

Correspondence.

MANAGEMENT OF THE WAR.

SIR,—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

As you have, in common with other Colonial editors, transcribed into your paper several strictures on our military affairs in the Crimea, I am encouraged to hope that you will find room for the following remarks. I venture to offer them, on the ground that there are so many powerful interests at work, in the endeavour to throw the responsibility of disasters from their own shoulders on to any other, that it is desirable to enquire after the truth, and if possible, to ascertain it. I think nothing is more natural in one who served in the British army in a series of campaigns, which were successfully carried on without any material interruption, than to endeavour to vindicate his profession from aspersions thrown on it and its constitution, simply because the real delinquents must, if possible, escape blame themselves. I do, therefore, most strenuously assert, that neither does the constitution of the army call for any material change, nor its present calamities call for censure. I have not the slightest doubt that our present want of success is owing, not to military deficiencies, but ministerial presumption and incapacity.

It became the French and English governments, even before they declared war, to know the strength of the Russians and their fortresses, and to provide, before any movement took place, depots of all sorts of arms, forage, provisions, medical stores and clothing, and after they had done so, to be assured, not only that the communication with these depots was open and could be secured, but that they could be reached at all times with celerity and certainty; and farther, that the means of transport between them and the armies should be ample and effective. Now, the neglect or insufficient carrying out of these preliminaries has led to present circumstances. I firmly believe that Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan were ordered to "take Sebastopol," with little or no consultation had with them, and it is very probable against their advice; if such be the case, and that it is so, wholly or in part, a singular injustice has been done to those gallant men, and their troops sacrificed, it appears to me at the bidding of non-military people. The Duke of Wellington would not have submitted to any such authority. What! compromise an army with uncertain communications; such a thing has never been heard of since the days of what used to be called expeditions. It was the custom of people in Downing Street long ago, as again now, to fancy themselves generals, and to waste the national resources on what were termed "expeditions." This folly has been long in abeyance, but seems renewed now, for whether the expedition sail from the Thames to Walcheren, or from Yarna to Bala Clava, it is still an "expedition," as formerly. So now there is no place of arms, no basis for ulterior operations, neither line of retreat. I am convinced, from experience, that so long as it is dependent on the sea for its supply or its retreat, it is in a false position. All this arises from having non-military persons to prescribe the operations of armies, who do not the less struggle to place their delinquencies on the heads of others, and so to get out of it, must, with their satellites, blame the constitution and fabric of the army. I will not say that I do not think that high connection finds too much favor in many instances, but I am prepared to assert that the aristocracy of Britain, numerously represented in the ranks of the army, more especially in the Guards and Cavalry, poured out their blood freely on the altars of their country at Alma, Inkermann and Bala Clava. But were it not so—are we not the same who fought at Waterloo, Victoria, Salamanca, Talavera, etc.? Did we not even triumph in those days against larger numbers and unpromising circumstances, and why was it? The material was the same, but the commander laid out his own campaign, knew when, where and how to retreat, as well as to fight—had the roads open to him, and could force for himself low final success was to be obtained. But in the Crimea we have an army sacrificed, whose military consultations and orders are so placed by them that there is no retreat without the sacrifice of the splendid armament employed against Sebastopol. Soldiers might be expected to conquer or to die, but here they must die without the alternative of conquering. Whether they will ultimately conquer or not, remains to be seen. But the blood which has been already shed, is on the heads of those who planned the enterprise. I think I know Lord Raglan too well not to be sure that this is his defence; why, if it were otherwise, should the Whig remnants endeavour to stifle enquiry. It is not one, but each one and all, who should be no longer trusted with war matters, of which it is, and always was, the peculiar privilege of the party to be the most possible conductors.

