

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 2, 1858.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Obstructives appear to be perfectly wild with excitement at the imagined success of their secret scheming and plotting to obstruct British legislation in reference to our Loan Bill. Whether this measure will be lost or deferred until another Session, remains to be seen; but Lord Derby's Government having pledged themselves to complete the work of their predecessors by passing the Indemnity Bill which Lord Stanley introduced to Parliament, we cannot see how they can honourably include that Bill in the slaughter of the innocents. It was degrading enough to us as a people to have our local legislation assailed by secret correspondence at the Colonial Office; but if the intriguers and plotters are allowed to cross the threshold of the House of Commons, and to dictate to the Imperial Parliament what measures they should or should not pass concerning the welfare of this Colony—why, then, there may be a little melancholy consolation in the reflection, that our degradation is shared by the people of England themselves. As for the Loan, we confess we are not near so anxious about it as we were some months ago. It was believed then that Lord Selkirk would sell the Belfast property to the Government; but it is generally understood that his Lordship's agent went to England to see if he could not purchase the property for himself, or dissuade the proprietor from selling to the Government. It is well known, however, that Mr. Douse is strongly opposed to Government purchasing proprietary estates; and as the tenantry who would be most benefited by the purchase have sanctioned and approved of the opposition of their representative, by again electing him, even in his absence, we think the Government should not trouble their heads about such a set of people, but allow them to remain in their congenial slavery and wretchedness. The fear of Mr. Douse's displeasure, and the melancholy figure which their names cut on the debtor side of the rent-roll ledger, might have deterred those who are afraid to call their souls their own—and the poll books show that they are neither few nor far between—from exercising the privileges of freemen in voting according to their consciences; but as they could, without material disadvantage, vote for a second candidate who entertains liberal views on the Land Question, and would have given a manly support to the purchase scheme, in the failure of a more sweeping measure; and as they did not perform this act of justice, not to the country generally so much as to themselves particularly—we must conclude that they rather like the music of the chains about their heels—that a state of social prosperity and independence would be an abnormal state for them to live in—that they would not know what to do with themselves if they were free—that, in short, such soulless grovellers in mental darkness are past praying for. It seems almost a cruel mockery to offer such men any beneficent schemes of legislation. They can't understand it.

As for the other proprietors—the non-resident ones will be hoodwinked by their agents so long as they can squeeze a few pounds a year out of their impoverished estates, and will be advised not to sell to the Government; and as there can be no sale without the consent of two parties, the money under the Loan Bill would not be required, and of course not drawn, for the benefit of simpletons who could allow themselves to be thus imposed upon. The resident proprietors, who eke out life by what they can "wring from the hard hands of peasants," have been so long accustomed to demand exorbitant prices for the fee simple interest of their lands, and have obtained them in many instances, that they will not consent to sell at the comparatively low price beyond which the Government cannot go, and prefer to be in want and in turmoil with their tenantry about the collection of rents, than be at once placed above indigence by taking a fair and reasonable value for their estates in the gross. The connivance of the agents of absent proprietors has its influence with this class; and the apparent indifference of gentlemen in England—who have no leisure to think about their estates in this poor Colony, or who are affluent enough not to be troubled with the pecuniary considerations which they might otherwise suggest, or who are deceived by their representatives—is mistaken by the resident proprietors for hostility to the Land Purchase Bill on the part of the non-resident ones; and the former have courageously resolved upon keeping a stiff upper lip—putting their arms akimbo, and practically declaring that they will rather fight it out with their tenantry and remain in want, than show that the possession of broad acres is not incompatible with the possession of common sense. The Purchase Bill is sneered at by these people. The Loan Bill would not make matters any better. Let us not fret, then, about its not being passed; but let us hope that the people in their might will wake up some fine morning, give the proprietors an insight into the folly of their conduct, and suggest some unflinching plan for bringing them to their senses.

THE DISMISSALS.

