

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when free-born men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Vol. VII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1858.

No. 32.

For Sale,

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY, thirteen miles from Charlottetown, the most eligible situation for country business on the Island, situated at Vernon River Bridge, Lot 50—where vessels drawing ten feet of water can load at the Bridge—the public road from south side of the Island running close by the shop door. There are on the premises a DWELLING-HOUSE, in good repair, containing on the lower floor a Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms and Kitchen, also a Shop 24 x 20, on the upper floor two Bed-rooms; a two-story GRANARY 40 x 25, with double doors; a SHOP 48 x 20; a Store-house, Stable and Coach-house, and a good Well of water close to the house. For further particulars apply in Charlottetown to BENJ. DAVIES, Esquire, or on the premises to the proprietor, October 5, 1857. ROBERT BARKER.

For Sale,

LOTS suitable for Villa Residences, situate on the western moiety of "Spring Park" Estate—within a few minutes walk of the Province Building. For further particulars, plan, &c., apply to THOS. DESBRIAY, or to the subscriber, May 18, 1857. W. H. POPE.

Valuable Leasehold Property for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM at Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, containing 114 acres of excellent Land, at the annual rent of 1s. per acre, for 999 years; forty acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, and the remainder is covered with the best quality of hardwood timber and fencing poles. It has a front of nineteen chains on the Main Western and Bedouque Road, and is within nine miles of the flourishing Town of Summerside. There are on the premises a very excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with a DISTILLERY, COACH-HOUSE, STABLES, &c.; two excellent Wells of water are within a few yards of the door, and every other accommodation besides. A portion of the purchase money may remain on interest for such time as may be agreed on. Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, Oct. 5. PETER MULLIN.

To be Sold or Let,

THE Leasehold Interest in a STORE or DWELLING HOUSE at Montague Bridge, with a Loft capable of holding 1,000 Bushels of Grain. Also, a good Cellar underneath the whole; and a Coach-house and Stable at hand. Also, a BUILDING LOT adjoining the Bridge, where a Wharf or Limekiln might be erected at a small expense, or a Yard for Shipbuilding. Mr. Thomas Anear will shew the premises, and give possession when required. Orwell, Nov. 30, 1857. PATRICK STEPHENS.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. THOS. MORRIS, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of "J. & T. MORRIS." JAMES MORRIS. Feb. 8, 1858. Mon Isl & Jour 3m

J. & T. MORRIS,

Commission Merchants, General Agents and Auctioneers, CORNER OF QUEEN AND WATER STREETS, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. February 8, 1858. (Tel Mon & Jour) 3m

City Livery and Sale Stables.

THE subscriber, seeing the necessity of a convenient place for the sale and purchase of Horses in the City, will, in connection with his extensive Livery Stables, give every attention to the interest of parties wishing to buy or sell. His commodious Stables, fitted up for the purpose, and to which he invites inspection, can accommodate a limited number of Horses by the week or otherwise. Thankful for former patronage, he trusts a liberal public will support him in the present undertaking. Charlottetown, May 4, 1857. J. H. GATES.

Co-Partnership.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on by the subscriber at Orwell and Montague Bridge, in his own name, will, on and after the 1st day of January, 1858, be carried on under the style and firm of STEPHENS & CLARK, having made arrangements to take my Nephew, Mr. RICHARD G. CLARK, in Partnership at that time. All Notes of Hand and Book Accounts unpaid on the 20th of December next, will be sued for, without further notice, in the Courts of Georgetown, Belfast and Charlottetown, as all Accounts must be settled before the Partnership commences. A list of Debtors will at once be placed in the hands of Wm. Sanderson, Esq., Georgetown. Orwell, Nov. 30, 1857. PATRICK STEPHENS.

Saddle, Harness, Collar and Trunk-making ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to the public generally that he has commenced business in the above line in the house on the corner of Queen and Sydney-streets, near the store of the Hon. Daniel Brennan, where he will keep for sale a large assortment of

GIG, CARRIAGE AND CART HARNESS; SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, &c. All orders for any article connected with the trade will be punctually attended to. He is also prepared to trim Sleighs, gigs and Carriages in a superior style. The subscriber feels confident he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage, from his having had a long experience in the business both in the Old Country and in this Island. JOHN BOWERS. A liberal discount will be allowed to country wholesale dealers. 3m

Removal.

THE Subscriber has REMOVED to JAMES PEAKE, ESQ'S, BRICK BUILDING, next door to the Bank. GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, Dec. 24, 1857. 2m

A Card.

