

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., NOVEMBER 3, 1856.

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Lady Bannerman, who is now in England, received by the last Mail, in which her Ladyship states that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to promote Sir Alexander Bannerman to the Government of Newfoundland, in place of Mr. Darling, where we have no doubt Sir Alexander will carry out that enlightened and statesmanlike policy which so highly distinguished his career in this Colony, to the satisfaction of the great majority of its inhabitants.

We cannot but regard the appointment of Sir Alexander as the "unkindest cut" which the Tories have received for many a day. They never hated any man with a more thorough detestation. In 1854 they had ridden into office on the backs of the people by the vilest treachery and apostasy ever practised by political charlatans; and just as they thought they were getting comfortably seated in their ill-gotten places, and prepared to batten upon the public spoils, they set about tinkering with the constitution—ignoring British practices, and subverting the entire policy of administration which Sir Alexander had so auspiciously inaugurated in 1851—influenced by no other object than to withdraw the holders of office from popular control, and to give them a permanent lodgment in their places.

Great was the glorification in the Tory camp at Sir Alexander's removal—their journals described the Bahamas as the most hideous place in creation, where society was scarcely half civilized, where many of the necessities and all the luxuries of life were unobtainable, and the climate such as to kill off in a very short time any stranger who might try to settle under it. Hazzard's Gazette distinctly declared—and the Islander echoed the declaration—that Sir Alexander was sent to this inhospitable place as a punishment for his transgression, in making himself the instrument for turning the Tories of this Island out of office, before they had time to perfect their agreeable work of destroying Responsible Government.

THE UNHOLIES

—True to the object of their organization, namely, the overthrow of the present Government, and the elevation to power and place of the toddlers and hangers-on of the party long since repudiated by their masters, the people—have issued a notice for a meeting of their secret convalescence, called "by order of the Secretary." Now, we had, in our ignorance, considered that such meetings had generally been convened "by order of the President," but we suppose that as their proceedings are carried on in the dark, the writer of the notice took up the mask of the Secretary, instead of that which was provided to screen the features of the President, and thus assumed an appearance before the public of something akin to "flat mutiny."

"Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the country, by erecting a Grammar School; and where, as before, our fathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used."

We verily believe that no greater blow was ever struck at the Tories than the educational system we now have, which, by enabling the rising generation to read and judge for themselves, has furnished the most effective obstacle to the return to power of men whose aim was the corrupt aggrandizement of themselves and their families, at the expense of the public; and whose unhallowed purposes could be successful only so long as the ignorance of their victims prevented investigation of their malpractices.

paratively unimportant, duty of chronicling the nonsense of others, and not making an amusing, but we should imagine, to his superiors, an offensive parade of his own. However, until the public shall have been favored with the names of the two worthies, we are unable to decide upon their respective merits. Meanwhile we will help them to a hint which may go far to enable them to carry out their vaguely shadowed idea of "ameliorating the condition of the tenantry," by advising them to support the Bill which, we presume, will be introduced into the House next session, for enabling the present Government to convert the tenants into freeholders, by buying up the titles of the proprietors with debentures, to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government. This measure we commend to their favorable consideration.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

On Tuesday evening the Sailing Packet Lucy Ann brought the mails from Pictou—the Steamer Lady le Marchant having been laid up in that place for repairs. By this arrival we have had a mail from England, with dates to the 11th inst. No further action appears to have been taken by the Governments of England and France with respect to Neapolitan affairs. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg had addressed a very haughty official note to its representatives at the several European Courts, complaining of the threatened intervention of France and England, but especially of the latter, between the King of Naples and his subjects. As this document is a very remarkable one—emanating from Prince Gortschakoff, who figured so conspicuously in the late war—we give it insertion in our present No.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

OCCUPATION OF GALATZ BY THE AUSTRILIANS, AND SEIZURE OF PORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE DANUBE. Official information has reached Paris that the Austrians have suddenly occupied Galatz with 4,000 men. They have taken the administration of public affairs into their own hands here, and at other points of the Danube. Sir Henry Bulwer is about to return home, as these steps render the offices of the Commissioners perfectly useless. It remains to be seen if these events have taken place by permission of Turkey.