I hardly, though I think I might well do it, venture to affirm, without more mature and particular information, that if Eupatoria had been made the place of arms, we should be nearer than we now are to possessing Sebastopol without firing a shot. It is quite an anomaly in military tactics to form a siege of any place without sufficient force not only to invest the place, but to keep at distance any force destined to raise it, or to interfere with the operations. To allow a large army, capable of relieving the besieged place, to supply it with all it wants, whereas, by operating on the communications, Sebastopol might, at least, have been isolated without attacking it at all. But who ever heard of a siege, without a detached force, not covered with trenches sufficiently strong to prevent all interruption? The thing is as original as it is absurd. And I do most sincerely believe that the French and British Governments, and not their Generals and Troops, are the responsible parties. There is, however, this difference between the two: that nobody in France supposes civilians capable of dictating the operations of a campaign; neither does the Emperor employ them, nor would he consult Newcastle or Fox Maules, or any others of that class, but military officers.

It is a matter of history very often occurring, that the neglect of the military resources of Great Britain has usually paralyzed the nation at the outbreak of war. But this time nothing can be pleaded on this ground; for never did a people with more unity or a greater enthusiasm give all that could be supplied, or was asked for, to an incompetent Ministry, who we still allowed, having shuffled the cards a little, to continue to waste the lives of our men, and throw away the national honor. That they made adequate arrangements for the efficiency and maintenance of the army, no one even pretends.

An army in movement may contribute something to its own support, particularly to that of their horses. But what can be expected of our unfortunate officers, cooped up in an unwholesome spot in mid-winter with insufficient supplies, because, forsooth, it pleased their French and English masters to say they must take a certain fortress, is past all military calculation, although it may be very evident to Downing Street heroes.

It seems from the landing at Eupatoria that, at length, some perception of the manner of carrying on war has dawned on the Allied Governments. For ourselves, I must say, that our fine army is sacrificed to official incapacity; and that its organization is no more faulty than when it marched to victory: that is when there were no Whigs in office, and the Duke of Wellington laid out his own plans for a campaign, and shook off Downing Street leading-strings. I think, nevertheless, that the promotion of the aristocracy, whether nominated or ennobled, is sometimes unfair on others less fortunate; but that it ever causes a battle to be lost, or a inch of ground to be surrendered, I do most solemnly deny.

and I make the appeal to history,—whilst it may be said, on the whole, that the mixture of different grades of society in the ranks of the British military officers, is beneficial; but whether it be so or not, or whether the system does or does not require revision, is only made the subject of discussion to lead the minds of the people from the delinquency of the Downing Street culprits.

I will only add, that it seems to me inconceivable, with the known powers of the French and British fleets in the Black Sea, that a man, or an ounce of food, or a dram of gunpowder, much less two Archdukes, should ever have reached the Russian army by sea. But I find Sir Charles Napier has taken the ministers in hand, and pleads their instructions and restrictions as the ground of the little service rendered by the splendid armament lately under his orders. Perhaps Admiral Dundas may have it in his power to do the same.

Yours, &c., W. S.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The following Speech was delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe, in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, a few days since, in opposition to the passage of the Maine Liquor Law for that Province:—

(Concluded.)

The Stoics denied themselves the use of Wine, but their sick soon died out. The Puritans tried the experiment of coaxing people into temperance and virtue, but they signally failed. I invite the Hon. and learned member for Annapolis to review this period of English history. I refer to the time when a Puritan cause was most triumphant, when Charles had been slain, his followers dispersed, when Cromwell reigned in Whitehall, when his Major General held Military command of all the Counties, when the May poles were struck down—the Theatres closed—the taverns shut up. When mirth was restrained and temperance enforced by the Sword. Now, what was the effect of all this? No sooner was the Protector in his coffin than the people of England, by a common impulse, threw off a system which they regarded as oppressive. So distasteful had their restraints become, that the people restored the Stuarts, forgot their civil wars and sacrifices—reopened their Theatres and Taverns, and so disgusted were they with Puritan domination that liberty was forgotten in the general joy which the restoration of personal Freedom occasioned. The wine cup went round, and from that day to this no attempt has been made to re-establish Cromwell's system. Now, what I fear is this, that the friends of Temperance are about to sacrifice all the good they have done, as the Puritans sacrificed all the reforms that they had established, by carrying restraints too far. This law may be partially enforced for two or three years—but it will coerce people into resistance, and occasion a revulsion of feeling to be followed by universal license.