AL persons indebted to the subscriber are informed that unless their Accounts be paid before the 25th FEBRUARY next, prompt coercive steps will be taken to enforce payment. No further Credit will be given to parties while their old Accounts remain unsettled. JAMES ROMANS. City Hardware Store, Jan. 25, 1858. 4w

Prepare for Lent.

AS the above season draws near, the subscriber considers it a duty he owes to the public to make known that he has on hand a very superior article of

Fresh Oysters, Mackerel and Lobsters! These have been carefully prepared and Hermetically Sealed during the past season, by Cairns & Romans, and will be found as well-flavored as if just taken from their native element. Try them, and judge for yourselves. Owing to the large cash outlay connected with getting up this delicious preparation, the terms of sale will be invariably Cash on delivery—whether by wholesale or retail. JAMES ROMANS. City Hardware Store, Jan. 25, 1858. 4w

Poetry.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Overcome with care and wasting toil,
Poor Jessie sunk to rest,
Upon a blood-stained Indian soil,
At Nature's strong behest;

When on her sight a vision rose,
A vision of the past:
Her home seemed in its calm repose
As she had seen it last.

As she her father oft had seen,
So she beheld him now,
Returning from his toil at e'en,
Returning from the plough.

Ah blissful sleep! ah calm retreat!
Reflecting scenes so dear,—
But now a sound of music sweet
Awakes her slumbering ear.

'Dinna ye hear it?' Jessie cries,
(Her partner thought she raved):
'The Highland slogan rends the skies;
We're saved, thank Heaven, we're saved!

'Ay, I'm no dreamin'! God above,
Blest ever be Thy name;
In need a helper Thou dost prove;
Thy love is aye the same.

'Cheer! hark, the Highland slogan booms,
Here's help at last; hurra!
The Highlander Macgregor comes,
The grandest o' them a'!

A deathlike silence sweeps the lines;
They list, they stop to hear;
Their rising hope fast, fast declines;
No help, alas! seems near.

Then Jessie sinks upon the ground—
Her heart is sinking too;
She screams, she hears the welcome sound:
'Will ye believe it noo?'

'Yes, yes: the slogan's died away:
But hark, the Campbells come;
D'ye hear, d'ye hear their bagpipes play?
They hear the distant hum.

They feel relieved from demon foes;
They kneel, their hearts they bow;
And then a shout of joy arose
From all within Lucknow.

Then to their cheer, 'God save the Queen!'
Came back that strain divine,
'Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And the days o' lang syne!'

Now music's heard where cannons roared;
With joy their faces shine,
As pipers round their festive border
March playing 'Auld Lang Syne.'

—Dumfries Advertiser.

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the unshaded main,—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulls enchanted, where the syren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl!
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed,—
Its iris'd ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Bail'd up its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift sunbeams roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!
—Atlantic Monthly.

YOUTH.

Linger yet upon the hour,
Of the green leaf and the flower;
Art thou happy? For thy sake
Do the birds their music make—
Birds with golden plumes that bring
Sunshine from a distant spring.
For thine eyes the roses grow
Red as sunset, white as snow,
And the bees are gathering gold
Ere the winter hours come cold.
Flowers are coloring the wild wood,
Art thou weary of thy childhood?
Break not its enchanted reign,
Such life never knows again.
—Miss London.

OPERATIONS IN THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.—During the past year the number of letters containing money, which were opened in the dead-letter branch of the Post Office Department, was as follows:—Quarter ending 31st March, 2050 letters, which contained \$11,457 90; quarter ending 30th June, 2210 letters, containing \$11,112 45; quarter ending 30th September, 2245 letters, which enclosed \$12,655 51; and quarter ending 31st December, 2351 letters, containing \$13,361 20. Total letters for the year 1858, and money \$49,267 91, ninetenths of which have already been safely returned to the writers of said letters.

Gleanings from late Papers.

INDIA.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE FINAL RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

