

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, NOVEMBER 15, 1858.

No. 19.

Auction

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on the premises, on the 16th instant, the Farming STOCK and IMPLEMENTS, &c., together with the Leasehold Interest of 200 acres of LAND, on "Donald-ton Estate," fronting on Bedford Bay and Winter River. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, a large Barn and Cellar, an excellent Garden, two good wells of water, Fences mostly new, abundance of soft wood timber, muskeg mud and swamp manure. May be sold in two lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars see handbills; or apply on the premises to DONALDSTON, November 1, 1858. JOHN A. McDONELL. 2w pd.

BAZAAR.

JUST received at the BAZAAR, Great George Street, per Isabel, from England, a large and well-selected stock of FANCY GOODS,

Cutlery, Glassware, &c., &c.

consisting in part of—

Silver Brooches, Scissors, Thimbles Butter Knives, Shawl Pins, &c.; Pearl, Shell, and Scotch Wood, Card Cases, silver-top Seent Bottles, Pebble Spectacles, Pearl, Shell, Stag, Ivory and other Penknives, Garden knives, Ladies' Companions and Reticules (silver and steel furnished), Leather, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Workboxes, Dressing Cases, &c.; Tourists' Cases, Britannia Metal Cruet Stands, with cut Bottles, Meerschaum and other Pipes; Plate Looking Glasses on stands, French and German Looking Glasses, De la Rue's Playing Cards, Cut Wine Glasses, Engravings (framed and unframed), Whips, Combs, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Oils, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Country Merchants and others are respectfully requested to inspect the above Stock, as they will be sold low for Cash. All wholesale orders from the Country promptly attended to. November 1, 1858. JAMES McCOMB.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

C. G. VAUX,

GLASGOW HOUSE.

HAS received and offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices, a large assortment of LONDON MANTLES, in all the newest styles and materials.

DRESS GOODS.

In Flannel Tweeds, Winceys, Stella Robes, Crossovers, and Poplins, Coburg Cashmeres, Prints and French Borders, Cambrics in great variety, Ribbons, Embroideries, Flouncings, Wrought, Muslin and Bugled Collars, Flannels, Shirting, Cloths, and Clothing. Queen Street, November 1, 1858.

Boston Packet.

THE fast-sailing Packet Brig, "AFTON," Turnbull, master, will leave Boston on or about the 13th November. For Freight or Passage, having good accommodation, apply to JOHN A. FOWLE & Co., Foster's Wharf, Boston. November 1, 1858.

To Let,

TWO ROOMS, pleasantly situated. For particulars apply at this office. Ch. Town, Nov. 1, 1858.

Fragipanni.

THE subscriber has received a supply of the above most delightful and enduring PERFUME, together with the following, viz:— Golden Dew Drops, Upper Ten, Violet, Essence Bouquet, Ailima, Ambur, Camelia, Caroline Bouquet, Citronella Rose, Clematis, Cowslip, Geranium, Hawthorn, Hologosia, Heliotrop, Honeysuckle, Jessamine, Jockey Club, Lilac, Magnolia, Mignonette, Millefleurs, Mousseine, Musk, Nectar, New-mown Hay, Orange, Orange Flower, Patchouly, Pink, Rose, Spring Flowers, Sweet Brier, Sweet Pea, Sweet Clover, Tea Rose, Verbena, West End, White Lily, Prairie Flower, Cologne, Double Cologne, Amber, Lavender, Aromatic and Crystalline Vinegar.

Also, —Preston Salts, Lemon Rouge, Amantine, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Toilet Powder, Fragrant Shampoo Lotion, Amber, Lustral Bandoline Hair Dye, Philocome, Roland's Maccassar Oil, Toilet Soap, Shaving Soaps and Creams, Dental Soap and Paste, Pear Tooth Powder, Aromatic Cologne, Court Plaster, Bureau Perfume, Fuming Pastilles, Erasive Soap, Flavouring Extracts, India Rubber Dressing Dandruff and Side Combs, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes in great variety. W. R. WATSON, City Drug Store. Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1858.

Champagne Cider.

BOTTLED CHAMPAGNE CIDER for sale at the CASH Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER. Ch. Town, June 14, 1858. Isl.

JUST received, per Schr. "HELEN," from New York, and for sale by the subscriber: Barrels extra and superfine FLOUR, Bags CORNMEAL, Barrels Crushed SUGAR, which will be sold low for Cash. October 18, 1858. M. LOWDEN.

