

ing at Paris by diligence from London. 'We think it right,' says the *Commerce*, 'to abstain from mentioning the names which were circulated with this news; but, from information which we have reason to believe to be correct, we can allow ourselves to go so far as to announce that this personage has been arrested.' The personage here alluded to is the Prince de Joinville.

After a stormy debate in the National Assembly, a decree for preventing tumultuous assemblies in the streets was carried by 478 against 82.

The probable retirement of M. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin continues to be mentioned.

Many conceive that an effort at restoration will be made with the present ment. The friends of the Orleans family desire to put the Count of Paris on the throne, with the Duchess as Regent, and, to conciliate the leading men, would offer them (Lamartine, Arago, &c.) the position of a Council of Regency. This would be about as wise as the purchase of Mirabeau and Danton was.

ITALY.

SURRENDER OF PESCHIERA.—GREAT VICTORY OF THE ITALIANS OVER THE AUSTRIANS.—News has arrived from Turin, dated up to the 1st of June. It mentions the important fact that Peschiera has surrendered to the Italians, and that in a general engagement between the Austrian army, amounting to 30,000 men, and the Piedmontese army, numbering 15,000 (namely two to one on the side of Radetzky) the Austrians had been beaten and utterly routed. Both the Duke of Savoy and Carlo Alberto himself were wounded, though happily but slightly. The blood of the fine brave King of Sardinia, shed in fighting the battle of independence for Italy, will anoint him as monarch of Lombardy.

Since the foregoing intelligence arrived we have received further accounts of the battle which took place on the very spot where the campaign of Italian emancipation commenced, namely, at the bridge of Goito. The numbers do not appear to have been mis-stated as—Austrians, 30,000; Italians, 15,000. Carlo Alberto and the Duke of Savoy were both personally engaged in the combat, the former receiving a slight contusion of the ear from a cannon-ball, and the latter being struck by a musket-ball; neither, however, of the royal soldiers being sufficiently injured to induce them to retire from the encounter.

NAPLES.

Out of the different rumours prevalent at Naples up to the 29th ult. we extract the following, as at once the most important and the most probable:—Plots against the life of the King extended their ramifications within the precincts of the royal palace itself, and it was said that many individuals had taken a solemn vow to avenge their relatives and friends murdered by royal order on the 15th, and to expire them by the blood of King Ferdinand. In short, there was every ground for expecting another explosion. Even in the opinion of the more moderate spectators it is felt that all conciliation between the King and the people is henceforth impossible.

ROME.

The letter addressed by the Pontiff Emperor of Austria immediately on the breaking out of hostilities in Lombardy has at last come to light. It has already appeared in the *Siecle*. We give a translation of it, as follows:—

To the Emperor of Austria,—

'It has been the constant practice of the Holy See to be the herald of the words of peace in the midst of the wars which have watered the soil of Christian countries with blood; and in an address of the 29th of April, in proclaiming that it was repugnant to our paternal heart to declare war, we expressly avowed our earnest desire to contribute to peace. Do not allow it, then, to offend your Majesty if we make an appeal to your piety and religion, exhorting you, with paternal affection, to withdraw your armies from a war which, without, reconquering to your empire the minds of the Lombards and Venetians, brings in its train an unhappy mass of evils—evils that you yourself must certainly deplore. Let not the generous German nation take offence that we invite it to lay aside its feelings of hatred and to convert into usual relations of friendly neighbourhood a rule which would not be either noble or happy, as it could only be maintained by the sword.

'We entertain, then confidence that a nation so generously proud of its own nationality, will not make a point of honor to attempt the conquest of the Italian nation by the bloody path that alone can lead to it, but that it will rather deem itself interested in recognising it for a sister. Both are daughters, both dear to us, each consenting to occupy its own natural territory, where they will lead a life honourable and blessed of the Lord.

'We pray the Dispenser of knowledge, and the Author of all good, to inspire your Majesty with wise councils, whilst from the bottom of our heart we give your Majesty, her Majesty the Empress, and the Imperial Family, our benediction. 'P. P. PIUS IX.'

