

ENGLISH MAIL.

On Monday night last the Courier arrived with the English Mail. Latest dates are to the 12th. The intelligence they furnish is not important, still we have selected from our papers what appears to be the most interesting items.

INDIA.

By the arrival of an express in anticipation of the Overland Mail via Maracellos, we have dates from Bombay to the 31st ult. and Calcutta to the 21st Nov., inclusive. They state that a trifling disturbance had occurred on the Peshawar frontier, and that a large force had been sent to suppress it. The Governor-General was still indisposed. The heats of November were unprecedented. The Madras rains were fully a month behind time. Fears of a famine were entertained. Much sickness prevailed at Sukkur and Moultan. At Bombay there was rather more demand for money, but no change in discounts. The import market was very tranquil, and little business done.

The Governor-General had caused a draft act to be prepared, opening up the existing trade of India to the ships of all nations, and thus extending into India free trade in its fullest acceptation. Sir H. Lawrence had placed himself at the head of the disposable troops to punish the refractory tribes in the vicinity of Peshawar. There had been some fighting in the Nizam's dominions, with the report of loss of life. It was understood that the Governor-General would proceed from Lahore to Moultan, and from that place down the Indus to Kurachee, where a Government steamer would be waiting to convey him either to Suez or Bombay. Upwards of one thousand men of different corps had been laid up with fever at Moultan, but few deaths have happened. General Courtland was said to be alarmingly ill. Cold weather commenced at Bombay, but cholera and other sickness is prevalent. The British steamer arrived at Calcutta on the 11th with the London mails of the 24th Sept. The Express reached on the 15th Nov. with London dates of the 6th October.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, received at Malta, stated that everything was quiet in the political world, and that only some secondary points remained to be settled.

3000 Hungarians have accepted amnesty; 1500 are to remain in Turkey, and about 80 are to be sent to Greece, if that country will accept them. Constantinople is full of troops. Strong reinforcements sent to Varra.

The Times correspondent writes under date Constantinople, December 19th:—A courier has arrived here from St. Petersburg, with the emperor's answer to the last communication made to his imperial highness by the Sublime Porte, with regard to the question of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. In a former letter I told you that the Turkish Ministers were willing to consent to the expulsion of all those Poles who had been concerned in the late Hungarian insurrection, but that they objected to the expulsion of Polish refugees who were resident in Turkey previously to that event, and who were provided with French or other foreign passports. The Czar has agreed to the terms proposed by the Porte, and Dembinski and the other Poles who served in Hungary are to be expelled, and their countrymen resident in Turkey who were not concerned in the insurrection, are to remain unmolested. If, however, for the future any person whatsoever, without reference to the country under whose protection he may be, shall, whilst resident in the Ottoman empire, be guilty of any act hostile to the Government of the Emperor Nicholas, he shall, at the demand of the Russian envoy, be expelled from the Sultan's dominions. Kosuth and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in a fortified town in the interior. They are not to be close prisoners, but their place of residence will be under the constant surveillance of the Turkish authorities. The foregoing is an outline of the arrangement which the Porte and the allied imperial powers have come to in the present question. The ambassadors of France and England have approved the terms of the settlement, with, however, certain restrictions as regards the expulsion of persons who may be under the protection of either of their respective governments. When a charge of conspiring against the Russian Government shall be brought against a person provided with an English or French passport, the charge must be as gravity fully shown, and of the accused can not be, as in some cases, the subject of the charge.

cause the immediate expulsion of a suspected person. A trial will take place in the presence of the consul, or other agent of the country, under whose protection the accused may be, and after a calm and patient inquiry only will sentence be pronounced.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing on the same day as the *Times*' correspondent, asserts that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accept the Sultan's guarantee for the conduct of the Poles, and that the Turkish Ministers have resolved only to resume negotiations on the footing previously accepted by M. M. Titoff and Sturmer. If this information were correct, the matter would be as far as ever from being settled; but the probability is that the statement of the *Times*' correspondent is near the truth.

The British fleet, under the command of Sir William Parker, is stated to have left the anchorage at Besika Bay on the 16th instant, for the Masconissi Islands, at the south-westernmost entrance of the Gulf of Adrymitte, opposite the island of Mytilene.

