

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, NOVEMBER 16, 1857.

No. 19.

NOTICE.

THE Tenants of Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bart., James F. Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, William Montgomery and G. F. Montgomery, Esquires, on Townships Nos. 34, 51 and 59, are hereby notified that T. HEATH HAVILAND, of Charlottetown, Barrister-at-Law, has been duly appointed the Agent of the aforesaid Proprietors to manage their aforesaid Estates. The said Tenants are therefore requested to pay all arrears of rent without delay to the said T. Heath Haviland, at his Office in Peake's Buildings.

Nov. 9, 1857. 1st 1/2 T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Public Lands.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS hereby notifies all persons indebted to the Government, either by Bond, Deposit, Instalment, or Note of Hand, that he will attend on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th days of November next, at KENNEDY'S, Lot 40; on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th, at SUTHERLAND'S, Head of St. Peter's Bay, to receive payments of the same; and all demands then due remaining unpaid, the Attorney General will be instructed to issue proceedings for the recovery thereof.

PUBLIC LANDS.

MANY valuable locations still remain unsold—all persons desirous of becoming purchasers from the Government, are informed that at the dates and places above mentioned, the Commissioner and Surveyor General will be in attendance to give every information relative thereto; also for the disposal of all lands unsold. JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner. Office of Public Lands, November 2, 1857.

To Freeholders, Merchants, Mechanics, and also the Tenantry on parts of Townships Nos. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Local Government not being in a position to purchase the above property, I now offer, on advantageous terms, at PRIVATE SALE—

Twenty Thousand Acres

of fine fertile LANDS on these Townships, in LOTS from Fifty to Five Hundred Acres each, or in quantities to suit purchasers. A most favorable opportunity will thus be afforded to Freeholders, with large or small capital, to purchase Farms for their rising families within a limited circle of their own homes.

To the Tenant who may feel anxious to become a Freeholder, whether under a term of One, to Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine years, every reasonable encouragement will be afforded him to purchase out the fee simple of his Leasehold tenure. But Tenants (or individuals) taking forcible possession of private property, and whose object may be to enjoy the same, without payment of rent, or making arrangements for its use and occupation, cannot expect any further indulgence, as the law must of necessity be rigidly enforced against them without any respect of persons—they are therefore earnestly requested to prevent such unpleasant and expensive proceedings being instituted against them for its recovery.

Plans of property may be viewed between office hours, 10 and 3. All letters must be pre-paid to receive attention. WILLIAM DOUSE.

Ch. Town, P. E. Island, Sept. 28, 1857.

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 floors; a new SHED 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 EENJ. DAVIES, Esquire, or on the premises to the proprietor.

October 5, 1857. ROBERT BARKER. N. B.—Mr. B. requests all those indebted to him to pay their respective Accounts on or before the 24th inst., (as no longer time will be given). After that date all Accounts will be handed over to an Attorney for collection. Produce will be taken in payment up to above date. Ex & 1st 1/2

For Sale.

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

Valuable Farm in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, a FARM of about Forty Acres of very Valuable Land, situated in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and is the distance of about two miles from the City. This Property fronts nearly 30 chains on the St. Peter's Road, and about 15 chains on the Union Road, and adjoins the valuable Farm of the Hon. George Coles. The greater portion of the Land has been recently cleared. For particulars, apply to June 1. W. H. POPE.

TO LET, part of the House situated on the corner of Prince and Kent Streets, now in the occupation of the subscriber. For further particulars apply to Ch. Town, Oct. 12. JOHN KENNEDY, Saddler

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 Bedeque 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.

Valuable Mills to be Let.

THE subscriber is desirous of letting those valuable MILLS situated on the Princetown Road, about 15 miles from Charlottetown. They consist of a Grist Mill, with three pair of stones, is quite new and in excellent order; and a SAW MILL. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises, P. Town Road, Oct. 26. JAMES PATTERSON.

For Sale or to Let.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing into Town, offers for SALE or to LET, the above named property where he now resides. This property is prettily situated, and is only about one mile from the centre of the City. THE COTTAGE contains eight well-finished rooms, and a large pantry, besides a kitchen, laundry, and two rooms for servants. BARN, STABLES, Coach House, and other Out-Buildings are in good repair, and are convenient and commodious. A Well of excellent water is within a few yards of the kitchen door. THE LAND consists of THREE PASTURE LOTS, of which from 6 to 12 Acres will be sold or leased with the House and Buildings. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, July 6, 1857. E. W. DEBLOIS.

