

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. V.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1856.

No. 26.

Card.

STEWART & MACLEAN,
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants,
For the sale and purchase of American and Provincial Produce,
and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.
FERRY LANDING, WATER-ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCES—Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 8, 1855. 6m

HARRIS, BOWDITCH & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
RUSSIA WHARF, BOSTON.
Particular attention is given to consignments of Vessels and
Produce from the British Provinces; and the purchase and
shipment of all kinds of Merchandise, with a general Insurance
Agency. September 10.

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.

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

"Stratford Hotel."
THE above Establishment, which is delightfully situated on
the South Side of the Hillsborough, and commands an
extensive view of the City and Harbour, IS JUST OPENED,
and has superior accommodations for Private Families and
Transient Boarders; and the Subscriber trusts, by assiduity
and attention to the convenience and comfort of his guests,
to merit the countenance and support of the public generally.
There is also good STABLE accommodation on the premises.
October 29. GEORGE MOORE.

Commission Merchant & General Agent.
THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage and Ware-
house room, offers his services as General Agent and
Commission Merchant; would attend to the purchase and
shipment of Produce, &c.
REFERENCES.—Hon. JAMES PEAKE,
" W. W. LORD,
" D. BRENNAN,
" CHAS. YOUNG,
W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Con. Agent.
GEORGE MOORE.
Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown, Nov. 5. 2m.



**"Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company" of
LONDON**
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
1821.
Capital, Five Millions Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG.
April 14. Agent for P. E. Island.

Freehold for Sale.
WHAT well known Freehold, of 55 acres, "EGLANTINE
POINT," Fortune Bay, formerly owned by EDWARD ABELL, is
now offered for sale, of which a good and valid title can be given. For
further particulars apply to
W. B. DEAN.
Registered book 24, page 878. 1f July 23.

**Dwelling House and Land near Charlotte-
town for Sale.**
FOR SALE, the newly built and commodious Dwelling
House in Charlottetown Royalty, late the residence of the Hon.
Charles Hensley, together with eighteen acres of Land adjoining.
The Dwelling House contains—Dining Room, Drawing Room and Study; two
Kitchens, with Store-rooms, &c.; and Nine Bed rooms. There is also
Stables, Coach-house, Root-house, Pump, &c., on the premises. The dis-
tance from Charlottetown is rather less than one mile.
Also to let from year to year, or for a term of years, as agreed upon,
several Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, near the above Dwelling
House.
For Terms of Sale and Lease apply to the subscriber at the Attorney
General's Office, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.
July 29. JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Public Lands.
THE Commissioner of Public Lands gives notice that per-
sons who have given bonds for the purchase of lands—having had
favorable terms offered them—should they not speedily settle their
accounts, by calling at the Commissioner's Office, and agreeing to the
balance thereon in the terms offered by the Government—render them-
selves liable to any alteration in these terms which may be thought
advisable. September 17, 1855.

Notice.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on
those lands situate on Lot or Township No. 46, the property of
Captain Byrne, the heirs of Mrs. Taylor and of Miss Gun Cunningham,
and lying between the western boundary of Major Crooke's land, and
the eastern boundary of Lot 45. Any person or persons so found
trespassing, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.
ROBERT STEWART,
Agent for Captain Byrne, the heirs of Mrs. Taylor
and Miss Gun Cunningham.
Charlottetown, April 23.

Administration Notice.
PERSONS having legal demands against the Estate of the
late Mrs. CHARLOTTE DAWSON, Cottage Tavern, Saint
Peter's Road, are hereby notified to render their Accounts,
duly attested, within three calendar months from this date;
and all persons indebted are hereby requested to make im-
mediate payment to Mr. HENRY W. LOBBAN, at the Auction Mart,
Kent Street.
H. W. LOBBAN, J. Executors.
D. REDDIN, J. Executors.
City of Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1855. R. G. & Isl.

Closing Business.
THE subscriber having been authorised to settle all accounts
connected with the business heretofore transacted by the
Hon. W. W. LORD—begs to notify all concerned that they
will be called on early in the new year, and requests them to
be prepared to settle their respective accounts without further
delay.
JOHN LEA, Agent.
Charlottetown, December 10, 1855. Adv. 4w.

Notice.

