The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN] This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES. [EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOL. VII. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1857. No. 18.

The Steamer Westmorland.

THE new and fast-sailing steamer "WESTMORLAND," E. EVANS, Commander,—employed by the Government of Prince Edward Island for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails,—will leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, and will return to Charlottetown, leaving Pictou immediately after the arrival of the Stage from Halifax. From thence she will proceed immediately to Shediac, via Summerside. Will return from Shediac, leaving that place at 6 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, touching at Summerside. Will leave Charlottetown, for Pictou, every Friday at 7 o'clock, a. m., and return the same day, leaving Pictou at 6 o'clock, p. m., and will proceed to Summerside and from thence to Shediac, and return to Charlottetown, via Summerside, leaving Shediac at 6 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday.

☞ Passengers are requested to look after their own baggage, as the owners will not hold themselves responsible for anything unless given in charge of the proper officer, and signed for.

RATES OF FARES:

From	Charlottetown to Pictou,	$2.00
"	" Bedeque,	1.50
"	" Shediac,	3.00
"	Bedeque to Shediac,	1.50
"	Pictou to Shediac,	5.00

C. BOULTENHOUSE.

Charlottetown, August 10, 1857. (all papers.)

Charlottetown and Georgetown Mail-Stage.

THE subscribers beg to inform the travelling public that, having taken the contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails between Charlottetown and Georgetown, they will carry Passengers through with despatch, leaving Charlottetown every Tuesday and Friday mornings at half past 9, a. m., and Georgetown every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at half past 9, a. m.

Horses and Vehicles on hire at Southport, Vernon River and Georgetown, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Parcels and Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN ADAMS, jun.
Oct. 12. (all pa 4w) EDWARD CHANDLER.

OFFICES:

Charlottetown—Victoria Hotel and Globe Hotel.
Georgetown—Capt. John Macdonald's & D. Gordon's, Esq.
Southport—Edward Chandler's.

W. C. MACDONALD,

(*Formerly of Tracadie, near Charlottetown, P. E. Island,*)

GENERAL MERCHANT,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND; AND MONTREAL, CANADA.

NO pains spared, but every exertion made, to procure for the owners of property (Vessels, Produce, &c.) consigned to my care for sale, the highest prices that the market will yield. Consigners desiring it can have their returns made in Flour, Corn, or Cornmeal, &c., shipped direct from Montreal.

N. B.—Extensive Wharfage and Yardage for large quantities of hewn and sawed Lumber, such as Deals, Boards, Scantling, Spars, &c.

Premises fronting on Water-street, foot of Cochrane-street, (late Maccassey's), St. John's, Newfoundland.

October 1, 1857. (all papers tf.)

S. WELLS,

MARBLE-WORKER,

(*corner of Hillsborough and Grafton streets, Charlottetown*),

HAS constantly on hand MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TOMBS, &c. &c.; and every variety of Marble work executed to order, with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Patronize home manufacture, and keep your money on the Island. (all pa. 6m) Oct. 5, 1857.

CARD.

JOHN CAIRNS,

Gas-fitter, Plumber and Copper-smith,

(*Kent-street, two doors west of the Globe Hotel.*)

HAVING served for many years in the works of Gas Companies, both in the City of Glasgow and in other large towns in Britain, and having been the first to introduce Gas into this City, in WATSON'S Drug Store, Reddin's Buildings, 11 years ago. J. C. hopes by assiduity and punctuality to merit a share of public patronage in the above line.

Orders executed with neatness and despatch. Tinware and Stove Piping, always on hand. Force Pumps, &c., repaired.

November 17, 1856. (All papers.)

£25 Reward.

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

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

Published by Authority.

THE Recorder at the last meeting of the City Council reported, that he had examined the Records in the Probate Office and had ascertained that the street called "Clark Street" had been duly dedicated to the public as a common street or thoroughfare.

By order,
Oct. 26, 1857. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

Stoves, Stoves.
"Odessa" from Albany.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends in the city and country, that he has received by the above vessel a large and varied assortment of Cooking, Franklin, Air-tight and Close STOVES; also, Shop and Parlor ditto—all of the newest patterns, which he offers for sale at a small advance at his Auction Room, Queen-square.

June 29, 1857. Isl & P WILLIAM DODD.

