

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. VIII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1859.

No. 26.

AT GLASGOW HOUSE

YOU will find CHEAP, FOR CASH—
Ladies' Polka JACKETS
Ladies' MANTLES in all styles
Ladies' Chemise Neck Scarfs
French Flowers and Plumes
Children's Felt HATS, with Feathers to match
Stamped Work, a few handsome French Embroideries
Muslin Collars and Sleeves
Head Dresses, Dress Caps
Ladies' Dress Goods in great variety
Pomorian, Mountain, Martin & Musquash BOAS & CUFFS.

A large assortment Staple GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c.

December 13, 1858.

C. C. VAUX, Queen-street. 1m

BATTING! BATTING!

RECEIVED at "GLASGOW HOUSE," per Afton, from Boston—
Superior BATTING,
Black and White WADDING,
White and Unbleached Cotton, Flannels.
December 13. 1m C. C. VAUX, Queen-street.

NEW AND IMPROVED NOVA SCOTIA COOKING AND OTHER STOVES.

JUST ARRIVED, an assortment of New and Improved strong and substantial COOKING and other STOVES, warranted Nova Scotia castings—and not Yanks—with large Metal Boilers, to suit Farmers, and made to save wood and time, so valuable at all seasons. Will be sold at the manufacturer's prices this season, in order to establish the quality and advantages of these Valuable Stoves—these being among the first importation to this Island. Can now be seen in operation at the Store of the Agent for this Island, at Orwell. Orwell, December 13. PATRICK STEPHENS.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

NOW is your time to suit yourselves with the very latest styles and most fashionable

FURNITURE

from the greatest variety and best quality that has ever been exhibited in Charlottetown, of WALNUT, MAHOGANY and PAINTED FURNITURE, consisting of much more than hereinafter enumerated—

Tea-tables	Chamber Sets	Drawing-room Tables
Sofas	Cottage Bedsteads	Parlor do
Bed-rooms	French do	Penbrook do
Tollings	Boy's Bedsteads	Side do
Lounges	Crib in iron	Card do
Ottomans	Cradles	Teapoy do
Arm-Chairs	Clothes Driers	Toilet do
Easy-Chairs	Towel Stands	Ladies' Work do
Sewing do	Washstands	Window Cornices
Rocking do	Berouses	Window Bands
Nurses do	Sinks	Patent window Rollers
Reclining do	Wardrobes	Cord and Tassels
Drawing do	Book Cases	Crickets
Parlor do	Whateaus	Sattlers
Carpet-stair do	Hat-stands	Cane-chairs repaired
Reception do	Commodes	All kinds repaired
Cane-back arm do	Matresses	Repaired & Upholstery
Cane-back Rocker do	Looking Glasses	All kinds Furniture
Cane-back Nurses do	Looking glass Pictures	made to order
Ladies' Dining do	Pieture Frames	Orders promptly at-
Office do	Gilt Moulding	tended to.
Rotary do	Writing Desks	
Chair Cushions	Extension Tables	

Please call and examine.
GEORGE DOUGLAS.
4ms
Kent-street, December 13, 1858.

Flour, Molasses, Leather, Tobacco, &c.

JUST received per Brigantine Afton, and for sale at the lowest CASH prices:—
500 Barrels Extra superfine FLOUR
100 do family do
150 Sides SOLE LEATHER
15 Casks Cider VINEGAR, a good article
30 Boxes TOBACCO
15 Puncheons MOLASSES
50 Barrels No. 1 Pilot Bread 5 cases Matches
50 Coils Manila ROPE
Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Oil Sait, &c. &c.
Dec. 5. 1m SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co.

NEW STORE!

British Warehouse Queen's Square.

THE subscriber, having re-commenced business in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. JARDINE McLEAN, takes the earliest opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received per ship Isabel, from Liverpool, his FALL SUPPLY of

BRITISH DRY GOODS,

suited to the season. —ALSO—
72 Chests TEA,
60 Half chests do.,
100 Boxes SOAP,
10 Bags RICE,
Porto Rico and Crushed SUGAR,
Currants, Raisins, Pickles,
And superior Salad Oil,
which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.
WILLIAM BROWN.
Charlottetown, October 21, 1858.

CITY GROCERY.

NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN-SQUARE.

