisions in store along the whole western coast of Ireland.

MR. COBDEN AT MOSCOW.—The celebrated Cobden is still among us. He came from Nishni Novogorod, where he had been attending the fair. The immense variety of articles which were exposed for sale, and the admirable order which prevailed at the exchange of goods, have quite exceeded his expectations. On the road to Nishni Novogorod Mr. Cobden visited several manufacturing districts, and here it was that the industry of our peasantry astonished him. 'Here we have manufactures in full perfection,' he exclaimed at Wochna, where it was well known that silk goods to the value of several hundred thousand rubles are annually manufactured. At Moscow also several manufactures have excited his astonishment and admiration. Mr. Cobden assured M. Gutsekko, the proprietor of a calico printing mill, that he had no where seen so completely organised a manufactory of this kind. He highly complimented M. Procherou, another manufacturer, for the care which he bestowed upon the children in his mills. In the cloth factory of M. Koton he was especially pleased with the order which prevailed there, and the admirable combinations of the isolated divisions of the manufactory. Mr. Cobden said, 'You need not be afraid of any competition, cloth weaving is in the most favourable state in Russia, and all circumstances combine to bring this branch of industry to the highest perfection.' He expressed his satisfaction, and his desire to become better acquainted with the state of the manufactures and of the labouring classes.

THE CHOLERA.—We regret to announce that this dreadful scourge is again making its appearance in different parts of Europe and Asia. Its approach is creating alarm with those who have watched its progress from the plains of Scinde towards Western Europe.