A correspondent at the mouth of the Danube says:—"We have been thunderstruck here by the intelligence that 4,000 Austrian soldiers have suddenly pounced upon Galatz, and occupied it—done the same at Ibrail—and seized all the ports of the Danube. The Constantinople Journal speaks only of Ibrail being occupied, but no doubt both have been so. They have not only quartered their troops in these towns, but they have taken possession of police and post offices, so that all persons and communications must pass through their hands. This, of course, shuts the door in the face of the commissaries charged to consult the Principalities. You will be better able to judge than I am the cause of this defiance to the Western Powers. Is it a set-off for any demonstration of ours against Naples, and a significant declaration that, if we carry out our liberal policy in Italy, Austria will carry out a contrary one upon the Danube and in the Euxine? This would be a very grave challenge, for Austria is not the Power to cast that challenge, if it did not know that it was supported by some other Power, and there is none to support it in such a policy except Russia. We cut, for the present, rather a ridiculous figure. After having made war to drive Russia from the Principalities, we withdraw all our soldiers on the understanding that Austria would do the same, instead of which Austria re-occupies the Principalities, and seizes the ports at the mouth of the river."

THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION.

Is there a hitch between the Governments of England and France as to the course of proceedings to be adopted in reference to the delinquent King of the Two Sicilies? Three weeks ago we were confidently assured that the minds of the two Governments were completely made up upon the matter—that the Ministerial representatives of each would be immediately withdrawn from the Neapolitan Court, and that a combined French and English squadron would forthwith make its appearance in the Bay of Naples. Time has since passed on; but neither of these steps has yet been taken. What is the cause of the delay? It is not that the infatuated King has evinced any disposition to yield to the remonstrances which have been so earnestly urged upon him, because we learn, by the last accounts from Naples, that he is less disposed than ever to make concessions. For a time it was said that the delay in executing the policy upon which it was understood the two Governments had finally resolved was attributable to the absence of the Emperor of the French from his capital. But the Emperor has now been in Paris for a full week, yet nothing has been done—the French and English Ministers have not been recalled from Naples, and the French and English ships of war have not sailed to supply the place of those civil functionaries.

Strange to say, the hesitation, in this instance, appears to arise on the side of the French Emperor, usually so decided in his opinions, and so prompt in executing them. It cannot for one moment be supposed that Napoleon III. would be one whit more diverted from a course of policy upon which he had previously determined by the blustering manifesto of Prince Gortschakoff, than the Government of this country would be. We must presume, therefore, that there is some solid ground for the hesitation which he is evincing.

All accounts from Italy, however, combine to exhibit the necessity of some speedy decision being come to by the two great nations of the West. Recent and trustworthy accounts describe the condition of Italy at this moment as most critical, the greatest fermentation prevailing in every part of it, from Cape Spartivento to the States of Tuscany. "Any one," says a correspondent, "who visited Naples a year since would scarcely recognize it now as the same city. There is an appearance of social disorganization about it; something seems to have impeded or diverted the usual current of life. Men group together in the streets, and whisper as though some important subject engaged their thoughts. In short, 'The fleet is coming,' seems to be written in every man's face, and for various reasons all classes rejoice in the expectation." The same may be said of almost every other part of Italy to which the Jesuitism of Naples, or of Austria extends. An universal expectation has been raised that England and France are upon the point of doing something in vindication of outraged Italian liberty, and of the common rights of humanity. At such a moment it must be confessed that any hesitation or faltering on the part of these two mighty powers as to the course they will pursue is much to be lamented, and occurring subsequently to the publication of the haughty and audacious Gortschakoff manifesto, it may even be designated as peculiarly unfortunate.

We trust, therefore, that the difficulties (whatever they may be) that have presented themselves to the sagacious mind of the French Emperor, will be speedily overcome, and that the joint policy of England and France will shortly be exhibited with as much firmness in Italy as it was twelve months ago on the shores of the Crimea.—News of the World.

ALLEGED SUBMISSION OF THE KING.—The Ministerial Austrian Gazette states that the King of Naples has sent autographic letters to the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria.

The King announces that he is willing to send a representative to the Paris Conference, and to communicate his intentions respecting organic reforms and an amnesty.