Fall, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED per "Victoria" from HALIFAX, and for sale by the subscriber:—

Hhds Sugar	Tea in variety	Blacking
Puns b't Molasses	Superior Coffee	Tobacco
Jamaica Rum	Biscuit in variety	Cigars
strong Spirits	Annapolis Cheese	Digby Herrings
Hhds Holland Gin	Raisins	Rice
best Cognac Brandy	Currants	Crushed Sugar
Scotch Whiskey	Dye-stuffs	Sweet Oil
P.E.I. Malt do	Prunes	Pale Seal Oil
Common Whiskey	Earthen Jars	Salad Oil
Symon's best Port	Pickles	Spices
Wine	Sauces	Soap
Sherry Wine	Table Salt	Candles
Madeira do	Nuts	Washing Powders
Champagne	Shelled Almonds	Baking do
Edinburgh Ale	Confectionary	Patent Medicines
Pale Ale	Barning Fluid	
London Porter	Brushes	

And a great variety of other small and useful articles too numerous to mention. Cash paid for good clean Timothy Seed.
HUGH FRASER.
November 23, 1858. 1y

NEW DISCOVERY!

Revolution in the Hunting World! Hunters, Trappers, Backwoodsmen and Farmers, arouse to your Interests! Vigilance superseded and danger avoided by

REUTHE'S PATENT

SPRING GUN ANIMAL TRAP,

IS SUPERIOR to all other kinds for trapping BEARS, WOLVES, FOXES, MINKS, DOGS and CATS. It is so constructed that nothing can escape that takes hold of the bait, whether large or small, and it secures the animal without injury to the fur or pelt.
Can be had cheap at the Agent's Store for P. E. Island, at Orwell.
The highest price paid for FURS. Look out for the TRAPS in time.

Orwell, December 13. PATRICK STEPHENS.

Salt, Flour, Corn-meal & Groceries.

2500 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 Barrels extra Canada FLOUR,
100 Barrels CORN-MEAL
100 Bags do.
And a choice assortment of Family GROCERIES, just received and for sale low for cash only, at
BELL'S PROVISION STORE, Market-square.
Charlottetown, June 14, 1858. 6m

CHEBUCTO WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has, in connection with his business in Halifax, opened a WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

Head of Queen's Wharf, and next door to J. & T. MORRIS.
Advances made on consignments. Produce, Fish, &c., forwarded. Insurance effected, &c.

Just received per "Ocean Bride,"

100 barrels extra-Southern FLOUR,
100 do Canada do
50 do fresh-ground CORNMEAL,
50 boxes RAISINS,
20 do Pipes, 10 chests TEA,
250 gallons BRANDY, 10 boxes Havana Cigars,
Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
Puncheons MOLASSES, Tierces Treacle,
10 pieces SATTINETTE (consignment),
Patent and common Windlass Gear,
50 barrels prime Labrador HERRINGS,
6 do Pilot BREAD.
For sale cheap by P. W. HYNDMAN.
Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1858.

REAL DUNDIE MARMALADE

Guan Jelly. Fruit preserved in Syrup
Fresh Turkey FIGS
Do. Bloom RAISINS
Do. Seedless do
Do. CURRANTS, 9d. per lb.
Do. Tamarinds. Prime Annapolis CHEESE
TREAACLE, sold in any small quantity
A large lot CONFECTIONARY
All kinds of Essences for Flavouring
Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels
All kinds Spices, as well as all the other staples suitable for the season.

CASKS BURNING FLUID.

All kinds of OILS for burning and machinery. For sale at the Cash Drug Store of
M. W. SKINNER, Queen-street.
December 20, 1858.

Carpetting & Rugs.

FOR SALE at cost and charges at the Subscriber's Room, Queen's Square—
A large assortment of Carpetting in WOOL and HEMP.
—ALSO—
A quantity of Handsome HEARTH RUGS,
Persons in want will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, December 20.

STOVES! STOVES!!

THE Subscriber has just received per Sloop "MARY," from Yarmouth Nova Scotia—
Farmers' Cooking STOVES of the best quality, (with Cast Iron Boilers) and Box STOVES, a better article than ever was imported into this market.
Parties wishing to purchase Stoves had better call and see before they purchase elsewhere, as they cannot fail to give satisfaction.
HEYMAN J. P. TERLIZZICK.
1m
December 13, 1858.

