

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.

NO. 55.

## BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.  
HORACE HASZARD, Agent.

Office, South Side Queen Square.  
July 10, 1879.

## UNION HOUSE,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.  
NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.  
FRESH OYSTERS received daily.  
Rooms large and comfortably furnished.  
COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.  
First Class BARBER SHOP.  
July 4, 1879—3m

## LORNE HOTEL,

TRACADIE BEACH,  
NORTH SHORE P. E. I.

This new and pleasantly situated Hotel is now open, and will be found the  
Best Summer Resort  
ON THE ISLAND.

It can be reached from the City twice a day by Rail to Bedford, or by carriage; distance 13 miles, or one and a-half hours' drive.

Visitors will find that every care has been taken to provide for their comfort and pleasure.

PRICES MODERATE.  
Special Arrangements may be made for Families.

CYRUS TAY,  
MANAGER.

## MACLEAN & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
A. A. McLEAN, D. C. MARTIN.  
June 18, 1879.—ex 2aw

## DR. P. W. G. CANNING,

Licentiate Royal Colleges Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

### LICENTIAE MIDWIFERY.

RESIDENCE:

Upper Hillsborough St., corner Hillsborough and Euston Streets, Charlottetown.

OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.  
Charlottetown, June 24, 1879.—cod

## NOTICE.

I BEG to inform the TRADE of Charlotte-town, and Prince Edward Island generally, that Messrs. ROBERTSON, LINTON & Co., Montreal, have appointed me their Agent for the Island for the sale of **Canadian Cottons, Tweeds and Woollens, and Imported Dry Goods.** Samples of these manufactures will be on hand in good time for Fall orders, and will be in charge of Mr. Ben. Davies, jr., who will, after 16th June, be associated with me in business. Any orders entrusted to Mr. Davies will receive the most careful attention.  
I hope to be on the Island early in July with full lines of samples from the various houses whom I represent.

JOHN H. CATHRAE.

AGENT FOR—

Messrs. Reinach's, Nephew & Co., London.  
" Robertson, Linton & Co., Montreal.  
" L. Gaedinger, Son & Co.,  
The North American Rubber Co., Quebec.  
June 16, 1879—3taw

## QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y.

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.  
Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island

June, 1877—

## LOOK HERE!

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As we intend to make a change in our business at the end of the year, we are now closing out

Large and Well-Assorted Stock of

## DRY GOODS

At Unusually Low Prices, Which, we are Sure, Will Meet the Hard Times.

Dress Goods from 6 cents upwards.  
Grey Cottons from 4 cents upwards.  
Prints from 6 cents upwards.  
Hemp Carpeting from 12 cents upwards.  
Tapestry from 59 cents upwards  
Brussels from \$1.00 upwards.

All other lines we are closing out at Prices that Defy Competition.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1879.

## TO LET.

A VERY desirable NEW COTTAGE, situate on the South Side of the Hillsborough River, Mount Stewart, lately occupied by Edwin Coffin, Esq. Apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, June 20, 1879.—2aw tf.

E. G. HUNTER,  
Italian and American Marble,  
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,  
MANTLES, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &c., &c.  
Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
Designs furnished on application.  
Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.  
November 6, 1878.

No. 35 Water St.,  
Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch  
OF THE  
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,333.00  
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.  
Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.  
Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.  
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,

General Agent.  
Dec. 14.

## PHOTOGRAPHS!

MUGFORD,  
Sole Licensee for Lambert's Patents for Permanent Photographs, for City and Queen's County.

THEY NEVER FADE,  
as the old Photographs do.

ALL THE OLD SORTS HALF PRICE  
RICHMOND STREET,

Opposite London House—David Wilson's Old Stand.

P. S.—TO THE TRADE.—Photographers wishing to supply their Customers with Permanent Pictures, can get their Printing and Enlarging done at reasonable Prices from their own Negatives.—Sample, 25 cts, 35 cts, 60 cts. Ch'town, May 16, 1879—3m law dy & wky

To Inventors and Mechanics.

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free upon receipt of stamps for postage. Address  
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,  
Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D.C.