MANY BOOKS belonging to the Legislative Library are
missing. The Librarian requests that they may be re-
turned with as little delay as possible, in order to prevent the
trouble and expense of advertising them.
Charlottetown, Nov. 12, 1855. R. Gaz.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being about to make an alteration in his
business, notifies all persons indebted to him by Note of
Hand or Book Account, that their respective amounts must
be paid before the 1st of FEBRUARY next, otherwise they
will be sued for without further notice.
ALEXANDER WALKER, Saddler.
Georgetown, Dec. 24, 1855.

THE subscriber intends travelling through the Island during
the winter with a splendid variety of general literature.
Also offered for sale at his Bookstore in E. Love's Building,
his general stock of cheap BOOKS, viz:—Shakespeare's, By-
ron's, Moore's, Burn's and Hemans' complete works; Josephus,
Maria Monk, Christmas and New Year's presents,—with an
endless variety of light literature.
Dec. 24. Adv. 2f J. D. ARCHIBALD.

Notice.

M. W. SKINNER would intimate to the Agents through-
out the Island generally, who sell Dr. G. S. Johnson's
excellent medicines, that he has received a large supply direct
from the proprietor. Also, the Sugar Coated Pills, which have
been so much enquired after. Any of the Agents in want of
any of Johnson's articles, can be supplied at proprietors'
prices, at the DRUG STORE of
M. W. SKINNER,
Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.
December 17.

Highly Nutritious for Invalids and Children.

DU BARRY'S Delicious Revalenta Arabica Food; also,
the standard article; Clark's Corn Starch, Hecker's
Farina Food for Children, puddings, &c.; Mott's Broma, this
excellent compound affords one of the most innocent and nu-
tritious beverages that can be obtained from the cocoa nut, in
solution with other ingredients. It imparts tranquility to the
nerves and gives strength to the whole system.
Mott's Soluble Cocoa, being instantaneously soluble, a cup
of excellent chocolate may be obtained in one minute from this
preparation by the application of boiling water. It is highly
nutritious and agreeable. From the facility with which it
may be prepared, it is particularly convenient for travellers—
sold at 6d. per package.
Cocoa Paste in tins, Prepared Cocoa in packages, No. 1
Chocolate, &c., are for sale at SKINNER'S DRUG STORE,
Queen Street.
1 Case Pine Apple JAM,
1 Do. superior Jordan Almonds.
December 17, 1855.

Caution.

I HEREBY caution all persons indebted to the Firm of
TRAVERS & MCPHEE, not to pay any sum or sums of
money due the said Firm, to either John C. Travers, or any
other person on his behalf, until publicly notified that a dis-
solution has taken place by mutual consent, and that business
of said Firm is fairly closed, as the notice which appeared in
the *Islander* of 14th instant, signed J. C. Travers, is without
the knowledge or consent of the subscriber; and I further
caution all persons from trafficking in, or buying any part or
parts of the goods of whatever description now in the shop,
cellar, or about the premises occupied by TRAVERS & MCPHEE,
Queen Street, without my authority so to do, as myself
and my father alone are liable for said Goods.
F. L. MCPHEE.
Charlottetown, December 17. (all papers.)

Liquors, SPIRITS, and RUM, a capital article for Christmas and New Year.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE, SPIRITS and RUM, a capital
article for Christmas and New Year.
Also—for the same, superior CURRANTS and BLOOM RAISINS,
at the Old Store of
A. G. SIMS,
Queen Street.
Dec. 17. 1m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. "Aurora," an assortment of
GROCERIES, which will be sold cheap for cash:—Sugars,
Molasses, Tea, superior article; Currants, Raisins, Confection-
ery, Snuff, Ground Cinnamon, Alspice, Cloves, Cheese,
&c., &c.
—ALSO—
BRANDY, GIN, WHISKY, SPIRITS and RUM.
December 17. 1m. A. G. SIMS.

DIGBY CHICKENS! DIGBY CHICKENS!!—A first rate
article.
December 17 1m. A. G. SIMS.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS!—Superior articles for sale
cheap for Cash.
December 17. 1m. A. G. SIMS.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the reading
Public to his Stock of new and second hand BOOKS,
which comprises works on every branch of human knowledge,
and in various languages. Ministers and Schoolmasters will
find by inspection that they can obtain valuable Works, Eng-
lish editions, at one-third the usual price.
S. WESTACOTT.
Charlottetown, Nov. 12, 1855.

Barley and Oats.

A FEW Thousand Bushels of the above wanted for Cash.
October 29, 1855. T. B. TREMAIN.

REMOVAL.

