

## LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Steamship St. Louis arrived at her dock this morning.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco, on the evening of the 19th Oct.

The St. Louis, connected with the steamer Sonora, brought down \$1,700,000 in treasure.

The Indians had made an attack upon the settlements in Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants and carrying off all their stock and provisions.

P. H. Burnett has been appointed Supreme Justice of California, in the place of Judge Murray, deceased.

Business at San Francisco was unusually dull for all kind of produce. The money market was easy, and demand light. The receipts of gold dust were satisfactory.

The Los Angeles Star gives the particulars of the massacre on the Plains of a large number of emigrants, before reported. The train consisted of 135 men, women and children, of whom upwards of 100 were murdered.

The Indians, were believed to have been instigated to the deed by the Mormon Destroying Angels, in revenge for the death of Parley Pratt.

On Saturday, 17th, the Executive Committee issued an address to the General Committee of Vigilance, stating that a resolution had been addressed, removing all penalties attached to the sentence of banishment.

The Alta California, Oct. 20, publishes the following items of news, received by the American ship Alexander, from Manila. If true the news is very important:—

"A private letter was received from Manila, giving an account of the horrible massacre by the Chinese of all the American and English residents of Ningpo, one of the five open ports lying between Amoy and Shanghai. Our informant could furnish us with no further details, but informs us that the news is beyond all question reliable. The number of Americans and English at this port was estimated at forty, all of whom the captain believed to have been murdered."

FROM HAVANA.—CAPTURE OF AMERICAN SLAVERS.—Havana dates to the 9th inst., received at New York, state that Gen. Concha and his subordinates are walking up to the suppression of the slave trade.

The Spanish war steamer on the 30th ult., had captured the American bark Vesta of Boston, and brought her into Havana, having on board 116 Africans.

On the 7th the steamer Colon brought into Havana an American bark, captured in the vicinity of Sagua de Grande, having on board 460 Africans. The officers and crew were apparently Americans. The vessel is supposed to be the Petrel owned partially in Boston and Portland.

Several other vessels have landed cargoes in the last ten days.

THE CIVIL WAR IN YUCATAN.—According to the latest accounts the war of parties in Yucatan is carried on with barbarities greater than that which attended the Indian war in the same country several years since, and the horrible excesses committed, rival those which have occurred in China and Hindostan.

Campechy still holds out, and the revolutionists declare they will perish to a man before giving it up. A letter gives a dreadful account of the excesses of this most unnatural war, on both sides.

"Neither party goes up to front the common enemy, (the Indian,) but tears each other to pieces with equal fury, all participating in the horrors of civil war. The troops of the Governor have attacked the suburbs of Campechy, marking their way with bloody deeds. On the entrance of the troops to one of these suburbs, a murdering fire of artillery with grape shot swept the streets, penetrating the buildings and killing innumerable innocent persons who were on the scene of action and unable to make a retreat into the city.

Men, women and children, without regard to age or sex, were sacrificed either from the cannon or the brutality of the soldiery, who, we are told, were allowed to perpetrate the most abominable deeds.

On the other hand, the revolutionists, especially on the Island of Carman, have resorted to equally base measures."

## TIMBER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, 5th Nov., 1857.—The importation of Wood is now on a more moderate scale, as will be evident on referring to the table below. It will be observed that the supply of Quebec Timber and Deals is largely in excess of last year, but from St. John and other ports both articles show a decrease.

Under ordinary circumstances we might fairly look for considerable animation in the market, but with the gloom now hanging over the Trade, in consequence of the many failures which are occurring in commercial circles and the high rate of discounts, the value of Wood is effected, and the consumption seriously. Dulness and depression at present exist.

Saint John Pine, suitable for Boards, is not abundant, but the demand is almost nominal; the last sale of such was at 3d per foot over the average size. Small Wood is very difficult to dispose of at 12d to 14d per foot.

Hardwood. The supply is quite sufficient, but as the quality and make have been better than usual, sales have been made at fair rates. St. John, 14 inches, at 18d to 18½d per foot and 15 to 16 inches at 19½d to 20½d per foot. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is worth 12d to 15d per foot, according to quality. The demand of late has rather lessened.

Spruce and Pine Deals. The supply of Deals is now 80,000 pieces less than at the same period last year, and 1,269,500 pieces less than in the year 1855; consumption, until very recently, has been in excess of any previous year, but there is now much less animation, and the demand from consumers considerably reduced. The recent sales are, a cargo of St. John Spruce, at £8 5s, with 4th quality and Scantling at £7 per standard, and a cargo from New River at £8 2s 6d per standard. There is a full stock and no encouragement for imports, especially at such freights as the last advices from the shipping ports state were then current.