The place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Room

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE WAR ENDED!

A British Victory in South Africa.

### Crushing Defeat of the Zulus.

#### KING CETEWAYO ON THE FIELD.

THE ZULU LOSS ESTIMATED AT ONE THOUSAND—ULUNDI BURNED—PEACE ASSURED—ORDERS TO STOP SUPPLIES TO THE CAPE

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Colonial Secretary, announced the receipt of a telegram from Cape Town, dated July 8th, giving news of the decisive victory gained by Lord Chelmsford, virtually ending the war. Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till after July 3rd, awaiting the surrender of the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving, he advanced and was attacked in the open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fled under the heavy fire from the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced and destroyed Ulundi. The Zulu loss is 800. The British loss is 10 killed and 53 wounded. The battle was fought on July 4th. The Zulus were variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. A large number of them surrounded the hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four sides, but were repelled, and after the Zulus were broken by the British fire they were pursued by the cavalry and utterly routed.

Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed all the military kraals and returned to camp the same evening.

A detailed official telegram from Lord Chelmsford says:—

"Cetewayo not only failed to comply with my demands for the return of the cannons, etc., but he fired heavily on our watering parties. I consequently returned the cattle he had sent in, and ordered a reconnaissance to be made by Colonel Buller's horse. This showed the Zulu army to advance and show itself on the morning of July 4th. My force, consisting of General Newdigate's division and General Wood's column, aggregating 4,000 Europeans and 1,000 natives, 12 cannon and 2 gatlings, crossed the Umvolosi river at 6.15 a. m.

"The force reached an excellent position between Enandwago and Uenentawango and Ulundi, about 8.80 a. m. The Zulu army had been observed leaving its bivouac about 7.30. The engagement was shortly after commenced by the mounted men. At 9 o'clock the Zulu attack was fully developed. At 9.30 the enemy wavered, and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the cavalry, attacked them, and a general rout ensued."

"The prisoners state that King Cetewayo was personally commanding, and witnessed the fight from a neighboring Kraal. The Zulu prisoners state that 12 regiments of 20,000 men participated in the attack."

"Lord Chelmsford estimates the Zulu loss at not less than 1,000. Ulundi was burning at noon. The steadiness of the troops, who at one time during the engagement were under a complete belt of fire, was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the cavalry was all that could be wished. The fortified camp had been left in charge of 900 Europeans and 251 natives. A portion of the Zulu forces at one time threatened to attack it. The news of the battle was brought by special steamer to St. Vincent. A large body of Zulus surrendered after the battle. They are also coming into the British camp in large numbers on General Crealock's line of advance."

LATER—ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The steamer Milbrain has arrived at St. Vincent from Cape Colony, bringing important despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley and Lord Chelmsford. Official despatches, however, which have been received at the War Office, state that the engagement was a long and desperate battle raging for many hours, the Zulus fighting with more than their ordinary bravery and skill. King Cetewayo commanded his forces in person, but the result was defeat of the Zulus with heavy loss. In the opinion of Lord Chelmsford, which is endorsed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, the war is now virtually terminated. The loss upon the English side is not inconsiderable, but neither the list of the killed and wounded nor the number has yet reached London.

STILL LATER.

Later despatches received by telegraph from St. Vincent give full details of the splendid and complete victory won by Lord Chelmsford's forces on the 4th July. Lord Chelmsford captured and burned the camp and kraals of Cetewayo. He had sent a demand to the King for his submission and as an evidence of that the surrender of certain arms and trophies taken at Isandula. The date fixed for this surrender having expired, and the trophies not having arrived, Lord Chelmsford advanced in force. Upon reaching an open region of country the advancing party was attacked by 20,000 Zulu warriors, who assailed them in front and on both flanks. Lord Chelmsford formed his troops into a square, the Zulus charged again and again on all sides, swarming around even to the rear and at-