So far as my reading extends, I may assert that every King, every Statesman, every Warrior who has illustrated the page of history, drank wine. The Apostles who were the companions of our Saviour, drank it. The Prophets whose flights of inspiration still astonish us, we have every reason to believe drank it. Cicero and Demosthenes, and all the orators of antiquity and of modern time, indulged in the juice of the grape. Who can say how much of the inspiration which gave them such power of language was drawn from its inspiration. Have these men been eclipsed by the Dows and Kellogs of the platform? What orators have the State of Maine set up forth comparable with the Pitts and Burkes, and Grattans, and Foxes and Sheridan of the British Islands, every one of whom drank wine? Let the learned gentleman glance at the noble structures—the architectural wonders that embellish Europe. Who reared them? Men of gigantic intellect whose common beverage was wine. Let his eye range through the noble galleries where the Sculptors have left their statues—where the Painters have hung in rich profusion the noblest works of Art. Wine, we are told, clouds the faculties and deadens the imagination. Yet it was drunk by those benefactors of their race, and we cannot, with their masterpieces before us, believe the assertion till their works have been eclipsed by artists trained up under this rigorous legislation. Has Maine turned us out yet a Statue that any body would look at, a Picture that any body would buy? Look at the deliverers of mankind—the heroic defenders of nations. Was Washington a member of the Temperance Society? Did not Wallace "drink the red wine through the helmet barrel?" Who will undertake to say that Bruce on the morning on which he won the battle of Bannockburn—that Tell, on that day when he shot the apple off his son's head, had not tasted a glass of Whiskey or a stoop of Wine? If then, Sir, all that is valuable in the past,—if heroism—and architecture—and oratory, sculpture and painting—if all that has bulwarked freedom and embellished life, has come down to us with the juice of the grape—if no age or nation has been long without it, I think it behoves the advocates of this bill to show us some country where their system has been tried—some race of men who drank nothing but cold water.

I turn to the learned member's own profession. I ask him to show me two such Lawyers—two Judges so eminent as Lords Eldon and Stowell, the one the wonder of the Admiralty as the other was of the Equity Court. Yet it is on record that at the very time when these men were oppressed with Herculean labours—when day after day they were delivering judgments so masterly and profound that they defy all criticism, each of these great jurists drank his five bottles of Port a day. (Laughter.) I certainly would not advise the learned member for Annapolis to try in this country an experiment so hazardous. In the moist climate of England this might be done, but not in the dry atmosphere of Nova Scotia. I have sometimes seen him, however, when a few glasses would have done him good. Indeed, I sometimes fancy that, both in the Senate and at the Bar, his wit is not as poignant, or his logic so acute, as in the olden time when he used to take his glass of wine.

My hon. colleague and friend from Cumberland, whose sincerity in this cause I entirely respect, quoted to us last winter the passage from Scripture—"If eating meat causeth my brother to offend then will I eat no more." But would my hon. friend shut up all the butchers' shops and forbid by law the sale of meat, for fear somebody would eat too much? Again he told us, "we have tried moral suasion, and have failed." If so, who is to blame? If a speaker here fails to convince his audience, do we permit him to coerce them into belief by force of law? I resist this bill because it is a violation of the voluntary principle. Because it is defended by the old arguments by which fanatics and persecutors in all ages have sought to propagate religious opinions. Hoping to save men's souls (more precious than their bodies) Catholics have burnt Protestants, and Protestants Catholics. The right of private judgment was denied. The right of one human being to coerce others into belief, as it is now sought to coerce them into temperance, has been tried a thousand times, and has failed, as this attempt will fail.

