

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 17, 1858.

EXAMINER OFFICE,

Tuesday Morning.

NEARLY twice as much matter having been put in type as was sufficient to fill our present No., our issue of this week has been consequently delayed, and some articles which we were anxious to have published are of course omitted. With the view of avoiding such omissions, it is our intention to publish a much larger sheet in the ensuing Fall, or as soon as the requisite new Printing Machinery shall arrive here for that purpose.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

AN English Mail was received here on Friday last, with dates to the 31st ult. We give below the following extracts from our latest papers, relating principally to the affairs in the East, as being the most important part of the news received.

INDIA AND CHINA.

SIR H. ROSE AT GWALIOR—BRILLIANT VICTORY AT NAWABGUNGE—DEATH OF THE MOULVIE.—The following Telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, from Acting Consul-General Green:

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 23, 1858.—Sir Hugh Rose reached Gwalior on the 16th June from the south-west; Brigadier Smith approached it from the south-east. Early on the 17th a series of severe conflicts ensued on both sides of the town. On the 19th the enemy were beaten and dispersed in all directions, and the town captured by us. The fort was next day found abandoned. The Maharajah was conducted in state to his palace on the 19th. Four of our officers have fallen. During the four days we had captured 27 guns, many elephants, and a vast amount of treasure. The fugitives had the Agra force in front; Napier on their rear; Rose and ours on their right and left flank. A large force under General Roberts, left Nussereabad on the 29th, in the direction of Jeypore, where the mutineers are supposed to be assembling.

On the 13th, General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns, and driving the enemy beyond the Gogra.

On the 9th the celebrated Moulvie, for whom £5,000 had been offered, was killed.

Order continues much disturbed. The Governor-General, on receiving Lord Ellenborough's despatch, issued a proclamation, giving amnesty to all but murderers. The results are not yet known.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.—Despatches have been received to the effect that the Turks, to the number of 3,000, had attacked the Montenegrins on their own territory. Some men were killed. Prince Danilo found himself under the necessity of bringing up reinforcements. The Porte disavows these acts, and has signified to the Powers that it had sent formal orders to forbid any repetition of them.

EAST INDIA HOUSE DESPATCH.

The following telegram was received at the India House on Thursday, July 29, 1858, dated Malta:—

OMBE.—Sir H. Grant, on the 13th of June, attacked a large body of rebels at Nawabgunge, on the Tusabul road, and, after a hard fight, dispersed them, killing 600 men and capturing six guns, the Rajah of Airovles, one of their leaders, being among the slain. Rajah Khan Singh is being attacked in his fort at Shahjunge, but the rebels have as yet made no impression upon it. The Rajah has applied to Government for ammunition and funds, which will be supplied to him.

The districts of Azinghur and Ghazepore have been again disorganized, owing to the presence of bands of rebels from Jadespore. The main body, under Ummer Singh, on the approach of Brigadier Douglas, abandoned Ghumer, and fled southwards, but several large parties recrossed the Ganges, and made for Oude, burning most of the Government thoughts (?), and fustrels (?), and plundering many large towns on their way.

GORUCKPORE DISTRICT.—The column under Major Cox, which relieved the Rajah Wu Bansee, joined by the followers of that chief, pursued the rebels under Mehume Dassain across the frontier into Oude, and on their return attacked and drove the rebels out of the west at Amorha.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—This division is quite quiet, with the exception of the frontier Pergunnahs of the Allahgosed district, which has been somewhat disturbed. A large marauding party was attacked and dispersed near Soram by a small force sent out by Brigadier Richar (?); 31 men were killed and 11 taken prisoners in a charge made by the 6th Madras Light Cavalry. The Bada district is settling down quietly. Fewing, the Rebel Rajah of Dypnoorie, has surrendered himself to the Magistrate of Etawah on a guarantee of his life.

