# THE EXAMINER:

## A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

Vol. XV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, April 24, 1865. New Series.---No. 21.



DAWSON'S BUILDING,

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS.

WILLIAM H. WILSON

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF

General Merchandise,

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

LADIES, DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Coburgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Delaines, Wincies, French Merinos and Delaines.
Grey, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS.
SHIRTINGS, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Jeans, Sheetings in Grey and White.
White, Red, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS; Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., &c.
Superior Meltons, very cheap; Mantle Cloths, Mantles, and Ready-made CLOTHING.
FEATHERS, Hats, Shawls, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.
HARDWARE, Shovels, Hoes, Plough Mounting, Weavers' Reeds, Nails, &c., &c.
TABLE CUTLERY, Sheath Knives, Powder, Shot, Caps, Blister Steel, &c., &c.
BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Wellington RUBBERS, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c.
GROCERIES; TEA, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., &c.
HOOP SKIRTS, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his Stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—
BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mock Fitch, Lustred, Opossum and Minesota.
A few Princess Royal BOAS, very superior; CAPS, in Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, Grey Plushed Alfred, and a lot of other styles.

Dawson's Buildings, Nov. 7, 1864.

Dentistry.

DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY,

Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such a close imitation of nature that the most skilful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All works warranted as represented. Prices moderate.

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,

For Purifying the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.) This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, dip the brush, and clean the Teeth as usual.

SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,

Infallible remedy for the Toothache.

☞ DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at all hours of the day.

January 16, 1865. 3m

YARMOUTH

Improved Stoves.

THE Subscriber has this week received from the Manufactory, a full and complete cargo of those celebrated

Cook, Box & Franklin Stoves,

Ex Schooner Blue Wave. Those Stoves cannot be beat for DURABILITY, NEATNESS and ECONOMY, and are the only Stoves imported here that give general satisfaction, and now offered for sale, LOW FOR CASH, Merchantable Produce, or twelve months' credit on approved notes.

A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

R. J. CLARK.

Orwell Cheap Store, Nov. 21, 1864. tf

STELLA COLAS.

Rimmel's Stella Colas Boquet, dedicated by permission to his talented Artiste

"Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in an ethiop's ear."

Perfumes for the Handkerchief:

Alexandra, Guards, Fragepane,
Prince of Wales, Rimmel's Lilly of the Valley,
Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millefleur,
Essence Boquet, Patchouly, Violet,
West End, New Mown Hay, Love's Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespeare Golden Scented Locket, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the complexion; Depilatory Powder, for removig superfluous hairs without injury to the skin—Napoleon Pomade, for fixing the Mustacheos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 19, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late JOHN S. BREMNER, of Charlottetown, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims on the said estate to furnish their accounts forthwith to RICHARD HEARTZ, Esq., Great George Street; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay over the amount of their respective accounts to him, he being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES MOOR,
ROBERT LONGWORTH,
RICHARD HEARTZ,
Executors and Trustees.

Charlottetown, August 3th, 1864.

EARTHENWARE!

FOR SALE by the Subscribers — 10 CRATES of the above.

G. & S. DAVIES.

January 2, 1865.

MOLASSES!

FOR SALE by the Subscribers — 33 Puncheons Retailing MOLASSES.

G. & S. DAVIES.

January 2, 1865.

Labrador Herring for Sale.

122 BBLS. No. 1 HERRING,
13 Half Bbls. do do
40 Bbls. No. 2, do

JOHN S. PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Jan. 30, 1865. tf

NOTICE!

THE Annual GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown GAS LIGHT COMPANY will take place at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of MAY next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

By order,
WM. MURPHY,
April 17, 1865. Manager and Secretary.

Goose and Duck Gun.

THE subscriber has a very superior double barrelled DUCK GUN for sale, made by B. Cogswell, Strand, London, No. 9 in the Bore, and weighs eleven pounds and a half. Warranted a very hard hitter. Price £12 10s cy. For terms enquire of WILLIAM SWABEY, jr.

Mount Stewart, 20th March, 1865

Cash Provision Store!

W. S. SMITH,

Great George Street.

FLOUR,
TEAS,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
and GENERAL GROCERIES.