Mr. Howe cautioned the house against following too readily the example of the United States. The people in these States were liable to sudden gusts of excitement, and their history was filled with absurdities. He convulsed the house with laughter by extracts from the Blue Laws—by reference to their burning of witches, and by a sketch of their latest extravagance—the policy of their Know Nothings, who sought to drain out of their country the foreigners who had cut their canals, built their railroads, and made the Republic flourish. We have not room for this portion of the speech, which we have given at such length, because the hon. gentleman took no part in the Temperance Debate during the last session.

Mens' Ready-made Clothing.

WE are desirous of informing the public, that we have on hand, and are constantly making up, the largest and best stock of ready-made Clothing in Charlottetown—cut by ourselves, and made up by workmen in our employ. Persons desirous of furnishing themselves with fashionable well made Garments, at reasonable prices, can be suited better at our establishment than any other in Charlottetown.

C. & J. BELL, Tailors, Queen Square, Charlottetown, opposite the Market. N. B.—Being practical working Tailors, and confiding ourselves exclusively to the Tailoring and Clothing business, we are confident that we can give customers better satisfaction in every Garment which they require, than those parties can who import slop clothing, and have no knowledge of the business. January 15.

JUST TRY Weo Jamie Duncan's NEW ESTABLISHMENT of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. George Coles.

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. S.—Jobbing punctually attended to. Charlottetown, January 22. (All papers.)

Notice. THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. March 19. (All papers 3)

Grain, Grain, Grain. THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at Coles's Brewery and Distillery.

Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of old Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale. Charlottetown, 19th Nov. 1853.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for Sale at his establishment, Great George Street, a superior assortment of COOKING, AIR-TIGHT, and other STOVES, which will be sold at low prices. C. P. HARRIS, Copper & Tin Plate Worker. Charlottetown, November 29, 1854.

C. & J. Bell, Merchant Tailors, and manufacturers of ready made Clothing, QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Importers of—Cloths, Whiteness, Doekings, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeyman Tailors on the Island. All orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. January 15.

Wanted, ON or before the 20th April next, two steady MEN to travel with Stud Horses for the season—one for King's County and one for Prince County. Liberal wages will be given. Application to be made to Mr. CAMMS, at the Globe Hotel. March 12. 1m

A Card. THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, who so liberally favoured him with their custom at the North Side, that he has now removed to Souris East, where he hopes, by the same due attention, to merit a continuance of their favour. Cash paid for GAYS. Source: February 5, 1855. RONALD McDONALD.

A CARD. THE Subscriber offers his services to the Public as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and hopes, by prompt attention to business entrusted to him, to obtain a share of patronage. JAS. COLES.

Suitable for the Season. AS Spring is coming, it is well to know that at the Drug Store of M. W. Skinner can be had all kinds of Medicines, suitable for Horses and Horned Cattle:—Condition Powder, in packages, an excellent article. Heave Powder, a never failing cure for all diseases which affect the lungs and wind of Horses. Horse Liniment, an excellent article for swellings, bruises, and cuts in Horses, &c. Ointment for Founder, Specific or Ringbone Cure, Purgative Balls, Colic Balls, Diuretic Balls, Cough Balls. Balls for Worms, as well as all other kind of Balls and receipts for Horses, &c. are prepared and sold by M. W. SKINNER, Apothecary, Queen Street, Charlottetown. March 5.

Salmon, Salmon. A FEW BARRELS of excellent SALMON can be had at the store of the subscriber, either per lb. or bbl. JOHN RIGG January 22.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, MARCH 6. SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, all of which will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers. Great Bargains in Blankets, Furs, Cloths and Doekings, Ready-made Clothing, White and Grey Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints, Colours, Cashmeres, Shawls, Carpetings, &c. SAMUEL McMURRAY. In order to make room for an extensive Spring Importation, the whole of the remaining Stock at the Manchester House, Sydney-street, comprising a large and varied assortment of

Selling off at Georgetown. FOR COST AND CHARGES. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has this day commenced selling off his large Stock of Goods, at a GREAT REDUCTION on former prices, to make room for a large Stock, which he expects to receive early in the Spring. ANDREW A. MACDONALD. March 19.