RUSSIA.

The *Globe* believes it is intended to put a duty of £4 10s. upon the imports of wrought iron, and the consequence will probably be a large export of Russian iron to this country. That great opposition to this measure has been experienced from vested interest will not excite surprise, but if the efforts of interested parties are sufficient to procure a twelve months' delay in its promulgation, and it should not have appeared as intended on the 1st of the present month, there is little doubt of its becoming lower at some period of the ensuing year.

SPAIN.

The *Heraldo* announces the arrival at Cadiz of the young Count of St. Augustine, son of Queen Christina and the Duke de Rianzares, of Lola Montes and her husband.

The *Pais* and *Heraldo* state that the fact of the Queen of Spain being in an interesting position is now confirmed, and the former journal, repeating what was said a few days ago, intimates that an official announcement of her Majesty's situation will shortly be made. The *Heraldo* states that the Pope was to return to Rome on the 2d of January.

FRANCE.

The *Assemblée Nationale* labours unceasingly to impress its readers with the conviction that all the misfortunes of France are attributable to the English Government.

The *Nationale* says that 25,000 men of the army employed in restoring the Pope to his throne, are to remain at Rome, the Government having concluded contracts for the maintenance of that force in the pontifical dominions during the first quarter of 1850.

FORTUNES OF M. LAMARTINE.—A French journal gives some particulars of the estate recently bestowed by the Sultan on M. de Lamartine. The domain lies in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna, and is nearly as large as the Isle of Wight, being about fifty-four miles in circumference. It has hitherto belonged only to the crown, as we should say in England. The soil is described as wonderfully fertile, like most of the land in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, as being well planted with oranges and olives, and as capable of every variety of cultivation. The chateau, built for the residence of an imperial officer is commodious beyond the usual run of Turkish houses; and under the windows lies a fine lake of more than a mile across, which is described as well stocked with fish. The estate includes five villages. M. de Lamartine, it is said, goes to Asia Minor in the spring, to take possession in person of his territorial gift.—*Athenæum*.

THE POPE.

We continue to be amused with rumours of the return of the Pope to Rome, but they appear to be wholly without foundation. Indeed, if there is any reliance to be placed upon the reports of the various correspondents of the London and Paris journals in Italy, there seems to be a complete revulsion there in public opinion. At Turin the Chambers are definitely constituted. The Minister declared it his wish to observe treaties, to be friendly towards real friends, and independent of every one. The bill for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Austria, signed at Milan last August, had been read, and would probably be voted, without discussion. Such has been the marvellous change in the public councils.—*European Times*.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The First Annual General Meeting of the "Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company" took place in the Town Hall, Charlottetown, on Monday evening,

the 21st January, instant, pursuant to notice—the Hon. Daniel Brennan, President of the Company, in the Chair.

The Secretary, Henry Palmer, Esq., presented and read to the meeting the following

REPORT:

The Directors beg to submit the following Report to this, their first Annual Meeting of the "Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company"—

The first operations of new Companies are generally of a limited nature, owing to the prejudices and distrust which frequently prevail in the minds of a community against a new Institution.

The Directors felt the importance and difficulty of their situation, and, being sensible that small beginnings, when conducted with prudence and sound policy, must ultimately tend to success, they have studiously endeavoured to commence and conduct their operations in such manner as may overcome all difficulties incident to a newly formed Company.

The lateness of the period at which the Act of Incorporation was obtained, necessarily caused many persons desirous to support the Institution, to protect their property, in the meantime, by effecting insurances in other offices, and consequently so far prevented, to that extent, the usefulness of this Company being carried into effect.

The Directors, however, feel satisfied that a favourable beginning has been made, and are grateful to a merciful and Divine Providence that no accident of any kind has occurred, or damage by Fire sustained, within the limits of their risks.

During the few months of the existence of the Company, Forty Policies have been issued, covering property to the extent of £8230; nearly all of these have recently been renewed, and several applications for new Policies are now being entered, from some of the influential members of the community. There is every reason to hope that a just sense of self interest among the community, will induce many more of our fellow Townsmen to avail themselves of the *Home Protection* offered them by this Company, and thus sustain within the Colony so desirable and useful an Institution, thereby saving the large sums hitherto paid for premiums of insurances in other offices, and sent out of the Island.