Lathwood. St. John Lathwood has sold with cargo at 30s; separate, at 30s.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Our money market closes for the week with more decided symptoms of improvement than for many weeks. The business at the stock board has been quite large, sales for the week footing up to nearly nine millions of dollars, with quite a large advance on all descriptions. The money market has been amply supplied at rates tending continually downward. Our banks were never in a stronger position than at present, their specie on hand reaching fully, it is believed, to eighteen millions, and it is said the immediate resumption of specie payment was one of the topics of discussion at the meeting held this afternoon.

STEAMER EXPLOSION AT DETROIT.—EIGHT MEN KILLED.—DETROIT, Nov. 14.—The steam-tug Noah Sprague, of Buffalo, exploded while in the river, opposite the city, this afternoon, and instantly sank. The crew consisted of ten persons, and eight of them were instantly killed. The captain and first engineer escaped with severe but not fatal injuries. The barque Senhouse, which she had alongside, was completely riddled in the rigging, but no one on board of her was injured. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

THE LATEST AND BEST.—What reason is there to suppose that there were many Sandwiches in the Ark? Because the descendants of Ham were braided and mustered there.

A GALLANT AND DARING FEAT.—In the Glasgow (Scotland) Citizen we find the following:—

The S. S. Glasgow has arrived at the Broomelaw, with dates from New York to 6th June. She had experienced strong northwest gales the entire passage. On the evening of the 18th of June, a female with a child in her arms was accidentally swept overboard. A young gentleman on the quarter deck observed the accident, and heedless of danger lost not a moment in plunging into the boiling ocean. A life buoy was thrown to him which he caught simultaneously with his grasping the sinking mother and infant. The engines were backed, blue lights were burned as it was almost dark, and a life boat lowered, and the woman with her infant as well as their gallant preserver, were rescued from their perilous situation. We understand a medal has been ordered for presentation to the hero of this noble exploit. The gentleman's name is Robertson, a native of Edinburgh, and formerly cornet and assistant riding master of the Second Royal Life Guards.

The gentleman alluded to is Mr. Robertson, husband of the highly popular vocalist and actress, Miss Georgiana Hodson.

A REGULAR JACK SHEPPARD.—An intensely laughable robbery was perpetrated at the Jarrett House, St. Anthony, on Thursday night, which in boldness eclipses any similar enterprise of modern times. Col. H. Wiltse, hearing somebody knocking around in the hall near his room, at an unreasonable hour, and suspecting it might be some villain who meant to rob him, rose from his bed, fixed the door of his room open, got his brace of pistols, and prepared them for "an emergency," then sat down on the bed to wait for the anticipated scamp to present himself. In this position he fell asleep!—and while enjoying a perpendicular dream (probably of a robber, writhing with a bullet in his thorax,) the ungrateful and inconsiderate vagabond aforesaid walked into the room through the open door, helped himself to a new dress coat, two pairs of pantaloons and a vest, pocketed six dollars and fifty cents in money, deliberately became an accomplice of procrastination (the thief of time), by stealing a valuable gold watch, took the gold studs out of the shirt of the slumberer, and reluctantly departed! Mr. W. awoke just in time to find his "victim" vanished, and himself minus property to the amount of \$200 or \$300. In fact, almost everything in the room had "gone off," except his faithful pistols, which were firmly grasped in either hand ready capped and cocked! The funny gentleman with the dark lantern has not been seen or heard of since.

THE COAL TRADE.—The present season has been an unusually brisk one in the shipment of coal from this port. Up to the 1st inst., 70,000 chaldrons were exported, and the tonnage in the harbor at the present moment, loading or waiting for cargo, is sufficient to carry some 15,000 chaldrons more. There is no doubt that the shipments at the end of the season will reach to 100,000 chaldrons, if they do not exceed that amount. There is nothing to prevent it exceeding that very large quantity, but the impossibility of increasing the yield of the mines with the present force of men, and the existing arrangements for loading, &c. There is no lack of demand, or of vessels for the trade. The deficiency will be in the supply. But short as is the supply, it is better than at one time might have been expected. Three years ago, in the then condition of the mines, so large an export as will be achieved this summer would have been deemed almost an impossibility.—Eastern Chronicle.

