

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. IV.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1855.

No. 28.

Victoria House, Georgetown.

NEW and cheap Store, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Charles McLaren, corner of Kent and Grafton Streets, Georgetown, an extensive and well selected stock of

British and American Goods, West India Produce, &c

FREDERICK P. NORTON has pleasure in announcing to the public, that he has completed arrangements with the most extensive mercantile establishments in England, Scotland and Ireland (to ship by way of Halifax) the very best description of Goods, and on the lowest possible terms that they can be obtained in Great Britain—he has also opened a correspondence with the best houses in the United States, and is now in a position which will enable him to sell for cash or other prompt payment, every description of the most suitable staple Goods, and at the very lowest price they can be purchased for in this Island.

—HIS STOCK COMPRISES IN PART—

Pilot, Whitney, Petersham, Mohair and superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths, Orleans, plaid and fancy Doeskins, Cassinets, Satinets, Scotch Kerseys, Beavers and other Cloths of all prices and colours.

READY MADE CLOTHING

Over and Shooting Coats in fancy and black; Trowsers Vests, striped and fancy Shirts, Shirt Collars of all shapes; Paris Silk, Felt and Glazed Hats, Cloth, Fur and Plush Caps; men's and boys' blue and scarlet Serge Shirts; Merino and Lamb-wool Vests, Guernsey Frocks, Drawers, &c.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Bayonere, Alpaca, rich and fancy Dresses in great variety; plain, plaid and fancy Dress Cloths, hair stripe Lustres; plain and embossed French Merinos and Delaines, Australia Cloths in different colours; Colours, Orleans and Delaines, figured and plain in every colour; black and coloured silk and cotton Velvets and Plushes in every shade.

MILLINERY

Plain plaid and fancy Cloakings, Paisley, Cashmere and woolen long Shawls, wooled plaid Shawls, great variety, long Shawls in all colours; English and French Ribbons; bonnet and cap Flowers, Braids, Gimps, silk and cotton velvet Trimmings, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars, Laces, Edgings, Collettes, silk Neckties, Handkerchiefs, &c.

CARPETS AND FLANNELS

Kidderminster and Victoria Carpets, Hearthrugs, Druggets and other floor Cloths, hall and door Mats, Tapestry, worsted linen embossed and oil table Covers, stair Dinners, Druggets and Carpets, Blankets in great variety; red, white and blue Serges; white, blue and red Welsh, English and American Flannels, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Men's English and American Boots and Shoes, in every variety, Slippers, Rubbers; women's French Slippers, Boots and Shoes, and Cashmere, galoched, lasting and leather Boots; misses' and children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

MISCELLANEOUS

Knitting Cotton, black Gown, diaper table Covers and Towels, black and fancy Aprons, plain and fancy net Muslins, hair Nets, rolled and twilled Linings, Jean, Irish Linen, furniture Cotton, polka Jackets, scarlet and shaded Cravats, black and brown fur Muffs, Victorines and Cuffs; fancy regatta and white Shirts, blue and red Serge duff; sewing Jackets and India Rubber Coats and Leggings, Oil Cloth Suits, South-westers and Hats, Umbrellas, waders' Reeds, India rubber, worsted and cotton Bases, tailors' trimmings, blue, red and white; Cotton Warp, a large assortment of grey Cottons very cheap; navy blue Prints and Denims, printed Cottons, checked Gingham, Bedticks, white and striped Shirtings, Sheetings, Bagging and Bags, black India Shawls and Handkerchiefs, plain and plaid Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, silk neck and pocket Handkerchiefs, ladies' and gents' black and fancy silk and satin Neckties; cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Cashmere Mufflers, bonnet Silks, black, blue and white silk lace Veils, green, blue and brown Bange, cap Ribbons, black and white lace Blond and Edging, crocheted and mourning Blind, silk and worsted Bedticks, cotton and lamb-wool Hose, ladies' and gents' Gloves, bonnet Shawls, bonnet and cap Wire, children's worsted Hoods and Boots, white and coloured Jean Stays, Muleskins, and a number of unenumerated articles.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c.

