

from all accounts, we judge that the main body of the troops continue on the right bank of the river. There is evidently a pause in the courage of Charles Albert. The *Milan Gazette*, not a bad authority on such a point, although very little to be relied upon respecting the real incidents of the war, hints now that the Mincio is the limit separating Lombardy from the Venetian provinces, and that having driven the Austrians out of Lombardy, the mission of the Sardinian envoy, and of the King, would terminate when Peschiera and Mantua have fallen. On the 19th an attempt was made to surprise the advanced posts of the latter fortress. The King advanced to the ditches, but the garrison kept itself rigorously within the walls, and four men of the besiegers were killed. On the following day the bulletin goes on to say, the head-quarters will be changed to Volta, "probably to commence a new attempt on the Mincio." By the official accounts from Radetsky, through Vienna, to the 15th, his position was unaltered; and he seemed little to apprehend any success of the Piedmontese against Peschiera. He assures the Minister of War that, as soon as the corps stationed at Isonzo shall have joined him, he would resume operations; indeed, a letter of the 19th, from Pontafel, states that the corps reached Palma Nuova on the 18th. On that day skirmishes had taken place, in which the Austrians were victorious,—taking possession of Prevano, Valvasane, and Codroips. Reinforcements were coming down the passes towards Udine, and the steamers of the Austrian Lloyds are armed, and placed at the disposal of Count Nugent. The fortunes of Charles Albert appear to have received a check, which only an effort of great courage can repair. Inactivity will be almost as fatal to his army as a defeat. It is a critical moment for his fame.

## AUSTRIAN ITALY.

REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN THE ITALIAN AND AUSTRIAN FORCES.

The news of the intention of the King of Sardinia to abandon the war of independence, rather than consent to the establishment of a republic in Lombardy, is confirmed.

A despatch arrived at Milan on the 20th from the head-quarters of the Piedmontese army, bringing the news of an attack directed by the King of Sardinia in person, against the Austrians stationed in the neighbourhood of Mantua. The Duke of Savoy (the heir-apparent to the Sardinian throne) was also present at this affair. After a very warm engagement, and in which the Piedmont troops displayed the greatest courage and bravery, the Austrians were obliged to retire, and shut themselves up in the fortress.

It is said that, of eleven members of the French Provisional Government, seven are married to English ladies.

The shrine containing the head of St. Andrew, at St. Peter's, Rome, has been robbed of jewels worth 30,000 crowns.

The Provisional Government of Milan has expelled the Jesuits. Fifteen convents of that society in Lombardy have been closed, and their entire property sequestered.

It appears, from statistical returns, that there are in France 10,282,946 landed proprietors, 213,168 stockholders, 38,305 owners of annuities, 154,875 pensioners of the State, 104,325 individuals holding offices requiring a security, and 627,830, individuals paid by Government. Finally, France comprises, 23,241,120 proprietors, agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants, and artisans.

**ANECDOTE OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.**—When intelligence of the revolution at Paris and King Louis Philippe's flight reached Brussels, King Leopold assembled his ministers and councillors of state, and informed them that he had no wish to continue to occupy the throne unless Belgium desired it, and unless he could do so without a drop of blood being shed to maintain him on it; that this last condition he made a *sine qua non* with any ministry, and that otherwise he would instantly retire to Claremont. The assembled ministers besought his Majesty to remain, and assured him of the loyalty, devotion and affection of the Belgian people. "In that case," replied Leopold, "I shall be glad to shed the last drop of my blood for the independence of Belgium." "But, Sir," observed M. —, "Your Majesty will allow us to grant certain reforms to the nation?" "Reforms?" exclaimed King Leopold, "You must grant them. Do not ask me for reform—I am not master. (*Je ne suis pas le maître*). All such reforms as the nation requires must be granted; and for that you and the representatives are responsible to the nation. Whatever is found to be for the welfare of the nation will of course be approved of by me. I am the elected King of the Belgians—not their master.

The papers publish a comic incident of the Prussian revolution. In one of the barricades carried and cleared away by the troops, the kernel of the mass of beams, casks, furniture, and paling, flung hastily together, was found to be a cab, with the unfortunate "fare" still in it. It had been stopped and covered up before he could get out. As soon as it was dragged forth, he put his head to the window, and politely begged the door might be opened as calmly as if he had just driven up in the ordinary course of things! He will doubtless

figure in Berlin history as an Englishman—for we have an universal reputation for taking things coolly.

## THE EXAMINER.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1843.

## SIR H. V. HUNTLEY'S APPLICATION FOR AN INCREASE OF SALARY.

We have learned that the compact people have employed the Printer of the *Islander*, to circulate throughout the Island many copies of Sir Henry Huntley's correspondence with the Colonial Office, on the subject of an increase of Salary to the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony. It is not to be supposed that, because Sir Henry addressed the Colonial Secretary on this subject, he stood more in want of the increase than his immediate predecessor and others. But the object for which his Despatches are now circulated is, to convict him of having uttered an untruth, at the Public Breakfast given to him previous to his departure, at which he declared that he never applied to the local Legislature on the subject. Now, it would be, perhaps, a waste of time to show that Sir Henry's claim to be believed has not been set aside. The very despatches which his detractors have published, with that peculiar fatality which always ends in the discomfiture of iniquitous deeds—confirm Sir Henry's assertion, and mark the stupidity as well as the want of candour of his opponents. How often must we say of these people—"Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat." It is well known to our readers that the question did not originate with Sir Henry Huntley; it excited much discussion long before his time; and we cannot understand why he, to whom the subject was no less interesting than to others, should be singled out as a mark for the unmanly attacks which have been made upon him in his absence, because he thought proper to entertain the question. In the time of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, we have been told, a proposal to increase his Salary was submitted to the Legislature, and defeated, principally through the vote of Mr. E. Palmer, whose independence, disinterestedness, and just appreciation of what the finances of the country could afford, were made the theme of the most fulsome eulogy by his constituents. Alas! for the instability of man! A principle which was bad then, is deemed to be good and praiseworthy now—or the member for Charlottetown has grown wise enough to see the folly of his disinterestedness; for in the late Session he was the most zealous advocate of the measure. We have not learned, indeed, at what particular time the "change came o'er the spirit of his dream"—whether it was brought about by the persuasions of his brother Delegate in the progress of their quixotic journey to the great Metropolis, or whether it was in their famous interview with the Secretary of State, which was hailed as the commencement of a revolution in our social and political system, but ended in nothing; neither can we conjecture what arguments were employed to effect his conviction, that an increase to the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor was necessary. We knew months before the matter was spoken of in the Legislature, that the Delegates were in some silly manner pledged to advocate the increase; and we communicated the fact to our readers. The merry author of *Hudibras* affirms that