Flour, Tea and Spirits.

JUST received, per Brig. "J. W." from Boston, the following articles:— 150 barrels extra superfine FLOUR, 800 gallons high proof SPIRITS, 50 barrels eating APPLES, 50 boxes LOZENGES, 3 casks BURNING FLUID, 30 chests best Congo TEA, 8 cases MATCHES.

The above for sale cheap for Cash, or approved Joint Notes. October 18, 1858. SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BESIDES A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, offers for Sale:— A good article of Table and Pickling Vinegar, An excellent article of Pearl Barley, Fresh Currants, Raisins, Figs, and Nuts of all kinds, Pine Apple Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar, Spanish Cream (a delightful summer drink), An excellent article of Stomachic Bitters (by the gal.) Besides all the etceteras in like Establishments. For Sale at the Cash Drug Store of August 23, 1858. M. W. SKINNER.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by Deed of Assignment, bearing date the 17th day of February, 1857, all Books, Debts, Notes and other Securities, of the late firm of THOMAS McNUTT & Son, of Princetown, Prince Edward Island, were duly transferred to me—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted in any way to the said firm are required to make payments of their respective amounts to the Subscriber, in Charlottetown, or to HENRY S. McNUTT, Princetown, on or before the 20th day of October next. All sums unpaid after that date, will be immediately handed over for collection, without distinction of persons. H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, October 4, 1858.

Important Notice to Emigrants

BOUND TO AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Emigration Agent for the Provincial Government of Auckland, New Zealand, I hereby give public notice that I am prepared to issue Land Orders to all persons, of good character and sober, steady habits, who will emigrate, at their own cost, from this Island to Auckland, as follows:—Every adult, of the age of 18 years and upwards, will, on his arrival, be entitled to select Forty Acres of Government Land in any part of the Province set apart for special settlement, free of all cost—except Agent's fee (10s. stg.), to be paid on receipt of the Order, and the expense of survey at the time of taking possession of the land. For every child or servant, over five and under eighteen years of age, taken from this Island to Auckland aforesaid, an Order for Twenty Acres of Land will be issued to the parent, guardian or master at whose cost he or she may be taken—such Orders to cost 5s. stg. each, to be paid here, and subject to the same regulations as those issued to adults. For further information apply, (if by letter, post paid) to

CHARLES BELL, Emigration Agent.

N. B.—Copies of the Auckland Land Regulations will be ready in a few days for distribution to intending emigrants; and pamphlets in further explanation are expected by first English Mail. Queen Square, Sept. 20, 1858.

From the Auckland Provincial Government Gazette, May 13.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Auckland, May 11, 1858.

I HEREBY notify, for general information, that by virtue of the authority vested in the Superintendent by the "Auckland Waste Land Act of 1858," I have appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Emigration Agents for the Province of Auckland:—

A. F. Ridgway, London, England, James Myers, Southampton, John Paradise, Stamford, Charles O'Rourke, Galway, Ireland, Geo. Somerville, Castletown, County Sligo, Ireland, Robert Greer, Newry, County Down, George Anderson, Inverness, Scotland, James Law, Perth, Thomas H. Lusk, Greenock, F. D. Wright, Toronto, Canada, Joseph Emley, M. D., Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Charles Bell, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Hudson Janisch, St. Helena, Frederick John Mullins, Bergedorf.

J. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent.

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.

For Sale,

THE valuable Leasehold Property, situate in Grand Tracadie, on Lot 35, containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres, with a valuable Marsh, cutting about six tons of Hay, or thereabouts; Lease for 999 years.

Also—Fifty acres of Commons, which cannot be taken from the above during the term of the lease. The whole fronting on the entrance of Tracadie Harbour, and the rear bounded by the Winter River, which makes it a valuable situation for business, vessels being able to load both at front and rear. Sixty acres are now under tillage. Building stuff, longers and firewood in great abundance on the land. It is also contiguous to Cod, Herring, Salmon, or Gasparaux fishing grounds. Also a Dwelling house 32 x 22, with good cellar and chimneys, and out-buildings clearings being now in excellent order. Rent £10 2s. 6d. per annum. Possession can be given at any time from this date. For further particulars apply to HON. CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown, or Mr. RONALD McDONALD on the premises. March 29, 1858.