BHITURUND DIVISION.—The districts of Balahow, Bignour, and Mordabal are quiet. A band of rebels has been routed near Bahere, in the Bareilly district, by a small column of the Bahelund force and Kuttose police levies, under Capt. Cosman; 70 rebels were killed. The notorious Moulvie, Ahmedool Fakhzan, of Fyzabad and Lucknow, has been killed in the Shahjehanpore district, at Pawean, which place he had attacked with 5,000 men.

BENGAL.—The rebels, under Ummer Singh, who were driven out of the Jadespore jungles by Sir Edward Lugard, and had at first made for the Gawlepora district, have retraced their steps, and are spreading over the eastern side of Bengal, plundering and burning all villages whose inhabitants they suppose to be well affected. The station of Gyahas has been reinforced by 300 Madras Rifles. Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, 599 strong, has arrived from Australia, and will be immediately moved up to Dinapore. A wing of the 21st battalion 60th Rifles has been sent to Dacca, Central India.

GREAT HEAT OF THE WEATHER—FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY AMONG THE EUROPEANS.—Delhi, Agra, Jaansi, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Calpee, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Allahabad are protected by European troops, but our authority scarcely extends beyond the reach of our guns, and the intervening districts are overrun by rebels and buadmashes, who move about as they please, marking their course by plunder and destruction of property, and setting at defiance every attempt to restore order and tranquillity. Indigo factories, public and private bungalows, and railway depots have been burned, and we are thankful that these deeds have not been accompanied by the murder of Europeans, though doubtless not for want of inclination on the part of the rebels, but want of opportunities. Our troops have again been engaged on several occasions with the enemy, and although in each instance perfectly successful, yet the majority of the rebels have as usual managed to escape. This, however, can hardly be wondered at, for in the absence of adequate cavalry, and with the dreadful heat of the season, pursuit of the fugitives would have been useless, and in all probability only added to the frightful mortality of our brave men, who fall daily victims to the sun. We are not overstating the fact by mentioning that sun-stroke, heat and apoplexy are regularly

decimating the several corps engaged in the suppression of the rebellion—an apprehension which we have frequently expressed, and which unhappily is fully realized.

All over the North-West the troops are being housed, and operations cease until the fierce heat has a little abated. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. As if to try the endurance of Englishmen to the utmost, the season has been such as has not been known since 1833. In Bengal, on the 15th inst., one clergyman in Calcutta buried 48 Englishmen, chiefly sailors. In one ship the captain, chief mate, and 26 men had all apoplexy at once. Nine men from Fort William were buried one morning from the same cause. Her Majesty's 19th, at Barrackpore, who are nearly all under cover, and who are most carefully looked after, have 200 men unfit for duty from immense boils.

Colonel Stratton, of Her Majesty's 77th, just arrived from Australia, marched his men to Dumduin, eight miles, with their stocks on. An hour after he and his instructor in rifle practice were both dead from apoplexy. All over the country paragraph after paragraph announces the deaths of so many men at such a place from apoplexy. Fortunately, the rains are setting in, and in a month it will be comparatively cool. Notwithstanding the heat that has been made of the very excellent arrangements for the provisioning of our men en route for the upper provinces, complaints of a serious nature have reached us from several quarters. The Light Cavalry recruits, which lately came out from England, were sent on to Allahabad, and were arriving there by bullock train at the rate of 100 a day. A correspondent of the Delhi Gazette states that every batch arrived with at least one dead man, and that officers made great complaints of the poor fellows not being able to get anything on the road between Gopeegunge and Allahabad. This state of the weather has produced at Calcutta a great deal of sickness, and the mortality during the last ten days has been very heavy amongst Europeans. Several of the public establishments and most of the schools have been closed it being absolutely dangerous to move about even in a closed carriage during the day. The tanks in some parts of the town have completely dried up, whilst all are much lower than they have been for the last twenty years. Among the natives the season is considered uncommonly healthy, the mortality among them being actually less than at any other season of the year.

CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE FORTS AT THE PIE-HO.