tacking with obstinate bravery and determination. For some time the situation of the British troops was extremely perilous, but the superiority of their fire-arms and the absence on the part of the Zulus of more than an inconsiderable number of guns finally resulted in a victory for the English. The Zulus finding that their numbers were rapidly diminishing under the superior fire of the English, fell back, and Lord Chelmsford, still retaining as a nucleus for defence, a considerable portion of his force, ordered a pursuit. The Zulus were demoralized upon seeing this advance and fled from the field closely pursued by Lord Chelmsford's cavalry. Although this engagement was so hot the British only lost 10 men killed and 53 wounded. The loss of Zulus was 900 killed and a very great number wounded. Lord Chelmsford subsequently advanced to Ulundi, where he burned the kraal and returned to his camp. At the time of sending this despatch from the camp many Zulus were coming in, in small detachments, and surrendering without conditions. No message has been received from the King, but Lord Chelmsford repeats his assertion that the war is now practically ended.

ADDITIONAL AND LATER.

A despatch received at the war office from Sir Garnet Wolseley expresses the belief that the Zulu war has ended. He has instructed the Government to stop sending supplies and reinforcements to the Cape. He also states in his telegram, that he is to meet Cetewayo on July the 16th to conclude a peace.

Lord Chelmsford's despatch concludes as follows: "As I have fully accomplished the object for which I advanced, I consider that I shall be best carrying out Sir Garnet Wolseley's instructions by moving immediately toward Kambawasa. I shall send back a portion of this force for supplies now ready at Fort Marshall. Kambawasa appears to be about 30 miles south of Ulundi."

General Wolseley telegraphs from Durban, July 8, as follows: "I halted all reinforcements here as I believe the war over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu chief about the 16th inst., and discuss terms of peace with him."

Sir Garnet Wolseley asks the War Office to instruct him as to the order in which the regiments now serving in Africa shall be sent home.

The report of the Adjutant-General states that Capt. Edgell, of the Royal Lancers, was killed, and a Colonel, a Major and two Lieutenants of the Royal Lancers were wounded, besides various other officers.

The news of the victory and the positive assurances of Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley that the war is now ended, cause intense satisfaction here and throughout the United Kingdom. The commercial advantages to be derived from the extension of British rule into the interior of Africa are dwelt on and in most circles the war is believed to be worth all that it has cost.

Lieut. Carey, who brings with him the sentence of the court martial which sat upon his case, has embarked for England.

### TERRIBLE RIOTS AT PORT AU PRINCE.

Advices from Hayti to 12th inst. report deplorable riots at Port au Prince. The disorders, which are caused by bitter party conflict between the Liberals and Nationals, began June 30, during a sitting of the Chambers. A party of Liberals fired upon General Canal, a brother of the President, and member of the Chamber of Deputies. The General was not hurt, but the sitting was immediately suspended. Fierce fighting then commenced in the streets. The Nationals held the palace, and the Liberals erected barricades and fired many houses, killing the Minister of War, who was trying to disperse the mob. President Canal, July 1, requested the British Consul to assemble his foreign colleagues to confer with the rebels, but the United States Minister and French Charge d' Affaires alone complied with the request, the others pleading the risk to life from bullets which were ringing around. Therefore the representatives of England, France and the United States alone entered into a conference with the rebels. President Canal offered the rebels full pardon and leave to embark unmolested to any port they desired, but the rebels stoutly refused the conditions, and fighting continued. On July 2nd, the President again had resort to the diplomatic body, but this time the United States Ministers refused to interfere and President Canal thereupon sent to the rebels a letter, which they tore to pieces. The fighting was kept up all day, but on July 3rd the patience of the President became exhausted and he determined to act. Cannon were placed a quarter of a mile from the front of the house occupied by the rebels and the first shell set fire to one of the houses and immediately all were in a blaze. The rebels scattered in every direction. The fire spread fearfully, sweeping away four blocks of buildings. The finance departments with all its documents was destroyed. On July 4th the Liberals had disappeared, and their principal leaders had taken refuge in the foreign Consulate. About 130 houses were in ashes and 300 men killed or wounded. Fortunately the commercial part of the town escaped damage. During riots in the capital Gonaves, Saint Marc and Arcahai rose in insurrection, and at last accounts were in possession of the rebels. President Canal has despatched troops to those towns and expects to subdue the insurrection there shortly.