Caledonia House, Georgetown.

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

Georgetown, Jan. 26, 1857. CAIUS GILLIS.

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

American Hotel, Georgetown.

THE subscriber—in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public in general, for their liberal patronage during the last four years—respectfully begs to inform them that he has removed to the above new and commodious building, on the Main Street, and trusts, by his further efforts to please, to merit a continuance of past favors.

He has also opened a STORE, in the same building, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Spirits, Hardware, Room Papering, Window Blinds, &c., &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or produce.

Jan. 19, 1857. CAPTAIN JOHN MACDONALD.

Ship Bread.

100 BARRELS superior SHIP BREAD for sale cheap by

Peake's Buildings, May 25. SAMUEL A. FOWLE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

Dwelling House & Land near Charlottetown.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, and immediate possession given, the commodious Dwelling House, with eighteen acres of Land attached, in Charlottetown Royalty, known as "Newlands," the property of the Hon. Charles Hensley, and lately occupied by the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Gray. The Dwelling House contains Dining Room, Drawing Room and Study, two Kitchens, with Store-Room, &c., and nine Bed-rooms. There are also Stables, Coach House, Root House, Pump, &c., on the Premises. Distance from Charlottetown, rather less than one mile. For Terms apply to the subscriber at the Attorney General's Office, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, October 26, 1857. 3i.

Notice

To the Tenants and Settlers on the Western half of Township No. 29, in Prince Edward Island.

THE Tenants and Settlers on the western half of Township No. 29 are hereby notified that Lady Cecily Jane Georgiana Fane, of Upper Brook Street, in the Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, in England, is seised of, or entitled to the Freehold or Inheritance of the said Half Township, and is alone entitled to the rents, issues and profits thereof. AND ALSO, that the said Lady Cecily Jane Georgiana Fane, by Letter of Attorney, dated the 13th day of July last past, has appointed the subscriber her Attorney, for her and on her behalf, to enter into and take possession of and manage the said Half Township, and to demand and receive from the Tenants and Settlers thereupon all Rents and arrears of Rents now due, or hereafter to become due, in respect of the said Lands, or any of them. AND ALSO, that the subscriber, as the Attorney of the said Lady Cecily Jane Georgiana Fane, hereby requires all such Tenants and Settlers upon said Half Township, to make payment to him of all amounts due by them for Rent or arrears of Rent of Lands held by them thereon; and also, that in the event of their neglect or refusal so to do, legal proceedings will be instituted against them.

Dated at Ch. Town, Prince Edward Island, 9th October, 1857.
Oct 12. 1m W. H. POPE.

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

TAKE NOTICE!

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

Twenty Thousand Acres

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

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

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

WILLIAM DOUSE.

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

For Sale,

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY, thirteen miles from Charlottetown, the most eligible situation for country business on the Island, situated at Vernon River Bridge, Lot 50—where vessels drawing ten feet of water can load at the Bridge—the public road from south side of the Island running close by the shop door. There are on the premises a DWELLING-HOUSE, in good repair, containing on the lower floor a Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms and Kitchen, also a Shop 24 x 20, on the upper floor two Bed-rooms; a two-story GRANARY 40 x 25, with double floors; a new SHOP 48 x 20; a Store-house, Stable and Coach-house, and a good Well of water close to the house. For further particulars apply in Charlottetown to BENJ. DAVIES, Esquire, or on the premises to the proprietor.

October 5, 1857. ROBERT BARKER.

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

For Sale,

LOTS suitable for Villa Residences, situate on the western moiety of "Spring Park" Estate—within a few minutes walk of the Province Building. For further particulars, plan, &c., apply to THEO. DESBRISAY, or to the subscriber,

May 18, 1857. tf W. H. POPE.

Valuable Farm in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

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

June 1. tf W. H. POPE.

Valuable Leasehold Property for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM at Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, containing 114 acres of excellent Land, at the annual rent of 1s. per acre, for 999 years; forty acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, and the remainder is covered with the best quality of hardwood timber and fencing poles. It has a front of nineteen chains on the Main Western and Bedeque Road, and is within nine miles of the flourishing Town of Summerside. There are on the premises a very excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with a DISTILLERY, COACH-HOUSE, STABLES, &c.; two excellent Wells of water are within a few yards of the door, and every other accommodation besides. A portion of the purchase money may remain on interest for such time as may be agreed on.

Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, Oct. 5. tf PETER MULLIN.

A Card.

DR. POTTS begs to state that he has again settled in Crapaud, where he may be consulted in the different branches of his profession.

Present residence at Mr. Rogerson's. 3w Oct. 26.

TO LET, part of the House situated on the corner of Prince and Kent Streets, now in the occupation of the subscriber. For further particulars apply to

Ch. Town, Oct 12. JOHN KENNEDY, Saddler.

Miscellaneous.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine for October.*)

FROM INDIA.

"The blood of thy brother crieth to me from the ground."

Oh, sons of women, have ye heard it told,
That savage, dismal, miserable tale,
And sleeping soft thereafter, heard no wail
Through your safe slumbers eching manifold?—
That wail! oh Heaven? What English word can say
How the blood cries from that unholy ground!
Heard ye the sound?
Shrieking and sobbing through this summer day,
Such agony of horror and of fear—
Oh sons of women, rise and hear!—
As centuries calm have hushed from man's affrighted ear.

Honour and fame, the triumph of our race,
Ye trumpet tongues of war, sound forth the call!
Oh tender Heaven, oh friends, if *this* were all,
And hopeful farewell griefs filled this woe's place!
Then might we speak and weep, and yet be calm.
God keep those sons of hope, those heirs of fame,
God bless each dearest name!
Our very tears would echo like a psalm.
Oh mother-land, deep-groaning from afar
To where thy slaughtered children are,
This dismal fight of fiends, this carnage is not war!

Wider than war, more deadly far than death!
Oh warriors, soldiers, captains, men of might!
Though yours be still the guidance of the fight,
The quarrel is of all who draw their breath
From life of women! Oh, ye mothers' sons!
Rise up and hear the intolerable cry
Rending this purest sky—
Death-groans of all those tortured tender ones,
Fainting 'mid horrors worse than fire or knife.
He who stands calm, I swear, and sees this strife,
Never loved woman yet in all his barren life!

Oh tender blood, loud crying from that shore!
Oh untold agony, too great for speech!
Oh perfect death, which no more harm can reach!
Thank God that never, never, never more
The insulted life can throb within those veins;
Thank God that no one lives to tell the tale
That nothing but a wail
Of this, which is unspeakable, remains!
Oh women slain! Over each tender head,
While men vow vengeance dread,
This comfort sore we take—thank Heaven that ye are dead!

But if in God's dark maze of providence
Such hour of darkness should appear again,
Oh men, if ye be men!
Kiss them, and kill them in their innocence!
Was there not one among your hero band
Who, in the blaze of loud explosion, gave
A young life, true and brave,
To snatch fell weapons from the murderer's hand?
And dare ye less to save
That sacred nucleus of your race, wherein
As in a shrine your honour makes abode?
Oh fathers, husbands, brothers, think no sin!
But out of horror, out of agony,
With your swift tender bullets tenderly
Dismiss them to the keeping of their God!

Oh mother-land, arise! Oh mother's sons!
This quarrel bears no prelude of weak words,
Speak in the flashing of a million swords,
Speak in the thunder of avenging guns!
Speak as loud nature speaks in storm and flame!
Quick as the sudden breath we draw,
Oh justice and the law!
Strike as the lightning, swift and sure of aim!—
By every tortured soul, and heart that bled,
By every martyr head,
Oh justice, born of Heaven, think on the insulted dead!

PASSERS BY.

The old and young—the rich and poor—
The sorrowful and gay—
Affluence clad in a robe of pride
And poverty striving her tears to hide,—
Still passed my window side by side:
And long I gazed at the restless tide,
And marked its eddying way.

Happy children danced gaily along,
Shouting in joyful glee,
And beautiful maidens with brows so fair,
Shaded with bands of waving hair,
Passed by, and merrily laughed at care;
Bright eyes and rosy health were there,
And hearts from sorrow free.

Labourers wearily joined the crowd,
For the toil of the day was o'er,
And a pauper's child with a face so old—
So wrinkled with want, so pinched with cold,
Whose appealing eyes did a tale unfold—
Begged alms in vain—for the love of gold
Makes the rich forget the poor.