Notice. THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from the Rev. JOHN MACDONALD, late of this Island, but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, England, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1854, has been appointed AGENT to manage his Estates in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same to him. JOHN R. BOURKE. Mill View, Lot 19, Jan. 22, 1855.

REQUISITION.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHARLOTTETOWN GASLIGHT COMPANY. GENTLEMEN: WE, the undersigned members of the Charlottetown Gaslight Company, desire that you will, at your earliest convenience, call a special Public Meeting of the said Company, to take into consideration the advanced price now charged for Gas by said Company, and the propriety of an immediate reduction of the price to the sum of 2s per 1000 feet. George Beer, jun. John And. McDonald Daniel Davis Donald McIsaac Henry J. Calbeck David Stewart James McCreath John Rigg James Watta Neil Rankin Charles Palmer Patrick Walker.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I am instructed by the Directors of the Charlottetown Gaslight Company, to convene a special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 6th of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to take the subject matter of the above Requisition into consideration. By order, ROB. HYNDMAN, Secy. Charlottetown Gas Works, March 26.

To be Let, THE MANSION HOUSE of "FALCONWOOD" beautifully situated on the Banks of the Hillsborough about two miles above Charlottetown, and commanding an extensive view of the river. The house, which is one of the most substantial brick buildings on the Island, contains a drawing room, parlour, library, spacious hall and staircase, with servants' room, laundry, store room, kitchen, &c., on the first floor; six large bed rooms and dressing room in the upper story, with extensive cellars, and hot air stove in the sunk story. The grounds consist of flower and kitchen garden, and twelve acres of valuable LAND, in first-rate condition, partly under hay and pasture. The house is surrounded by fine old trees, which completely shelter it from the easterly and northerly winds. Apply at the house. March 25.

Euston Street Tannery. THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has entered upon the business heretofore conducted by Mr. C. Cross, as Tannery and Currier, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. N. B.—The highest price will be paid, in cash, for Hides and Skins. March 26. H. C. TROWAN.

Attention!—D U C H ? HAVING received, by late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of American and other Goods, the Subscriber respectfully informs the public that they are now ready for inspection and sale, at his New Store, Kent-street, opposite Mr. Lobban's Sale Room, —COMPRISING—