CARD.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed upon him whilst in business, wishes to announce to his customers, and the public generally, that he has rented the shop lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Milner, (Miller's Building, Great George-street), and trusts, by punctuality to business, to merit a continuance of favour.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PICTURE-FRAME GILDING, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH PAINTING, performed at short notice and on reasonable terms. Ch. Town, Nov. 9, 1857. EDWARD MARTIN.

W. C. MACDONALD,

(Formerly of Tracadie, near Charlottetown, P. E. Island.) GENERAL MERCHANT, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND; AND MONTREAL, CANADA.

NO pains spared, but every exertion made, to procure for the owners of property (Vessels, Produce, &c.) consigned to my care for sale, the highest prices that the market will yield. Consigners desiring it can have their returns made in Flour, Corn, or Cornmeal, &c., shipped direct from Montreal. N. B.—Extensive Wharfage and Yardage for large quantities of hewn and sawed Lumber, such as Deals, Boards, Scantling, Spars, &c. Premises fronting on Water-street, foot of Cochrane-street, (late Macnessey's), St. John's, Newfoundland. October 1, 1857. (all papers 1/2)

S. WELLS,

MARBLE-WORKER, (corner of Hillsborough and Grafton streets, Charlottetown), HAS constantly on hand MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TOMBS, &c. &c.; and every variety of Marble work executed to order, with neatness and dispatch. Patronize home manufacture, and keep your money on the Island. (all p. 6m) Oct. 5, 1857.

CARD.

JOHN CAIRNS,

Gas-fitter, Plumber and Copper-smith, (Kent-street, two doors west of the Globe Hotel.) HAVING served for many years in the works of Gas Companies, both in the City of Glasgow and in other large towns in Britain, and having been the first to introduce Gas into this City, in WATSON'S Drug Store, Reddin's Buildings, 11 years ago. J. C. hopes by assiduity and punctuality to merit a share of public patronage in the above line. Orders executed with neatness and dispatch. Tinware and Stove Piping, always on hand. Force Pumps, &c., repaired. November 17, 1856. (All papers)

JOHN HARPER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, (Queen Street, in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.) Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

JAMES MORRIS,

Commission Merchant, General Agent and Auctioneer, QUEEN-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Globe Hotel,

JAMES W. CAIRNS, Proprietor. KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Pleasantly situated, and every comfort afforded at moderate cost. Horses and vehicles, for hire, in connection with the establishment. September 3.

Caledonia House, Georgetown.

THE subscriber having taken the house formerly occupied by Donald Macaulay, Esquire, merchant, Georgetown, adjoining the premises of Captain John Macdonald, beg to notify the travelling public that he is prepared to receive permanent and transient Boarders, on as good terms as any in the vicinity, and therefore solicits and hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Georgetown, Jan. 26, 1857. CAIUS GILLIS.

The subscriber also intends to conduct his already well known establishment at the Head of Cardigan, known as "Traveller's Rest," as usual. C. G.

American Hotel, Georgetown.

THE subscriber—in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public in general, for their liberal patronage during the last four years—respectfully begs to inform them that he has removed to the above new and commodious building, on the Main Street, and trusts, by his further efforts to please, to merit a continuance of past favors. He has also opened a STORE, in the same building, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Spirits, Hardware, Room Papering, Window Blinds, &c., &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or produce. Jan. 19, 1857. CAPTAIN JOHN MACDONALD.



"Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company" of LONDON

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1824. Capital, Five Millions Sterling.

April 14. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. I.

£25 Reward.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons feloniously entered the Stables of Captain John Macdonald, of Geo. Town, on the night of Friday last, and maimed and disfigured a HORSE used for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, the property of the subscribers. The above Reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

JOHN ADAMS, EDWARD CHANDLER. Oct. 29, 1857. Gaz & E

MESSRS. STANFIELD & LORD beg to inform the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that after this date their NEW MILL at TRYON will be ready for Dyeing, Fulling and Dressing Cloth, having spared no expense in fitting up. The services of Mr. Lippincott, of Picton, being secured as manager, they guarantee to finish work in the best possible manner, on the usual terms. Mr. H. CALBECK, of Sydney Street, Charlottetown, will receive Cloth, and attend to its being forwarded with dispatch. Tryon, July 27.