A man convinced against his will,  
Is of the same opinion still.

Another poet writes:

A man whose will conviction brings  
Is looking out for better things.

We leave the embryo Solicitor General to select from either distich the moral applicable to himself. We have no disposition, however, to quarrel with those "whose better judgments lead them on to change."

We forbear for the present to express our opinions at any length, on the question of increasing the Lieut. Governor's Salary. The principal arguments used in favour of, and against it, by the different members of the House of Assembly, will be given in a short time to the public; and we will then feel ourselves at full liberty to discuss the question. Our present object is to protest against the malicious use of the late Lieut. Governor's name, in connection with this matter; and to point out to our readers, that the publication of the Despatches to which we have alluded, not only refutes the allegation they are stupidly intended to support, but shows they have furnished Sir Henry Huntley's

enemies with the scheme of augmenting the Governor's Salary simultaneously with the re-enactment of the Land Tax. They ought to express their gratitude to Sir Henry for suggesting the idea, for certainly they could never originate it themselves.

**THE SEAL FISHERY.**—One of the vessels fitted out for the Seal Fishery has returned to Bay Fortune, having been despatched from that place by Joseph Dingwell, Esq. and others, with only 100 Seals, we regret to say. These were, however, of a very large size. Vast numbers of Seals were seen, but the intexture of the ice, and the head winds, prevented a larger catch.

An Address was presented on Thursday last, to his Excellency Sir Denald Campbell, by the Highland Society of this place, congratulating His Excellency on the safe arrival of Lady Campbell, and other members of his family.

## YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

In looking over the papers brought by yesterday's English Mail, we observe that very little has transpired to attract attention during the interval that has elapsed since the last Mail. If there is any particular part of Europe, at the present period of general political excitement, which should the more readily fix our glance than any other, that part is Ireland. But even there no public event of any importance has occurred to characterise the agitation for Repeal, if we except the petty collision in Limerick between a section of the Old Ireland Party and some of the Confederates, in which the conduct of the former was indeed highly reprehensible. We shall notice the affair more at length in our next. In consequence of this proceeding, the County and City of Limerick have been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant. Proclamations have been issued from Dublin Castle, forbidding the formation of the contemplated National Guards, and the assembling of the Council of Three Hundred.

## PASSENGERS.

In the *Jessie*, from Liverpool, on Monday the 15th—Captains Jones, McDonald and Laing; and Mr. W. Hayden.

On Tuesday the 16th, in the *Barque CONCORDIA*, from Liverpool, G. B.—Lady Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Master Campbell, and servants; Mr. R. Longworth.

In the *Packet PERI*, for Pictou, on Tuesday, the 15th inst.—Mr. and Mrs. Kemble Coffin, Mrs. Pickett; Messrs. Burns, H. Stamper, J. Stewart, Roy, Lippincott, and 3 in the Steerage.

In do., from Pictou on Friday morning—Messrs. T. Broderick, M. Leod, Gaul, Rankin, M. Isaac, Stamper, Roy, M. Kenzie, and 4 in the Steerage.

## Prince County Election.

FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, to the Freeholders, Leaseholders, and resident Housekeepers, of the First District of Prince County, that a Poll for the Election of One Member to represent the said First District of Prince County in the Lower House of Assembly in this Island, in the place of the Hon. James Warburton, whose Seat has been declared vacant in the House of Assembly, will be opened and held at Hill's Town, Cascumpec, on Monday the Third day of July next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock forenoon,—of which all persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The First Electoral District of Prince County, comprises Townships Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and Savage Island.

THOMAS HUNT,

Sheriff's Office, May 22.

Sheriff.

## REMOVAL.

**THE** Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received as Auctioneer and Commission Agent, and begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Auction and Commission Mart to the premises formerly occupied by Francis Longworth, Esq., Kent Street.

## Selling Off.

A Large assortment of Room Paper (50 different Patterns), Franklin, common and other Stoves, 6 Casks Madeira & Malaga Wines, 20 bbls. American Apples (Best Russets), Ale and Porter in Bottle, Cart and Gig Harness, Dry Goods, &c. &c. ALSO—A Patent Mangle, a Brewer's Copper, with Fire Grates complete, (HALLS' PATENT)

The whole or any part of the above Articles will be sold at Cost and Charges without any reserve.

The undersigned intends leaving for Boston and New York on or about the last of June next, and any orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

H. W. LOBBAN,

Auctioneer & Commission Agent.

Kent Street, May 22, 1843.

## For Quebec.

**THE Brig MARY M'WHINNIE** is expected daily from London, and will proceed shortly after her arrival to QUEBEC. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to REDDIN & SON.

May 15th, 1843.