Tea, Coffee, brown and crushed Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars, Soap, Candles, Digby Herrings, boxes Raisins, cashes do., Rice, Spice of every description, Crockery, Blue, Indigo, Burning Fluid—a first rate article, oider Vases, Salerates, Soda, Cream Tartar, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Window Glass of all sizes, Matches, Snuff, bags Salt, Pipes, Blacking, Brushes of all kinds, Coffee Mills of various kinds, Mouse and Rat Traps, Slaters, Spittoons, Brass Taps, Whips and Lashes of all kinds, Wash Boards, straps of Belts, nest Traps, Saddlers' Packs of all sizes, Leather-headed Carpet do., Gunp do., British Laque, Pencil Paste, Knives of all sorts, Scissors, Brooches, Finger Rings and Watch Chains in variety, Patent Spring Balances, Jewellers, Plated Candlesticks, curly Combs, brass and iron, Whalebone, Clothes Pins, Wire Scissors, Bootjacks, Ropes of different sizes, Bed Cards, Clocks of all kinds, Manure Forks, Table, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixings, round and square point steel Shovels, Sheet Zinc, Saw Plates and Frames, Mop Handles, Frying Pans, Chain Cattle Ties, assorted Nails, coal Hods, Glass Lanterns, Wool and Cattle Cards, Apple Parers, Shaving Boxes with and without Glasses, Sand Paper, Jewelling Pins, nests Stationery, Ball Boxes, 8 inch Thermometers, Graters, Razors and Strops, Stationery, Spoolcases of different kinds, Buttons of all sorts, fancy Soaps, Portemonies, all prices, Mineral Door Knobs and Latches, Gun caps, Hinges, side and back Combs—ivory and bone, Thumbkicks of all sorts, "Court Plaster," Pie Forks, clothes Lines. BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. Men's and boys' assorted Boots and Brogans, women's gaiters, pig Boots, ladies and misses enamelled Jenny Lind Feet and Boots, children's leather strap Boots; ladies, misses and gents India Rubber Boots and Shoes, cork Shoes, &c. Gents India Rubber Overcoats and Pants, Horse India Rubber Covers, with hoods; India Rubber caps, do. Sou' Westers; Panama and Pearl Wool Hats, Fur caps, mens and boys cotton plush and Nevada caps, boys cloth do. White and unbleached cottons, printed do., striped Shirtings, cotton Balls of all colours, Handkerchiefs, mens lambswool Shirts, Drawers, denim Frocks and Overalls. Assorted Confectionery in great variety. FRUITS Apples comprising baldwins russets and greenings; dried Apples; hazel, pea, figbert and almond Nuts; Dates, Onions, &c. Also on hand a stock of Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whiskey, all of a superior quality. GLASSWARE &c. Fluid clear Lamps, glass and britannia metal Fluid Lamps, in great variety; Caster Bottles, Cruet Stands, Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Preserve Dishes, Salt Cellars, &c. STOVES Franklin and other Parlor Stoves, cooking do. for either wood or coal. The above, with many other articles too numerous to mention, and an additional stock of Biscuit, Cheese, Molasses, Peas, Quinces, &c. hourly expected, comprises a very large and well selected Stock, well worthy of public attention. Dec. 14. JAMES COLES.

NOTICE. THE undersigned gives notice, that by Deed bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, 1854, from Arthur Napin Moleworth, Esq., and Harriet Moleworth, his wife, all that part of Township No. thirty-seven, in this Island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him. All Tenants or others indebted for rent, arrears of rent, or stampage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same. JOHN R. BOURKE. Mill View, Township, No. 49, Jan. 8, 1855. Any person found trespassing on the above estate will be prosecuted according to law.

Latest News from Sebastopol. THE accounts from the Seat of War have been so conflicting of late that the Subscriber would call the attention of the Public, and his customers, to something really to be relied on, viz:— HIS FALL AND WINTER GOODS. just received, per schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax, consisting of— Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekings, Pilot and Whitney Red, white, yellow and green Flannels Ladies' Dresses, of all descriptions Millinery, &c. Fancy Goods, in great variety Kossuth, silk, white, black and glazed Hats Fur and cloth Caps Striped, gray, unbleached, printed and white Cottons. — ALSO, DAILY EXPECTED — A large supply of Groceries, Leather and Ironmongery. The above will be sold cheap for cash. CHARLES SAUNDERS. Great George Street, Dec. 18, 1854.

Notice. THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and settlement of accounts, as his Books will shortly be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD. Charlottetown, March 19.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq. R. N. either with or without Town Lot No 88, fronting on Fitz Roy Street. February 5, 1855.

Notice to Debtors. THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection. January 8. CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Barley, Barley. THE highest price in Cash will be paid for good ceus BARLEY at PETHICK'S BREWERY. November 9, 1854.

The cheap Cash Store, Sydney-street. THE subscriber will sell at cost and charges from this date, the whole of his extensive and well assorted stock of Dry Goods. January 22, 1855. JOHN RIGG.

THE EXAMINER IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY EDWARD WHELAN, AT HIS OFFICE, KENT STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. COLES BREWERY. Price Fifteen Shillings per Annum; Payable Half Yearly IN ADVANCE.