The Halifax *Acadian Recorder*, discoursing in its issue of the 24th July, on the political affairs of this Colony, makes the following remarks in reference to this journal:—

"Some removals of subordinate officers have also taken place. The reasons for doing so are given by the semi-official organ, *The Examiner*, coolly and curdly thus:—"the officers affected having manifested their hostility to the Government at the late elections, without showing their independence first to sever their connection with it."

"These few words evince on the part of the oft-times pretty ably managed *Examiner*, a degree either of unscrupulous effrontery, or an obtuseness to all conception of pure, political morality, at which we are as much disgusted as we are surprised."

Will our respected contemporary—"oft-times ably managed," as well as exceedingly erratic in its course generally respecting political affairs—answer us two or three questions:—Is he not an apologist, if not an out-and-out supporter of the present Conservative or Mongrel Government of Nova Scotia? Has not that Government carried the principle of retaliation and reprisal to an extreme length, ever since it assumed the conduct of public affairs in Nova Scotia, by making wholesale sacrifices of subordinate officers, in nearly every part of the Province, whose only crime was, that they favoured the policy and principles of the former Government, under the leadership of Mr. Young? The Conservatives professed to be shocked at the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Young on the floor of the Assembly, that "to the victors belong the spoils," but has not Mr. Johnston's Government, which the *Recorder* so fervently admires, eclipsed their

predecessors by their approbatory recognition and practice of this doctrine, since they changed places with the Liberals? We have read several accounts of Postmasters, Collectors of Excise, and other officers having been removed from minor posts in different parts of the Province by Mr. Johnston's Government, because they did not support his party at the hustings; and we are not aware that the *Recorder* expressed its "surprise and disgust" at Mr. Johnston's "obtuseness to all conception of pure political morality." But our erratic contemporary may say that the matter complained of, is the removal, not of an important official, but of an exemplary clerk from a public department. Well, how did the Tory Government of Nova Scotia serve Mr. J. Bruce McDonald, a faithful and efficient clerk in the Provincial Secretary's office at Halifax? Why, they removed him as soon as they got the opportunity, because, in their opinion, he was not "the man for Galway," or, in other words, because he advocated too warmly the principles of their predecessors. Our friend the *Recorder* was happily unconscious of the political obliquity of his patron on that occasion. Not a word was said about the removal of Mr. McDonald. It was reserved for our much surprised and disgusted contemporary to turn to this little island for lessons in "pure political morality." He ought to thank us for the knowledge we have given him; but we don't want the thanks. We only hope it will be serviceable to him and his new partisans for the time to come.

The Charlottetown correspondent of the Halifax *Presbyterian Witness*, after committing himself to a variety of falsehoods, goes on, in his last choice production, to show how greatly he was amused by the "valedictions" showered upon some clerical friend of his by sundry Irish viragoes, in a nameless part of the town. No doubt maledictions is the word intended. That a man of his cloth should derive any great amusement from listening to the execrations of a knot of vulgar old women, is somewhat surprising; still there is no accounting for taste. The greatest marvel is, not that the sour whiggish soul of the "correspondent" shows itself susceptible of even such amusement as he describes, but that his bilious temperament permits the indulgence of anything approaching merriment at all. It was, perhaps, whilst still in the merry vein, that he described our jolly John Bull-like Premier as a "snivelling Puseyite"—not a very felicitous hit on the part of the shepherd, as neither of the words has the remotest application to the gentleman thus rudely assailed, whose religious principles are infinitely more tolerant and liberal than his own.

Old Mr. Weller's remedy for such barefaced impudence would, no doubt, prove serviceable in the case of this pert miniature Higgins, whose whole soul appears to be engaged in setting Protestants and Roman Catholics together by the ears. At all events, to use his own favourite quotation, it may be said with reference to his religio-political career, "a hook in the nose and a bridle in the jaws" are the very thing for thee; to which we may add, a more moderate whip than the present "old gentleman" who handles the ribbons of the *Proctor*.