From His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18, 1857.—My Lord,—I have the honour to apprise your lordship that I left Cawnpore on the 9th November, and joined the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C. B., the same day, at Camp Buntara, about six miles from Alumbagh. There being a few detachments on the road, I deemed it expedient to wait till the 12th, before commencing my advance. On that day I marched early for Alumbagh with the Naval Brigade, eight heavy guns; Bengal Horse Artillery, ten guns; Bengal Horse Field Battery, six guns; Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery; Detachments Bengal and Punjab Sappers and Miners; H. M.'s 9th Lancers; Detachments 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry and Hodson's Horse; H. M.'s 8th, 53d, 75th, and 93d Regiments of Infantry; 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry. Probable total, 700 cavalry, 2,700 infantry. The advanced guard was attacked by two guns and a body of about 2,000 infantry. After a smart skirmish the guns were taken; Lieut. Gough, commanding Hodson's Irregular Horse, having distinguished himself very much in a brilliant charge by which this object was effected. The camp was pitched on that evening at Alumbagh. This place I found to be annoyed to a certain extent by guns placed in different positions in the neighbourhood. I caused the post to be cleared of lumber and cattle, and placed all my tents in it. I made my arrangements for marching without baggage when I should reach the park of Dikoocha, and the men were directed to have three days' food in their haversacks. I changed the garrison at Alumbagh, taking fresh men from it, and leaving her Majesty's 75th Regiment there, which had been so much harassed by its late exertions. On the 14th I expected a further reinforcement of 600 or 700 men (composed of two guns Madras Horse Artillery; Reserve Royal Artillery; Royal Engineers; Military train; Headquarters her Majesty's 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Detachment her Majesty's 22d Infantry,) who joined my rear-guard after my march had commenced in the morning of that day. As I approached the park of Dikoocha, the leading troops were met by a long line of musketry fire. The advanced guard was quickly reinforced by a field battery and more infantry, composed of companies of her Majesty's 5th, 64th, and 78th Foot, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, supported by the 8th Foot. After a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was very inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martiniere, and the canal. His loss was trifling, owing to the suddenness of the retreat, the Dikoocha and Martiniere at the end opposite the canal, being flanked to the left by Captain Bourcier's field battery and two of Captain Peel's heavy guns. Shortly after these arrangements had been made the enemy drew out a good many people and attacked our position in front. He was quickly driven off, some of our troops crossing the canal in pursuit. On this occasion the 53rd, 93rd, and a body of the 4th Punjab Sikhs, distinguished themselves. Two very promising young officers lost their lives—Lieut. Mayne, Bengal Horse Artillery, Quartermaster-General's Department, and Capt. Wheatcroft, Carabineers, doing duty with her Majesty's 9th Lancers. All the troops behaved very well. Every description of baggage having been left at Dikoocha, which was occupied by her Majesty's 8th Regiment, I advanced direct on Secunderbagh early on the 16th. This place is a high walled enclosure of strong masonry of 120 yards square, and was carefully loopholed all round. It was held very strongly by the enemy. Opposite to it was a village at a distance of a hundred yards, which was also loopholed and filled with men. On the head of the column advancing up the lane to the left of the Secunderbagh, fire was opened on us. The infantry of the advance guard was quickly thrown in skirmishing order, to line a bank to the right. The guns were pushed rapidly onwards, viz. Capt. Blunt's troops, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Capt. Travers's, Royal Artillery, heavy field battery. The troop passed at a gallop through a cross fire from the village and Secunderbagh, and opened fire within easy musketry range in a most daring manner. As soon as they could be pushed up a stiff bank, two 18-pounder guns, under Capt. Travers, were also brought to bear on the building. Whilst this was being effected, the leading brigade of infantry, under Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, coming rapidly into action, caused the loop-holed village to be abandoned; the whole fire of the brigade being then directed on the Secunderbagh. After a time, a large body of the enemy, who were holding ground to the left of our advance, were driven in by parties of the 53d and 93d, two of Capt. Blunt's guns aiding the movement. The Highlanders pursued their advantage and seized the barracks, and immediately converted them into a military post, the 53d stretching in a long line of skirmishers in the open plain, and driving the enemy before them. The attack on the Secunderbagh had now been proceeding for about an hour and a half, when it was determined to take the place by storm through a small opening which had been made. This was done in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders and the 53rd and the 4th Punjab Infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston. There never was a bolder feat of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy, at the entrance of the Secunderbagh was effected, was immense—more than 2,000 of the enemy were afterwards carried off. The officers who led these regiments were Lieut.-Col. Leith Hay, her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. Gordon, her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Capt. Walton, her Majesty's 53rd Foot; Lieut. Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry (since dead); and Major Barnston, her Majesty's 90th Foot. Capt. Peel's Royal Naval Siege train then went to the front and advanced towards the Shah Nujeeff, together with the field battery and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant Colonel Gordon. The Shah Nujeeff is a domed mosque with a garden, of which the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the enclosure of the mosque was loop-holed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this, and from the defences in the garden, an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack. This position was defended with great resolution against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd Highlanders, under Brigadier Hope, supported