BAZAAR.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

THE greatest variety of FANCY GOODS in the Eastern Provinces is to be found at the "BAZAAR," Great George street, consisting in part of—

Broaches; Rings; Earrings; Pencil Cases, &c.; silver Scissors; Silletoes; Butter Knives; Silver-top'd Bottles; Clocks; Watches; Backgammon Boards; Chessmen; Flutinaes; Accordions; Concertinas; Violins; Desks; Work Boxes; Dressing-cases, Reticules; Comber Bags; Pen-knives in shell, ivory, pearl, &c.; Vases; Pocket Pistols in great variety; Revolvers; Guns; Whips; Tortoise-shell, Braided and side Combs; Watch Glasses; Nickel, silver Tea, Table, Dessert and salt Spoons; silver-plated Spoons; sewing Birds; shot Bags and Pouches; Meerschaum and other Pipes; Plate Looking Glasses; cloth, hair, tooth and shaving Brushes; Engravings; Fenders; stair Rods; Tumblers; Wineglasses; and other Glassware; Perfumery; Hair Oil; palm, honey, sun-flower, amber, glycerine and other Fancy Soaps; Toys in endless variety, &c. &c.
A large assortment of Plated and common Jewellery, well adapted for Country and Retail Dealers.
Discount to the Trade
November 29. 1m JAMES McCOMB.

M. W. SKINNER has completed his Fall Importations, and has his little Shop crammed full of all articles in his line, and a great deal more than belongs to his line, all of which will be sold low at the Cash Drug-store of M. W. SKINNER, Queen-street.
Charlottetown, December 20, 1858.

The Wonder of the World!

Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges.
THE great remedy is at last discovered for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption. These Lozenges are perfectly harmless in their nature and can be taken with impunity, by the infant and by the invalid, and their beneficial effects will be felt in a few hours after commencing their use. For Sale by
Dec 20, 1858. 1m M. W. SKINNER.

Cleanings from late Papers.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION—DARING SCHEME OF THE BEGUM OF OUDE—A TERRIBLE WOMAN, AND THE FAILURE OF HER CONTRIVANCES TO CRUSH THE BRITISH.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.—The Queen's proclamation has arrived at last, and will be published on the 1st of November, some delay being necessary to secure its simultaneous publication throughout the empire. Nothing is as yet known of its contents, but it is universally believed that it comprises a wide, perhaps a general, amnesty. If this be the case, it is to be regretted that an official etiquette should have delayed the despatch so long. The columns are already in movement, and to issue an amnesty in the very moment of attack may rouse that sudden distrust which has so often frustrated the best designed efforts of the Administration. The country is weary of the contest, and even the Sepoys, sullen as they still are, acknowledge that they are beaten. The certainty of life and security will, it is reasonable to suppose, tempt thousands to their villages, and quiet, if only temporary, is still indispensable to enable us to organise and to save. I do not think there is much danger of the Sepoys not hearing of the proclamation. They hear of everything they choose much quicker than Europeans. They heard of the greased cartridges all over India in a fortnight, and the seizure of Delhi was known in Calcutta within a week after the event. If, contrary to all expectation, they should refuse the boon and continue to spread disorder through the country, we shall at least have discharged our consciences of blood. The columns commenced their march on the 18th inst., but we have no further intelligence. For some time past incessant accounts have appeared of skirmishes, instigated by a proclamation issued by the Begum of Oude. This woman, who, like all the women who have turned up in the insurrection, has more sense and nerve than all her Generals together, conceived the idea of a combined attack. She believed that if all the posts were attacked at once, the English, taken by surprise, must be beaten at some one point, and any victory, however unimportant, would have brought thousands to her standard. Accordingly, towards the end of September, she issued a general order, which has just fallen into the hands of Government. She had, she said, remained passive during the rains, but she had paid up the troops, and given the landholders compensation for their losses; the cold weather had now arrived, and all devoted to her must attack the nearest English posts on one and the same day, the 1st Oct. Those who were wounded should have pensions; those who obtained a victory large rewards. The leaders obeyed the rescript, but punctuality is impossible to an Asiatic. One man could not get his stores in time. Another was interrupted by unexpected difficulties in crossing a river, and the ablest of all seems to have miscalculated his march. The great commando which was to have blown us out of Oude degenerated into an irregular, harmless discharge of pop-guns. The third leader mentioned, Horpersad, did however, reach Sandeela, the cantonment so gallantly carried by Capt. Dawson on the 31 of October. He had 12,000 men, but only four guns, the stores of artillery evidently being nearly exhausted. Capt. Dawson had only 1,400 infantry, natives, and 500 Sowars of the mounted police. He threw himself with the foot into a fortified enclosure, and sent the cavalry to Mulheebad. There they were joined by 120 of Her Majesty's 88th, 200 police Sowars, 600 police foot, and some light guns. On the 7th this body reached Sandeela, drove out Horpersad, and killed 100 of his followers, with a loss of only one artilleryman. Following them up on the 8th, the relieving force stormed Panoo, four miles from Sandeela, captured three guns, and killed upwards of 1,000 of the enemy. The telegram expressly mentions that this number is reported from several different sources. We lost Lieut. Green and one other officer severely wounded, seven privates wounded, and 45 policemen killed and wounded. This is the most substantial success as yet obtained, and reflects the highest credit upon all concerned. On the 14th two other skirmishes occurred. In one Major Raikes, commanding a small column, attacked and defeated a party near Fyabad without the loss of a man. The other was more important. The enemy, about 1,200 strong, with two guns, had posted themselves at Meebhing, where they were attacked by Brigadier Evelyn with 150 cavalry and a number of infantry—misreported by the telegraph at 5,200. The rebels were scattered, with a loss of some 200 men. These little affairs are all subordinate to the main design, the execution of which commenced on the 18th inst., and which, though all details are kept secret, is, I am informed, briefly this:—All the rebels in Oude are to be driven beyond the Gogra, and then into a trap formed by the simultaneous advance of Brigadier Troup from the West and Sir H. Grant from the East. The South is protected by the river, and to the North there is only Nepal. As the columns move on arrangements are completed for following up their blows by dismantling every fort, cutting roads through every jungle, and thoroughly disarming the population. Mr. Montgomery helped to perform this task in the Punjab, and understands the work. It will probably be performed more effectually than beyond the Sutlej, for the buried artillery has been dug up, and will be seized on the field. The stores of cannon possessed by the Sikhs did not, I fear, all fall into our hands.