N. B.—W. S. S. would call the attention of Retail Dealers to his Stock of Wines, Spirits, &c.

Ch'town, May 23, 1864. isl & rw tf

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 17, 1864.

Life Assurance Company of Glasgow.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

*Incorporated by Act of Parliament.*

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honorable The Earl of Glasgow.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital, - - - - | £600,000 |
| Accumulated Funds, - - - - | 480,000 |
| Annual Revenue, - - - - | 95,000 |
| Subsisting Assurances, - - - - | 2,500,000 |

HENRY DUNLOP, Esqr, Chairman.
W. F. BIRKMYRE, Esqr, Manager.

Distinctive Features in the Company's Business System—

Annual Division of Profits,
Policy-Holders Participate in Profits from First Year of Entry,
Bonus Assurance at the Smallest Outlay,
Seven Years Half Credit Assurance.

Exemptions — Foreign Travel and Foreign Residence.

Rates of Assurance, and all other information, may be learned from the Agent for this Island, at GEORGETOWN. WM. SANDERSON.

Georgetown, June 27, 1864. 1y

Marine Insurance Company OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated 14th April, 1863.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM HEARD, ESQUIRE.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| HON. DANL. DAVIES, | HON. JOS. HENSLEY, |
| HON. W. W. LORD, | HON. GEO. BEER, |
| JAMES DUNCAN, Esq. | HENRY HASZARD, Esq. |

SECRETARY:
DANIEL J. ROBERTS.

☞ Risks taken daily at the Office in Water-street.

May 4.

Queen Insurance Company OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AND LIFE!

Capital, - - - £1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property. J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained, and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies itto their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

DR. G. W. SUTHERLAND

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this City, and trusts, by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the LATEST ARRIVALS he has increased his present large Stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House, by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

DR. SUTHERLAND begs also to observe that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, December 26, 1864.

REMEMBER

*That the very best place to purchase*

HARDWARE

IS AT

W. E. DAWSON'S,

who has, by arrivals from ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES, received a very large supply, which, added to the stock on hand, forms the largest yet offered by him, and at his usual LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Great George Street, Dec. 5, 1864.

BAZAAR!

Under the patronage of Mrs. Dundas.

THE LADIES in connection with ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, intend holding a BAZAAR on THURSDAY the 6th JULY next, for the purpose of paying off the debt due on the Rectory. Further particulars in due time.

Feby. 13, 1865.

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, of best quality, and for sale at a low price—

| | |
|---|---|
| Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases, 4 holes jewelled | £3 10 0 |
| Do. in Hunting Cases | 4 0 0 |
| English Levers | 9 0 0 |

Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents Pins in great variety, by

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker, Snazdon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1861.

MOLASSES.

25 PUNS. Retailing MOLASSES,
50 Puns. Demerara DO
For sale by
Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL.

SUGAR.

10 HHDS. BRIGHT SUGAR,
For sale by
Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL.

RAISINS.

25 BOXES CHOICE RAISINS,
For sale by
Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

200 BBLS. Bakers' FLOUR,
50 Bbls. Pastry DO
200 Bbls. Extra DO
500 Bbls. Superior and Fair,
For sale by
Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL.

COAL TAR.

50 BBLS. COAL TAR,
For sale by
Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE Subscriber has in stock and for sale, a full assortment of

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

Consisting of—
Platforms,
Unions,
Counters,
Grocer, and
Even Balances.

Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

BUCKETS & BROOMS.

25 DOZ. BUCKETS 25 Doz. BROOMS,
For sale by
Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL.

KEROSENE.

100 CASKS best KEROSENE OIL,
For sale by
Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL.

SOLE LEATHER.

200 SIDES Heavy New York SOLE LEATHER,
For sale by
Dec. 26. J. S. CARVELL.

SOAP & CANDLES.

100 Boxes P. Y. SOAP,
100 Boxes Common SOAP,
100 do CANDLES,
For sale by
Dec. 26. tf J. S. CARVELL.

LONDON HOUSE!

Established 1829.