I gazed on the scene till the shades of night
Wrapped all alike in gloom:
And I thought—as the crowd hurries by each day,
The old and the youthful, the grave and the gay,
Should not the strong help the weak on their way,
Seeing the self-same road they stray,
Still onward, towards the tomb!

PRIVATE LIFE IN INDIA.

The fearful notoriety given to individuals of either sex, by the recent course of events in the East, may render interesting this plain description of every-day Oriental customs among foreign residents. We may add that the rupee is worth about half-a-dollar, or two shillings English.

Lodgings.—The system of lodging letting is almost unknown in India, and a visitor must not expect to find a furnished house anywhere. Something is done in the boarding house way, at the chief towns, by respectable widows, and each presidency is provided with respectable hotels and club-houses A stranger, after he has looked about for an empty house adapted to his wants, sends for a sircar or dubash, or, *parsee* butler (the name varying with the presidency,) and bidding him procure the necessary furniture, may expect in two or three days to find himself installed in his own domicile. The articles absolutely necessary at first are few, as nothing in the shape of fixtures or hangings is required. The expense of life, at one of the presidencies, depends upon circumstances and position of the individual. A man may live on £200 a year, or 170 rupees *per mensem*; and he may also spend without difficulty £10,000 a year.

Servants.—To give an idea of the maximum of expenditure, we will suppose an establishment at Calcutta on a grand scale. A house of two stories, containing twenty rooms and broad verandahs, with halting rooms and out-houses, all enclosed within a garden or compound, costs at least 500 rupees per month. The establishment of servants will run as follows:—A khansumah or butler, who markets and attends at table on great occasions. He also makes pastry and preserves, and superintends the kitchen. Two or three khetmutgars, who also attend at table, clean the plate, &c. A valet, who takes care of the linen and clothes of his master, and looks after his toilet. A cook and a deputy, the latter of whom attends the khansumah at market, and brings home the supplies. A sirdah and bearers—sirdah meaning chief, whose duty it is to prepare the bath, polish boots and shoes, attend to the lamps and candles, and see that the bearers are ready either to pull the punkah (a large fan upon an oblong frame, which is suspended from the ceiling of each sitting-room, with a rope attached to it,) or to go out with the palankeen, or waft away flies and insects during the meals, or polish the furniture. A musalchee, who acts the part of a scullion and likewise prepares the lamps. A bheestie, or water-carrier. He draws water from the wells or tanks, and fills the jars with the water required during the day. He sprinkles the cuscuss tatties, or plaited grass coverings of the doors and windows, during the hot season, and waters the garden or grass plots. A mihtur or sweeper, who does all the dirty work of the house. A dhobee or washerman—there are no washerwomen in Indo-European establishments. The *modus operandi*, amounting to the beating of linen on flat stones, is performed by a man, and his wife irons the articles. A durzee, or tailor. This functionary is chiefly employed in repairing the damages effected by the dhobees, or in making bed curtains, hemming sheets and tablecloths, darning stockings, &c. His work is abundant where there is a lady and children in the house, because the lady rarely attends to her household. A durwan, or doorkeeper. He sits at the entrance gates, sounds a gong upon the arrival of a visitor, and throws open the portals of the compound. An abdar, or keeper of the water. To him is assigned the duty of cooling the wines, beer, and water for dinner purposes; but the introduction of American ice into India has nearly obliterated his functions. A coachman, whose title announces his duty. Syces, or grooms (one to each horse, or two to three horses.) They not only groom and feed the horses, but either take their places behind the carriage or run by its side, or by the side of the equestrian, who may be paying visits, and require his horse to be occasionally held. A peon, or chupraesy. A belted messenger, who carries letters and messages, or to accompany the coachman upon state visits. An ayah, or lady's maid. A very useful person in a family, for she relieves the lady of the labour of dressing her hair, and is most serviceable in shampooning, and performing a number of delicate little offices which the heat of the climate often renders necessary. It is needless to add that she dresses her mistress, and looks after her wardrobe. A mihturance, or metrannee. A female sweeper, whose services are auxiliary to to those of the ayah. A sircar, who keeps the accounts of the establishment, receives his master's pay, disburses it, and will endeavour to prevent any one from cheating you but himself.