Mill, cross-cut, hand and pit Saws, with Files to suit, Rasps, American narrow Axes, Adzes, Hatchets, shingling and lathing Hammers, Drawing Knives, Shookshaves, Rules, Framing Squares, Chisels, Compasses, Chalk Lines, door, chest, trunk, drawer and pad Locks; butt, strap, chest door and T Hinges, &c.; rim Locks, spring latches and screws of all sizes; Snooks, Knives and Forks, Gimblets, Spindles and Trays, tea Trays, Scissors, shoe and carpenter's Pincers, Awls, Russia Hairs, Rosin; Shoethread, lasting, pump and carpet Tacks, cut and wrought Nails and Brads, all sizes, Planes and Plane Irons; Iron and Steel, cooking and close Stoves.

GROCERIES, &c.

Rum, Brandy, Gin and Wine; Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Starch, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pepper, Sices, Confectionery, Mustard, baking and washing Soda, all kinds Dyes; honeydew and fir Tobacco; crushed Sugar, and a great variety of other useful articles. Sole and Upper Leather, Buffalo Robes; Cloaks, Chairs, Brooms and Buckets; Glass, China and Earthenware, &c. Georgetown, January 15, 1855.

C. & J. Bell, Merchant Tailors,

And manufacturers of ready made Clothing,

QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Importers of—

Cloths, Whittneys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island. All orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. January 15.

NOTICE

THE undersigned gives notice, that by Deed bearing date Eighteenth day of December, 1854, from Arthur Napin Mowbray, Esq., and Harriet Mowbray, his wife, all that part of Township No. 17, 7th range, in this Island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him. All Tenants or others indebted for rent, arrears of rent, or stumpage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same. JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Township, No. 49, Jan. 8, 1855. Any person found trespassing on the above estate will be prosecuted according to law.

BENJAMIN CHAPPELL

HAS the following, among other things, for sale, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms— Rubber Boots and Shoes; Leather Boots, Shoes and Brogans; Oil Cloth Suits, Glazed Hats, Sew' Westers, Striped and Unbleached Cotton; Cotton Warp, Time Flaps, Brooms, Buckets, Indigo and other dye stuffs; Crackers, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Rice, Chocolate, Blue, Starch, Tobacco, Snuffs, Table Salt, Shovels, Hay and Manure Forks. 150 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT. 200,000 Shingles, 15,000 feet Pine Boards, 6000 feet Refuse Deals, 6000 feet Studding, 8000 feet Scantling, 50 Cords Firewood. Also, 1/2 acre of Land, being No. 55 (Fifty-five), situate on the Road leading from Frederic Cove to Barlow's Mills, or Lot or Township Number 17, in Prince County. See date, viz., October 9, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

JUST arrived from Halifax and Boston, and for sale at the subscriber's store, Pownall-street,

A large assortment of Goods,

suitable for the season, consisting of the following, viz.— 12 dozen pairs BOOTS, men's and boy's, 6 do do women's and children's, 12 do Fur Caps, assorted sizes. Sateetts, Tweeds, Doeskins, French Cloakings, white, red and yellow Flannel, superior fine Cloth, Ticking, Sheetings, white, grey and striped Cotton, 350 rolls, Cotton Wadding. 3 boxes superior cast steel AXES. 50 do TOBACCO. 10 dozen BUCKETS. 4 do BEAD-TRAYS. 5 do LOOKING GLASSES. 20 boxes No. 1 SOAP. 100 bags TABLE SALT. 10 dozen CORN BROOMS. 10 cans and wood bottom CHAIRS.

—ALSO— 2000 gallons HIGH WINES, and a large variety of Cooking, Franklins and other STOVES.

PATRICK CAWDEX.

Charlottetown, January 15, 1854.

Mens' Ready-made Clothing.

WE are desirous of informing the public, that we have on hand, and are constantly making up, the largest and best stock of ready-made Clothing in Charlottetown—cut by ourselves, and made up by workmen in our employ. Persons desirous of furnishing themselves with fashionable well made Garments, at reasonable prices, can be seated better at our establishment than any other in Charlottetown. C. & J. BELL, Tailors, Queen Square, Charlottetown, opposite the Market. N. B.—Being practical working Tailors, and confining ourselves exclusively to the Tailoring and Clothing business, we are confident that we can give our customers better satisfaction in every Garment which they require, than those parties who import shop clothing, and have no knowledge of the business. January 15. C. & J. B.

Eastern Stage.