1864. FALL. 1864.

BY the COMMODORE and UNDINE from LIVERPOOL, LOTUS from LONDON, HELEN DAVIES from BARBADOES, SEVEN BROTHERS, BEAVERLY and steamer COMMERCE from BOSTON, the subscribers have completed their importations for the season, which, having been selected by one of the Firm,

AND BOUGHT ON THE BEST TERMS!

they are enabled to offer at extremely low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale Buyers supplied as usual. The present importation comprises:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 hhds and tierces Barbadoes SUGAR, | 8 bales Carpet & Woolleus, |
| 20 hhds Muscovado Molasses, | 17 packages Glasgow Gooods, in Gala Plaids, Shawls, Wincies, Printed Shirting, Flannels and Shirts, Bags and Bagging, Osnaburgs, Canvass, Calicoes, &c. &c. |
| 50 chests Prime Congo TEA, | 1 bale Blankets, |
| 7 cases Ready-made Clothing, | 7 bales Paper Hangings |
| 2 do Gents' and Ladies' Rubber Coats and Capes, | 6 do Cotton Warp, |
| 6 do Ladies' Boots & Shoes, | 9 do Printed, Unbleach'd & White Calicoes, |
| 4 do Rubber Boots & Shoes, | 3 do Stripe & Check Shirtings, |
| 4 do Silks and Ribbons, | 2 do Buffalo Robes, |
| 6 do Millinery, | 2 do Wrapping Paper, |
| 7 do Haberdashery, | Hhds Paint Oil, |
| 5 do Linen Drapery, | 118 packages assorted Paints, |
| 1 do Hosiery, | 50 sides Sole Leather, |
| 1 do Gloves, | 1 case Guns, |
| 5 do Shawls & Mantles, | 3 do assorted Cutlery, |
| 1 do Ladies' Furs, | 1 do E P Ware, |
| 3 do Fur Caps, | 1 do Indigo, |
| 1 do Damask and Moreens, | 25 tons assorted Iron, |
| 4 do Floor Cloths, | 35 bdls Spring, Cast and Blister Steel, |
| 2 do Glaze Lining, | 225 pieces Plough Metal, |
| 5 do Townend's HATS & CAPS, | 125 pkgs Nails & Spikes, |
| 4 do Felt Hats, | 90 do Ironmongery. |
| 2 do Ladies' HATS and BONNETS, | |
| 9 do Sundries, | |
| 3 bales Cloth. | |

Casks Baking Soda, Whiting, Putty, Washing Soda; Barrels Crushed Sugar, Currants, Jamaica, Ginger, Porter and Ale, Epsom Salts; Kegs Powder, Cudbear, Mustard, Boxes London Soap, Tobacco, Starch, Raisins, Extract Logwood, Lozenges, Glass, Pepper; Bags Rice, Coffee, Allspice, Leaks, Coils Manilla Rope, Dozens Brooms and Pails, &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

TANTON'S

FERROTYPES,

TAKEN AT

ONE DOLLAR PER DOZEN.

CARD PICTURES,

suitable for Albums or Letters, beautifully mounted on Emblazoned Cards, 1s 6d each.

OLD STAND.

G. P. TANTON.

Great George street, Feb. 27, 1865. 6in

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES on Queen Street, occupied by the late John M'Gill. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

Wm. M'GILL.

March 20th. 1865.

New Brunswick Ale!

THE undersigned has received from New Brunswick, 800 gallons of very superior XX ALE, which he offers for sale in casks and quarter casks. Also in bottle by the barrel.

DOUGLASS A. SMITH.

Enquire at the office of D. M. Harrington, Esq., Water Street.

Dec. 26, 1864.

Cloth Factory!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to inform the public that he will continue to manufacture CLOTH, &c., at his establishment in Tryon. Wool will be received in Charlottetown by H. J. Calbeck, Agent, or at the Mill.

☞ Cloth received for Dyeing and Dressing as heretofore.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

May 23, 1864. tf

DR. FRANK D. BEER,

IN returning thanks for the patronage received since commencing practice in Charlottetown, intimates that he has opened a SURGERY & DRUG STORE, adjoining his residence, King Square, and that he is now prepared to attend to the practice of the various branches of his profession.

N. B. — Special attention given to diseases of the Chest.

Feb. 6. 1865.