NEW SOUTH WALES.—WHOLESALE HORRIBLE MURDERS.—Advices from the Governor of New South Wales communicate the particulars of several revolting

murders, alleged to have been perpetrated by Mr. Thomas Coutts, one of the most wealthy settlers in the colony. The shocking transaction took place at Grafton, in the district of the Crown Lands. Early in the year 1840 Mr. Coutts arrived in the country, and entered into an agreement with the Commissioners of Crown Land for a very large allotment of ground. On taking possession he stocked it with from eight to nine hundred head of cattle, and five thousand sheep. For the first two years the natives evinced the most sincere feeling towards Mr. Coutts, but subsequently became discontented. Two of Mr. Coutts's agents were way laid and murdered, as also a fine intelligent boy. The stock was either missing, sold, or killed and boiled down. Other settlers, suffered proportionately to the extent of their stock. These losses, coupled with the horrible atrocities previously alluded to, led to a feeling amounting to revenge against the aborigines on the part of the English settlers and it is stated, though not clearly substantiated in evidence, that all means to detect the ringleaders having failed, secret poisoning was had recourse to, and a great many, particularly on Mr. Coutts's estate, have fallen a sacrifice. Numerous suspicious deaths coming to the knowledge of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, they, in company with the chief constable and a party of policemen, proceeded to the district, and entered on a searching investigation, the result of which led to the immediate apprehension of Mr. Coutts on the charge of being implicated in the wholesale murders. In a camp on Mr. Coutts's land were discovered eight dead bodies, whose deaths, it was ascertained, were the result of poison—arsenic, it was supposed. Several other bodies were found in other parts. On the 17th of February the prisoner was brought up before the Chief Justice, Mr. Sergeant Manning, and admitted to bail in very heavy securities—himself in £1000, and two securities of £500 each.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The continental news is still of a grave character. By a successful and, we hope, a decisive battle, the hopes of Austria, with regard to the retention of Italy, are annihilated. The Piedmontese and the Lombardians have pronounced in favour of an union; and Charles Albert, who is now regarded as the liberator of Italy, is to be rewarded with the Crown. Germany, especially Prussia and Austria, continues in a very unsatisfactory state, whilst the renewal of hostilities in Schleswig, now acknowledges to be the cause by the armed intervention of Russia, will, we hope, lead to an immediate and satisfactory arrangement, which we deemed perfectly delusive from mere meditation, however, influential. Prussia, if she is well advised, or rather the Germans, will do well to abandon their pretensions even to Holstein at once, or they will find that *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. War is sometimes very glorious, but always costly.

A junction having been formed between the Austrian armies of Nugent and Radetzky, the Austrian united forces amounted, as far as we can learn, to about 30,000 men engaged in the battle, and the Piedmontese had probably about the like number in the field, although the whole army of Charles Albert amounts to 60,000 men. On the 30th ult. the two armies came to a battle, which appears to have been one in which the artillery on both sides were chiefly brought into play. The Austrians, on the 29th, had forced the Tuscan and Neapolitan lines, and completely routed them, and having advanced, to Goito, on the morning of the 30th, Charles Albert was compelled to come into action. For some time he appeared to act entirely upon the defensive, and an eye witness of the battle, which lasted from one o'clock till six, seemed in great doubt which way the fortune of the day would turn. But, however, the Austrian forces at length gave way, and retired in the direction of Mantua. At the moment of victory, which the Piedmontese claim, the fortunate intelligence of the fall of Peschiera reached the camp, together with the news of the decision, by ballot, of the Union Lombardy with Piedmont. The Italian combined army seemed highly elated with their prospects; and the campaign having now begun in real earnest, we trust that either by force of arms, or by some amicable arrangement, peace will soon be restored to Italy. The utter disorganisation of all government at Vienna must surely superinduce some pacific solution of the present hopeless contest for keeping Italy any longer under Austrian thraldom. The Pope has dispatched Monsignor Morichini to Vienna to negotiate peace, in which we hope he will be successful. The conditions recommended by the Pope are, that Italy shall be restored to her natural boundaries, and that the Germans shall recross the Alps. The people of Italy and Austria would then become brothers.