Auction and Commission Mart.
THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his
friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since his commencement in business. He now begs to
inform them that he has removed to the premises lately occupied
by Mrs. FORSYTH, next door to Hon. P. WALKER, where
he has ample Storage and Cellarage, and trusts by continued
assiduity and attention still to receive further favours.
June 4, 1855. WM. DODD.

Removal.

JOHN TURNER, Cooper, begs to return his thanks to his
numerous customers and friends for the very liberal sup-
port he has received for the last thirteen years, and would
acquaint them that he has removed to upper Prince Street,
near the Free Church, and trusts that by strict attention to
business to merit a continuance of their favours.
Charlottetown, October 1, 1855. 6m

Removal.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the
Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for
their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he
has lately moved to the house recently occupied by Dr. POTTS,
in Queen Street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of
orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended
to, and punctually executed in a style which cannot be exceeded
in Charlottetown.
N. B.—Wanted, three or four Journeymen, to whom the
highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish
their work in first rate style.
June 18, 1855. JAMES McLEOD, Tailor.

Literature.

SUNKEN TREASURES.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

When the uneasy waves of life subside,
And the soothed ocean sleeps in glassy rest,
I see, submerged beyond the storm or tide,
The treasures gathered in its greedy breast.

There still they shine, through the translucent past,
Far down on that forever quiet floor;
No fierce upheaval of the deep shall cast
Them back; no wave shall wash them to the shore!

I see them gleaming, beautiful as when
Erewhile they floated, convays of my fate;
The barks of lovely women, noble men,
Full-sailed with hope, and stor'd with love's own freight.

The sunken ventures of my heart as well
Look up to me, as perfect as at dawn;
My golden palace heaves beneath the swell
To meet my touch, and is again withdrawn.

There sleep the earlier triumphs, cheaply won,
That led ambition to its utmost verge,
And still his visions like a drowning sun,
Send up receding splendors through the surge.

There wait the recognitions, the quick ties,
Whence the heart knows its kin wherever cast;
And there the partings, when the wishful eyes
Caress each other as they look their last.

There lie the summer eves, delicious eves,
The soft green valleys drenched with light divine,
The hissing murmurs of the chestnut leaves,
The hand that lay, the eyes that looked in mine.

There lives the hour of fear and rapture yet,
The perilled climax of the passionate years;
There still the rains of wan December wet
A naked mind—I cannot see for tears!

There are they all; they do not fade or waste,
Lapped in the arms of the embalming brine;
More fair than when their beings mine embraced,
Of nobler aspect, beauty more divine.

I see them all, but stretch my hands in vain;
No deep sea plummet reaches where they rest;
No cunning diver shall descend the main,
And bring a single jewel from its breast.

THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(From the *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1855.)

The War from the landing at Gallipoli to the Death of Lord
Raglan. By W. H. RUSSELL. Correspondent of the Times.
London: 1855.

(Continued from our last.)

It has always appeared to us that in reality the internal
condition of Turkey and the relations of the Christian subjects
of the Porte with their own government and with the Christian
Powers, involves far greater difficulties than any other question
raised by this quarrel. For those difficulties are not occasional
but chronic, and they have their origin not so much in the
policy of this or that Power as in the social condition of Tur-
key itself, and in the irreconcilable antipathy of races, of
religion, and of eastern and western principles of govern-
ment. At the present moment we shall not attempt to unravel
so intricate a skein, but we shall venture on one observation.
The campaigns of 1854 and 1855 have stamped the impress and
displayed the power of western civilisation on the East in a
manner which had not occurred since the crusades. The Rus-
sian Czar had been adored as the impersonation of power and
authority by those nations which groan under the yoke of the
Moslem and aspire to political independence. To the utter
astonishment of the orientals, a power now surrounds and
protects them infinitely more rapid and irresistible than the
Emperor of Russia at the head of his legions. The genius of
civilisation has once more revisited the haunts from which she
was driven 400 years ago by the sword of Mahomet II.; and
we trust her influence will abide, in some form or other, with
the imperial city of Constantine and Justinian.