"AVENGE, O LORD, THY SLAUGHTERED SAINTS."

BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Ah! who shall comfort England for her daughters and her sons, Her gentle, and her generous, her own heroic ones, Polluted, tortured, murdered—intolerable fate, To be the sport of demons in their lust and in their hate?

Ay, what can solace us who groan, for horrors such as those? And how should England's royal heart endure their hideous woes?

What word of consolation can be whispered, to relieve Hearts that burn for vengeance, or the softer souls who grieve?

There is deep comfort; heed ye well that those are martyrs all; For God and for their country were they killed at duty's call; And Rachel's Holy Innocent was every hewed-up child! A each outraged woman died a Virgin undefiled!

All glory to those martyrs! the blessed children slain, The holy women, soon redeemed from all that shame and pain; The brave good men, baptised by their own soldiers in their Oh, glory to the martyrs, for they are all with God!

And England! now avenge thy wrongs, by vengeance deep and dire, Cut out this cancer with the sword, and burn it out with fire, Destroy those traitor legions, hang every Pariah-bound, And hunt them down to death in all the hills and cities round.

On groves of gibbets set on high those Hamans of high-caste, And bind their treacherous Babel priests with fetters hard and Yet, even in the lion-wrath, remember to reward! [fast. The noble Sepoy few who stood our Abdiels of the guard!

But—Delhi? Yes, terrific be its utter sack and rout, Our vengeance is indelible—when Delhi is wiped out, And only so; one stone upon another shall not stand, For England swears to set her mark upon the traitor-land!

Her mark—the hand of justice, the Cross—the cross of flame, Where Englishwomen perished in unutterable shame; Her mark, the Cross of Mercy too above those martyred good! A marble cross on that burnt spot where once proud Delhi stood.

Gleanings from late Papers.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

THE BRILLIANT ACTION AT NUJIFFHUR.

A correspondent sends the following:—One of the most brilliant actions in the present campaign took place on the 25th Aug., at Nujiffhur, about 20 miles from the camp at Delhi. Information was received in camp, that a force of the enemy, to the number of 7,000 of all arms, with 18 guns, had marched from Delhi, with a view of crossing the Nujiffhur Jheel Drain, in order to operate in our rear, and cut off our supplies. A movable column, under the command of Brigadier General Nicholson, was ordered to march on the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., to Nujiffhur, to check such a movement. This column consisted of a squadron of lancers, under Capt. Sarel; the Guide cavalry, under Capt. Sandford; H.M.'s 61st, under Col. Kenny; 1st European Fusiliers, under Major Jacob; Coke's Rifles, Green's 2nd Punjab Infantry; Major Tombs' troop of Horse Artillery and that commanded by Major Ophierts; the Mooltan Horse, and a party of Sappers and Miners under an engineer officer, for the purpose of blowing up the bridge at Nujiffhur; making a total of about 130 Europeans, and 2,000 native troops. On arriving at a village some nine or ten miles from camp, a halt was made, for the purpose of reconnoitring the road, and gaining information of the enemy's movements and position. A cavalry picket was discovered some distance ahead, which tried to intercept our reconnoitring party, but did not succeed. From the reports of the villagers, we heard that the enemy had crossed the bridge, and were encamped, or were preparing to encamp, at Nujiffhur. The march was immediately resumed, and after a further ten-mile march (in the course of which we had crossed an extensive sheet of water about three feet deep), we arrived at Nujiffhur at half-past 5 p.m. Here we found a sharp fire of musketry and light guns directed on the advance column, which was halted there. Brigadier General Nicholson then gave the order to the 1st European and 61st Foot to form line, and addressed a short speech to them, pointing out how, in the Crimea, the gallant 93rd and other regiments achieved such brilliant successes by the careful reserve of their fire, until close to the enemy, and exhorting the men in the present instance to emulate that example. A troop of Horse Artillery formed on either flank of this line and galloped forward and opened fire on a serai, which the enemy had occupied in force, with four guns in position. At the same time, the word was given "line will advance," and with fixed bayonets the whole stepped off as steadily as if on parade, straight on to the serai. When within a short distance, the charge was made, and with a British cheer they rushed forward and captured the building with its four guns, doing great execution among the defenders. The enemy, beaten from here, retreated towards the bridge, several other guns being taken en route. They again attempted to make a stand at the bridge, but were speedily broken by a well directed fire of artillery, and four more guns were taken here. A company of the 1st European Fusiliers was now sent to hold the bridge, as a covering party, while preparations were being made for blowing it up. The enemy had managed to carry off two or three guns, from which they opened a well directed fire on the bridge, of round shot and grape, one of the former blowing up an ammunition wagon which had been abandoned by the enemy, severely injuring several men of the 1st; two were also killed by round shot. They, however, managed to hold the bridge in spite of this heavy fire, nor did it deter the engineer officer, Capt. Geneste, from laying his charges for destroying the bridge. Several times the enemy tried to recapture the bridge, but the Europeans, now increased to three companies, managed uniformly to repulse them. Unfortunately (through some mistake, I suppose) the grog for the men had not arrived, nor commissariat rations, and it was wonderful how they bore up against the privations of a long march, some hard fighting and no food. A little grumbling was occasionally heard, but good humour and cheerfulness were the order of the day. At about two o'clock at night, the covering party was withdrawn to camp, and some minutes afterwards the explosion took place. On visiting the bridge next morning it had completely disappeared, leaving, literally, "not a wreck behind." This, will, I believe, effectually prevent Pandey again attempting to harass us in rear. All the baggage being behind, the men had to sleep on the damp ground during the night, at least such as could sleep at all, many being employed in dragging in the captured guns; very large stores of ammunition, &c., were destroyed, ten or twelve wagons being blown up, no carriage being available; some of the regiments were fortunate enough to find some bags of rupees, one man I heard of having managed to get 900 rupees. Coke's Rifles and the 61st Foot suffered much. I am sorry to say, in an attack on a village, the commanding officer of the former, Capt. Lumsden, being killed, and two officers, Lieutenants Gabbet and Elkington, of the latter. We marched homewards next morning at half-past four, reaching the "half-way house" at about 12, where we halted for two hours, and then to camp, where we arrived very tired, but in high spirits at our success, at six o'clock. Our loss was estimated altogether at about 120 killed and wounded. Thirteen were captured, and great loss inflicted on the enemy.