FALL CONSIGNMENT FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tea, Soap, Gin, Brandy, Wines, Nails, &c. THE subscribers have just received, per Isabel from Liverpool, the following GOODS, which they offer at moderate prices, viz:—

50 chests superior TEA, 50 boxes Liverpool SOAP, 10 hds. Holland GIN, 4 casks BRANDY, Casks Port and Sherry WINES, Bbls. Porter and Ale, boxes Starch, Mustard Blue, Blacking, &c., &c.

J. & T. MORRIS. (Isl.) Queen-street, Oct. 25, 1858.

LOST!—On Friday afternoon, October 22d, between three and four o'clock, within 4 miles from the residence of Judge Peters, lower Malpeque Road, a Stone Martin BOA. Whoever will deliver the same at Dr. JOHNSON'S Dispensary will be satisfactorily rewarded. Ch. Town, October 25, 1858.

Final Notice.

ALL amounts due the Subscriber either by Note of Hand or Book Account, if not paid by the 25th DECEMBER, will be sued for without any distinction of persons.

GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, October 25, 1858. 3m

To Let,

THE premises in Dorchester Street, lately occupied by Mr. D. A. Barry, consisting of Dwelling House, Shop and Warehouse. These premises are well known as the former residence and place of business of the subscriber. Possession given immediately. Apply to

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, Sept. 27, 1858.

Damsons, Damsons.

50 BUSHELS Prime Nova Scotia DAMSONS, very good, received by last Steamer, which will be sold low by the bushel, gallon or quart by

M. W. SKINNER. Isl.

For Sale.

17,000 FEET of 3 inch good quality, fresh cut SPRUCE DEALS, made ready for delivery by Mr. THOMAS ANNEAR, Montague River. Enquire of BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esq., Charlottetown, or to STEPHENS & CLARKE, Orwell, June 21, 1858.

Direct from the Bushes.

BUSHELS of Prince Edward Island HAZEL NUTS for sale by M. W. SKINNER. Isl. Ch. Town, Sept. 12th, 1858.

[From the Illustrated London News.]

THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The seventh volume of "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses," by Agnes Strickland, has just been published by the Messrs. Blackwood. It embraces the greater portion of the time—a period of eighteen years—spent by Mary Stuart in her different prison homes in England, from her residence at Wingfield Manor House to her death on the scaffold in the hall of Fotheringhay Castle. The history of this unfortunate Princess will always be perused with deep interest, whatever may be the reader's impression of the guilt or innocence of Mary with respect to the grave charges brought against her; and certainly never has the course of events which make up her remarkable career been more closely unfolded, or the character of Mary placed in a fairer light, than in Miss Strickland's gracefully told narrative. We reproduce portions of the author's powerful description of the closing scene of Mary's life:—

READING THE WARRANT FOR MARY'S EXECUTION.

The Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent, with the High Sheriff of Northamptonshire and their attendants, arrived at the Castle on Tuesday, the 7th of February, 1587. In the afternoon they demanded an audience of the Queen of Scots. She replied, "that, being indisposed, she was preparing to go to bed, but if the matter were of importance she would receive them presently." They said, "It was a matter that would brook no delay." Mary on this called for her mantle, which she had thrown off, and her ladies having made her ready, seated herself in her usual place at the foot of her bed in an easy chair by a small work table, with her ladies and Bourgoigne in attendance. One of her ladies told her that Beale, who had brought the message, had advanced into the ante room, on which she made them open the chamber door. They did so, and the two Earls, introduced by her keepers Paulet and Drury, and followed by Beale, entered bareheaded. She received them with calm dignity, and returned their salutations in the easy gracious manner that was natural to her. Shrewsbury briefly explained the business on which they came, and requested her to hear the warrant. Beale, having first displayed it with the great seal, in yellow wax, pendent from it, proceeded to read it aloud. Mary listened attentively, with majestic composure, bowed her head at the conclusion, and, crossing herself, responded, "In the name of God these tidings are welcome, and I bless and praise Him that the end of my bitter sufferings is at hand. I did not think the Queen my sister would ever have consented to my death, but God's will be done. He is my principal witness, that I shall render up my spirit into His hands innocent of any offence against her, and with a pure heart and conscience clear before His divine Majesty of the crimes whereof I am accused. The soul," she continued, "is far unworthy of the joys of heaven whose body cannot endure for a moment the stroke of the earnest executioner." The earnestness with which she spoke brought tears to her eyes as she raised them to heaven, but a triumphant smile was on her lip. "She seemed not," wrote Barleigh's reporter to his patron, "to be in any terror, for aught that appeared by her outward gesture or behaviour, but rather, with smiling cheer and pleasing countenance, digested and accepted the said admonition of preparation to her unexpected execution, saying 'that her death should be welcome unto her.'"