If this report should turn out to be substantially correct, it will, no doubt, offer an immediate solution to the diplomatic embarrassment which has of late been perplexing Europe. It is quite another question whether a promise thus extorted from the fears of the King can, even if to some extent acted upon for a time, eventually or permanently improve the condition of his unhappy subjects. The man is a proved oath-breaker—no law has ever been allowed to stand between the King's victim and the King's vengeance. Even under the surveillance of the high police of Europe—as represented by the Allied Powers of the West—what security is there that this royal madman would not again be breaking the world's peace? Our own impression is that there is one effectual step, and only one, to purge the Neapolitan State from the evils that desolate it, and that is, to put away from the throne he has dishonoured this incorrigible perturber of the commonwealth of Europe. This, however, will be a question for the future. As far as the exigency of the moment is concerned, there can be no doubt that it is on all grounds more desirable that Bomba should have yielded (if he have yielded) to the menace, rather than to the actual manifestation, of armed intervention.

THE NAPLES EXPEDITION.—AJACCIO, (CORSIKA) Oct. 7.—We have at this moment in our harbour the British men-of-war the Conqueror and the Wellington. Admiral Dundas is on board the latter. The approaching arrival is announced of three other English ships, of which two will be steam-corvettes and one a steam despatch-boat.

RUSSIA.

HAUGHTY CIRCULAR FROM THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN DEFIANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.—The following important Russian circular despatch has been addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to all the representatives of Russia at foreign Courts, dated Moscow, 2d September:—

The treaty signed at Paris on the 30th of March, in putting an end to a struggle the proportions of which threatened to extend still further, and the final issue of which was beyond human calculation, has re-established international relations in Europe. The powers who had coalesced against us had taken as their motto—"Respect for the rights and independence of Governments." We will not do any of those Powers the injustice to suppose that now the struggle is over, each individually considers itself authorized to follow a line of conduct suited to its own private interests. On the contrary, we feel convinced that all the Powers have the sincere intention to act according to the principles they at first professed. Taking this for granted, we must suppose that it is the intention of all the Powers who took part in the late war, as it is that of the Emperor, our august master, to make the general peace the starting point for the re-establishment of relations based on a respect for the right and independence of Governments. Has this hope been realized? Are the international relations re-established? Without entering into a detail of some secondary questions, we are compelled to state with regret that there are two countries, forming part of the European family, where in one regular state of things does not yet exist, and in the other where it is threatened to be compromised. We allude to Greece and to the kingdom of Naples. The occupation of the Hellenic territory by a foreign force against the will of the Sovereign and the feelings of the nation is now without any just reason. Political motives might to a certain point explain the violence exercised towards the Sovereign of a country, and the necessities of war might be alleged as a reason for such a course; but now, when neither of these causes any longer exists, it appears to us impossible to justify at the tribunal of equity the continued presence of a foreign force on the soil of Greece. Thus, the first words pronounced by our august master, when the re-establishment of peace had enabled the Emperor to raise his voice, were clear and precise. We have never concealed our opinion from foreign Governments; and that opinion we still entertain. As to the kingdom of Naples, if the question be not to find a remedy, it appears to us that it is time to seek a means of prevention. The King of Naples is the object of a pressure, not because his Majesty may have transgressed any one of the engagements imposed on him by treaties with foreign Courts, but because, in the exercise of his unquestionable rights as a Sovereign, he governs his subjects as he thinks proper. We can understand that, in consequence of a friendly feeling, one Government might offer to another advice inspired by kindness and interest, and that such advice might even assume the character of an exhortation; but we think that is the extreme limit at which it ought to stop. Less than ever is it now permitted in Europe to forget that sovereigns are equals among each other, and that it is not extent of territory, but the sanctity of the rights of each which regulates the relations which exist between them. To wish to obtain from the King of Naples concessions as to the internal regime of his States by threatening demonstrations, is to wish to govern in his place, and to proclaim the right of the strong over the weak. It is needless for us to point out the opinion expressed by our august master on such pretensions. His Majesty entertains a hope that they will not be carried into execution, and he is the more strongly imbued with this hope, as it is also the doctrine which the States, where the principles of political liberty are the more fully developed, have always brought forward. It is, in fact, their possession of faith. You will be careful, whenever the two questions above alluded to are started at the place of your residence, to allow of no doubt being entertained as to the opinion of our august master on the subject. This frankness naturally proceeds from the system which the Emperor has adopted from the moment he ascended the throne, and this system is not unknown to you. The Emperor wishes to live in good harmony with all Governments, and his Majesty thinks that the best means for attaining that object is not to conceal his ideas on any questions connected with the European law of nations. The agglomeration (le faisceau) of those States who for many years have supported with us the principles to which Europe owes more than a quarter of a century of peace, no longer exists in its former integrity. The will of our august master has not brought about this result. Circumstances have restored to us our full liberty of action. The Emperor has decided to devote, by preference, all his solicitude to the welfare of his subjects, and to concentrate on the development of the internal resources of the country an activity which will not be diverted by external circumstances, unless when the positive interests of Russia shall absolutely require it. Russia has been reproached with isolating herself, and remaining silent in presence of facts which do not accord with either law or equity, and it is said that Russia talks. Russia does not talk—she meditates (La Russie ne parle pas, elle se recueille.) As to the silence of which we are accused, we may call to mind that a short time ago an artificial agitation was organized against us, because our voice was heard whenever we thought it necessary to support right. This action, tutelage for many governments, and from which Russia herself derives no benefit, has been laid hold of to accuse us of aiming at I know not what universal domination. We can shelter our silence under the impression of this *souverain*, but we do not think that such is the attitude which belongs to a Power to which Providence has assigned the position which Russia occupies in Europe. This despatch will prove to you that our august master does not confine himself to this character, when he thinks it his duty to make known his opinion. It will be the same whenever the voice of Russia may be useful to the cause of right, or when it will not be for the dignity of the Emperor to let the world remain in ignorance of his views and opinions. As to the employment of our material forces, the Emperor reserves to himself his free judgment. The policy of our august master is a national one; it is not egotistical; and if his Majesty makes the interest of his people paramount over every other object, he does not admit that the advancement of those interests can excuse the violation of the rights of others.—You are authorized, &c. GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE LABOUR OF GETTING OUT OF RUSSIA.—The Nord of Brussels contains the following from its Moscow correspondent:—"The labour of leaving Russia is one worthy of Hercules; in order to obtain a passport at St. Petersburg, I have been compelled to undergo the following torture:—1. To be announced three times in the public journals; 2. To obtain a certificate of the execution of this formality; 3. To carry this certificate to the police magistrate of the quarter, who furnished me with a second certificate; 4. To betake

