

to decide quickly whether she accepts the mediation or not. Gen. Durando had been named vice-president of the Chamber by 69 votes out of 134.

We learn from the *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 20th, that Ossopo capitulated on the 13th, on the most honorable terms. Advices from Rome announce that Gen. Zucchi has definitively accepted the portfolio of war.—It is said the Austrians have evacuated Rovigo, and that the Italian authorities had been established there.

Letters have been received from Turin which announce that on the 21st the Chamber of Deputies came to a resolution, by a large majority, in favour of the prolongation of the armistice.

The Sardinian ministry is reported by the *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 21st to have replied in answer to the interpellations put to it in the sitting of the 19th, that they had already said all they could on the subject, and if it were wished to know the intention of the cabinet as to the future, it was this, either we will compel Austria to accept the mediation on the basis accepted by us, or Austria would reject the conditions and would attack us. Resuming the hostilities in our own defence, we should have the aid of France, and which in such an event is assured to us, or if we should not have it, we will pursue the war to the last extremity.

Letters from Modena, of the 15th, state that on that day a revolutionary placard was posted at a column of the portico of the public square, calling upon the Modenese to rise against the Austrians, and drive away the Duke. The Modenese soldiers and the Croats in vain attempted several times to tear off the paper; the crowd that kept constantly surrounding it during the whole of the day prevented them with menaces; so that at last an orderly was sent to the commandant of the fortress to inform him of the fact. The account was probably exaggerated; for the commandant ordered a signal gun to be fired to call together his troops, who immediately hastened to their arms. But the population, on seeing this, also dispersed, with the cry of 'To arms! to arms!' and re-assembled in a menacing attitude, when Commandant Pfeffer appeared, explaining that the gun had not been fired with a hostile intention, and that his troops had received orders to retire. Tranquility was immediately restored.

PRUSSIA.

Prussian affairs are still unsettled. The King evidently distrusts his subjects who appear to have not a whit more confidence in His Majesty.

An alarming riot broke out on the 16th inst. in the so-called Kopniekerfeld (one of the suburbs). The workmen on the canal have commenced raising barricades, after several of their companions had been killed or mortally wounded. The report of these disturbances brought all business at the Bourse to a stand still. During the evening, barricades were commenced in several streets, but were soon abandoned. It appears that eight working men have been killed, and many wounded.—A captain in the civic guard was also shot dead. The disturbances were not renewed.—The city was crowded with military.

The Cholera was making rapid and fatal progress at Königsberg.

ROME.

All was quiet at Rome. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, under date of 11th October, says:

Much importance is attached in many circles to the recent arrival of an autograph letter from the Czar Nicholas to the Pope (one of this morning's papers, *La Speranza*, has a pointed allusion to the fact) by which it would appear that the head of the Greek schism has administered brotherly reproof to the Pontiff of the western church, whom he accuses of being the originator of all the confusion in Europe, but by way of atoning for such freedom of rebuke, the Petersburg Pope offers his brother of Rome every aid which money or muskets can supply, if he will now, at the eleventh hour, labour to stem the course of democracy.

THE CHOLERA.

The ravages of Cholera in England during the week have not increased in virulence. We learn from the *European Times* that

The general state of health both in the metropolitan districts and throughout the kingdom is in a satisfactory state. The number of deaths in London during the past week is 171 less than the average of the corresponding weeks during the last five years. The fatal cases reported of cholera amount to 45. The disease seems to be hovering over many isolated parts of the country. Instances of individual cases are cited from widely distant districts, but at present they are so inconsiderable, compared with our immense population, that in a national point of view they do not create any especial apprehension. In Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven, the malady seems still to exert a malignant influence to a considerable extent. The deaths are far more numerous in that quarter, compared with the population, than elsewhere. They amount to 112 since the 4th instant. Hull and Sunderland furnish also, from day to day, occasional fatal cases.

DEATH OF DR. WELLESLEY, BROTHER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Hon. and Reverend Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D. D. expired at his house in the College, on Saturday last. He had for some time past been in a feeble and gradually sinking state.

By his death the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth, and a canonry in the Cathedral of Durham, will become vacant. The deceased, who was in the 78th year of his age, was the fourth son of the late Marquis of Wellesley, and a younger brother of the Duke of Wellington.

MR. RAE AND "THE EXAMINER."

E. WHELAN, Esq.
Sir—Having observed in a letter by Duncan Maclean that he draws from certain circumstances the inference that I disapproved of the *Examiner*, it seems necessary to state, that having in August met you at Princetown, I stated, that as my annual subscription had then terminated, I would not renew it. My reason was, that I expected to be able to leave the Colony in September, and wished to have as few current accounts as was practicable. I was therefore surprised that you continued to send me the *Examiner*. Were I to remain, I would take two copies, because in regard to your strictures on the politics of the Island, you are highly worthy of encouragement. Of your own speeches in Parliament, there were in the *Reporter* and *Examiner quantum suff.* As to Irish politics, you would be entirely out of place to lug these in here, because those who seek for reform in this Colony may differ very seriously as to the merits of O'Brien and even of the late O'Connell. Many have decided opinions, which they never publicly express, because such expression would probably do more harm than good.

Your most obedt. Servt.

ALEXANDER RAE.

November 9, 1848.

A HINT FOR ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

To E. WHELAN, Esq.