The Obstructive papers have eagerly seized upon the dismissal of the late Assistant Postmaster, as a ground of complaint against the Government. Does not the recent nomination of candidates for the office of Secretary to the Agricultural Society, by a Tory majority, afford sufficient proof, *inter alia*, that they themselves are actuated by a similar policy, and even outran the Liberals in exclusiveness? With respect to the Post Office, the utmost forbearance has hitherto been shown: its chief, still holding a departmental office, though not a member of the Government; and his late subordinate dismissed only after an exhibition of his hostility for the second time—his first delinquency having been generously overlooked.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The English Mail was received here on Friday morning last. Our latest English dates are to the 17th; and the details of the news in reference to the war in India continue to possess the melancholy interest attached to previous advices. We give below the principal extracts which bear upon this absorbing topic. It will be seen that some horrible massacres have been committed in another part of the East, in the Sultan's dominions, the particulars of which will be found below.

The Queen and Prince Consort had again visited the French Emperor—his Imperial Majesty having invited his royal cousins to celebrate with him the opening of the stupendous military works so long in course of construction at Cherbourg. Parliament, it was stated, would be prorogued about the 30th ult., after a session of very great length, which resulted in the transaction of comparatively little business.

Fears of an approaching Plague in London appear to be gaining ground as the stench of the Thames continues to sicken its victims by the thousand.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

DEFEAT OF SCINDIA BY THE REBELS.

GHAZIPORE THREATENED—SURRENDER OF NARAIN BOW—ADVANCE OF SIR H. ROSE ON GWALIOR.

On the 1st of June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of the Maharajah Scindia near Gwalior. The right and left divisions of Scindia's force gave way and joined the enemy. The centre, composed of the Maharajah's body guards, fought well, but was beaten, with a considerable loss of men. Scindia fled to Agra.

Rose's first brigade was half way to Gwalior when the fall of the place was heard. Rose from Calpee, Colonel Hicks from Jhansi, and Brigadier Smith from Seepree, were to meet before Gwalior on the 17th. The strength of the enemy is rated at 17,000. Calpee is to be occupied by Whitlock from Banda.

In Rohilcund and the Doah all is quiet. Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor-General at Allahabad in Behar. The insurrection has been crushed, and Sir E. Lugard's force available for duty anywhere.

The people at Lucknow beginning to come in. Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides of India.

The disarmed Sepoy Regiments in Bengal have been discharged in small parties. The enemy is in great force around Lucknow, and is intercepting the communications with Cawnpore.

All well in Bombay Presidency. The Mahratta country is now and quiet. The chiefs of Meerut and Sanglee are surrendering their arms and admitting garrisons.

The chief of Nargound has been hanged at Belgaum for the murder of Mr. Manson.

This telegram arrived at Malta by the Euxine at 8 a. m., on the 14th of July. (Signed) A. FANSHAW, Vice-Admiral.

The following telegram has been received at the East India House:—

THE POLICY OF PLUNDER IN OUDE.—The rebels are pursuing the policy of harassing and plundering those who show themselves friendly to our cause, and this, doubtless, prevents many from coming forward openly and siding with us who are inclined to do so. The Kepoorthella Rajah of the Jullundur Doah has arrived with about 1,200 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, and will be employed in the first instance in establishing order in the Poorwa district.

SRIPRISE OF PLUNDERERS AND DEATH OF PHULEE SING.—A band of plunderers, in the Joudpore district, have been surprised by Rajah Mohesh Naram, and their leader, Phulee Sing, for whose capture a considerable reward had been offered, was killed with some others. Ghazepore is again threatened by Ummer Sing's party, who have been driven out of the Jugdespore jungle by Sir E. Lugard. They have burnt several of the railway bungalows in the Ghazepore district, on the right bank of the Ganges, and they are now said to be at Ghummar, in the Arrah district, where they are collecting boats for the purpose of crossing the Ganges and attacking Ghazepore. On the 7th the Tahseel of Mohomedabad, 12 miles east of Ghazepore, was attacked and plundered. Colonel Camberlege, with Her Majesty's 37th and part of the 4th Madras Cavalry, is protecting Ghazepore, and Sir E. Lugard is moving up in the rear of the rebels.