Despatches from Admiral Seymour.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 27, 1858.—A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India station, dated May 21, 1858:—I accordingly lost no time in consulting with Rear-Admiral Bigault de Genouilly, and making the necessary arrangements, and the same afternoon we proceeded with all the English gunboats across the bar to the mouth of the river, where the gunvessels and French gunboats (Numrod, Cormorant, Mitraille, Fusée, Dragonne, Avalanche) had been previously stationed, to give weight to the negotiations. The Slaney, Pitt, Stanch, and Bistard conveying our landing parties, and the Leven and Opossum those of the French. From the arrival of the ambassadors on the 14th April, the Chinese have used every exertion to strengthen the Fort at the entrance of the Pie-Ho. Earth works, sandbag batteries, and parapets for the heavy guns, have been erected on both sides for a distance of nearly a mile in length, upon which 87 guns in position were visible, and the whole shore had been piled to oppose a landing. As the channel is only about 200 yards wide, and runs within 400 yards of the shore, these defences presented a formidable appearance. Two strong mud batteries, mounting respectively 33 and 16 guns, had been also constructed about 1,000 yards up the river, in a position to command our advance. In the rear several entrenched camps were visible, defended by flanking bastions, and it was known that large bodies of troops had arrived from Peking. All the forts and the camps were covered with the various coloured flags under which the troops of the eight banners, as the Tartar soldiers are styled, range themselves. At eight a.m. yesterday, the notification to the Imperial Commissioner Tan, and the summons to deliver up the forts within two hours, were delivered by Captain Hall, my flag captain, and Capitaine Raymond, flag captain of the French admiral, and accompanied by my gallant colleague, and attended by our respective secretaries and flag Lieutenants, we embarked in the Slaney, to direct the movements of the squadron. No answer having been returned to the summons by ten o'clock, the signal agreed upon was made, and the gunboats advanced in the prescribed order, led by the Cormorant. The Chinese opened fire immediately, and the signal to engage was made a few minutes afterwards from the Slaney. By the time all the vessels had anchored in their respective stations, the effects of our well-directed fire had become very apparent. The first fort was entirely dismantled and abandoned, and the second partially so, whilst those on the north side had been completely subdued by the Cormorant and two French gunboats. At the short range within which we engaged, every shot told, and many of the massive embrasures of mud were levelled by shells. At the end of an hour and a quarter the enemy's fire ceased. The landing parties were then pushed on shore. Owing to the destructive fire from the gunboats, but little opposition was made to our landing, and the Chinese troops were observed moving off in masses, whilst our people were in the boats. The flags of the Allied Powers soon replaced those of the Chinese. On the south side, 200 large gungalls were found in position near the landing-place, on an embankment. Having obtained possession, the dismantling of the works was commenced, and field pieces landed for the protection of the forces against the possible attacks of the Chinese. Shortly after the landing, our gallant allies sustained a melancholy and heavy loss of men, both killed and wounded, by the accidental explosion of a magazine. When all the vessels had taken up their positions, a bold attempt was made to send down upon them a long array of junks, filled with straw in flames, and drawn across the river; but they fortunately grounded, and though the people, guiding them down the river with ropes, made great efforts to get them off, a few shells from the Bistard drove them away, and the vessels burnt out without doing any damage. Much skill and labour had been expended in the construction of these forts. The guns were much better cast, and not so pawisely, as those in the Canton River, and were better equipped in every respect. They had good cast-iron shot, and the hollow 8 inch shot appeared imitations from our own. There were several English guns in the batteries. Directions were now sent to Captain Sir F. Nicholson and Captain Leveque to advance and capture the two forts up the river, which had kept up a smart fire. The movement was successfully executed, under the supporting fire from the Bistard, Stanch, and Opossum. Several entrenched camps were also destroyed. The Chinese stood well to their guns, notwithstanding shot, shell, and rockets were flying thickly around them. Most of the gunboats were hulled, some several times, whilst boats, spars, and rigging were cut by round shot, grape, and gungall balls. This signal success, after the Chinese had ample time to fortify their position, and were confident of their strength, may probably have a greater moral effect on the Chinese Government than if we had attacked them in the first instance, when they were less prepared. The necessary arrangements at the entrance of the river having been completed, a further advance was made to the village of Takoo, where we found a barrier of junks filled with combustible matter, moored by chains right across the river, whilst seven similar obstructions to our progress were observed within a mile higher up. Capt. Hall, with my Flag-Lieutenant, and a party of men, landed and took possession of eighteen field pieces in front of an abandoned encampment at Takoo. Whilst on shore the residence of the High Commissioner Tan was visited and found deserted, though a significant proof of his recent presence was seen in a beheaded Chinaman near his gate. It was ascertained here that the main body of the Chinese troops had retired with Tan to a position about eight miles up the river. The barrier at Takoo offering good security to our vessels below, it was made our advanced position for the night, in charge of Sir F. Nicholson and Capt. Thoyon. I enclose a list of our casualties, amounting to 1 warrant officer and 4 men killed, and 2 officers and 15 men wounded. That of our gallant allies is, I regret to state, much heavier, amounting to 4 officers and 2 men killed, and 5 officers and 56 men wounded. It now becomes my pleasing duty to