The Directors would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the advantages to be derived from this Company. First: Retaining money in the Country which would be otherwise sent from it. Secondly: Should the average loss be no greater for the future than it has been for the last twenty years passed in Charlottetown, the Company will be enabled, in the course of a few years, to insure for One-third of the amount charged by other offices. Similar institutions are in operation in Canada and the United States, wherein the parties who first formed the Company are insured at a mere nominal premium—the Funds of the Companies being considered quite sufficient to pay any losses that may occur.

The Accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer have been examined by Messrs. Lydiard and Macgowan, the Auditors of the Company, and found correct. These Accounts shew the Capital of the Company to consist of Warrants of Attorney, Treasury Warrants bearing interest, and Cash; to the amount of £152 Gs. 2d.

The Company is therefore already in a position of being able to meet a loss of that extent, should such a calamity occur.

The Directors would urge on the community at large to come forward at once and join the Company, and by their union and co-operation, give additional strength to the Institution, security to their dwellings, and contentment and happiness to their minds.

By Order of the Board,

HENRY PALMER,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Kent Street, Jan. 21, 1850.

The reading of the Report was listened to with great attention, and evidently appeared to be received with much satisfaction.

On motion of W. W. Lord, Esq., seconded by Mr. John T. Thomas—

Resolved, That the Report be adopted and published; and that two hundred copies thereof be printed, in letter form, for general circulation.

Agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, the Meeting proceeded to the election, by Ballot, of Directors for the present year; when the following gentlemen were declared by the Chairman as duly elected:—

HON. DANIEL BRENNAN, President.

Directors:

Mr. E. L. Lydiard,

Thomas Pethick, Esq.,

Peter Macgowan, Esq.,

W. W. Lord,

Mr. George

John

H. H.

John

William

T. B. Tremain, Esq.,

Mr. John Ings,

John Williams.

HENRY PALMER,

Secretary and Treasurer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—From your recent visit here, and from what you have heard elsewhere, you, no doubt, are aware of the extraordinary exertions resorted to by the Tories of Charlottetown to prevent your Election. These gentlemen were not content in ushering Mr. Joseph McDonald on the Hustings, but have also induced a Mr. John McDonald of Grand River to follow his example, no doubt with the sole hope of swamping as many votes as they possibly can, so as to enable their tory adherent, Mr. Desbrisay, to foil your efforts and those of the liberal majority of the Electors of this District, who are determined to return both you and Doctor Jardine as their Legislative Representatives, in despite of all the chap-trap expedients adopted for the purpose of nullifying by cajolery the votes of all such as are not fully aware of their cunning devices.

The Liberals in this quarter have also reason to complain of the highly improper conduct of young Mr. Pope, the Attorney from Charlottetown. When on his recent visit to this District he then impertinently endeavoured to lessen your political reputation and injure your Election, as far as in him lay. How far such conduct towards one of our staunchest and most indefatigable liberal Candidates, does accord with those principles which his father now professes, and through the sustainers of which he hopes to obtain a seat in the Legislature, I leave impartial readers to judge. However, this young Official aspirant, like all others of his kind throughout the Island, with a death-like grasp would still fain to keep the reins of Government in the hands of our tory drivers, in the hope of fingering the Treasury strings, and riding dominant over a body of British Americans, whom they are endeavouring to entrap and mislead, in order to make good their former misrepresentations to the Colonial Office, namely, that the inhabitants of this Colony are unworthy of enjoying British rights and privileges. Notwithstanding all the schemes put in practice against you, you have no reason to fear the result of the coming contest. Liberal principles are in the ascendant throughout the world, and it is not likely that Prince Edward Island is to be the last refuge (in British America at least) of Tory domination and misrule. The Election is yours and that of your co-patriot, Dr. Jardine, in spite of all opposition from Charlottetown.

Yours, &c.

A KING'S COUNTY MAN.

Second District, Jan. 29, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MISTER EDDITUR;

Although I aint got much Eddicashun, still I knows a thung or tu u may be shure, about the affyrs of the Island, ass I am a Old settler yer, for tis more than twenty yers sine I took my farme, an hav bean livin in the one place ever sine. I asure u that I have always kipt my eys open, that I might se what was goin on in the Colony; an more particklurly in reygard to our Polaticks, because I ham a great Polittishun myself; an so I need to b, fir all the setelment komes tu me fur the knews.

