

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JULY 21, 1856.

SIR DOMINICK DALY, KNIGHT, &c. &c.

We are gratified to learn that our esteemed and popular Lieut. Governor received intelligence by the last English Mail, to the effect, that Her Majesty the Queen had been pleased, on the third of July last, to confer upon His Excellency the distinguished honor of Knighthood.

This mark of the Sovereign's favor will be esteemed the more highly by His Excellency and his numerous friends, when it is remembered that it was neither solicited nor expected by Sir Dominick.

However much his enemies may revile him—and no public man is, or can be without his enemies—it must be gratifying to the vast majority of the inhabitants of this Colony to perceive that the Crown fully recognises the impartiality, firmness and justice with which His Excellency conducts the affairs of this Colony, which is clearly manifested by the fact of his name being enrolled on the ancient and honorable order of Knighthood. Not many months since a rumour was prevalent about Town that His Excellency was about to be removed from this Government, as a punishment for his not administering its affairs for the exclusive benefit of the Obstructives, which so many of his predecessors had done—a privilege they have not yet unlearned to claim. But the fact which we have now the pleasure to record, affords abundant evidence that Sir Dominick Daly enjoys the esteem and approbation of His Sovereign, in view of his administrative career; and that, to the delight of many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects, he will be long left amongst us to exercise the functions of a responsible and popular ruler: We are sure, then, that our fellow colonists heartily unite with us in congratulating His Excellency on this royal and auspicious recognition of his public and private worth.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The *Lady le Marchant* arrived here on Friday last, about noon, with the English Mail, which arrived in Halifax on the previous Tuesday. We make room for the following extracts from our latest papers, which comprise every thing of any interest or importance brought to hand by this arrival.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We have great gratification in being able to announce, that negotiations between England and the United States, with a view to the settlement of the difference unfortunately existing between the two countries, have been resumed this week; and that, too, under circumstances which justify the belief that matters are already in a fair train towards an amicable adjustment of the points at issue between our Government and that of the United States.

OUR DISPUTE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

REPLIES OF LORD CLARENDON TO MR. DALLAS.

Lord Clarendon's replies to Mr. Dallas on the Central American question, and on the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, have just appeared. With reference to the latter subject, Lord Clarendon says:—"Her Majesty's Government have carefully examined the additional documents, but do not find in them any evidence worthy of belief which should shake the confidence which they have reposed in the assurances of Mr. Crampton and of the consuls. But Her Majesty's Government are bound to accept the formal and repeated declarations of the President of his belief that these officers of her Majesty have violated the laws of the Union, and are, on that account, unacceptable organs of communication with the Government and authorities of the United States; and her Majesty's Government cannot deny to the Government of the United States a right similar to that which, in a parallel case, they would claim for themselves—the right, namely, of forming their own judgment as to the bearing of the laws of the Union upon transactions which have taken place within the Union. I have, therefore, the honor to inform you that, however deeply her Majesty's Government regret a proceeding on the part of the President of the United States which cannot but be considered as of an unfriendly character, they have not deemed it their duty on that account to advise her Majesty to command me to suspend my diplomatic intercourse with you.

With respect to the Central American question, Lord Clarendon says:—"Mr. Marcy is correct when he states that Great Britain lays no claim to any possession or territory on the Mosquito Coast, and her Majesty's Government consider now, as they always have considered, that the future condition of the Mosquito Indians, for which her Majesty's Government are bound in honor to provide, might be assured by direct negotiation. It is not contended, and never has been contended, that the British Government, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could, in the name of the Mosquito Indians, take with military force, and hold, San Juan de Nicaragua, or any other point in Central America; and her Majesty's Government agree with Mr. Marcy, that such a proceeding would be irreconcilable with the independence and neutrality of the isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such pretension has ever been advanced, and no such proceeding has been contemplated.

With respect to the district of Belize, her Majesty's Government consider that the only question to be determined as regards Central America, is that of the boundary between that country and the British possessions; and in the settlement of that question, no insurmountable difficulty need be anticipated.

With respect to Ruatan and the other Bay Islands, these, at different periods, have been held by Great Britain as well as by Spain, and, having been again occupied by British settlers, formal possession was taken of Ruatan in 1839 by Great Britain, which has since been uninterruptedly maintained. The population increased fast, and magistrates were, from time to time, appointed by the Superintendent of Belize until 1852, when these islands received a regular form of colonial government solely for the purpose of their better internal administration; but Great Britain did not thereby acquire any territorial rights that she did not previously possess.