myself to the bureau of Prince Dolgorouki, where this certificate was exchanged for a countermark; 5. To go to the bureau d'adresses, where another certificate was given me; 6. To run to the governor-general, who furnished me with a passport; 7. To exhibit this passport at the steam-packet office before obtaining a passage. I was particularly fortunate, for the accomplishment of the above formalities took up only three days; many others have been detained three weeks."

TURKEY.

SANGUINARY CONFLICT AT HERZEGOVINE.—A letter from Herzegovine, in the Austrian Gazette, says:—"A sanguinary conflict has just taken place between the Uskoks and the Bosniak gentry of Herzegovine. The Uskoks (a word meaning fugitives) are Turkish subjects who have taken refuge in Montenegro. Three of these having gone to a village near Pleywa, were seized and arrested by the Turkish troops of the Nizam, who subsequently caused two to be beheaded, and the hands of the other to be lopped off, after which he sent him back to Montenegro. Upon this the Uskoks assembled, and marched in a body to Drobnjak, in order to be avenged on the Turks. The neighbouring Bosniak landowners took refuge in the fortified castle of Toszke; on which the Uskoks surrounded and besieged it. On the second day the Uskoks heaped large bundles of hay against the gates of the castle, and forced the Turks to make a sally, in which 12 Bosniak noblemen were killed, and 4 Turks made prisoners—the others escaped. Isak Pasha has left Mostar for Drobnjak to inquire into the matter."

THE ENGLISH FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.—An order, received by telegraph from London, directs that three steamers and six gun-boats shall re-enter the Black Sea. A French squadron is ordered to Constantinople to co-operate with the British fleet, as the Isle of Serpents question is not satisfactorily settled. An Austrian squadron is also ordered there.