by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was, I regret to say, severely wounded; Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss, but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the Shannon alongside an enemy's frigate. This brought the day's operations to a close. On the next day communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks to the canal, after overcoming considerable difficulty. Capt. Peel kept up a steady cannonade on the building called the mess-house. This building, of considerable size, was defended by a ditch, about twelve feet broad and scarp'd with masonry, and beyond that a loop-holed mud wall. I determined to use the guns as much as possible in taking it. About three p.m. when it was considered that men might be sent to storm it without much risk, it was taken by a company of the 90th Foot under Capt. Wolsey, and a picket of her Majesty's 53rd under Capt. Hopkins, supported by Major Barnston's Battalion of Detachments under Capt. Guise, her Majesty's 90th Foot, and some of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Powlett. The mess-house was carried immediately with a rush. The troops then pressed forward with great vigour, and lined the wall separating the mess-house from the Motee Mahal, which consists of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of Sappers, and accomplished our communications with the Residency. I had the inexpressible satisfaction, shortly afterwards, of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end. The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished. The troops, including all ranks of officers and men, had worked strenuously and persevered boldly in following up the advantages gained in the various attacks. Every man in the force had exerted himself to the utmost, and now met with his reward. It should not be forgotten that these exertions did not date merely from the day that I joined the camp; the various bodies of which the relieving force was composed having made the longest forced marches from various directions to enable the Government of India to save the garrison of Lucknow. Some from Agra, some from Allahabad—all had alike undergone the same fatigues in pressing for the attainment of this great object. Of their conduct in the field of battle the facts narrated in this despatch are sufficient evidence, which I will not weaken by any eulogy of mine. [The merits of the officers are then brought under the Governor-General's attention.] It is impossible to draw a distinction between any of these officers. They all distinguished themselves under very arduous circumstances, and it was highly agreeable to me to be present on this first occasion, when the Bengal and Royal Artillery were brought into action together under my own eyes. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant, (Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General, Commander-in-Chief.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S ROUTING OF THE GWALIOR CONTINGENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Having yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of the sick and wounded, 860 in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent with its allies were attacked at eleven a.m. The affair ended in the complete rout of the enemy, whose camp captured, was pursued for fourteen miles along the Calpee-road, and we captured sixteen guns, of different calibres, twenty-six battery carts, waggons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park stores, gram, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. Our loss was insignificant, and I have not heard of the death of any officer except Lieutenant Salmoud, aide-de-camp to General Grant. I halt here to re-organize the force. List of ordnance, &c.—One 18-pounder gun with limber, eight 9-pounder guns with limber, nine 9-pounder waggons, one 9-pounder carriage, two 24-pounder howitzers with limber, one 24-pounder, one 24-pounder wagon, one 24-pounder spare carriage, one transport cart with gun, three 18-pounder limbers, eleven store carts, three 8-inch mortars, two 5½-inch mortars. Total—16 pieces of ordnance, 26 carriages of different sorts.

THE BATTLES IN MALWA AND DESTRUCTION OF MUTINEERS.

On the 21st the brigadier received information that the rebels from Neemuch were advancing in force on Mundesore, where a good number had already assembled, and were in possession of the fort and town. So we marched on, and encamped about three miles from Mundesore. A large body of the insurgents appeared on the hills round about, and it was plainly discerned that they were determined to show something in the shape of a "front." About 3 p. m. the enemy was observed, in battle array, with colours flying, slowly wending towards our camp. The alarm was given, and the Bengal Artillery galloped up the hill, and instantly opened fire upon them, with good effect. Their blood-stained flags were soon pelted down, and the miscreants turned round, and fled in disorder. In the interim the cavalry arrived, and pursuing, "left none to tell the tale." Neither the 14th Dragoons nor Hyderabad Cavalry bothered their heads with prisoners. The field was strewn with the dead of the enemy, while on our side we had Lieut. Prendergast, Madras Engineers, dangerously, two men of the 14th Dragoons, and a few of the Hyderabad Cavalry, wounded. This day we captured three flags; and in the course of the evening were captured by the respective pickets, 70 prisoners. On the morning of the 22d we marched and encamped before Mundesore. When approaching the town the rasals greeted us with a few rounds, evidently from 6-pounders, but which we treated with the utmost contempt. On the following morning, the 23d, we proceeded on the Neemuch road, as far as the village of Ghario, about four miles north-west of Mundesore. We passed through several large cholum fields, where all was dead stillness, and which afforded a splendid covering to a hidden foe; and the lofty trees in the vicinity of Ghario contributed to shelter the vagabonds from the fire of our avenging army. Nevertheless, although they advanced with "flying colours," they were soon taught a lesson which it would be impossible for them ever to forget. They certainly fought with desperation; but the fire of the Bengal Artillery on the right, commanded by Captain Hungerford, in conjunction with the gallant 86th Regiment, soon checked the advance of this rebel movement, totally routing their forces and driving them headlong into the strong village of Ghario, which was at once surrounded by those "who march to battle only to conquer." I had almost forgot to mention that a few of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons charged the