W. S. LONGWORTH,

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer,

SOUTHPORT, LOT 48.

☞ Produce bought on Commission, and stored ready for shipment.

Southport, July 25, 1864.


## POETRY.

### THE SONG OF THE STREET.

To the memory of the good, the genial, the large-hearted Thomas Hood, this humble imitation of his "Song of the Shirt," is inscribed by

THE WRITER.

With lips all livid with cold,
And purple and swoll'n feet,
A woman in rags sat crouch'd on the flags
Singing the Song of the Street:
"Starve! Starve! Starve!
Oh, God, 'tis a fearful night!
How the wind does blow, the sleet and the snow—
Will it ever again be light?

"I have rung the 'Refuge' bell,
I have beat at the work-house door,
To be told again that I clamour in vain,
They are 'full;' they 'can hold no more.'
Starve! Starve! Starve!
Of the crowds that pass me by,
Some in pity, and some in pride,
But more with indifference, turn aside,
And leave me here to die!

"Oh, you that sleep in beds
With coverlet, quilt, and sheet,
Oh think, when it snows, what it is for those
That lie in the open street,
That lie in the open street,
On the cold and frozen stones,
When the winter's blast, as it whistles past,
Bites into the very bones.

"Oh, what with the wind without,
And what with the cold within,
I own I have sought to drive away thought
With that curse of the tempter—Gin.
Drink! Drink! Drink!
Amid ribaldry, gas, and glare,
If there's hell on earth,
'Tis the ghastly mirth,
That maddens, at midnight, there.

"Oh, you that never have stray'd
Because you have not been tried,
Oh, look not down, with a Pharisee's frown,
On those that have swerv'd aside.
And you that hold the scales,
And you that glibly urge
That the 'only plan' is the prison van,
The treadmill or the scourge.

"Oh, what are the lost to do?
To famish, and not to feel?
For days to go, and never to know
What it is to have one meal?
They cannot buy, they dare not beg;
They must either starve or steal.

"Food! Food! Food!
If it be but a loaf of bread;
And a place to lie,
And a place to die,
If it be but a workhouse bed!
If you will not give to those that live,
You at least MUST bury the dead!"

With lips all livid and blue,
And purple and swollen feet,
A woman in rags sat crouch'd on the flags,
And sang this Song of the Street.
As she ceased the doleful strain,
My homeward path I trod;
And the cry and the prayer,
Of that last one there,
Went up to the throne of God.

## THE WAR IN THE STATES.

### A BATTLE SCENE AT FIVE FORKS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, in narrating Sheridan's splendid achievements at Five Forks, which resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners and the final victory, relates the following:—

A REBEL REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

A Colonel with a shattered regiment came down upon us in a charge. The bayonets were fixed; the men came on with a yell; their grey uniforms seemed black amid the smoke; their preserved colors, torn by grape and ball, waved defiantly; twice they halted and poured in volleys, but came on again like the surge from the fog, depleted, but determined; yet, in the hot faces of the carbineers, they read a purpose as resolute, but more calm, and while they pressed along, swept all the while by scathing volleys, a group of horsemen took them in the flank.

It was an awful instant; the horses recoiled; the charging column trembled like a single thing, but at once the rebels, with rare organization, fell into a hollow square, and with solid sheets of steel defied our centaurs. The horsemen rode round them in vain; no charge could break the shining squares, until our dismounted carbineers poured in their volleys afresh, making gaps in the spent ranks, and then in their wavering time the cavalry thundered down. The rebels could stand no more, they reeled and swayed, and fell back broken and beaten; and on the ground their Colonel lay, sealing his devotion with his life.

THE GALLANT SHERIDAN.

Through wood and brake and swamp, across field and trench, we pushed the fighting defenders steadily. For a part of the time, Sheridan himself was there, short and broad, and active, waving his hat, giving orders, seldom out of fire, but never stationary, and close by fell the long yellow locks of Custar, sabre extended, fighting like a Viking, though be was worn and haggard with much work. At four o'clock the rebels were behind their wooden walls at Five Forks, and still the cavalry pressed them hard, in feint rather than solemn effort, while a battalion dismounted, charged squarely upon the face of the breastworks which lay in the main on the north side of the White Oak Road. Then while the cavalry worked round toward the rear, the infantry of Warren, though commanded by Sheridan, prepared to take part in the battle.

