

# The Examiner.

AND SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

"THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY WHEN FREE-BORN MEN—HAVING TO ADVISE THE PUBLIC—MAY SPEAK FREE."—MILTON'S EURIPIDES.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, MARCH 30, 1850.

VOL. I.—NO. 17.

## NEWS,

By the last British, Foreign, and Colonial Mails.

### British.

**DEATH OF GENERAL LORD AYLMER.**—We regret to announce the demise of the above nobleman, who expired somewhat suddenly on Saturday night, at his residence at Eaton-square. The deceased was the son of the fourth baron by the daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, and sister of the last Earl Whitworth, and was born in 1775. He succeeded his father in 1785, and married in 1801 the daughter of Sir John Call. The deceased peer was a general in the army, colonel of the 18th Foot, and formerly Governor-General of Canada. His Lordship received a cross and clasp for Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro, Vittoria, and Nive. He assumed the name of Whitworth before that of Aylmer, in 1825, on the death of his maternal uncle, the last Earl Whitworth. The last Lord Aylmer was a distinguished naval officer in the reign of James II., and Rear-Admiral of the Red after the Revolution.

The fabulous statements put forth as to the prosperity of the shipping interest, and the great increase of the ship-building at Sunderland, are completely exposed by an examination of the real facts of the case. Mr. Labouchere asserted in the House of Commons that there never were so many ships building at Sunderland as on the 31st of December, 1849. He compared the number sold December 31st, 1849, with the number sold December 31st, 1847, but omitted to state anything as to the number sold December, 1848. In the comparison of the two former years, there is an increase of 8, or fifty per cent. but if 1849 be compared with 1848, then there is shown a decrease of 12, or fifty per cent. in the numbers sold in 1849.

At the Newcastle assizes a curious case of breach of promise was tried. A young lady met a gentleman, loved, and accepted him. A house was taken, a ring bought, the lady promising a waistcoat, from her own hands, for the wedding, when another gentleman called upon the anticipatory bridegroom, claimed the lady as his, by an engagement before he went to sea, and subsequently effected his union. Now, however, the lady, although married, sued the deluded lover. She obtained one farthing damages.

We perceive by the following notice of the publication of a new Work, which we extract from the Dublin "Irishman," that our friend Mr. Mooney, who lectured in Charlottetown last Fall on the Music and History of Ireland—is likely to turn his experience of America to much advantage.

*Nine Years in America.* By Thomas Mooney. McGlashan, Dublin.

This is a commencement of a series of letters on the subject of America, embodying all the information acquired by the author during a residence of nine years in that country. Mr. Mooney is lecturing on the same subject in our city at present. Emigration he does not recommend as a panacea for Ireland's evils; but to those who adopt that course, he offers the best advice. The author's experience and ability entitle him to a favourable reception. We regret that pressure on our space prevents us from noticing his pamphlet at greater length for the present. The following are Mr. Mooney's statements on

### THE AMERICAN PRESS.

"The next great agency employed by this people for their regulation is the Press. This in America is not only an agency of instruction, but an element of Government. There are ten thousand independent Newspapers published for the use of this family of two-and-twenty millions. Some of the papers in the chief cities publish ten, some twenty thousand impressions a day. The *New York Sun* publishes 55,000 copies a day; it is worked by a steam-engine from Hoes' circular or rotary press, which in one revolution of its cylinder stamps eight separate sheets with the one mass of types; and flings them out at the rate of nine thousand an hour! or about three newspapers in a second. This singular newspaper, about half the size of the *London Times*, is sold to the public for one cent.—an English halfpenny. There are one hundred and twenty thousand newspapers scattered among the half million of who inhabit New York city and its suburbs; 50,000

papers are daily scattered among 120,000 of the people of Boston. The papers of the greatest circulation are sold at a cent. (a halfpenny each.) There is no duty imposed upon types, paper publishing, or upon advertisements, in the United States; no bonds or securities required at the Custom-house; no excise tax on the manufacture of paper. There is no such law known in America as 'sedition'; there are no 'seditious' persons in the United States. The law of libel prevails, but the juries are judges of the whole case, both of law and of fact. Every idea that grows in the human mind finds a voice in the press. Every legislative measure, every public man is canvassed with the most searching freedom. The press flies about into every house; ideas are generated and spread with the rapidity of lightning. They fly into the families of the washerwoman, charwoman, applewoman, as well as into those of the merchant and manufacturer. The lowly born children of the one drink about as many fresh ideas a day as of the other—ideas fly into every garret and cellar and cottage like the light of the gorgeous sun; and spread their generating impulses through the minds of all. There is scarcely a village of 500 inhabitants in the United States, but has a printing-office and a newspaper; everybody reads—the drayman, shopman, hodman—man, woman, and child. The press keeps everything in its place; it scatters the seeds of inventions, improvements, suggestions, knowledge of life, past and present, among the people: its controversies, and even its licentiousness, having an attractive or stimulating influence, and so all are instructed by the press, and protected against the intrusion of every species of tyranny."