The Government of the United States, however, maintain that, even supposing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were only prospective in its operation, these islands were no part of the British dominions earlier than 1852.

If the difference between the two Governments on this subject cannot be arranged by direct negotiation, there seems no reason why they might not form the matter of a reference to a third power.

Her Majesty's Government have learned with satisfaction that you are instructed to enter into communication with me in respect to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and, if they cannot be so settled, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration on those points of difference as to which this method of settlement may be requisite or applicable.

This is the course which her Majesty's Government has throughout been willing to adopt; and I have accordingly the honor to inform you that I am prepared to enter into the proposed communication, and I trust that our conferences will be conducted in that spirit of cordiality and frankness which, as Mr. Marcy justly observes, is dictated by the true interests of Great Britain and the United States.

I am, &c., (signed) CLARENDON.

MR. CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL.—The *Times* says:—"Mr. Crampton was certainly not the man to send as a minister to the United States. But the truth is, the United States is not a favorite Embassy, and it is not very easy always to get the man you want for it. You may offer it to the 'proper man,' but the proper man won't take it. He does not like to banish himself from European Society, taste, and refinement, and to fix himself amongst a new and rather rude uncouth people, who cannot abstain from cudgelling each other, in their own Senate-house, and whose ways and habits are very different from ours. Diplomats are not adventurers; their character is rather the reverse of the adventurous character. They are the children of civilization and established order—the disciples of system, manners, and etiquette. They prefer Paris, Venice, or Berlin, as an Embassy, on the same principle that they prefer the society of Europe to the society of the backwoods. The diplomatist is a delicate article; he does not like rough handling; he likes the smooth security of decorous ceremonial and oily words, intercepting all disturbance, and acting as an infallible breakwater against the violent surge of human passion and petulance. Moreover, diplomatists, like soldiers, sailors, clergymen, lawyers, and, we believe, most other professions, like promotion, and the United States Embassy, as being comparatively a new creation, lies out of the regular line of embassy promotion."

LAST DAYS OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.

Accounts from the Crimea state that for some days the embarkation of French troops was conducted with extraordinary rapidity, and on an extensive scale. It still continued, but more slowly, owing to the small number of transports then lying at Kamiesch. All the English vessels laden with troops had sailed directly for England. Others were expected to receive the men still remaining there. The French lately had four cases of cholera, and the English two, but the disease was of a mild character. On the 9th of June General Lord Gough attended a grand breakfast given to him, and the officers of his staff, by the Russian General-in-Chief. The greatest cordiality prevailed during the repast, which had been preceded by a splendid review of the Russian troops. The general afterwards visited the Russian hospitals. He left the Crimea on the 14th, and arrived at Constantinople on the 16th. Bala Clava, where the English were engaged in taking to pieces the ironwork houses they had established there, as also their huts, was to be immediately surrendered to the Russians. About half a mile of the railway remained to be removed. The English traders were also pulling down their iron and wooden houses. A number of Russian speculators had presented themselves to take advantage of the disaster of the European merchants. They had purchased from the French a large quantity of firewood for 14¢ per *chequi*. One of them had bought the wooden huts lining one side of a street at Kamiesch for 130¢. The stores contained upwards of 50,000 casks of tobacco, which the Russians refused to buy, no doubt because they are not accustomed to smoke tobacco of so good a quality. A great number of horses had been abandoned, and as the country does not abound in pasture, the poor animals must soon perish. The Europeans were apprehensive of being left at the mercy of the Russians, after the departure of the Allied troops, and the *prud'hommes* and notable Anglo-French traders had held two meetings, at the last of which they had resolved to wait on the General-in-Chief, to request them to reconsider the decision they had lately notified to them. It was believed that their request would be acceded to. Our correspondent informs us that two consuls, the one English and other French, would be appointed at Kamiesch, in which case every assistance would be afforded to the unhappy traders remaining in the Crimea after the departure of the army. The Tartars regularly supplied Kamiesch with meat, and on reasonable terms. The villages lately enlivened by the presence of the Europeans, were partly deserted.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The latest news from Constantinople, of the 23d June, states that Aali Pasha, during his stay at Vienna, succeeded in having it determined that the Principalities should remain separated; but it appears that the Moldo-Wallachian population has declared itself in a sense opposed to this.