Sir—For the satisfaction of those who, in 1847, acted with the Road Commissioners in the purchase or distribution, &c. of Seed Grain, &c., please insert the following resolution of the House of Assembly, passed on the 25th April, 1848:—"Resolved, that there be placed at the disposal of the Government a sum sufficient to pay a commission of five per cent. upon all moneys advanced during the past year for the purchase of Seed Grain and Potatoes; the said per centage to be divided among the persons composing the different committees appointed to superintend the expenditure of those moneys, in proportion to the amount expended by each member of the Committee; but this grant shall not include Road Districts 4, 5, and 15, the commission having already been retained in those districts by the commissioner, who shall be required to divide the amount retained, agreeably to this Resolution."

I know some commissioners have divided honourably, or at least honestly. To do it honourably, they might, in the two former years, have offered some trifling acknowledgment to those men who took any considerable portion of the trouble. But if there be any one who, after this, can't make out the meaning of the Assembly, I trust I shall put on his nose a pair of spectacles; and let him consider he is not the divider; he is only one of the committee; the majority determine the relative claim of every one of their number.

Yours,

Z.

October 31, 1848.

THE JOURNALS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. WHELAN,

As one of the members of Assembly, you ought to complain of the Journals if they be, as our Representative states, not yet fairly printed off and delivered, for either the Printer is wrong, or our worthy Member fibs. We want to see how votes run, especially on the land tax, and he says he voted against it, unless on conditions, and that the Journals will shew he made good conditions, and that he would shew us the Journals if he had them. Now, the public pays for printing 150 or 160 copies, and it is tarnation hard if we can't in October get one copy to see what was done last March and April; but I guess they wish to keep dark till some new matter shall turn us from an old sore. Speak out now, clear and strong—to do so in this matter surely won't be treason.

A SUBSCRIBER.

November 2, 1848.

[We have no hesitation to speak clearly on the subject brought under our notice by 'A Subscriber,' and

so 'strong,' that we hope the Printer to the House of Assembly will hear us, when we declare in our loudest tone, that we are also without our copies of the Journal,—nor can we say what causes the delay. If there be any thing wrong, let the Printer explain.—Ed. Ex'r.]

MR DUNCAN MACLEAN.—The *Islander* of Friday night gives another letter from Mr. Duncan McFat—we beg pardon, Mr. Duncan Maclean, in which he labours hard to shew that himself, Messrs. Palmer and company have completely turned their coats, and that they are the most liberal and patriotic of men!!! Duncan, in whitewashing "self and fellows," lays it on so desperately thick as to leave us almost in doubt of their identity. When the New London dauber first took his brush in his fist, he declared very pompously that he would not condescend to notice any thing the Editor of the *Examiner* might write. Alas, for the frailty of human resolutions! Duncan appears to have been a most diligent reader of the paper which he professed to think so unworthy of notice—whether he borrowed, bought or stole it, he does not inform us. At any rate, he has read the *Examiner*, and finding therein the charges so strong against him, and learning, no doubt, that many of his constituents read them with astonishment, he has concluded on making the only excuse he can, for his inconsistency and folly in supporting all the bad measures of the tory party, by endeavouring to make the public believe the ridiculous falsehood, that the tories to a man have changed their politics. It was quite enough for a shallow mind like Montgomery's to hug so poor an invention as this, with which he astonished his constituents at the memorable Malpeque Meeting fifteen months ago, but now that 'the guide, philosopher and friend' of the Compact and Official Junta should gravely put it forth, is really apt to give rise to the apprehension that the poor fellow has gone clean mad. For some months we have suspected, indeed, there has been a crack in Duncan's cranium, caused, we suppose, by the incessant peculiar shake he gives it, as if he really had 'a flea in his ear;' and there is nothing, in our opinion, that so clearly indicates his consequent unsoundness of mind as the readiness he now frequently evinces to lay violent hands on old friends. One curious and ominous circumstance, evidently brought about by the damaged condition of his 'upper story,' is, that poor Duncan becomes shockingly nervous, fidgetty and ill-tempered when he hears any person use the words 'Family Compact' and 'Tory,' or when he is led to use them himself. His conduct on these occasions is said to give rise to the opinion, that he does not believe there is any such thing as a family compact in this Island, and that it is unjust to apply the odious nickname of tory to those worthy and excellent gentlemen who have been long known in this community by that party designation. We sincerely trust the condition of the poor fellow will be looked into as speedily as possible, lest in one of his paroxysms he drown himself in the South West, or in a tub of his own whiskey.

As to the correspondence, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and so on, of the new series, if it shew when completed that the writer has any "method in his madness," we shall honour him with a lengthy notice. To interrupt him now, by answering his letters as they appear, would be as cruel as to interrupt a man on his trial for his life. Duncan has a long account to settle, and we promise not to say a word to him till he get to the end of it—it would, however, be advisable for some of his friends to give him a hint, that there is no need for all the ugly faces he makes, and all the ferocious growls he indulges.

We regret that we have not space to publish in the present Number an excellent article which appeared in the *London Daily News*, on the 26th ult., in reference to the condition of this Colony. The *Islander* has taken from the *Daily News* of the 25th ult. a communication received by the latter journal from a correspondent in New Brunswick, and on the subject of which communication the able article we have referred to was written. The *Islander*, however, passes by the remarks of the Editor of the *News*, and reprints the letter, solely for the purpose of making a gross and savage attack on the character of a gentleman of this town. This was, of course, quite in keeping with the natural taste and temper of our local cotemporary. It will not, we apprehend, be difficult to shew that on this point, as well as on many others, the *Islander's* ignorance is just as great as its impertinence, and the Lord knows it would be a hard task to find a match for it in either respect.