I was drefdul sory when u gav up publishin the Examiner lasste April; but I ham vary gled that u hav kominced it again, as u will b shure to giv us all they knews goin. I see that youre offering tu serve us agin in the Assembly; an Docktown Jardin tu; an I ham glad of it, though I was moast nashun sory that I cudent be hum last weak when u ware up yer leckshuring, or spekin to youre olde friends upon the subick of passt doins, and the fourth comm Eleckshun; but niver minde: u shal hav my voat, any so shal the Dockter; for I ham shure that u tew will be returned tu represent us agin, as

my parte, I doant se that we wante beter men then youreselves; and if we did I ham shure I doant know ware we cud finde em.

I ope Mister Edditur, thet u wil continue to be a firm upolder of they prinsipals of Risoncible Government, free tread with al cuntrys, an oppisishun tu Rent Roles an oppreshun.

Twas a terrible streang noshun of the Gynners, that of disolvng the Hous of Assembly juste as the ware goin to meete, an without evan givin em notis that he was goin tu do et. I fasy that it is altogether unkonstitushonal, an evry body up yer seys it was quiete uncald fur, an is an arbitrary hact. Twill b od enuf, went it, if the old members shud be re-elektud 'aftur al? but I supose if that was tu hapen, His Exhellancy woud send em "adrit" agan, unles the expenc wich the Cuntry will now b put tu shud detar him.

I cud say a great dale moar pon this subick, an many othirs beedies, in my humbel way if I ad time; but Sandy is ready to be of tu Toum, an I wante tu sen this bye him tu let u know that u are still moar then welcome tu my Hous, an tu the best I hav tu ete; an also, mine an Sandya voat at the poaling time, next weak; besides a plinty moar whos nams I needin menshun now.

I yer that Mr. Coles is shure to b eleckted by his old konstitshents, an Mr. Lord bye the Tryon Rivver Boys. Indeed, I yer a great deil about one thung an another which I cant speke off now. Dont forget tu sen the Paper tu John's fur me, an I shal b shure to git it from their. Sandy will pay u five shilling Cash in advance fur it, fur the first half yer. By the buy, I dont know how u can manage tu send it so cheap, an I hope youll git gud support, and gud pay tu; fur I ham shure we badley want jus such a paper, but u mus giv us evry weak a liste of the prises of things at the market an the Phasis of the moone tu: twill be very handye tu us in the country.

Hopin thet u will giv us a call in your way up, an be successful at the Hustins, I am, Mr. Edditur,

Your friende, an welwisher,

St. Peters Bay, Jan. 28, 1850.

The Examiner.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1850.

It is our duty to apologise to our Subscribers for the delay which occurs in getting out the *THE EXAMINER*. This would not be the case, but that nearly the whole of our time is engrossed with the business of the approaching Election. When that shall be over, howsoever it terminate, we trust to be not only regular in our weekly visits to our Subscribers, but to be always welcomed by them.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Nominations of Candidates for the Towns and Districts in the Island were made on Tuesday last. We have only space to insert the names of the Candidates.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The following Gentlemen were proclaimed by Mr. Deputy Sheriff Biuns, at the close of the Court, at 4 o'clock.

Charlottetown and Royalty.

Hon. Edward Palmer,
Francis Longworth, Esq.

[These gentlemen were declared elected, there being no opposition.]

Mr. Lawson, as our readers are aware, was expected to contest the representation of Charlottetown against one of the late Members; but it appears that on Tuesday he learned by advices from his relatives in Halifax, the property on which he intended to qualify was held in trust by one of his brothers, and he could not therefore take the necessary oath.—Mr. Lawson had many promises of support, and we have no doubt he would be elected but for this circumstance. On Tuesday there was, however, time enough to select another Candidate; but Charlottetown never was, and we suppose never will be, remarkable for its political independence. Out of its 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants they

another man of sufficient

pose the Compact! What strange

are in this great metropolis

It is a consolation to thin

constituencies are not compos