Letters from Ferrara state that the Neapolitan troops refuse to cross the Po to join the allied army. The moment is critical. The intelligence from Naples announces that Calabria was in full insurrection; a body of 1500 Sicilians had passed the straits from Messina, with ten pieces of cannon, to assist their brothers in Calabria. The famous Romeo and his two sons, had landed at Civita Vecchia, and were on the road to join the insurgents. The King of the two Sicilies will scarcely be able to resist the overwhelming feeling which has now set against him. The royal troops are said to be everywhere disarmed, and the people marching on the capital.

In Vienna matters continue in the same state; all endeavours to induce the Emperor to return to his capital have failed. The Russian ambassador has joined the court at Innsbruck, together with several of the chief nobility. The retirement of the Emperor has created the greatest excitement in the Hungarian, Sclavonian, and Croatian parts of the empire; and it is altogether impossible to form a conjecture of the political consequences which must attend this almost virtual disruption of the Austrian monarchy.

In Prussia matters seem to be still worse. At Berlin the mob have obtained the complete ascendancy in the Government. General Aschoff, the Commander of the Burgher Guard, who was also Military Commandant of Berlin, has been compelled to resign his command of the Burgher Guard, owing to the jealousy of the people of his connection with the Court. Affairs are in a restless uneasy state. The arms distributed by the Government for the maintenance of order are very likely to be turned against the Court; and altogether the violence of the clubs and the demonstrations against 're-action' seem likely to have some serious results. The Prince of Prussia has arrived at Potsdam.

The Diet at Frankfort appears afraid to deal with the Holstein-Schleswig question. A motion has been proposed to make the affair a national one, and that the war will not be allowed to end without a previous satisfactory guarantee 'for the rights of the duchies and the honour of Germany,' but the Assembly has put it off to a committee to determine the order in which it is to be brought before the Diet. The honour of Germany and the rights of the duchies will be best consulted by leaving Holstein in its former position, unless Germany has resolved upon a much more serious war than one with the Danes.

Belgium is tranquil, and the only suffering is from financial embarrassments. The firmness of the King, and the disinclination of the people to be moved to revolt by French propagandism, excites the enmity of the French Government, as expressed in the columns of the *National*.

In Spain the financial crisis continues; and when the news of Count Mirasol's departure from London, and the approval of parliament of Sir H. Bulwer's conduct reaches Madrid, we expect some convulsion.

The news of the French revolution had thrown the Brazil Court into a most perplexed state: no French bills could be negotiated at Rio. The same news had materially affected the negotiations in the River Plate, where Baron le Gros and Mr. Gore had arrived.

The meetings of Chartist in the metropolis and in the provinces have not been so numerous during the present week, and from the vigor display by the Government and the magistracy the more noisy leaders appear to be somewhat subdued. Messrs. Williams, Fussell, and Sharp, who have figured in London as conspicuous mob orators in the physical force line, have been arrested by order of the Government. Mr. Ernest Jones also, who was anxious to distinguish himself like Mr. Mitchel, has also been captured, at Manchester, and carried a prisoner to London. The four leaders were brought up for examination at Bow-street, on Wednesday, and evidence being adduced of their having uttered highly seditious language, they were fully committed for trial, and, in default of bail, conveyed at once to Newgate in the van. Richard Vernon, another of the Chartist leaders, and several more at Manchester, and elsewhere, have also been arrested.

THE EXAMINER.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1848.

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE REPRESENTATION OF P. E. ISLAND.

WE hope we may—notwithstanding the temporary check which commercial pursuits have met with—consider that Charlottetown is progressively mounting in the scale of commercial Towns. We are well aware that if the Fisheries—which, in their turn, would give a stimulus to the agriculturists, who must grow the food necessary for those engaged in that business, were developed—the progress made would be much more rapid and active. Yet, though this desideratum is wanting, we can readily recognize some advance, such as it is, towards improvement. The addition to the number of our mercantile houses, within a very few years—the enlargement within a similar period, of old, long-standing establishments rising from the humble pretensions of the log shanty to the durable and stately three-story edifice—are unmistakable evidences that we have laid the foundation, at least, of a respectable commercial community. How necessary is it, then, that those who have the care of our interests in the Legislature should possess acuteness, and some general knowledge of commercial and financial subjects—persons somewhat better endowed with information on these points, than those to whom they are, at present, confided; and, if we cannot find parties possessed of general knowledge, and of sufficient capacity to embrace all these matters, had we not better choose,