To these domestics are added dooreahs, or dog-boys, where people keep dogs; chowkeydars, or private constables, who patrol the grounds during the night; naujies and daudies, where a boat is kept; coolies, to carry burdens and hookah burdars, or preparers of the hookah—an office which is gradually becoming extinct under the modern passion for cigars.

None of the servants in India will eat of the food cooked for Europeans, consequently they are placed upon a uniform system of wages, which, though small as regards each individual, make up a tremendous aggregate.

Cost of an Establishment.—Not less than 200 rupees per month will pay the establishment of a man of large income. The lowest establishment with which a person can rub on, consists of one khetmughar or boy, one cook, and one musalchee, whose united wages at either presidency come to about £25 per annum. The lowest rate at which a very small house (unfurnished) may be obtained is £30 per annum.

Clothing.—Cotton clothes are cheap in India, because the supply from England of piece goods is generally much in excess of the demand. Woollen clothes are dear, because the tailors demand high prices for the manufacture of coats, waistcoats, and trowsers. Hats are dear, and boots of English and French make are likewise costly. Excellent boots are, however, made of country leather by bootmakers on the spot, and they cost about half the price of European boots.

Style of Living.—The style of life in India corresponds, as regards the table, with that in vogue at home. The breakfast hour is generally from eight to nine a.m. Tea or coffee, bread, butter, rice, fish, eggs, or curries, cold meats, jams, honey, or marmalade, grace the breakfast table. Soups, fish, roast, boiled, stewed, broiled, and curried meats, pastry, game, jellies, blanc-mange, &c., constitute the dinners. The only distinctive feature of the Indian table is the superiority and variety of the curries, and the pilaus. A dish called *kitchri*—a compound of rice, split peas, fried onions, chillies, small raisins, and curried fowl or mutton, is a favourite breakfast dish.

Prices of Various Commodities.—Meat bears a very low price in India compared with what is paid in England, although the markets are supplied with beef, mutton and veal, scarcely inferior to the produce of our native country. From twopence to threepence per pound is usually paid for the best kind of meat. Poultry abounds in India. The game obtained at the presidencies is partridge, teal, snipe, wild duck, and occasionally venison. Bread of good wheat flour, is very cheap; rice ditto.

Luxuries.—For all extras and luxuries of the table the Indian resident is, in a great measure, indebted to England, France, and America. To Europe also the Anglo-Indian owes all his wines and spirits, paying for them less, perhaps, in the aggregate than he would pay in England, because they do not bear the same heavy duty. The beers, stout, and pale ales of England are in great request. The quantity of these grateful beverages which some men will drink in a single day is almost fabulous. The price of a bottle of beer, if bought by the dozen, is on an average 1s. 3d. Wines lose nothing by the trip to India, even champagne and claret are to be had in considerable perfection; and the best cognac is procurable at half the price it costs in Great Britain. Soda water is made by the chemists and provisioners of India, but nothing else in the shape of a beverage suited to Europeans is manufactured in the East.

Fish.—No one who is fond of fish will find himself subject to privations in India. The harbour of Bombay abounds with pomfret, a species of flat fish of so excellent a flavour that it has been reported of a celebrated gourmand that he thought it well worth a voyage to taste it. Other kinds of fish are very plentiful in the harbours and rivers.

Routine of Life.—The routine of European life in India is unavoidably uniform and monotonous. People rise very early, before the dawn of day, for when the sun is up they begin to experience his influence. An hour's exercise, either on horseback or on foot, is supposed to be necessary to ensure the healthy action of the liver. Returning home, a bath, which consists in having jars of water poured over the body, is taken; the newspaper is read, and everybody is at work. In the middle of the day some persons take tiffin, as luncheon is called: and this, in too many instances, is a sort of miniature dinner, when stews and curries are devoured, and washed down by copious draughts of pale ale. A bath and a change of dress precede the evening ride or drive. Everywhere there are strands, courses, beaches, where the denizens congregate to gossip or listen to the music of military bands. Night closes in, and the gay groups separate to return home and dine.

There is much interchanges of dinner giving: balls are presented at private houses, and military messes. Billiards and cards furnish excitement to great numbers; a few persons cultivate music, and now and then an amateur play; a discharge of fireworks at the expense of some rich native, a regatta or a *nautch* (native dance), enliven society.