UNSUCCESSFUL PURSUIT OF THE REBEL GARRISON OF HUMERPORE.—The rebel garrison of Humerpore have escaped across the Doah into Oude, passing through the western portion of the Futtehpore district. They numbered some 5,000 men, with four guns, and were pursued unsuccessfully by Colonel Middleton's column, and a force under Brigadier Carthew. In the town and fort of Calpee, after their capture, four gun foundries were discovered; and in the fort a subterranean magazine was found, containing 10,000lb. of powder, 9,000 shot and empty shell, besides shrapnel, case shot and all sorts of ordnance stores; 15 guns were also captured in the fort. On the 3rd of June a small band of rebels, with two guns, attacked Raat in the Humerpore district, but were defeated, with the loss of their two guns, by a force sent by the Chirkaree Rajah. Their leader, Martun Rao Taulia, was also killed, with 25 of his men.

LUCKNOW SURROUNDED BY REBELS AGAIN.—EXPECTED RISING IN THE CITY.—The following is from Lucknow, dated May 13:—We are getting gradually surrounded here on all sides by thousands and thousands, and in a very short time may have to fight hard for it. The enemy are showing great courage and front, more than they ever did. Curious and very ominous rumours are running about, and many of the city people, who came in and lived with us, have become ill-disposed again, and are bolting away from us. No supplies have come in the last three days from the districts, in fact, everything looks gloomy and sad. I am living near the old "Baillie Guard" with two other friends, away from troops and all aid. In case there should be a rising in the city, we have only our revolvers and fuses to depend upon; the rest I leave to God and fortune. About ten days more or so matters must end one way or the other, if a demonstration is not made even earlier than that period, the "Ed," which comes off on the 15th or the day after to-morrow. We have hints about it already, and such of the native population who have remained in the city begin to look defiance at us.

16th May.—Another row likely to take place, but all prepared for it. Our force, in comparison to the number of rebels who gather around us, is small, but strong enough to maintain our position. Treachery within is all we must guard against, and in that respect the arrangements are perfect. If only the communication with Cawnpore is kept open, we don't care for anything else, and as yet there has been no interruption.

21st May.—General Hope Grant arrived in good spirits this morning. Our force is now tolerably strong. The nights are a little cooler than they were last week. The rains are closing on us fast, but we are prepared to meet any change that may come on. General Grant and his brigade are all now well seasoned to the hot winds and the deadly sun.

Another letter says:—"General Grant is retiring from Lucknow, having been unable to accomplish the occupation of that part of Oude (Roy-Bareilly). He has more than 500 sick in his small force, and has lost several men from sun-strokes. The enemy are gaining many recruits in consequence of the rumours they are actively spreading of our intention to Christianise them, and I suspect they have emissaries here who write to them to this effect, to assist their efforts to disturb the minds of the country people.

GORTUCKPORE.—SACKING OF THE TOWN OF BANSEE BY THE REBELS.—At the end of May the rebel Mahomed Hosein, with 4,000 men, suddenly moved against the loyal Rajah of Bansee, who was obliged to fly to a stronghold in the neighbouring jungle, while his palace, with the town and Tahseel of Bansee, was plundered by the rebels. Mr. Wingfield, the commissioner, immediately advanced with 250 Europeans and guns to the relief of the Rajah, who was besieged in his stronghold, and the enemy fled precipitately on hearing of the approach of our troops. Mr. Wingfield has now proceeded along with the Rajah to attack some rebel villages, while a simultaneous advance is being made on Amood by Colonel Rowcroft. These demonstrations will, it is hoped, keep the rebels in check till the rains set in, and the river Gogra rises. It is said that the rebel force at Bulliah, which consists chiefly of mutineer Sepoys from Nussarabad (?), has recrossed the Gogra and united itself with some regiments sent by the Begum in order to attack Rajah Mann Sing, who is in his fort at Shahgunge.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JEDDAH.