MURDER OF AN OFFICER IN THE TURKISH CONTINGENT, AND TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

The small military society still left at Varna have been thrown into excitement by two melancholy occurrences which have recently happened in their reduced community. Lieut. Pierce, of the Land Transport Corps, late of the Turkish Contingent, an officer attached to the horse depot at Balcich, started from the camp at six in the morning, on the 5th of June, for the depot, accompanied by one soldier. Each was mounted, and the soldier led three bay horses. The feeling of the natives being known as good, both the lieutenant and the private travelled without arms. The country was generally open, and as there were no roads they journeyed across the country pleasantly for about five miles, when the soldier cried out, "There's a man in the bush" (which skirted the path they were pursuing). At that instant he heard the crack of a rifle, and saw Lieut. Pierce fall to the ground. In terror he jumped off his horse and threw himself in the bush, but not before three shots had been fired at him from other men who showed themselves out of the bush. It was close upon nightfall when the survivor reached the camp, horror-stricken, and scarcely able to tell his tale from fatigue and terror. There was mounting in hot haste, and a rapid ride soon brought the party to the place. Here they found the body of Lieut. Pierce, rifled and stripped; the shot had taken effect in his chest, and the poor fellow had died instantly. They soon scoured the country, and succeeded in re-capturing the horses, but the murderers have not yet been discovered. Scarcely had the painful feelings aroused by such an event subsided, when another even more deplorable circumstance horrified the whole camp. On the 10th June a young gentleman named Elkes, veterinary surgeon to the Turkish Contingent, gave a party to his brother officers in celebration of his birthday. Among the guests was his most intimate friend, Mr. Weston, who had come over from Bala Clava to Varna. The feast went merrily, and the night ran out, as such nights do, in song and wine. Huts were scarce, and the two friends retired to rest in the same room. The story of the murder of Lieut. Pierce had formed a prominent part of the conversation at table, and a general distrust of the native population was expressed, so much so, that all the officers slept with arms at their bedside. It would appear that some hours before daylight Mr. Elkes had left his bed, and in walking about the room had awakened Mr. Weston, who called out to him to know what was the matter? There was no reply. Weston again called out, and receiving no reply, said loudly, "Fred, Fred, I see the shadow of a man on the wall, and I fear there is some villainy about. Speak—is it you?" There was still no answer. Weston then challenged the intruder, as he thought, and threatening to fire upon him. Still no answer. Weston then rose up in bed and fired upon his poor friend, Elkes, who exclaimed,

"Weston, you have shot me through the heart," and fell dead without a groan. The horror of the survivor, the alarm of the camp, the terror occasioned by such a calamity, need no description. Mr. Weston was, of course, placed under arrest, but only formally. His state of mind borders on distraction. What renders the case still more melancholy, is, that the parties were affianced to two sisters, and that they had settled to be married at the same church, and on the same day, which was already fixed for a brief period after their return home to England, for which they were impatiently awaiting the arrival of the transport appointed for their conveyance. Sad to say, the table on which they had dined so happily together the evening previous, was the next day cut up into planks to make a coffin for the then joyous host. Mr. Weston is not more than twenty-six years of age. Mr. Elkes was the son of a gentleman residing in Camberwell, and for many years a clerk of high standing in the Bank of England.

PRUSSIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM'S MARRIAGE WITH THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.—Professor Hinc, the Court architect, has furnished a design for the re-arrangement of the interior of the so-called "Old King's Palace," the destined future residence of the young Prince and his English consort. Up to the present time the rooms and their furniture have been left exactly as they were at the time of the death of Frederick William III. On the tables there are still to be found his books, newspapers, spectacles and writing implements, as well as the many mementoes he cherished of his deceased Queen Louisa, the most prominent of which to the stranger's eye is her tambour frame, with a half-finished piece of embroidery in it. One of the first changes produced by the betrothal of the young Prince with the Princess Victoria, and strikingly emblematical of the future changes that will take place here when the well-known sympathies of the young Prince and his father have free opening to exhibit themselves, is that Count Dohna, the high Chamberlain of the Court, has to turn out of a suite of rooms, that he had been permitted by the good nature of the King to inhabit, on the ground floor. Count Dohna is a member of the so-called Camarilla to which so much evil influence is attributed in Prussia.

RUSSIA.

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF SEBASTOPOL.—NEW AND IMPORTANT WORKS AT NICOLAIEFF.—Southern Sebastopol is to be made a first-rate fortress, but on an entirely new plan. Nicolaieff (says the Kalish correspondent of the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*) being in immediate connexion with the continent, "is to be the war port of the future fleet." The Russian army in the Caucasus and on the Turkish frontiers in Asia has already been reinforced. The Guard and Grenadier corps will remain at St. Petersburg and Novgorod; Moscow will be the great depot for the reserves, and the six "active army corps will form a great chain extending from Odessa, across Warsaw, to the Baltic.