We were already on the rebel right in force, and thinly in their rear. Our carbineers were making feint to charge in direct front, and our infantry, four deep, hemmed in their entire left. All this they did not not for an instant note, so thorough was their confusion, but seeing it directly, they, so far from giving up, concentrated all energy and fought like fiends. They had a battery in position, which belched incessantly, and over the breastworks their musketry made one unbroken roll, while against Sheridan's prowlers on their left, by skirmish and sortie, they stuck to their sinking fortunes so as to win unwilling applause from mouths of wisest censure.

THE SUCCESSFUL COUP DE MAIN.

It was just at the coming up of the infantry that Sheridan's little band was pushed the hardest. At one time, indeed, they seemed about to undergo extermination; not that they wavered, but that they were so vastly overpowered. It will remain to the latest time a matter of marvel that so paltry a cavalry force could press back sixteen thousand infantry, but when the infantry blew like a great barn-door — the simile best applicable—upon the enemy's left, the victory that was to come had passed the region of strategy and resolved to an affair of personal courage. We had met the enemy; were they to be ours?

To expedite this consummation every officer fought as if he were the forlorn hope. Mounted on his black pony, the same which he rode at Winchester, Sheridan galloped everywhere, his face flushed all the redder, and his plethoric but nervous figure all the more ubiquitous. He galloped once down to the rebel front, with but a handful of his staff. A dozen bullets whistled for him together; one grazed his arm, at which a faithful orderly rode; the black pony leaped high in fright, and Sheridan was untouched, but the orderly lay dead in the field, and the saddle dashed after empty.

SURRENDER OF THE REBELS.

At seven o'clock the rebels came to the conclusion that they were outflanked and whipped. They had been so busily engaged that they were a long time finding out how desperate were their circumstances; but now, wearied with persistent assaults in front, they fell back to the left, only to see four close lines of battle waiting to drive them across the field, decimated. At the right the horsemen charged them in their vain attempt to fight "out," and in the rear straggling foot and cavalry began also to assemble; slant fire, cross fire and direct fire, by file and volley, rolled in perpetually, cutting down their bravest officers and strewing the fields with bleeding men; groans resounded in the intervals of exploding powder, and to add to their terror and despair, their own artillery, captured from them, threw into their own ranks, from its old position, ungrateful grape and canister, enfilading their breastworks, whizzing and plunging by air line and ricochet, and at last bodies of cavalry fairly mounted their intrenchments and charged down the parapet, slashing and tramping them, and producing inextricable confusion. They had no commanders, at least no orders, and looked in vain for some guiding hand to lead them out of a toil into which they had fallen so bravely and so blindly. A few more volleys, a new and irresistible charge a shrill and warning command to die or surrender, and with a sullen and fearful impulse five thousand muskets are flung upon the ground, and five thousand hot, exhausted and impotent men are Sheridan's prisoners of war.

THE CAPTIVE AND FLYING REBELS.

Acting with his usual decision, Sheridan placed his captives in care of a provost guard, and sent them at once to the rear. Those who escaped he ordered the fiery Custar to pursue with brand and vengeance, and they were pressed far into the desolate forest, spent and hungry, many falling by the way of wounds or exhaustion, many pressed down by the hoof or sabre-stroke, and many picked up in mercy and sent back to rejoin their brethren in bonds. We captured in all fully six thousand prisoners.