ATTACK ON THE REBELS—DESTRUCTION OF THE BOATS, A HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY SLAIN.

On the 11th inst., also, this same Capt. Brown, in the Benares, with Mr. Probyn, and about twenty Sikhs, attacked a body of rebels 400 strong. They were collecting boats in a creek on the Shahabad shore, and fought for them with some determination. The boats, however, were destroyed, and 100 of the enemy slain. The captain of the steamer, it is said, specially distinguished himself, and the Sikhs will follow Mr. Probyn anywhere. Following up these blows Brigadier Douglas left Dinapore, and after a skirmish at a place called in the telegrams Karisk, on the 18th inst., occupied Jugdespore. It had been evacuated by the rebels, who fled along the Soane, and are supposed to be endeavouring to cross. They are, however, closely pursued, and the grand trunk road is well guarded. Jugdespore will now, I believe, be permanently occupied by a force able to keep down Bhogpore.

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS FOR RUSSIA.—The Odessa Steam Company are making inquiries in the northern ports for large vessels fit for their service, in navigating the Black Sea and Mediterranean. They have just purchased at Alton, at the cost of 600,000R., two fine steamers, called the Eastern and Western, that were destined for regular packet ships between that port and New York.

CHINA.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA—PUNISHMENT OF UNFORTUNATE OFFICERS.

We have *Pekin Gazettes* from the 11th to the 25th of August inclusive. On the 17th Kweliang and Hwasians had an audience, and on the 21st another—the last to request instructions before proceeding to Shanghai, and to pray the nomination of their suites. On the 21st the Board of Punishments submitted the minute of their proceedings in the case of the ex-Governor-General T'aa Ting-siang, whose fate is declared in the following decree of the 22d of Aug.:—
"The Prince of Hwai and others have, in concert with the Board of Punishments, presented a memorial, setting forth the penalties, they find the laws to award to the different officers whom we had directed them to try for the loss of the port of Tien-sin. The following officers already degraded—namely, Chang Tien-yuen, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Army of Chih-li; Tchien, acting as general in command of the Tien-sing division of the same; and Te-kwei, acting commandant of Taku, had been directed by T'aa Ting-siang to occupy and defend the forts at Taku, on the north and south banks of the river; Fulehtunt'ai, lieutenant general of Bannermen, had encamped at Chung pan, in rear and in support of Chang Tien-yuen and the rest. When the barbarians opened fire they made every effort to keep them off, striking and wounding four barbarian ships, and killing several barbarian soldiers; notwithstanding which all the forts and all the guns were taken. Certainly their offence is without excuse. Let Fulehtunt'ai, Chang Tien-yuen, and Tchien, who, according to the award, should properly be decapitated, be imprisoned until after the autumn, and then put to death. T'aa Ting-siang, already degraded from the office of Governor-General of Chih li, has been found not guilty of cowardice and desertion, but, is that his operations were without plan or resource, his offence is no less without excuse. Let him be banished to the frontiers, there to redeem his guilt by his exertions. The memorialists present a supplementary memorial, praying us, if it be proper to prosecute them, to direct the Board of Civil Office to proceed against the civilians accompanying the force on the above occasion, a return of whose names, drawn up by the acting Governor-General, they inclose. The military officers concerned in the affair of the port having been all denounced and punished, let the Board of Civil Office award penalties in the case of Tsungnam, Intendant of the Yun-ting River Works, and the other civilians named in the return, which send to the Board. Respect this!" The Prefect of the Metropolitan Department announces heavy falls of rain, which the country much required. He also reports the locusts still abundant, but he is "taking steps" against them.