SPAIN.

THE DISTURBANCES AT VALLADOLID.—The *Madrid Gazette* gives the following account of the disturbances at Valladolid, which appear to have been of a more serious nature than mere mob riots:—"As all moderate means failed to appease the riot which began on the 22nd June, at eight o'clock in the morning, and in which the civil governor of the province and some national guards were wounded, a meeting of all the authorities and corporations proceeded to proclaim the state of siege. The bando having been published, and the city divided into four sections, each of which was placed under the command of a military chief, the troops were put in motion; the head-quarters being established at the Town Hall. The captain-general proceeded in person towards the canal, in order to save the buildings and property menaced with complete destruction, leaving the general next in command at the head of the troops appointed to act in the interior of the town. The conflagration had already consumed three flour warehouses and several transport vessels. The infuriated populace threatened the same fate to all the manufactories in the neighbourhood, and but for the presence of the troops would have realized their designs. The publication of the bando and the attitude of the Government put an end to the disorder. At three o'clock in the afternoon the insurrection was quelled; law had resumed its sway, and twenty-eight prisoners were given over to the authorities. The court-martials are now occupied in applying the law of the 17th of April, 1821. The troops and national guard have occupied the town militarily during the night, in order to prevent a repetition of these excesses. The pretended secrecy was only a pretext; many persons strangers to the town were seen in the crowd, and some were completely intoxicated. The feeling noticed during the riot may be summed up in a war cry against property. On the 23d and 24th, the peace was not broken, and the courts-martial were employed in trying the prisoners. On the 22d, at nine o'clock in the evening, there were similar scenes at Medina de Rio Seco, which the local authorities were unable to repress. The houses of the corn-dealers were assailed with stones, and the manufactories along the quay and the boats at the wharf were burnt. A column of troops and the civic guard were detached there from Valladolid. At Palencia there was a similar disturbance, and three manufactories and some boats were destroyed by fire. Immediately that was seen the bando proclaiming the state of siege was published. The *Nacion* says that the cry of the insurgents was "Death to the rich!" and that some well dressed persons were seen distributing money to them. The *Espana* says that many of the insurgents were provided with bottles containing turpentine and other inflammable liquids to set fire to the houses. The wounds of the civic governor, four in number, were so serious that it was not possible to remove him from the house to which he was first conveyed to his own residence.

IRELAND.

JOHN SADLER ALIVE.—A respectable correspondent, living in Tipperary, writes to inform us that a lady residing a short distance from that town had received a letter from her father from Louisiana, United States, in which he states that John Sadler is there alive and well, and that he saw him. *Credat Judæis!* The name of the writer of the letter from America has been given to us, and our correspondent, since writing, has personally informed us that he is a gentleman of undoubted respectability.—*Cork Examiner*.

MISCELLANY.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.—The accounts from the departments are unanimous in speaking of the fineness of the weather which prevails at present, and of the magnificent appearance of the crops in all the places not ravaged by the late inundations. The harvest is going on actively in the extreme south of France, and several sacks of wheat of this year's yield were last week offered for sale in the market of Maubourquet (Hautes Pyrenées.) The price of wheat and flour has commenced declining in the southern markets. The Lyons journals speak of the appearance of the vines in Burgundy as highly satisfactory.

Advices from Parma state that the Grand Duchess, while attempting to leave her dominion, was arrested by Austrian military authorities and obliged to return to her capital. On reconstrating, she was told the government of Parma had called in Austrian troops, and it was necessary that the Sovereign should remain to countenance their acts.

A letter from Malta of June 18th, states that the Anglo-Italian legion is disbanded, and a part of them will go to Genoa, where they are engaged by the revolutionary party, whose agents have long been actively at work among them and supplying them with money. These agents openly declare that preparations are going on in Piedmont most satisfactorily, and the Germans are secretly countenancing them. Mazzini's agents at Malta say everything is ripe at Naples for a great movement.

Silver continues to flow in large quantities to India, although the latest accounts indicate diminished pressure in the Indian money markets, and warrant a hope that the efflux will ere long be checked. The shipments by the steamer of the 4th July amounted to upwards of half a million sterling.

The interview between Napoleon the Third and the Austrian Emperor is expected to take place at Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance. The Baden Regent, and the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, will be present.

Miss Nightingale has been presented by the Sultan with a magnificent bracelet, set in brilliants, as a mark of his estimation of the devotion evinced by that esteemed lady in the British hospitals.