THE LAST ACT OF THE TRAGEDY IN THE HALL OF FOTHERINGHAY CASTLE.

A platform, twelve feet square and two and a half high, covered with black cloth, and surrounded with a rail, had been erected at the upper end of Fotheringhay, near the fireplace, in which, on account of the coldness of the weather, a large fire was burning. On the scaffold was placed the block, the axe, a chair, covered all with black cloth, for the Queen, with a cushion of crimson velvet before it and two stools for the Earl of Kent and Shrewsbury. About a hundred gentlemen who had been admitted to behold the mournful spectacle stood at the lower end of the hall; but the scaffold was barricaded, and a strong guard of the Sheriff's and Earl Marshal's men environed it, to prevent the possibility of a rescue.

The dignified composure and melancholy sweetness of her countenance, in which the intellectual beauty of reflective middle age had superseded the charms that in youth had been celebrated by all the poets of France and Scotland, her majestic and intrepid demeanour, made a profound impression on every one present when Mary Stuart and her followers entered into the hall of death. She surveyed the sable scaffold, the block, the axe, the executioner and spectators, undauntedly, as she advanced to the foot of the scaffold. There she paused, for she required assistance. Sir Amyas Paulet tendered her his hand, to aid her in ascending the two steps by which it was approached. Mary accepted the proffered attention of her persecuting gaoler with the queenly courtesy that was natural to her. "I thank you, Sir," said she, when he helped her to mount the fatal stair; "this is the last trouble I shall ever give you." Having calmly seated herself in the chair that had been provided for her, with the two Earls standing on either side, and the executioner in front holding the axe, with the edge towards her, Beale sprung upon the scaffold with unfeeling alacrity, and read the death warrant in a loud voice. She listened to it with a serene and even smiling countenance; but, as before, bowed her head and crossed herself when it was concluded, in token of her submission to the will of God.

Mary began to pray with absorbing and fearful earnestness from her own breviary and psalter, uniting portions from the 31st, 51st, and 91st Psalms. She prayed in Latin, in French, and finally in English, for God to pardon her sins and forgive her foes; for Christ's afflicted Church, for the peace and prosperity of England and Scotland; for her son, for Queen Elizabeth; not with the ostentation of a Pharisee, but the holy benevolence of a dying Christian. At the conclusion of her last prayer she rose, and, holding up the crucifix, exclaimed, "As Thy arms, O Christ! were extended on the cross, even so receive me into the arms of Thy mercy, and blot out all my sins with Thy most precious blood." "Madam," interrupted the Earl of Kent, "it were better for you to eschew such Popish trumpery, and bear Him in your heart." "Can I," she mildly answered, "hold the representation of the sufferings of my crucified Redeemer in my hand without bearing him, at the same time, in my heart?" The two executioners, seeing her preparing to make herself ready for the block, knelt before her and prayed her forgiveness. "I forgive you and all the world with all mine heart," she replied, "for I hope this death will give an end to all my troubles." They offered to assist her in removing

her mantle, but she drew back, and requested them not to touch her, observing with a smile, "I have not been accustomed to be served with such pages of honour, nor to disrobe before so numerous a company. Then beckoning to Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle, who were on their knees in tears below, they came to her on the scaffold; but when they saw for what purpose they were required they began to scream and cry, and were too much agitated to render her the assistance she required, so that she began to take out the pins herself, a thing to which she was not accustomed. "Do not weep," said she, tenderly reproving them; "I am very happy to leave this world. You ought to rejoice to see me die in so good a cause. Are you not ashamed to weep? Nay, if you do not give over these lamentations, I must send you away, for you know I have promised for you."

Before Mary proceeded further in her preparations for the block, she took a last farewell of her weeping ladies, kissing, embracing, and blessing them, by signing them with the cross, which benediction they received on their knees. Her upper garments being removed she remained in her petticoat of crimson velvet and ermine, which faced behind, and covered her arms with a pair of crimson velvet sleeves. Jane Kennedy now drew from her pocket the gold bordered handkerchief Mary had given to blind her eyes. Within this she placed a "Corpus Christi cloth," probably the same in which the consecrated wafer sent to her by the Pope had been enveloped, Jane folded it cornerwise, kissed it, and with trembling hands prepared to execute this last office but she and her companion burst into a free paroxysm of hysterical sobbing and crying.