### Foreign.

#### THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Giornale di Roma* mentions the departure on the 19th from Rome of the 17th French regiment of the line; the 14th was to leave on the following day. Both regiments were to embark for France at Civita Vecchia. On the 16th, General Baraguay d'Hilliers reviewed 12 battalions of infantry, and the cavalry stationed at Rome. The Minister of Commerce at Rome had issued a notification, dated 14th, inviting the cloth manufacturers of the Roman States, to compete for prizes, to be awarded to those who produce the best qualities and greatest breadth. The specimens are to be sent in before the 1st October next. Monsignor Bedini, legate of Bologna, has offered 1,000 scudi (5,000*l.*) for the apprehension of the robber-chief H. Passatore, within a given time, and the same sum for any other chief convicted of having invaded the towns of Cotignola, Castle Guelfo, and Brisighella. The authorities at Viterbo, have arrested several persons accused of having, on the last Monday of Carnival, led out four dogs of different breeds, tied together, so as to pull simultaneously at a picked bone, the latter representing Italy, while the four members of the canine race were understood to represent the four generous Powers that had hastened to the assistance of the Viceregent of Christ.

The *Nazionale* of Florence states from Rome, 19th inst., that 12 of the persons arrested during the last days of Carnival had been released, on condition of their leaving Rome within 24 hours. About 20,000 French Troops are expected at Civita Vecchia from France; the garrison of Rome is to be entirely changed.

*La Liberté* contains the following paragraph with reference to Rome:—Our private information leads us to believe that the return of Pius IX. to his capital will be made subordinate to his adhesion to the policy of the French Government. It is only from that moment that the partial or total withdrawal of our soldiers from Rome will take effect."

The *Reforma* of Lucca states from Leghorn, Feb. 27, that the Austrian officers in garrison there believe they will be ordered to Rome very shortly, while a Croatian regiment will take their place at Leghorn.

Letters from Malta, of the 25th ult., state that the Queen's messenger, Capt. Johnson, passed through on the 25th, en route to Athens, bearing despatches to Mr. Wyse and Mr. William Parker, with instructions to discontinue all acts of hostility, as England had accepted the good offices of France. On the 20th the French fleet left their anchorage at Voula for Athens.

In Paris a poor workman lately found property to the value of 700,000 francs. The owner gave the honest finder fivepence.

A wolf entered the court of a house at Paris, last week, and seized a fowl, when a young girl struck the intruder to the ground, and killed him.

**CALIFORNIA.**—A private telegraphic despatch from New Orleans to a mercantile house in St. John, N. B., states that at the latest dates from San Francisco, Jan. 15, "Lumber by the cargo was selling at three hundred dollars per M."

The Georgia doubled Cape Hatteras in 60 hours after leaving Havana, a distance of 1060 miles. This is the most remarkable run on record, and but for heavy north-west gales which the steamer encountered after passing Hatteras, she would have run to New York in 3 days and 9 hours.

The Georgia brought 250 passengers from Chagres, besides 50 left at Havana for the steamer Falcon—in all 300—with about \$600,000 of gold dust.

The news from the mines is of the most gratifying nature, not half the distress predicted having occurred. In the Upper Placers, the snow has been so deep as to compel the miners to come down further; but those who have wintered above have no reason to complain. New discoveries of gold continue to reward the seekers; villages are springing up, and adventurers pushing their researches in all directions, with great energy and success.

### Colonial.

**ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.**—The Tories of Nova Scotia, beaten on every ground, have resorted to the trick of attempting an alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council of that Province, because the Liberal Government happens to have a majority there. A similar device, we understand, is contemplated by the *quid nuncs* of this Island. We could not desire a better proof of the efficiency of any Legislative Council than the attempt of the Conservative party to remodel it. To the Hon. Mr. Morton, in Nova Scotia, belongs the credit of this movement. We copy from the *Nova-scotian* the resolution introduced by him, and the very able amendment thereto by a member of the Liberal Party:—

**WHEREAS**, By this introduction of Responsible Government into this Province, the present constitution of the Legislative Council has become unsuited to the state of the country; and the mode of appointment to it by the Provincial Government of their partisans, is calculated either to render it a mere reflex of the sentiments of the House of Assembly when their party is in power, or an obstruction to that Branch of the Legislature when they are in a minority:

**AND WHEREAS**,—At present but little sympathy exists between the Legislative Council and the people:

**BE IT RESOLVED**, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying her to remodel the Legislative Council, and to confer on the people the privilege of electing its own members, thus at all times to ensure their harmonious co-operation with the House of Assembly.

The speakers in favour of the Resolution were Hon. Messrs. Morton, Fairbanks and Pineo.—Hon. Solicitor General replied and was followed by Hon. Mr. McCully, who concluded an animated speech by moving the following Resolutions in amendment of Mr. Morton's Resolutions.

**WHEREAS**, On the 18th day of March, 1845, upon the motion of the Hon. John Morton, a Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to examine and enquire into the Constitution of this House, and also the reasons for the non-attendance of members in their places, which Committee afterwards, on the 7th day of April in the same year, reported an Address to Her Majesty, which was adopted by the House, and caused to be transmitted to the foot of the Throne in the usual way, as by the Journals of this House for that year, among other things appear.

**AND WHEREAS**, By a Despatch dated on the 20th day of August, in the same year, signed by the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, then Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is among other things stated in reply to the said Address, "and the high and delicate duty of a Legislative Councillor, being to arbitrate between the opposite tendencies of the Monarchical and Democratic Branches of the Constitution, and when necessary to control and harmonize both. In order to elevate the character, and to increase the legitimate authority and influence of the Legislative Council, and to give additional stability to the Provincial Constitution, Her Majesty was thereby pleased to change the tenure of office of a Legislative Councillor from that of a term during pleasure to a term during life."