We do not infer, even from the success of our late operations,
that we are approaching the termination of this contest, or
that the resources of Russia are already so exhausted as to
compel her to sue for peace on terms which would satisfy the
Allied Powers. But we conceive that the war may hencefor-
ward be carried on in a manner extremely onerous and in-
jurious to the enemy without requiring any corresponding
sacrifices from us. We are exposed to no danger of any
offensive movement on the part of Russia. We are in possession
of an undisputed influence in the Black Sea and through-
out the East, except on the confines of Georgia, to which the
strength of the Turkish army may next year be directed. We
can cut off the Russian Empire from the greater part of its
commercial and political relations with the rest of the world,
and we can pursue in the East that policy which is most con-
sistent with the enlightened progress of the population of the
Turkish Empire. The Russians fall back on the assurance that
their vast territory offers an impregnable barrier against in-
vasion; and no one is prepared to repeat the experiment of an
attack which would only drive back the enemy across inter-
minable plains from one devastated town to another. Nothing
is to be gained by such modes of assailing Russia, nor have we
any reason to seek to penetrate within her dominions. It is
her external policy and influence to which the western alliance
is opposed, and that is already at our mercy.

Amongst the most considerable results of the campaign
(although on this point our information is necessarily limited),
must be reckoned the consequences of this unexpected defeat
upon the public opinion of the Russians themselves, and upon
the internal stability of the Imperial Government. At the
outset of the war the proclamations of the Emperor Nicholas,
the fanatical excitement of the people, and the language of all
the Russian organs, indicated the most absolute confidence in
the superiority of the forces they could bring into the field.
We have no doubt this confidence, though mistaken, was sin-
cere, and that the Court of St. Petersburg saw with unbounded
astonishment its soldiers beaten in every encounter with the
Allies; its stronghold destroyed; and a great portion of its
army dissolved. The Emperor Nicholas died of grief at the
spectacle, though he saw not the end. Russia believed that
she was absolute mistress of the East by the strength of despot-
ism and military power; but the lesson she has received an-
nihilates the faith of the Imperial Government in its ambitious
destiny and the faith of the nation in the success and strength
of the Government. For half a century everything has been
sacrificed to prepare for this great contest, of which Constani-
tinople is the prize; and what is the result? The Russian
Government has not given to the nation that physical domina-
tion which flattered its fanaticism and its ambition. These
enormous sacrifices have been made in vain. A new reign,
destitute of the influence of established personal authority,
begins under these gloomy auspices; and it is not impossible
that the essential principle of the Russian Government has re-

ceived a blow which may lead to extraordinary and unforeseen
perturbations in the Empire.

We cordially respond to the general feeling in this country,
that we are bound to take full advantage of our successes, and
that no peace can be signed by the Allies which does not re-
cognise the triumph of their arms and secure the grand objects
of their policy from future aggression; but it must be borne
in mind that England and the British Government are not
acting alone in this war, and that the maintenance of our
strict and confidential alliance with France is an object of even
greater moment to the general welfare and to our own interests
than the defeat and humiliation of Russia. One of the fun-
damental conditions and securities of that alliance has been
the moderation of its object, and the disinterested character of
the war. We united the policy of two great nations, which
had been too long and too frequently engaged in rivalry and
hostility, because we agreed on both sides to lay aside all
separate considerations of interests, advancement or conquest,
and to co-operate for a grand object of European independence.
That limitation of our object and our desires still exists; it is
in the highest degree honourable to the Western Powers; and
the basis of the alliance serves to define the duration of the
war. We have great faith in the good faith of our Allies,
and in the temper, firmness and judgment uniformly shown by
the Emperor of the French in these transactions. But when
we hear extravagant pretensions raised,—when we are told
that the power of Russia is to be annihilated, her territory
dismembered, the oppressed nationalities of Eastern Europe
roused to insurrection, and the war prolonged with unrelenting
fury for objects which formed no part of the original designs
of the Allied Powers,—we answer that none of these ex-
aggerated views are to be found in those treaties of alliance on
which we mainly rest the success of our cause; and that to
endeavour to engraft on our present successful schemes of con-
quest, or extensive changes in the territorial condition of
Europe, would be to place that alliance in jeopardy, and in
fact to begin another war for objects of a far more questionable
character. One of the predictions most constantly made by the
timid politicians of Europe, who were caballing against the
frank and manly policy of the Western Cabinets, was, that we
were letting loose the fiends of war on Europe, that the war
would soon acquire a revolutionary character, and that the
conflagration would spread from the confines of Italy to Tur-
key and the Rhine. We hold on the contrary, that the honor
of the Western Powers is concerned in refuting these sinister
prognostications. They went to war for a political object, not
to gratify any private passions or even any national ambition.
They have shown that the great military and naval resources
of their empire are equal to the completion of a most arduous
enterprise; but they will also show that great as these re-
sources are, they are entirely within the control of their re-
spective governments, and that these governments are not
prepared to exceed or deviate from the course they at first
marked out for their operations. Admirable as the conduct
of the armies has been—whether French, British, or Sardinian,
—their achievements have been due to a high sense of duty,
rather than to any other cause. The siege of Sebastopol
offered little excitement to military enthusiasm, and none of
the ordinary rewards of military adventure. It was a stern
act of destruction, accomplished with infinite toil and suffering,
and marked throughout by the severest trials to which the
moral energy of an army can be exposed. After so great an
effort, and so great a triumph, the military honor of the
allied forces is completely satisfied; and when we are assured
that the political objects of the war are within our grasp, the
chief causes of hostility are materially diminished, if not
altogether removed. It may be that Russia, and Russia alone,
will prolong the contest in the vain hope of recovering some
portion of the influence and reputation she has already lost;
but from her inability to attack any of the Allies with any
prospect of success, it appears that we may pursue, and even
complete, the main object of our intervention with or without
her concurrence.