MURDER OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CONSULS.—On the evening of the 15th June the Mahomedan inhabitants of Jeddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul, M. Evcillard, the French Consul, and his wife, and about twenty others; the English and French Consulates were plundered. The Cyclops was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fire on those who endeavoured to intercept their retreat. On the 19th the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHRISTIAN FUGITIVES AT SUZ.—COURAGE OF THE FRENCH CONSUL'S DAUGHTER IN AVENGING THE DEATH OF HER FATHER.—Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops arrived at Suz on the 31st inst., bringing the remnants of the Christian population at that port, where the outbreak took place, which cost the lives of the British acting vice-consul, the French consul and his wife, and that of the three brothers Sawa, of the Greek firm of Toma Sawa; these were the leading members of the Christian community at Jeddah, which it appears consisted of not more than from 40 to 50 souls, of whom 22 were murdered.

It would appear that a question having arisen concerning the nationality of a certain merchant vessel, the ownership of which was disputed by two Anglo-Indian merchants, the one professing to become a subject of the Sublime Porte in consequence of the case having been decided against him by the British consular authority, and, therefore, wishing to cause the Turkish flag to be hoisted, obtained from the local authorities

permission to haul down the British ensign and hoist the Crescent, and did so, notwithstanding the protestations of the owner, in whose favour the case had been decided by a meeting of merchants, presided at by the English consular authority. Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Page was absent at the time; but on his return to Jeddah in the Cyclops, he was applied to by the rightful owner of the vessel, and, with his sanction, the Turkish colours were hauled down, and the British ensign again hoisted by order of the captain of the Cyclops. As, however, it would appear that the Turkish flag had been hoisted with the approval of the local authority, whether rightfully or not, the native merchants or Hadramootis, attended on the Kaimakan, Governor of Jeddah, protesting against so summary a mode of setting his authority at defiance, and calling upon him not to submit to such treatment in the land of the Prophet. The Kaimakan, being rather perplexed, is reported to have said, "Why make so much fuss about a flag; are there not flag-staffs enough in the place to pull down?" or words to that effect, whereupon the match was lighted, and the flag-staffs were immediately attacked, in doing which, however, the mob became infuriated, and proceeded to acts of violence, entering the houses of the French and English consuls, burning and destroying everything they could lay their hands on, and murdering the inmates. The Pasha of the Hedjaz was at the time at Mecca; he was sent for in all haste, but did not arrive for four days, although he could have performed the journey in 48 hours. On his arrival he communicated with the captain of the Cyclops, who demanded that all the Christians in the place should be sent on board his vessel. Those remaining, some 20 in number, were endeavouring to hide themselves, and were exposed to the greatest privations and distress until removed to the Cyclops. The houses of both consuls are said to have been pillaged and destroyed, and the cry was, that not a Christian should be permitted to remain in the holy land of the Prophet.

Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, lately sent to the Red Sea by the British Government for the purpose of taking a series of deep water soundings, had been lying for about a week in the harbour of Jeddah, whither she had conveyed, as passengers from Suz, the English acting Consul and his French colleague. On the 15th ult., in the evening, a few persons—Greek residents in the town—came swimming off to the ship, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work had even then already commenced, but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone. The English Consulate was the first point of attack, and Mr. Page, the acting Consul, must have fallen under the blows of a crowd of ruffians, who followed up the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found literally hacked to pieces. Maddened with excitement, the mob appears next to have poured down upon the house of the French Consul, M. Evcillard. Here, however, the Kaimakan, or governor of the town, made some feeble attempt to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only 80 men, and, whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the Consul or his wife. Both were murdered, and their daughter alone—a young lady who, though under 20 years of age, appears to have possessed the spirit of a heroine—was rescued from the hands of the assassins, and covered with an Arab cloak, she was carried to the house of the Kaimakan. Her face was laid open with a gash from a sabre cut across the cheek, but before being dragged forth she had avenged the murder of her father by the death of the assassin. Early on the following morning Captain Pollen, still ignorant of what had occurred, sent two boats ashore. When they neared the inner reefs Turkish soldiers were observed warning them off; they continued, however, to advance until they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of about 600 men, who from the cut jutting reefs poured a shower of stones upon the boats. The crews were, fortunately, armed, and soon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pour volleys of musketry into their assailants. An interval of five days now elapsed until the arrival from Mecca of Naamik Pasha, the Governor of the Hedjaz, with a body of about 800 Turkish troops.