THE Eastern Stage, carrying the mails, will leave Charlottetown for Souris and intermediate places on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock; and from Souris for Charlottetown on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage, please apply to Mr. John Holman, Dorchester Street, Charlottetown; and Mr. James McInagh, Souris. WILLIAM HOOPER, Postman. Morell, January 15, 1854.

To be Let,

And possession given on the first day of May next.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lumber-room and a splendid 6 roomed cellar. A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stabled Stable, Harness-room, Cow House, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen-garden with Fruit-trees, &c., Flower-garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c., extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.

This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near town.

For further particulars apply to

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.

September 11, 1854.

Barque Sir Alexander.

THE above Barque having sailed for Liverpool on the 28th ult., the Owner takes this opportunity to express his thanks to the Merchants and others for the liberal support he has received from them since he put the "Sir Alexander" on the line between this port and Liverpool, and as he believes that general satisfaction has been given, trusts to receive a continuance of their support for the outward voyage in the Spring of 1855, at which time a clipper-built Ship of 500 tons will be in readiness to take the place of the "Sir Alexander."

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, Dec. 4, 1854.

Grain, Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS

at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery.

Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of old Malt Whiskey. Also;—X, XX, and XXX Ale. Charlottetown, 19th Nov. 1853.

Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection. January 8. CHARLES SAUNDERS.

FALL GOODS.

Per Bark "Sir Alexander" and Schooner "Elizabeth."

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has received by the above vessels his usual stock of BRITISH GOODS suitable for the season.

—ALSO— An extensive selection of GLASS, CHINA and EARTHENWARE, and a superior article of MOLASSES and SUGAR by wholesale and retail at a very small advance.

Intending to make an alteration in his business, all goods not sold before the fifteenth of June, 1855, will then be disposed of at Auction.

All persons indebted are requested to make an early settlement of their accounts.

On sale, 100 barrels No. 1 HERRINGS; quantity CODFISH.

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, January 8, 1855. 6w.

Boots, Boots, Boots.

JUST received by the Subscriber at his Store, opposite Mr. Coles's Brewery, one hundred pair Men's and Boy's Pegged Boots, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

JAMES LONG.

Kent Street, Charlottetown, August 7th 1854.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

COLES'S STEAM MILL CARDING MACHINE is now in superior order, being newly fitted up and in full operation Charlottetown, July 8, 1854.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having appointed Mr. CHARLES WELSH his Attorney during his absence from the Island, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to furnish their accounts for settlement; and all those who are indebted by book account, or otherwise are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM WELSH.

Charlottetown, November 20, 1854.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Public as PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO HIM, to obtain a share of patronage.

JAS. COLE.

MODERN CHIVALRY.