THE USURY LAWS.—The London (C. W.) Board of Trade has addressed a circular to the other bodies representing mercantile interests, suggesting that simultaneous petitions to the Legislature should issue from the different Boards of Trade, urging the immediate abolition of the Usury Laws.

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—You have published a lengthy editorial, to give the public an unfavorable impression of my letter to the *Islander*. I cannot understand how my writing to the newspapers for nothing, and paying postage, can be a money-making concern.

Ever since the last Session the editor of the *Islander* labored to make it appear that my vote for the Loan Bill was unfavorable to the tenantry—would involve the Colony in debt, and the money would be applied to purposes of corruption; and, therefore, must be bribed by the Government to support their measures.

I explained that, as far as I knew the minds of the tenantry, it was their desire that unless I could get better terms, I should support the Loan Bill, and enable the Government to put the Purchase Act in operation; and it was my opinion that the loan need be no burthen upon the Colony: for if the land will not pay principal and interest, the Home Government would rather pay the remainder than bring such a case before Parliament. But, at any rate, the parties who lend the money or hold the debentures can be no losers.

Still the editor persisted that my vote had not tended in the slightest degree to relieve the tenantry, but had prevented the House of Assembly from petitioning the House of Commons. The former implies that the purchase of the land through the Loan Bill was not to be acted upon; and for the latter, I could see no grounds for a petition to the House of Commons until the tenantry use the means in their power to have the titles investigated. The settlement of the tenantry is of the highest importance to the political and social well-being of the community; and, therefore, is a question worthy of discussion in the public journals on its own merits. Your ascribing motives, or using reproachful reflections, are no arguments to show that reputed usurers have a good title, or that such titles should not be tried at law.

I thought, when the Loan Bill was passed, it was an advance of several degrees to the settlement of the tenantry; but the Minister has not yet obtained the assent to the Bill; and then there is a demur whether the holders of the lands will dispose of their claims on the terms prescribed. The settlement, by purchase, was promised six years ago, and still it is uncertain whether or not it can be obtained, as we have no precedent to bind parties to such a compromise. But we have a right to an investigation of the titles of parties holding over the public lands to distress the inhabitants; and it is not those who seek for an investigation, but those who obstruct and prevent such an investigation, who are the violators of the law.

The usurpation of the lands, and consequent bondage of the tenantry, was effected by the Colonial authorities, who had British troops at their command to enforce obedience to their acts. But Ministers must have seen, lately, that keeping troops in this Island, to enable defaulters to hold over forfeited lands, and thereby to bind the inhabitants as tenants, and distress them for rents in opposition to the royal authority, is criminal in a high degree, and therefore the troops—the seat of that bondage—have been withdrawn. Now, as it is criminal to impose such a system of oppression, with troops, upon British subjects, it is justifiable for them to resist the unlawful impositions when the troops are withdrawn, because the withdrawal is an indication that the Ministry have now seen that the whole course was wrong; and a British Minister will no longer sanction the oppression to be continued with troops, but leave the people to have their own affairs settled according to law, and consequently to have the titles investigated.

But every attempt of a tenant to bring on a trial of title in our Courts of Law has been evaded. Every effort of the Representatives to relieve the tenantry has been thwarted by more powerful influence. Even the compromise to purchase the land from usurers, they have treated with contempt—and formed a secret society, no doubt to frustrate the measures of Government, and keep the tenants in bondage. Therefore, it is not the resistance to such a system of oppression, but the tame submission to it that deserves censure.

The landholders should have whatever law or equity will allow them; but 5s. an acre, on an average, is enough for the tenant to pay for the freehold, and that should be applied to make darable roads in the Island. If my Bill, of 1841, had gone home, the landholders could have settled with the Government; but the Colony should not have been left with such a bone of contention to set one class against another.

The grounds of this letter is no new matter—it is as old as the Scripture; and part of our religion, as well as of law. "That whatever measure ye have, meet shall be measured to you again, and those who have lived by the sword shall perish by the sword."

WILLIAM COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, Nov. 27, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—Please insert this in a little corner of your next paper, in order to correct an error which appeared as part of my communication in the *Monitor* of Thursday last, with regard to forwarding the mails between this place, the United States and Canada.