## FENIANS.

The fact is, that the most extraordinary delusions in reference to the extension of the Fenian Brotherhood and its capacities for revolutionary action, exist at this side of the Atlantic, and we believe at the other side the realities of the case are similarly exagerated and misunderstood. The Cincinnati Congress are assured by the report of the Central Envoy—'PHILIP CAYNE'—that the work is going on swimmingly in Ireland; but 'PHILIP CAYNE' may take somewhat too favourable a view of that matter. There are strong reasons for thinking that the American Fenians are led to regard as an expression of public opinion the clatter which is made in this conntry by men who have an interest in deceiving them—men who must give some value for the 'liberal subsidies' they receive. It is easy for a salaried clique and party to 'keep up the game' as it is kept up in Ireland. It is easy for the organ of a movement sustained by 'liberal subsidies' in the name of 'the people' sentiments which the people of Ireland abhor, and which never, since Christianity dawned on this island, found a resting place in the Irish heart. It is easy, very easy, for a few men, paid out of 'liberal subsidies,' to create riot and confusion at public meetings, and then pretend it was the 'people' who had set their faces against "agitation!" All these things are easy enough for a "subsidised" party, and they are *avowedly* for the purpose of creating in the minds of the Irish-Americans a certain impression, which is not a true impression, of the state of things in Ireland. But let the Irish-Americans be careful how they proceed to act on the representations made to them. As long as the consequences of their mistake are confined to the "splintering" of their dollars in Dublin and elsewhere, the harm done is not great — but it will be another thing if any number of the deluded "men in America" should venture their lives in the business. We say so because we are anxious that England should not have a new opportunity of inflicting defeat and disaster on the cause of the nationality. Too many such opportunities has she had; too often have Irishmen, by opposing their weakness to her strength on the battle-field, given her a cheap and easy victory over them, and afforded her the gratification of trampling contemptuously on their blood. Bravery against superior might does not often prevail. Our case proves it; Poland's case proves it. They who match five millions (divided, weak, poor, almost unarmed) against twenty millions (united, strong, rich, with powerful armies and navies) are only sending bravery into the shambles; and securing a bloody triumph to the strong in the murderously unequal strife. If England be dared to battle again on Irish soil, it should be with some better guarantees of success on Ireland's side than the Fenian Brotherhood, according to their own showing, can offer. Their "circles" are no match for her "circles;" their desire to posses a few blockade-runners is no makeweight for her navy; their so-called army in ambush is no match for her army; their finances are no match for her finances; and, to finish the matter, their policy is no match for her policy. There can be no use in nursing delusions on this subject. The Fenian Brotherhood is utterly incompetent to effect the liberation of Ireland from English rule, and the conduct of the Fenian party in this country tends not to endanger that rule, but to consolidate and perpetuate it.—*Dublin Nation.*

THE DISASTROUS STATE OF MONTE VIDEO.—A letter from Monte Video (which was captured a few days ago) published in the Buenos Ayres *Standard*, says: "The present state of Monte Viedo baffles description. Revenge is discernable in every countenance. The impotency of the government, the defenceless state of the city, makes the unfortunate natives writhe under the conviction that the fate of their cherished, murdered hero may possibly prove their own. The best streets, the greatest thoroughfare, are deserted; the hotels are crowded with estanceieros and their families, who have fled from the camp; the foreign gunboats have anchored nearer to the shores; the custom house is shut up; decent, respectable young men, with muskets on their shoulders are seen hurrying in the direction of the cantons. Monte Video is ruined—Monte Vielo is destroyed. Better far that the fated city was buried in the waves that beat around it; better that the hand, the genius, the capital of the foreigner, which has built up this once magnificent city out of blood-stained bricks, had never been known, than that all the progress, all the advancement, all the improvements should be annihilated in an evil hour by the ruffian dagger of revolution or the rutbless sword of the invader. No man in Buenos Ayres can form the remotest idea of the sad picture of desolation which Monte Video presents at this moment, awaiting as it were its doom. The Brazilians are hourly expected by water, and Flores by land. Friday being a holiday the churches were crowded with ladies, all dressen in the deepest mourning. There may be some who laugh at those feminine emblems of sorrow; but there were prayers, earnest fervent appeals to Heaven, offered up that day from bleeding hearts. Let us all hope that the Almighty will mercifully avert the horrors of a siege, bombardment, and assault. The domestic affliction is at present unsusceptible of exaggeration; husbands, fathers and sons are hurried from their homes; weeping wives, mothers and sisters are seen at every door. The awful sufferings of the Paysandu families on the Island are to be re-enacted in Monte Video. Verily, the country is cursed, and the incarnate fiends who caused all this human woe, as sure as there is a God in heaven, will yet be punished. From the appearance of things it is obvious that a very determined resistance is meditated. Still, as far as we can gather from the practical remarks of the English officers, the place cannot hold out, and if the Brazilians throw shells into the city the loss of life and property must be frightful. Some gingerbread fortifications are in process of construction, facing the bay; but a small gunboat could riddle the whole concern in a quarter of a an hour."

## COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

LAND QUESTION.

MONDAY, AFTERNOON, March 20.

*(Debate continued)*

Hon. Col. GRAY.—Mr. Chairman, the hon. member who has just addressed you does not understand the question. (Laughter.) He has argued that because a measure which relieved the people of this Island of some £50,000 of arrears of rent, cost £2,000, therefore it has been no boon to the country. I believe, however, that £2,000 is rather an over-estimate of the cost of the measure in question. The failure of the Award to which he referred was not a matter respecting which he could attach any blame to this House. If the Commissioners had given a decision which was declared to be illegal, how could it be rectified by this Legislature? The House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island is not of much account at Downing Street. We are in a pitiable position. When a lady who chose to write a letter—perhaps a three-cornered note—to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, nearly set aside all the legislation of this House on the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill,—and that too where only a few pounds were concerned,—surely we ought to realize how insignificant is the position which we occupy in this Colony. With respect to the petition of those who prayed for the disallowance of the Bill, I may state that I think it was very unkind on the part of a portion of the tenantry of this Island to step forward and seek to prevent others of their number from reaping the advantages which the measure was calculated to confer. It was unfortunate that the Bill could not be made to have a general application; but such legislation was beyond the powers of this House. I did hope that the proprietors who had not at first assented to the measure would afterwards have seen the propriety of acceding to it; they, however, appear unwilling to come under its operation. One gentleman, I understand, by the name of Haythorne, did in a certain manner come under its provisions. He sold the tenants on his estate their lands, I am informed, at 12s 6d per acre, the amount to be paid in instalments running over five years, and the back-rent, bearing 6 per cent interest, to be paid last of all. There are bonds entered into, I understand, by which, providing even the last instalment be not be paid, the whole may be swept away; probably, therefore, it will be a paying speculation. Under the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill the tenant may purchase his farm of 100 acres for a little over £83, and supposing he owes £50 of arrears of rent prior to 1858, his land, on account of the arrears which could be recovered being remitted by the provisions of the Bill, will actually only cost him about £33. But the tenants on Mr. Haythorne's estate have agreed to pay 12s 6d an acre, together with the arrears of rent; so that their farms in the first place will cost £62 10s, and supposing that any one of them owes £50 of arrears, as we have stated in the other case, the whole which he will have to pay for his land will amount to £115 10s. Therefore I maintain that I am justified in saying that any hon. member who states that better terms can be obtained under Mr. Haythorne's agreement than under the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill does not understand the question. This Bill does not compel the tenants on the consenting proprietors' estates to purchase, and should they—to place themselves on an equal footing in this respect with the tenants on Mr. Haythorne's property—desire to pay their arrears of rent, I have made inquiry and ascertained that these arrears will not be refused. (Laughter.) It would have been well had the Bill been more extended in its operations; but as it is, about 2,000 of the tenantry of this Island may be benefited by its provisions. We in this Colony are a feeble folk, as we have seen that a little pink edged note can counteract our influence at the Colonial Office. We must then be thankful for what we have obtained.

Mr. HOWLAN.—It will be all right when we get into Confederation.

Hon. Col. GRAY: I shall take occasion to show when we go into that question that the influence of nearly 4,000,000 of people would be quite differently felt at Downing Street from that of the 80,000 inhabitants of this Colony. The three-cornered note then, instead of nearly thwarting our legislation, would probably be thrown into the waste basket. We are nothing in the eyes of British statesmen; the 10,000 able-bodied men we have in the Colony might all be stationed on London Bridge. I understand the motives which induced the hon. leader of the Opposition to enter into the land question, and profess his sympathy for the tenantry. Before this hon. Committee rise, I believe I will be able to show how the sum required to purchase the lands of the proprietors may be secured. During the few years I have been connected with the Government much has been done to relieve the tenantry, thousands of them having become freeholders. I also give the hon. leader of the Opposition credit for enabling many to become freeholders while he was in power; and if the work proceeds as it has done, before many years the enfranchisement of the tenantry will be nearly complete.