AUSTRIA.

All is quiet again in Bosnia, the Porte having given positive orders to the Governor-General of the province not to permit the "trotina" (the third) to be levied by the Begs until the justice of their claim to it has been examined into. A prescriptive right to the "trotina" the Begs certainly have not, for the tax was imposed by Tahir Pasha in the year 1849. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte have given 8,000R. to the poor of Venice. The Emperor has ordered 60,000R. to be expended in cleansing the Canal of the Giudecca at Venice. The unfortunate inhabitants of the lunatic asylum were permitted to have a concert on the name-day of the Empress. The performances were good, and poor Standigt sang a *lied* of his own composition.

TRIAL OF M. DE MONTALEMBERT.

The trial of M. de Montalembert and M. Dounagre, manager of the *Correspondent*, took place on Wednesday, at the Correctional Police, in Paris. From nine o'clock in the morning a considerable crowd surrounded the doors of the Hall of Audience, which was soon filled by persons provided with tickets. A great number of advocates in their robes occupied the benches reserved for the bar. The accused were charged with having, by publishing in the *Correspondent* of the 25th of October, an article entitled "*Un Debat sur l'Inde au Parlement Anglais*," committed the following offences:—

"Having excited public hatred and contempt of the Government of the Emperor. Having attacked the respect due to the laws notably. Having attacked the rights and authority which the Emperor possesses by virtue of the constitution and the principle of universal suffrage; and having sought to disturb the public peace by exciting the contempt or hatred of citizens against each other."

The proceedings commenced at 12 o'clock precisely. The pleading lasted till half-past 6. The tribunal was one hour considering the verdict. The sitting was resumed at half-past 7. The verdict sentenced M. de Montalembert to six months' imprisonment and 3,000R. fine. The editor of the *Correspondent* is sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 1,000R. fine.

[After the coup d'etat of Dec. 2, 1851, M. de Montalembert stood forward to give his moral and intellectual support to the Imperial Throne, while yet rocking from the convulsion which established it. He obeyed the strong impulse of his nature, which led him to throw himself heart and soul into the scale that bore the Emperor and his fortunes. But he has received for his too fervent praise of England and his too insufficient appreciation of the merits of the Imperial system a sentence of imprisonment for six months and a fine of three thousand francs. He has ventured to praise England, and in so doing has been considered to have pronounced the bitterest invective against France. It were hard indeed if England did not sympathize with a man who is made by the action of his own Government a sort of martyr in our cause. We can understand that it may be a relief to the Emperor for a moment thus to silence an acute and unfriendly critic, and to exhibit one of the first men of France as so slight a person as to be crushed without effort beneath the smooth and easy progress of Imperial omnipotence. But we ask—and all the more openly since no Frenchman is permitted to put the question—what a fate the Emperor imagines he is preparing for himself and his dynasty by proceedings like the present? Does he believe that because he can annihilate the expression and still the voice, he can also obliterate the thoughts which burn for themselves a passage no tyranny was ever able to obstruct through the breasts of a silent but quick-witted people? When will Sovereigns remember that nations must be educated as well as ruled, and that he who deliberately shuts out from his subjects the ennobling influence of free discussion is preparing them for gross delusion, unfounded panics, violent animosities, and furious revenges—in a word, for the indulgence of all those evil passions which are best regulated and corrected by an open heart and a well-disciplined intellect.]