

The Examiner.

"THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY, WHEN FREEBORN MEN—HAVING TO ADVISE THE PUBLIC, MAY SPEAK FREE."—EURIPIDES.

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POLITICS AND NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

General Cavaignac has caused the state of siege to continue in Paris. Certainly, this is to rule the capital as if it were a city of barracks: it may not be far from that character, but most of the Republican journals admit the necessity for such a measure. The first object of the authorities, they reason, must be to promote the security of life; the second, that of property; otherwise industry and prudence would be unavailing, while crime and confusion would again be paramount. That life is still insecure, is evidenced in the most forcible manner: the very sentinels have been murdered at their posts. Disarmament continued, and business is said to be slowly recovering from its state of paralysis.

FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP.—This ceremony took place on the 7th. The body was not placed in a coffin, but laid on a bier dressed in the archiepiscopal robes of state, the face and hands exposed, as when he lay in his palace. At the head of the procession was a detachment of Dragoons, next detachments of the National Guard and Guard Mobile, then the religious communities of women, followed by a number of foundlings and brethren of religious orders; after them marched the different committees, and all the clergy of Paris and the environs; then came four black banners, bearing the inscriptions of the last words of the archbishop. The first, 'Lord! Lord! have pity on thy people!' the second, 'Peace be with you!' the third, the exclamation of the prelate, 'May my blood be the last shed!' and the fourth, 'The shepherd should give his life for his flock!' These banners were followed by priests bearing the cross, mitre, &c., of the deceased; then the body of the archbishop, clothed in episcopal robes, and placed on a sort of bed, borne by National Guards in uniform, the face of the deceased being uncovered; next came a deputation of the National Assembly, and a great number of representatives, headed by the President, M. Marie, together with deputations from the various bodies of the State, as also some of the foreign ambassadors, among whom was the Marquis of Normandy, the whole procession being wound up by detachments of the army and National Guard. The cords of the pall were held by six bishops, in mitres and grand costumes. When the body reached the cathedral, the funeral service was commenced, and numbers wept. The archbishop's place in the cathedral was covered with a black veil. When the service was concluded, the body was left in the church, and it was not till after vespers in the evening, when the last prayers were said over it, that it was lowered in the vault. The crowd which assembled to witness the procession was immense, and but one sentiment—that of deep religious respect—appeared to pervade the entire multitude.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—The Abbe Sibour, who has been appointed Archbishop of Paris, was born at St. Paul Trois Chateaux, in the department of the Drome, on the 4th of April, 1792. He was elevated to the episcopacy on the 30th of Sept., 1830, and was consecrated on the 24th of February following. He was a canon of Nismes, and enjoys the reputation of being a distinguished preacher. He has composed, amongst other works, a treatise on diocesan institutions, placed in conformity with the civil and political institutions of modern times.

INDIGNANT LETTER FROM LAMARTINE.—M. de Lamartine has addressed the following letter to the *Constitutionnel*:—

Sir,—From respect for the crisis of my country, as well as from respect for the public good sense, I let pass, without answering it, the flood of malevolence, calumnies, and absurdities which always submerge for some time the names, the acts, the intentions of men whom events elevate or precipitate during a revolution. Light will, however, make its way, and will show each fact and each man in its true character. I am not impatient for justice, for I doubt not the future. But I read this moment, in your number of the 6th of July, a fragment of an article taken from the *Debats*, in which the delirium of calumny is pushed to the following imputations:—In the latter days of February, the paving stones were hardly replaced when the Government thought of re-erecting, in case of need, the barricades against the National Guard, and against the part of the population which it pretended was animated with a spirit of reaction, an accusation which henceforth is applied to all the friends of social order. At that time, a battalion of barricades was secretly formed, of which the members were to serve as instructors in all the quarters, and who taught them theoretically the art of constructing barricades with the utmost possible rapidity, and that of placing

them to the utmost advantage. The barricades were marked on the plan of Paris. The edifices, the public buildings, were tracked out which were to be marked out as central citadels. After this, no one will wonder at the able combinations displayed by the insurgents of June. They followed out a plan traced out for them under the auspice of the Government itself? I avow that, for the first time, the reading of these odious lines has made me depart from that silence which I had imposed upon myself till the coming of the day for explanation. To see myself, for my part, transformed into a professor of civil war, and a preparer of carnage—I who have every day for the last four months offered my breast to spare a drop of blood of my fellow citizens! There is no answer—there is only a cry of indignation, which rises from the bottom of the soul, and which I pray you simply to register. Receive, sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration,

LAMARTINE.

'Ex-member of the Provisional Government, and of the Executive Commission of Government.'

When General Cavaignac was appointed President of the Council and head of the Government, one of his first acts was to announce that he had no occasion for secret service money, and he therefore declined the 100,000 francs a month granted for that purpose to his predecessors. He has now been a fortnight in office, and his opinion on that point is already changed. He demands not 100,000 francs a month, but 500,000 francs in a lump, which the Assembly grants without a single remark.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION IN RUSSIA.—We have received authentic information of a dreadful conflagration which has almost desolated Orebone, one of the first provincial cities of Russia. Of the 3000 houses in the city 2,200 have been reduced to ashes. The fire is ascribed to incendiaries.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

ENGLAND.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.—Ernest Jones was on Monday put upon his trial at the Central Criminal Court, charged with sedition, attending an illegal meeting at Bonner's Fields on the 4th of June, and with riot.—The trial lasted the whole of the day. He was found guilty; after which the whole of the prisoners were brought up to receive sentence. Fussell was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and required to keep the peace for five years; Williams, two years' imprisonment, and keep the peace for three years; Sharp two years' imprisonment for sedition, three months for unlawfully assembling, and to keep the peace for three years; Vernon, a similar sentence; Looney, two years imprisonment for sedition, two months for unlawfully assembling, and the same amount of sureties as the other defendants, (his own recognizance in £100, and two others in 50l) to keep the peace for two years.—When the sentence was passed, Looney laughed, and said, 'Very well—that will do.' Jones was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and find two sureties in 150l, and his own recognizance in 200l, for his future good conduct. When the sentence was pronounced, he said, 'I wish your lordships good night, and may you sleep with the motto of the Charter round your neck, and no surrender.'—In answer to inquiries as to where the defendants would be confined, Chief-Justice Wilde said in the New House of Correction for Middlesex.