As we read the sickening details of the holocaust of the brave before grim Alma—as we devour the details of the abortive valour of our terrible chivalry at Bala Clava—as we think of the handful of noble hearts toiling in the trenches in the night, without tents, clothing, shed, shelter, necessary food, and roused as they snatch an hour of fitful sleep to encounter five times their number day after day, hurling the maddening enemy to hideous ruin, only again to return to the tolling mine, and to be awakened 'all with weary task foredone' to a new victory indeed, but also to fresh grief as well as glory, as comrade after comrade offers up his stalwart frame to the thunder clap of the remorseless artillery—as we behold triumph upon triumph robbed of the relief and security it should have earned, by the piling up of increasing hostile numbers, fresh and closing in upon their strained strength and thinned ranks—thinned by their own prowess and sacrificial intrepidity—we are staggered in our purpose, and question our very heart's core to see whether it can be possible that any end can justify such means. England's best and boldest perishing of cold, of climate, or disease—our British 'beautiful and brave,' the prop and pride of many a princely house, stretched stark upon the bloody field, or, while yet breathing, murdered for their trappings by greedy Cossack or callous drunken Selave—our peasant patriots, the hope of the sweet hamlet, the light of the village home, that stood by their colours in the lurid glare of deadly strife, or followed their captain to the charge with British cheeks and lion hearts, to death or glory, hewing down the confounded Muscovites 'like sheep,' and, in the very tempest of the fight, scrupling to deal more carnage among poor wretches beaten up to their work of murder, with the stick, or pricked into the advance by the sword points of their officers, when we think of this, realize it to the fancy as a thing done, and yet doing—it is then that we feel the solemn significance of the course we have advocated, and are driven again to interrogate our consciences to see whether all there be clear in this great business. It seems as if the annihilation of a cloud of Cossacks were dearly purchased at the cost of one Life Guardsman or Highlander. To lose an Arnaud, a Cathcart, a Strangways, in such a *melee* with Northern savage slaves, is as if we dashed a chronometer against a barren sea mark. Could we prevail upon ourselves to look upon human rights as if they were bales of cotton, and the cause of civilization in the light of the tare and tret of sugar hogsheads, or the yards in a piece of domestic or fustian, capable of an arithmetical gauge, or of compression into a balance-sheet—then, indeed, we should, perhaps, be driven to revert to the Quaker position. We might be asked as a mere question of profit and loss, whether the disease and misery, and havoc of the march, the encampment, siege and battle, caused to the Turks, the Russians, the Greeks, the French, and the British, by resistance to the dictation and aggression of the Czar, are not greater than any conceivable infliction of unresisted oppression? We might be (as indeed we have been) told that the hundred millions of money, and the hundred thousand able-bodied men lavished on this war, would buy peace, and be of greater value than if Turkey were actually reduced to our own possession. We may be reminded that all these devastations of the Crimea and the Principalities, and Finland, are positive, ascertained, human calamities, to be scored up against a mere, problematical evil—a political hypothesis; and that the taxation wrang from the poor to carry on the hostilities is not only withdrawn from reproduction and applied to destruction, but, in its abstraction inflicts on the masses of four nations the most grinding poverty—an amount of misery as great as the sack of towns, or the infliction of a military despotism upon the countries involved in the controversy. This subjection of political ethics to the formula of algebraic equation only requires for its success the trifling concession of the postulate to be proved, and then, indeed, the Peace Society would overbear all resistance. When the Tory member, whose probrosis had been twacked by an Opposition Irishman, asked Pitt what he should do, the Minister advised him to soap his nose—truly a much less troublesome process than either a duel or an action for assault. The more formidable that the Czar proves himself to be, the more necessary is it that he should be put down. We see not only the overgrown power of this barbarian dictator, but the use to which he seeks to put it. Turkey his slave, Austria his vassal, Prussia his ally—where would Europe be in another generation had this Imperial tyrant his way? Talk of arbitration? Was not Austria his own referee—and was not the award against him? Costly as is the price—great as is our loss of brave and able men—dear as is the rate at which we pay in devastation, disease, privation, penury, and mourning of the heart, the object is worth it all—the terrible means are sanctified by the pure, high-principled, unselfish, holy end. It is worth our last guinea and our last man. The solemn truth has gone forth: a war of aggression will no longer be tolerated in Europe. The public burglar of States, the unscrupulous buccanier who wantonly invades the territory of an innocent neighbour, must be outlawed as a common public criminal, and quashed as a general nuisance. No Royal Ruffian can, in this century, be suffered to substitute violence for right, and to found a title upon mere unprovoked conquest. Let him once 'bestride the narrow world like a Colossus,' and soon he will make 'petty men' of all of us, and scarcely suffer us to