THE WORK OF RETRIBUTION.

The Aberdeen Herald has published the following letter from a soldier of the 78th Highlanders, to a relative in Perth:—"We arrived at Benares on the 25th June, a distance of 421 miles, in eight days and nine nights. We were divided into three lots, to scour the country. The division I was in went to a village, which was deserted. We set fire to it, and burned it to the ground. We were coming back when a gentleman came to us and said that a village, distant over two miles was full of them, and they were drawn up to give us battle. We marched, or rather ran, to them; we got within 300 yards of them when they ran. We fired after them, and shot eight of them. We were going to the village when a man came running out to us, and up with his hand and saluted our officer. We shouted, he was a Sepoy—that is, a native soldier—to seize him. He was taken, and about twelve more. We came back to the carts on the road, and an old fat man came to us, and wanted to be paid for the village we had burned. We had a magistrate with us; he found him out of harbouring these villains and giving them arms and food. Five minutes settled it; the Sepoy and man that wanted money were taken to the roadside, and hanged to a branch of a tree. We lay on the road all night beside the two men hanging. Next morning, we got up and marched some miles through the fields, the rain pouring down in torrents. We came to another village, set fire to it, and came back to the road. By that time, the other divisions were not idle. They had done as much as we. When we came back, the water was running in at our necks, and coming out at our heels. There were about 80 prisoners; 6 were hung that day, and about 60 of them flogged. After that, the magistrate said that there was a Holdar that he would give 2,000 rupees to get, dead or alive. We slept on the road that night, and the six men hanging beside us. At 5 o'clock a.m. the bugle sounded "fall in." The rain came down in torrents. We fell in, and off we marched up to the knees in clay and water. We came to a village and set it on fire. The sun came out and we got dry, but we soon got wet again with sweat. We came to a large village, and it was full of people. We took about 200, and set fire to it. I went in, and it was all in flames. I saw an old man trying to trail out a bed. He was not able to walk, far less carry out the cot. I ordered him out of the village, and pointed out the flames, and told him as well as I could, if he did not consent, he would be burned. I took the cot and dragged him out. I came round a corner of a street or lane, and I could see nothing but smoke and flames. I stood for a moment to think which way I should go. Just as I was looking round, I saw a house and the flames bursting out of the walls, and to my surprise, I saw a little boy, about four years old looking out at the door. I pointed the way out to the old man, and told him if he did not go, I would shoot him. I rushed to the house I saw the little boy at. The door was by that time in flames. I thought not of myself; I thought of the poor helpless child. I rushed in, and after I got in there was a sort of square, and all round this were houses, and they were all in flames; and instead of seeing the helpless child, I beheld six children from eight to two years old, an old dotal woman, an old man not able to walk without help, and a young woman about 20 years old, with a child wrapped up in her bosom. I am sure the child was not above five or six hours old. The mother was in a hot fever. I stood and looked, but looking at that time, would not do. I tried to get the little boys to fly, but they would not. I took the infant; the mother would have it, I gave it back; I took the woman and her infant in my arms, to carry them out. The children took the old woman and old man. I took the lead, knowing they would follow. I came to a place that it was impossible to see whereabouts I was, with flames. I dashed through, and called on the others to follow. After a hard fight, I got them all safe out, but that was all. Even coming through the fire, part of their clothes, that did not cover half of their body, was burned. I set them down in the field, and went