Mary placed her finger on her lips reprovingly. "Hush!" said she; "I have promised for you; weep not, but pray for me." When they had pinned the handkerchief over the face of their beloved mistress, they were compelled to withdraw from the scaffold; and "she was left alone to cross up the tragedy of life by herself, which she did with her wonted courage and devotion." Kneeling on the cushion, she repeated in her usual clear firm voice—"In te Domine speravi." "In thee Lord, have I hoped; let me never be put to confusion." Being then guided by the executioners to find the block, she bowed her head upon it intrepidly, exclaiming, as she did so, "In manus tuas." "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." The Earl of Shrewsbury raised his baton, in performance of his duty as Earl Marshal, to give the signal for the coup-de-grace, but he averted his head at the same time, and covered his face with his hand to conceal his agitation and streaming tears. A momentary pause ensued, for the executioner's assistant perceived that the Queen grasping the block firmly with both hands, was resting her chin upon them, and they must have been cut off or mangled if he had not removed them, which he did by drawing them down and holding them tightly in his own, while his companion struck her with the axe a cruel but ineffectual blow. Agitated alike by the courage of the Royal victim and the sobs and groans of the sympathizing spectators, he missed his aim and inflicted a deep wound on the side of the skull. She neither screamed nor stirred, but her sufferings were too sadly testified, by the convulsion of her features, when, after the third blow, the butcher work was accomplished, and the severed head, streaming with blood, was held up to the gaze of the people. "God save Queen Elizabeth!" cried the executioner. "So let her enemies perish!" exclaimed the Dean of Peterborough. One solitary voice alone responded "Amen!" it was that of the Earl of Kent. The silence, the tears, and groans of the witnesses of the tragedy—yes, even of the very assistants in it—proclaimed the feelings with which it had been regarded.

The concluding volume of the series of "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses," containing the Lives of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, and of her daughter Sophia, Electress of Hanover, on whom the succession of the crown of Great Britain was settled by Act of Parliament, will, we are informed, be published in December. The conclusion of the life of Sophia brings these historical biographies down to a period parallel with the life of Queen Anne—the last biography in Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England."

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

DESTRUCTION OF REBELS AT GARAKOTA.

Napier's column and General Michel's force are now at liberty to combine for future movements, not against Tantia Toppe only, but against other insurgent chiefs who continue their independent forays. Numerous armed detachments have been sent out to crush these chiefs, and we have accounts of slight engagements in the vicinity of Saugor, Jhans, Calpee, Gwalior, and Dholpore. A thousand rebels, under a chief named Indur Goshun, had successfully laid bare the district of Shahpore. They sought a new field for plunder, and occupied Garakota, the scene of Sir Hugh Rose's early operations. Capt. Finch left Saugor under orders from Brigadier Wheeler, on the 31st of August, reached Garakota by forced marches, caught the rebels a few miles further on, and destroyed 250 of them, the chief and his two subordinates being among the slain.

SURPRISE OF MAUN SINGH AT BUJEPPORE.

After the united corps of Napier and Smith had reduced Powrie, a brigade under Col. Robertson (25th Bombay Infantry) was despatched to discover, and if possible defeat, the rebels recently in garrison at that place under the orders of Maun Singh. Robertson left the neighbourhood of Powrie with about 1,200 men, of whom about 200 were Europeans on the 26th of August. For the sake of speed, the latter were all mounted on camels. After eight days march, the brigade reached Barampore, near the banks of the Parbuty, and surprised the enemy at daybreak. They were in the act of cooking, near the village of Bujepore, where they were attacked, driven from their position on the banks, and, as the French would say, culbutes into the river. Numbers were killed in the water, numbers in the nullahs on the other side, and 450 dead were found on the field. They were discovered to be chiefly Sepoys of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Gwalior Contingent of Ali Bahadur's Kotah Regiment, and of the 40th, 50th, and 52d Bengal Native Infantry. Maun Singh, their chief, fled with the remainder across the Parbuty, and was then driven to a junction with Tantia Toppe, then on his march from Jhalra to Rajghur. Conceiving it useless to continue the pursuit further, Col. Robertson retired to Gooma, then only 17 miles distant, and was joined shortly after by the head-quarters under Brigadiers Napier and Smith. Our loss at Bujepore was Lieut. Fawcett, of the 95th, killed; Capt. Poore and Cornet Hanbury, 8th Hussars, Lieut. S. Page, of Mead-Horse, and 14 men wounded.