The Pope has promised to grant an amnesty and to commence his reform on St. Peter's day.

JOHN JARDINE.

We had supposed that this individual had so far fallen to the bottomless pit of public odium, that he would never again attempt to show his treacherous phiz. to the gaze of mortal man. However, as his political apostasy was of the vilest stamp, he is ready to furnish a parallel for it in the extent of his effrontery. A week or two ago we noticed him presiding over a kitchen gathering of Cooper's deluded followers, and we could not help thinking that Cooper—a renegade from political principle and honesty himself—could not get a more fitting instrument to authenticate his silly resolutions than a man who had become his rival in tergiversation, chicanery and apostasy. Probably emboldened by seeing his name in print, affixed to the aforesaid resolutions, we now find him endeavouring to spread his slime and poison, on his own responsibility, as the writer of a communication in *Haszard's Gazette* of Saturday last. That we, ourselves, should be pretty well abused, in the said communication, is nothing at all surprising to us—for two years the miserable and spiteful turn-coat has done his little possible to slander and malign us privately, at times and places where refutation was impossible; and what we are most surprised at now—what we least expected—is, that the being should have courage enough to put some of his slanders in print. In 1846 he was elected mainly through our instrumentality—he served the party he espoused, as it was thought, consistently, and at subsequent elections down to 1854, he was so far endured as to be elected, because no other Liberal of tried principles and ability made his appearance; but some of his best friends were aslamed of the large blotches of meanness which spotted every part of his social character at those several elections. In 1854, when venality and rascality became an epidemic amongst politicians, the Honorable Doctor caught the disease, and to comfort him, he sold his conscience for thirty pounds. The Speaker's chair was barely relieved from the pressure of his uncouth corpus when the vernal House of Assembly which elected him was scattered to the winds, and at the general election which followed in the summer of the same year the political market rated the character of the Doctor, like that of some others, a trifle below nothing. He had just sense enough not to offer his eminent services to the constituency whose confidence he had betrayed; but he manifested his spite and disappointment by publishing a libellous and defamatory placard against his late colleague, on the very morning of the election—(having got up before day-light to paste it on fences and barn-walls)—which had no other effect than to couple Jardine's name, wherever it was mentioned, with execration and anathema, while his colleague, whom he sought to injure, went in at the head of the poll with a greater number of votes than he had ever before received. From that time to the present the Honorable Doctor has hated his quondam colleague and supporter with a heartiness and vehemence truly remarkable, to which he bears conspicuous attestation every now and then by circulating the grossest falsehoods his dull phlegmatic fancy can invent.

But with respect to his letter in *Haszard's Gazette*. Passing over the abuse directed against the Queen's Printer, we are told "that the expense of the Government has been very much increased since Responsible Government was introduced," and in support of this bold, unproved and unauthorised assertion, Dr. Jardine sets a variety of figures opposite to the names of a variety of office-holders. The figures would, of course, be very conclusive, if they were correct; but it happens to be just as easy to insert false figures in a political statement as to insert false arguments or assertions. The Dr. broadly states that the expense of governing the Colony has increased £2,250 since the introduction of Responsible Government. This sum is accounted for by saying that the Queen's Printer's emoluments have increased £450, and the Departmental offices, such as Secretary, Treasury, Crown Land Commissioner, Collector of Customs, Registrar, &c., from £50 to £300 respectively. Now, we do not hesitate to pronounce the whole statement to be false, excepting one item, and we defy Jardine to prove it correct. The exception is, the pay to the Legislative Council. That, we admit, is an expense incurred since the establishment of Responsible Government, but it was a measure eminently called for—was absolutely indispensable; and as one Session of the Legislature has passed since that measure was adopted, and no petition sent in praying for a repeal of the law, there is every reason to believe that the measure is generally approved of by the country. The Legislative Councils of the other British American Provinces are paid as well as ours—with the entire approbation of the people. Another item which Jardine sets down to swell up the £2,250, is £200 for an increase in the number of representatives. We need not remark on the dishonesty of setting down this item to alarm tax-payers, further than to say, that not one penny of it has yet been incurred, and that the Bill which authorises the increase of members has not become the law of the land. When it does, we are prepared to justify it. With respect to the £450 charged to the office of Queen's Printer, we say unhesitatingly that the statement is false. The expense of that office is about the same as it was while Jardine held a seat in the Government; and the expense of the other offices, noticed by him, is very little, if anything, greater than it was then, while the duties have very considerably increased.