THE STEAM-SHIP EUROPA.—The great steam-ship, the *Europa*, is now completed, and is about to take her station amongst the Liverpool, Halifax, Boston, and New York liners. The *Europa* is of the same build and dimensions as the other transatlantic steamers which have been lately constructed for the company which owns these noble vessels. The length of keel and fore-rake is 250 feet; breadth of beam 38 feet; tonnage 1840; horse-power of engines 650. The hull contains, in addition to the spacious accommodation for passengers, stowage for 700 tons of coals, and 500 tons of goods. The saloon, which is gorgeously fitted up, is 50 feet long, and 18 feet wide. Below the main deck, fore and aft, are the state-rooms, and sleeping berths for passengers, having accommodation for 180, or, including sofa beds, for 196. The fittings-up of the beds are of the neatest and most comfortable kind, and the utmost care has been bestowed on the ventilation of the sleeping apartments. The steward's department, on which so much of the comforts of the passengers depend, attracted the attention of all visitors by the variety of its means and appliances, and the admirable economy displayed in the arrangement of the silver-plate, crystal, stone ware, and other articles, which are disposed in such a way as to economise space, to be readily got at, and to be secured from the exigencies occasioned by a pitching sea. Each of these vessels cost £80,000 be-

fore being handed over finished to their enterprising owners. The *Europa* was built by Mr. Wood, of Port-Glasgow, and the engines are supplied by Mr. Napies, of Glasgow. On Friday the *Europa* arrived at the Tail of the Bank, opposite Greenock. She came down from Glasgow in three hours, without touching ground. She again left the Tail of the Bank on Saturday forenoon, on a trial trip. She went the length of the Cumbræes, taking about the same time as the *America* and the *Niagara* did,—viz, one hour and eight minutes between the Cloch and Cumbræe Lights. Her sailing qualities cannot be surpassed. The *Canada* now takes the place of the *Europa* at the dock, where she is already afloat to receive her engines, and finishes the complement of four new steamers, namely, the *America*, *Niagara*, *Europa*, and *Canada*.—*Scotch paper*.

VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOT'S CASE.—The Usher of the Black Rod reported that having made every inquiry for Lord Arbuthnot, ordered to be arrested under the warrant of the House for forgery, he had to state that the noble lord could not be found, and that there was every reason to believe that he had left the country.

The new House of Commons, it is now stated, will positively be ready for members next Session.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M. P., is to be nominated Lord Mayor of Dublin.

In the course of Friday, the unprecedented sum of 40,000l was paid at the ports of Greenock, Port-Glasgow and Glasgow, on account of sugar duties alone.

DISTURBANCES IN EDINBURGH.—A riot took place at Edinburgh, last week, arising out of the sale of two tradesmen's furniture, who had refused to pay a local impost, called the annuity tax, which is levied for the payment of the city clergymen belonging to the establishment. The police and military were called out; the auctioneer was injured; the goods were purchased by parties from Glasgow, and were forwarded to that city under military escort, amidst the yells and hootings of the multitude.

THE COLONIES.

The *London Times* charges the Free Traders, the Cobdens, Humes and Brights, with a desire to shake off the Colonies. The following extract is from the reply of the *Daily News* of the 5th July:

The free Traders do not undervalue the importance of our Colonies. They are fully aware of the consequence of Colonies. They see in the extra tropical colonies cities of refuge for all who in the over crowded mother country fail to find sufficiently profitable investments for their capital, or sufficient demand and adequate remuneration for their labour. They know that in the Colonies heads and hands which here are unavailing to earn subsistence for their owners can acquire rapid fortunes with moderate exertion. They know that the markets of these new settlements are the most rapidly extending, and the most inalienable from the industrious producers of the mother country. They know that the demand for our products has increased, and is increasing, nowhere so rapidly as in our *ci-de-vant* colonies, which now constitute the United States; and that even the embittered war of independence has not been able to overturn old tastes, old habits, old connections, so far as to deprive us of their custom. They know that in the infancy of Colonies the protectingegis of the mother country must be extended over them; and that in the family feeling—the sense of a common citizenship engendered by mutual profitable transactions, and by assistance lent in the day of weakness—an enduring affection may be generated that will prolong the existence of the band of Colonial dependence long after it is absolutely necessary. Nor are they insensible of the importance of such a prolongation. When this country is assailed by foes, it is better that the English races descended from our brave and enterprising Colonists should be united with us in the bonds of common citizenship, as is the case with the Canadas and Australia, than that they should constitute a rival power, uncertain in its friendship, like the United States. And in times of peace they see in the subjection of the mother country and the colonies to one common government a better guarantee that the private rights of each individual citizen shall be maintained than can be afforded in the case of two independent governments, where the tribunals of each may naturally be disposed to favour their own fellow-subjects.

But the free traders look to other means of perpetuating the colonial nexus than commercial protections and restrictions. They know that these specious devices work not for the benefit of the general community, either at home or in the colonies, but of a few gorged monopolists in both; and experience has taught them