I have understood a newspaper was for the purpose of the public making their views known through the medium of its columns, besides party purposes. For what reason, I would ask, did the editor of that paper suppress part of my letter and cook it in the manner he did. Had he not approved of it, he should have consigned it to his balam bag, that which was inserted being incorrectly copied. It should read, *not liable unless registered*, also exonerated postmasters from blame, and complained of the system only. Unless the editor pays more attention to the correction of his press in future, I fear he will not set the river on fire. I will now close, not wishing to trespass further in my remarks at present.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours,

ROB THE RANTER.

Dec. 5, 1857.

## The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., DECEMBER 7, 1857.

MR. COOPER AGAIN.

We give publicity to our present No. to another letter from Mr. Cooper. We do so, not from any sympathy with the principles of the writer on the burden of his song—not from any desire to see the means he suggests, as the remedy for an admitted disease, carried into practice,—but solely because we are willing to open our columns to the expression of any public man's opinions on public matters. We avail ourselves of an equal right to comment on those opinions; but we cannot help feeling that Mr. Cooper appears disposed to tax to the utmost our recognition of the time-honoured privilege of an old man, to be garrulous.

Feeling conscious that the open avowal of the doctrines of his former epistle but induced an emphatic denunciation of their nature and tendency, the letter we give to-day has for its object, the mystification of the writer's admirers, as to the real nature of the opinions he had previously incautiously avowed. The tiger having growled, and shown his teeth and claws somewhat imprudently, now thinks it advisable to lower his tones to an indistinct muttering, and hide his tusks by a partial contraction of his lips, and buries his claws as well as he can, by presenting to the observer the velvet fur with which they are partially furnished. But nevertheless the nature of the animal "crops out," and the explanation explains nothing. We never attributed any improper motives to Mr. Cooper, as inducing him to vote for the Loan Bill. What we did, and what we do complain of, is his avowed attempts to render the very measure which he supports a nullity on the statute book by the assertion of principles which must have the effect of rendering that Bill inoperative, unless they be disavowed in the most public and emphatic manner by the Government which introduced it, and the party which carried it through the Legislature.

That the grounds on which Mr. Cooper bases his arguments are dishonest, and calculated to bring disgrace upon the public character of the Colony, we have asserted—we do, and shall continue to assert. However unpleasant it may be to that gentleman's feelings to read this—we can assure him that we write it with regret—it is due to the Government, due to the party that sustains them, due to ourselves as a member of that party, and as a public journalist, and due to the people of the Island generally, without reference to political divisions—that we should repudiate in tones of no uncertain sound the doctrines recently avowed, and now insinuated by Mr. Cooper: that the absence of the means of enforcing the law justifies the violation of the law—that because the civil power cannot now call to its aid a supplementary military force, the people are justified in setting the law at defiance. If we "have writ our annals true, 'tis there how" in bygone days one William Cooper, of Sailor's Hope, openly persuaded the tenantry of the Island to withstand the demands of their landlords for rents—that in consequence of such advice, many of his deceived followers lost the fruits of life-long industry and toil—that many a happy homestead became the residence of the bailiff—that want and despair sat gibbering at many a hearthstone, at which, previously to the adoption of Mr. Cooper's principles, happy and contented families had gathered after each day's labour. And our annals tell us in addition, that this same William Cooper, meanwhile that he was advising others to their ruin, took precious good care not to act upon his own precepts—that he paid his rent, and that in consequence he avoided the fate to which he invited others. Many of the hard-handed sons of labour have had to lament the hour in which they first listened to the siren song of Mr. Cooper, and we advise him to beware lest the extreme and impracticable views which he entertains be not kindled into a flame which shall consume its author, and that he be called upon to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm of which he is the *Aeolus*. He must be satisfied that he is not a whit more competent than he was many years ago, when he failed ludicrously, and it may be that some more vigorous man may aspire to the leadership of his small party, and may apply to the "lingering actor on the stage" the words of Caliban to his instructor: "You taught me language, and my profit on 't is, I know how to curse."