SPAIN.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—The Madrid letter of the Independence Belge contains the following statement:—"The Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to Queen Isabella, of eight pages, and filled with advice of the most serious kind. He invites the Queen to give up all further idea of modifications of the cabinet, and to maintain the constitutional government, which alone, in his opinion, is able to benefit the Peninsula, to raise the state of siege as promptly as possible, and to call together the Senate and Chamber of the Cortes with the least possible delay. He further insists on the necessity of allowing the Cortes a perfectly unshackled discussion, and of the avoidance, by all means, of a return to an arbitrary and despotic Government, like that of Sartorius. He afterwards enters on details with regard to the administrative reforms which are needed for Spain. The letter is full of expressions of sympathy for the Queen and for Rios Rosas and O'Donnell. It made a profound impression on the mind of Her Majesty, who immediately sent for Marshal O'Donnell, with whom she spent three hours in conversation. The letter was afterwards read in the Council of the Ministers. The ascendancy of Rios Rosas and O'Donnell over the Moderados seems almost secured by this letter."

Her Majesty has written to the Emperor of the French, expressing her profound gratitude. She states that she is infinitely obliged to him for his advice, that she will take his counsels into her best consideration, and that she particularly appreciates the clear, precise, and truly paternal manner in which his suggestions are conveyed.

ENGLISH PROTEST AGAINST THE RETURN OF CHRISTINA.—The English Charge d'Affaires at Madrid has entered a protest against any return of ex-Queen Christina to Madrid. The Spanish Government is said to have warmly resented this intervention.

FRANCE.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN PARIS.—The Bank of France has just adopted strong measures to check the exportation of bullion. It declines to discount bills that have more than six days to run; and, at the same time, it restricts the conditions under which it will make advances on security. It will no longer lend more than 40 per cent. on *Reutes* or than 20 per cent. upon shares or railway obligations; and in no case for a more extended period than one month.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the Minister of Finance, relative to the Budget of 1856. The most remarkable points advanced by the Minister are the following:—"That not only the amount of revenue of 1854 has been attained and passed—not only the extraordinary level of 1855 is reached—but the first months of the present, compared with the corresponding months of the last year, show a considerable increase. This increase, for the six months alone, is 63,000,000 francs as against 1854, and 26,000,000 francs as against 1855. Much has been said of the exportation of bullion. A succession of bad harvests, the purchase of silk from foreign sources, and other less legitimate causes, have influenced, no doubt, the export of French coin. Silver especially has become the object of a trade which disturbs the public mind. This trade consists in selecting the finest coins, and obtaining for them their surplus value. This unfair choice of coin, which tends to destroy the general equilibrium, was by ancient law considered a high misdemeanor, and was punished by severe penalties. Modern legislation cannot be powerless against such an abuse, which has nothing in common with the undisputed principle of commercial liberty. The Government of your Majesty is justly concerned about this matter. The two first loans have been entirely paid up, and the terms of the last, which will suffice to liquidate all expenses of the war, are fulfilled with exactitude. The public revenue is augmenting in a hitherto unparalleled proportion. The taxes are paid with the most exact punctuality, and even often in advance. Money flows into the public Treasury. The payment of the last six monthly payments of the Rente has left us a reserve of 110,000,000 francs. It must be evident to every sensible man that these facts are the indices of a situation of things which is fundamentally good."

IRELAND.

APPALLING TRAGEDY IN GALWAY.—Rumours of a most appalling catastrophe have reached us, involving the death of three individuals—a mother and two children—at a place situated between Ballinrobe and Hollymount. From the statements we have heard it appears that the wife of a farmer, named Magrath, had been preparing to make butter, and had some boiling water in readiness for the purpose of rinsing and scalding the churn. Two children were in the house at the time, an infant and a child a few years older, whom, having occasion for a short absence, she left playing together. While playing round the churn, as it is supposed, owing to some unfortunate casualty, the elder child forced the younger into the churn. The poor mother shortly afterwards returned, and unconscious of what had happened, poured the boiling water into the churn, thereby scalding the wretched infant, whose stifling screams only announced its horrible death. On beholding the effects of her act, the frantic mother seized on a footstool, and, hurling it at the other child, who had been the innocent cause of the shocking casualty, caused its death also, and then, rushing to a stream close at hand, she flung herself into the water and drowned herself.

It is positively said that James Sadler is still in the County Tipperary.—*Limerick Chronicle*.