The crew of the steamer entreated their officers to be allowed to take vengeance upon the city, if not by laying the place in ashes, at least by being permitted to land, even though at the risk of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 40,000, but the Kaimakan sent repeated messages beseeching Captain Pollen to desist from all interference, warning him that his own house was surrounded with infuriated fanatics, clamouring for the surrender of the Christians, who they knew had obtained refuge in the house, and declaring that were a single gun fired, or one armed man landed from the ship, not only the lives of the refugees, but also his own, would be sacrificed. On the 20th Naamik Pasha arrived with his troops, and some semblance of order was restored. Miss Evcillard, and other rescued Europeans, were transferred on board the Cyclops. In spite of the opposition at first made by the Pasha, the crew and marines were afterwards landed with the British and French colours, and, escorted by a body of Turkish infantry, they were led to the newly-made grave, over which the funeral service was read, and the English and French flags were re-hoisted, under a salute of 21 guns. On the 24th the Cyclops sailed for Suz, where she arrived on the 31st inst., bringing home 24 refugees. The number murdered at Jeddah was 21, and at the present moment not a Christian remains in the place. A Mussulman Sheikh was in the town, who boasted that he had been an actor in the late massacre at Delhi. Pilgrims are at this season assembling in the Hedjaz from every quarter of the Mussulman world. Naamik Pasha has some 200 or 300 of the ringleaders in custody; but, under the plea of not having the power of life and death, he refers to Constantinople. This is a repetition of the old routine.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF MUSSULMANS.—A fresh outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism has taken place in Candia. Owing to a Greek having killed a Turk in a quarrel, the populace rose, and the Turkish admiral, to appease them, ordered the Greek to be strangled, and delivered the corpse to the mob, who insulted the European consuls, and plundered the Catholic churches. The Christians were fleeing from the towns of Canea and Retimo.

AGITATION AGAINST EUROPEANS AT SUZ.—Accounts from Alexandria state that a considerable agitation against Europeans prevailed at Suz, and that it had been found necessary to send troops there in order to prevent a movement. One thousand English and 900 French troops had recently arrived at Hong-kong.

MAHOMETAN OUTRAGES AT BAGDAD.—In the province of Bagdad disturbances had broken out on the subject of recruiting. From several villages the authorities had been driven out, and Omar Pasha had despatched troops to re-establish order.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END, OR THE MILLENNIAL REFORM OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

"The force of nonsense can no further go."

"The organ assumes that if the present Government cannot carry on the Government, neither can the opposition, the balance of strength being so nearly in equilibrium. That argument carries with it its own defeat, because there must be a preponderance of force somewhere, and, if not with the Government, it must be with the opposition. But with that consideration the existing Government has no business. According to their own doctrine, it is their duty to resign when they cannot command a majority in the Assembly, and to let the opposition try if they can. But when the present snatcher faction is expelled from the Government by a vote of want of confidence, as the present majority will not except of office, there will be no necessity for commanding a majority; and the legislative business of the Colony may be discharged effectually without embarrassment. The duty of the Legislature is to make laws, and of the Government to execute them when made; and if Lieut. Governor Daly either cannot or will not administer them, without possessing a most unconstitutional control over the deliberations of the House of Assembly, let petitions be immediately got up for his removal.—Islander, 23d July, 1858."

We have, we confess, read much meaningless stuff in the opposition journals of this Colony, respecting its political affairs; but more arrant nonsense, more contradictory twaddle than the leading article in the *Islander* of the 23d ult., from which the above extract is taken, it has never been our lot to peruse.

The arrogance, ignorance, imbecility and presumption of the leaders of the *Conservative Clique*, will, without any foreign or adventitious maladdress, on the part of imprudent allies, to hasten on the catastrophe of their plot, soon lead them to assume a position of so much absurdity and difficulty, that