## THE FALL OF DELHI.

The news from India by the English mail which reached here on Saturday evening last, adds little to our former stock of information furnished by the *Vanderbilt* off Cape Race, and by other arrivals at New York. We have been furnished by the late arrival with only partial details of the fall of Delhi, a considerable part of which we give in our present No. and shall continue them at some length in our next. Full and accurate accounts of the terrible assault upon that now ruined city may not arrive here for several mails to come; but judging from all the information we have received, there cannot be the least doubt that the capture of the rebels' stronghold—possessed, as it was, of all the means and appliances for an enduring and stubborn resistance, by a force so exceedingly inadequate as to give rise to the most serious doubts of success—will hereafter constitute one of the brightest pages in the history of British military operations in India. "Hardly any troops but our own," says the *London Times*, "would have ventured on such an assault in such circumstances." "The Europeans," says another journal, "numbered less than 5,000 men, the rest of the army consisted of native auxiliaries, whose courage was untried, and whose allegiance was doubtful. Yet the resolute Generals did not hesitate. They could spare but 3,500 for the storming party, and the devoted courage of those brave men is proved by their success." The victory has been dearly bought; but the slain have fallen covered with glory, and imperishable laurels will be worn by the survivors. The British loss in this assault is 61 officers and 1,178 men of the line, killed and wounded, being about one-third of the storming force.

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

## THE REBELLION IN THE EAST INDIES.

## THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

THE SIGNAL FOR THE STORM.

At 4 p. m. the different columns fell in and were marched to their respective places, the heads of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 columns being kept concealed until the moment for the actual assault should arrive. The signal was to be the advance of the Rifles to the front to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing. Everything being ready, General Nicholson, whose excellent arrangements elicited the admiration of all, gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing the low jungle, which at this point extends to within 50 yards of the ditch.

## STORMING OF THE CITY.

At the same moment the heads of No. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Kodsee Bagh, and advanced steadily towards the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the open space than a perfect hailstorm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For ten minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British soldier carried all before it, and Pandy declined to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won, and the enemy fled in confusion. Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere gate. This little band of heroes (for they were no less) had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway in the very teeth of a hot fire of musketry from above, and through the gateway and on both flanks the powder bags were coolly laid and adjusted; but Lieut. Salkeld was by this time *hors de combat*, with two bullets in him. Sergeant Carmichael then attempted to fire the train, but was shot dead. Sergeant Burgess then tried and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Sergeant Smith, thinking that Burgess too had failed, ran forward, but seeing the train alight had just time to throw himself into the ditch, and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown in, and through it the 3d column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. General Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, on Sergeant Smith, and on a brave man of H. M.'s 52d, who stood by Lieut. Salkeld to the last, and bound up his wounds. Another account says:—The blowing open of the Cashmere gate was to be the signal for the rush, as the breach was not sufficient to permit escalade without ladders. The duty was committed to Lieut. Salkeld, of the Engineers, who approached the gate with three sergeants, carrying powder bags, under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding that, he went on to the gate with the bags of powder; as they approached one sergeant was killed; the second sergeant took up the bags; assisting Lieut. Salkeld, knocked them on to the spikes of the gate, not being able to put them underneath, as the wicket gate was opened, and about 20 muskets pointed up as well as through many holes in the gateway firing from both flanks from the wall. As Lieut. Salkeld put on the bags he was shot through the leg, and fell; the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it he said to Lieut. Salkeld on the ground, "I fear the match has not taken light, Sir;" at the word "Sir," he fell dead, riddled with balls; the match did ignite, blew open the gate; the third sergeant escaped unhurt. At the signal the troops rushed on—every one who carried the scaling-ladders of the 2d Fusiliers was knocked over; however, they rushed on, put up the ladders (many of which were found to be too short), changing their positions, got on the walls, cheered and rushed down upon the enemy, and defying all opposition.

## NICHOLSON AND HIS HEROES IN THE CITY OF DELHI.

General Nicholson then formed the troops in the main-guard inside, and with his column proceeded to clear the ramparts as far as the Moree bastion. It was in advancing beyond this, towards the Lahore gate, that he met the wound which has since caused his lamented death, a death which it is not too much to say has dimmed the lustre of even this victory, as it has deprived the country of one of the ablest men, and the most gallant soldier that England anywhere numbers among her ranks.

## FIGHTING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE AND STREET TO STREET.

After six days of hard fighting, from house to house, and from street to street, the mutineers were finally driven out of the place on the 10th. On the evening of the 20th the capture of the place was completed by the seizure of the palace, Selimgurb, and the bridge. The mutineers seem to have contested every foot of ground so long as they could fight under cover.

## DELHI AGAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE ENGLISH.

Between 10 o'clock a.m. and noon of the 20th the palace, which had been cleared of its defenders and inmates by the shells of our force, was taken possession of by our troops. The King and his sons had fled in disguise along the road to the south, and large bodies of the mutineers had effected a timely escape in good order before the beaten remnant were driven in headlong rout from the city. Delhi, after its capture, is described as a perfect picture of desolation. It