in at another place. I saw nothing but flames all round. A little further, I saw a poor old woman trying to come out. She could not walk; she could only creep on her hands and feet. I went up to her, and told her I would carry her out; but no, she would not allow me to do it; but, when I saw it was no use to put off with her, I took her up in my arms and carried her out. I went in at the other end, and came across a woman about twenty-two years old. She was sitting over a man that, to all appearance, would not see the day out. She was wetting his lips with some sista. The fire was coming fast, and the houses all round were in flames. No far from this I saw four women. I ran up to them, and asked them to come and help the sick man and woman out, but they thought they had had enough to do, and so they had, poor things; but, to save the woman and the dying man, I drew my bayonet, and told them if they did not, I would kill them. They came, carried them out, and laid them under a tree. I left them. To look on, any one would have said that the flames were in the clouds. When I went to the other side of the village, there were about 140 women and about 60 children all crying out and lamenting what had been done. The old woman of that small family I took out came, and I thought she would have kissed the ground I stood on. I offered them some biscuit I had for my day's rations; but they would not take it; it would break their caste, they said. The "assembly" sounded, and back I went with as many blessings as they could pour out on anything nearest their heart. Out of the prisoners that were taken, the man that the 2,000 rupees were offered for was taken by us for nothing. We hanged ten of them on the spot, and flogged a great many—about 60. We burned another village that night. Oh, if you had seen the ten march round the grove, and see them looking the same as if nothing was going to happen them! There was one of them fell; the rope broke, and down he came. He rose up and looked all around; he was hung up again. After they were all hanged, the others were all taken round to see them. Then we came marching back to the carts. Left Benares with a few on the 6th July, or rather the night of the 5th. We had to turn out and lie with our belts on. On the 6th we, a number of 180, went out against 2,000. We came up close to them; they were all drawn up in three lines; it looked too many for us, but on we dashed, and in a short time they began to run. We set fire to a large village that was full of them; we surrounded it, and as they came rushing out of the flames, shot them. We took 15 of them prisoners; they were all tied together, and we fired a volley at them and shot them on the spot. We came home that night, after marching 20 miles, and fighting nearly 30 to one. In this country we are told that we had killed 500 of them; our loss, was one man and one horse killed, and one man wounded."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S INTERPOSITION IN THE PUNISHMENT OF THE REBELS.

Instructions have been drawn up by the Governor-General and Council, relative to the treatment of mutineers, deserters, and other persons, in which we read:—"Least measures of extreme severity be too hastily resorted to, or carried too far, his lordship in council thinks it right to issue detailed instructions on this subject. Where the number of men guilty of rebellion before it, by giving a free pardon to all who can show that they have a claim to mercy. No native officer or soldier, belonging to a regiment which has not mutinied is to be punished by the civil power as a mere deserter, unless he be found or apprehended with arms in his possession. Every mutineer or deserter who may be taken before the civil authorities, and who may be found to belong to a regiment which killed any European officer, or other European, or committed any other sanguinary outrage, may be tried and punished by the civil power. If the prisoner can show that he was not present at the murder or other outrage, or, if present, that he did his utmost to prevent it, full particulars of the case should be reported to Government in the Military Department before the sentence, whatever it be, is carried into effect."