Hon. Mr. COLES: If, Mr. Chairman, the expectations of the tenantry have been raised, and their anticipations have not been realized, it is not to be wondered at that dissatisfaction and discontent should exist. That expectations have been held out to the people of having a satisfactory settlement effected, cannot be denied; for in the letter of the delegates to England, under date of the 13th October, 1863, addressed to the late Duke of Newcastle, I find that, after making certain propositions, they write as follows:—

"The proprietors who assented to the appointmment of the Commissioners, and pledged themselves to abide by their recommendations, have refused to give their tenants the privileges which the Commissioners unanimously considered should be extended to them, and now seek to nullify the proceedings of the Commissioners, by urging against their legality objections which they might waive, but which they insist upon, thereby crushing those reasonable hopes of relief which the tenantry had cherished, and intensifying and extending the feelings of hostility towards the landlords, which, ere their endeavour to avoid the Award, were but too general and too bitter. Should the proprietors, in addition to repudiating the Award, refuse those reasonable concessions now required at their hands, the undersigned fear that disaffection among the tenantry will become very general, and that the due maintainance of good order will prove a task of no ordinary difficulty in a Colony the inhabitants of which exercise self-government, and where universal suffrage maintains."

And one of the delegates, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, in a letter to the Colonial Minister, dated 18th December, 1863, describes the state of many of the tenants in the following terms:—

"The report of the Commissioners also further shows that, on Sir Samuel Cunard's estates, on Townships 44, 45, 46, the majority of his tenants do not raise from their farms more than barely sufficient to keep them from starvation, and this, too, on the assumption that six and a half persons can be supported on seven shillings sterling a week; and also that, taking the tenants throughout the Island, forty per cent do not procure from their farms a sufficiency of food.

"My Lord Duke, a country so largely peopled, as is Prince Edward Island, by tenants, in such unhappy circumstances, cannot advance.

"The effect of arrears of rent upon the tenants of Prince Edward Island, is, in the report, thus described:

"'The tenant finds it to his interest to improve no more than he can help. Improvement would only invite purchasers. It is rather for his interest to take all he can get out of the land while the opportunity continues. In fact it is Ireland on a small scale.'

"My Lord Duke, wholesale evictions cannot, I presume, be resorted to. In Prince Edward Island many poor people, in various parts of the Colony, have expended their youth and strength in clearing the forest, and are now, in their old age, deserted by their grown up sons, who naturally refuse to improve land which is charged with arrears of rent, in many cases quite equal to its freehold value. These persons, with wives and helpless children, are dragging out a miserable existence in a country where snow covers the ground for six months in the year, and where the cow that supplies milk to the poor family, must be housed and fed for seven months of the twelve; and they cannot be thrust out into the highways to perish or become dependent upon public charity.

"My Lord Duke, this picture is not an exaggeration. May I not add that a remedy for these evils is imperatively demanded.

"High as may be the respect entertained for the legal rights of the land owners, there are cases in which they should give way to the requirements of 'public policy.'"

Now, Sir, when we find such opinions expressed by members and officers of the Government, I hope they will do a little more for the tenantry than they have done. I do not question the fact stated by the late leader of the Government that the Act passed last year has wiped off £50,000 of arrears of rent, but, in view of a great degree of agitation on this subject which now exists, it is the duty of members of this House to talk in plain terms to the Government. While I am as much opposed as any man to any resistance to the laws of the country, I have no hesitation in saying that I, at first, approved of the Tenant League organization, on general principles. I was in favor of it, as I felt conscious that grievances existed which required remedy. I am sorry to say that the published declarations of the League have prevented many of the tried friends of the tenantry from connecting themselves with that association. I am willing to assist the Government in passing a measure authorizing the Government to guarantee two-thirds of the price of the farm of a tenant desirous of purchasing the freehold, he paying the balance. A measure of this nature need not entail additional cost in its working, for the Land Office is in full operation at present. If the rate were fixed at from, say, ten shillings to twelve shillings and six pence per acre under a measure of this sort, the proprietors would be induced to sell in consequence of the Government guarantee. It is not to be expected that they will dis-