The results of this campaign have, therefore, brought us to
a point which the most sanguine members or adherents of the
Allied Governments had scarcely anticipated for the present
summer; and if a wise and conciliatory spirit were manifested
at St. Petersburg, it is not impossible that negotiations for
peace might be renewed in the course of the approaching
winter, with some prospect of success. The chances of such a
war admit of no favourable prospects to Russia. Her utmost
success consists in no more than this, that she may not be im-
mediately defeated, and that she may continue to hide her
ships and armies, with some success, behind stone walls and
earthworks. Her course, from the date of the Menshikoff
mission to the close of the Vienna Conference, has been a series
of blunders, arising from a misapprehension of her real strength,
and an absurd attempt to maintain an impracticable position.
Every concession has been made too late; every attempt to re-
store peace has been marred by her preposterous reservations;
and her boasted diplomacy has served only to dilute to the very
dregs the cup of humiliation and defeat. If we were animated
by sentiments of deep and permanent hostility to the Russian
nation, which we do not profess to feel, we could discover no
means of reducing her power, and throwing back her imperfect
civilisation more effectual, than the suicidal continuance of a
war she alone provoked.

We now turn from the consideration of the results of the
campaign abroad, to the effect of the present state of affairs
on our prospects at home—a subject which has been less con-
sidered during the excitement of this conflict, but which con-
cerns the welfare and progress of this empire even more than
the success of the allied armies in the Crimea. Amongst the
difficulties this country has had to overcome, the greatest and
most unfortunate was the peculiar character and condition of
the Administration which was suddenly called upon to put
forth the whole strength of the nation in war. A Coalition
Cabinet is at all times liable to the infirmity of purpose arising
from a fusion or compromise of opinion; and when such a gov-
ernment has to deal with a great emergency in public affairs,
the inherent vice of its constitution becomes painfully conspi-
cuous. Of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet we wish to speak with
the highest respect, for it comprised all that was then most
eminent, most able, and most virtuous in the councils of this
nation, and the spirit in which it was formed, by the surrender
of many personal claims and party associations to the public
service, commands our admiration. Nor do we believe that if
the history of that administration were thoroughly known, it
would be found to have been less harmonious and united in its
policy than many governments which have been formed out of
more uniform materials. But the total dissimilarity of the
circumstances which led to the formation of that administra-
tion and of the events it had to deal with upon the outbreak
of war—the absence of a guiding master mind in a Cabinet
containing so many statesmen of equal strength,—and the reac-
tion of these different influences on the unsettled state of
parties in the House of Commons,—were causes of weakness
which soon showed that Lord Aberdeen's Administration
could not resist the pressure of public opinion both in and out
of Parliament. For the purpose of war, it had not obtained,
and it could not command, the full confidence of the country;
and the disasters of a winter campaign were visited upon the
head of the Prime Minister and of the Secretary of State for
War. Other circumstances led shortly afterwards to the re-
irement of the remaining adherents of the late Sir Robert
Peel; and although at the time the loss of the eloquence of
Mr. Gladstone, and the administrative ability of Sir James
Graham were regretted, circumstances have since proved that
the Administration has gained more in unity of purpose and
vigour of determination by their withdrawal than it has lost
in oratorical or official strength. The Duke of Newcastle,
though an unfortunate minister, stands in a very different
position in the eyes of the country, from those with whom he
was formerly connected; he was openly withdrawn from their