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

The battle of Inkermann has its lessons, of which we trust profit will be made. Due vigilance was wanting in the weakest part of our position, which, as most likely to be selected for attack, should have been most carefully guarded against surprise—but surprised, as we have seen our troops were, and they had barely time to get into position to bar the way of the enemy swarming up the heights, under cover of the fire of their batteries, planted undiscovered during the night. All was well prepared on the one side, and unprepared on the other—dogged, resolute bravery excepted, which retrieved all faults. The enemy was, as usual, greatly superior in artillery; not superior in practice, but superior in weight of metal and range, and it was not till two eighteen-pounders were got up and brought to bear that we coped with them effectively with that arm. Those two guns swept away the Russian columns like grass under the mower's scythe, every shot traversing masses of flesh, and leaving a long train of killed and wounded. The question is why, in all our wars, we are so generally overmatched in artillery, not in skill, but in guns, our pieces being lighter than those opposed to them. In the campaigns of Wellington complaint was constantly made of the disparity between the calibre of the French and English guns, and in India we were in this respect overmatched by the Sikhs. Yet no nation has such means of moving heavy pieces, as our horses are the most active and strong, or in default of horses, our men can handle the largest guns like toys, as our seamen prove whenever they are employed for the purpose ashore. The improvement of our muskets has just taken place in the very nick of time, and the Minie rifle has rendered inestimable service against the Russians, as they themselves acknowledged; and there is no reason why we should not have superiority in artillery also, or at least an equality, instead of an admitted inferiority, as at present. Smartness has always been too much prized in our service, and probably for smart movements our guns have been kept below the calibre which is now found to be requisite to put them on an equality with the corresponding arm of the enemy. Our field batteries are now, compared with those of the Russians, about what the old musket Brown Bess was, compared with the Minie rifle, that is to say, in point of range. This is a defect that should be promptly remedied. The marvel is that our troops have done what they have done with their means and numbers; and whatever may be the result of the siege of Sebastopol, it will be a matter of amazement and admiration hereafter that such a force as that of the allied armies undertook such a work, and carried their operations successfully, so far as to hold on their defence nearly an equal force behind walls furnished with all the material of war; of an amply provided arsenal, while also keeping a large relieving army outside at bay, and victoriously repelling their attacks. It is really, however, almost a misnomer to call this a siege. As properly might the Russian attack of the 5th be called the siege of Inkermann. To borrow a nautical phrase, we have brought an entrenched position alongside the Russian entrenched position, and are fighting it like two ships, yardarm to yardarm, but with this unusual circumstance, that there is a third ship of nearly equal force hovering about, to seize opportunity of attack. It has hitherto been considered as a rule of strategy, that a siege cannot be prosecuted with any prospect of success unless the besiegers are in such force as to be able to dispose of any army attempting the relief of the place. And when this is the case the operation is an investment, and the place is so surrounded with works as to cut it off from all succour or support from without. Instead of this, our means confine us to a partial attack on Sebastopol, leaving it open in the other quarters; so that the Russian troops come and go at pleasure, and shift their strength from the open field to the fortress, or from the fortress to the open field, as may suit their operations or exigencies. It is the opinion of competent military judges, that for the reduction and subsequent occupation of Sebastopol, the allied forces should be raised to a number not short of seventy or eighty thousand men of all arms.

THANKS OF PARLIAMENT TO THE FRENCH ARMY.—The *Monitor* says: "All France will be deeply moved by the thanks which England has just voted by acclamation to Gen. Canrobert and our army, and to Admiral Hamelin and our navy, for their gallant co-operation and cordial assistance in the Eastern war. To this solemn manifestation, hitherto unexampled, of the sentiments of a great people towards its faithful ally, France has already responded by the expression of her admiration for the distinguished valour of the English army and navy. She has eagerly echoed the eulogies which our generals-in-chief, after the battles of Alma, Bala Clava, and Inkermann, have given to the intrepidity of Lord Raglan and his noble troops. The two peoples, as the two armies, have rendered to each other the fairest, the most cordial justice. Whilst the soldiers and sailors vie in courage and self-denial, the two nations seem to contend in generosity each to grant to the other the greater share in the glory acquired in common. Nothing can be more calculated to draw still closer the bonds of their alliance than the exchange of these noble feelings; nothing can better secure for them the sympathies and assistance of all civilized peoples, and hasten the final triumph of the holy cause which they are defending."

PREPARATIONS FOR STORMING SEBASTOPOL.—Private letters from the French camp before Sebastopol speak of the assault of that place as an event that may soon be expected. From several points of observation everything that is done within the besieged city can be seen. The second line of fortifications is described as very strong. The Russians have availed themselves of every point where resistance can be offered, and what is called the Promenade, is not the worst prepared to meet the allies. The difficulty, however, is not so much to take Sebastopol as to keep it, for we shall be unquestionably exposed to a severe fire from the heights and fortresses on the right side. Sebastopol will probably be a complete ruin before we can get in; but ruin as it may be, there is no alternative, and the opinion is that it must be stormed and captured to satisfy the *amour propre* of the army, and produce a moral effect throughout Europe. The Russians seem to have foreseen and provided for such a contingency; and they have made every preparation for retreat to the north side of the harbor, and have taken measures to place every impediment to our advance. The retreat of Liprandi was occasioned by the inundation of the Tchernaya, and a letter from the camp speaks of it with satisfaction, the ground he had occupied being covered with wood, which can be made available for fuel and other necessities. 45,000, it is now said at the War Office, is the amount of the force expected with Omar Pacha. This is about 10,000 more than was supposed. They are from the garrison of Souda, and may therefore be considered as