mention to their Lordships the laudable conduct of all the officers and men under my orders. I have also much gratification in recording the cordial co-operation of my gallant colleague and of the forces under his command. We have been actuated by the sole desire to carry into effect the orders of our respective Governments, in a spirit of the most perfect friendship. Arrangements are making for a further advance up the river towards Trentsin—I have, &c., M. SEYMOUR, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

TURKEY.—Two hundred persons implicated in the Jeddah massacres have been arrested. Turkey remonstrates against the continued occupation of Ferin by the British.

THE DISMISSALS.

Tory indignation in Charlottetown bubbles and boils as much as ever about the late dismissals. The official sacrifice of an insignificant and unpopular Road Commissioner in King's County, or the overthrow of a useless and treacherous Collector of Excise at Belfast, was nothing in their estimation to the heavy blow and great discouragement which they have received from the removal of the late Postmaster General. By this act of the Government their cup of indignation seems to have been filled to overflowing. Ever and anon their feelings find vent in fitful and terrible gusts of passion, whereupon they more than rival "our army in Flanders" by the number and unctious of their maledictions against the Government; and when the fit goes off, like storms in the physical world, there are long and plaintive sighs borne on the dying breeze—the good qualities of the defunct press upon the remembrance of their sorrowing survivors, and gloomy anticipations are entertained for the fate of others who may or ought to die by the fiat of Executive Authority.

"The air is full of farewells to the dying,  
And mournings for the dead—  
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,  
Will not be comforted."

What is to be done under the terrible calamity which has brought so much indignation and sorrow to the Tory breast? The Unholy Alliance answers. They will rush into "the imminent deadly breach"—they will put to shame the spurious patriotism of the fool of a Roman who burned his good right hand for the honour of his country, or throw into the shade the fame of that other Roman pagan who was silly enough to think he could save his country by throwing himself into a cruel and remorseless abyss. The Unholies, as a body, are determined to put their foot in it as well as their hand; and much as they may be desirous of imitating the example of Curtius, we think they have attained the lowest possible depth this side of Charon's Ferry.

They propose to call a Meeting in this County some time before the potatoe can take the rot or the wheat be blasted by the mildew, at which they intend to be frightfully indignant against the Government for displacing Mr. Owen, and to get up the Lord knows what kind of a remonstrance against Sir Dominick Daly for allowing such a fearful thing to be done. They don't believe that discretion is the better part of valour, because they purpose to hold their meeting in the open air, and in the public thoroughfare, where any number of "the free and independents," from all parts of the Island, will be at liberty to congregate. It is considerate of them. The Temperance Hall could not hold the crowd that will assemble, or ought to assemble on this great occasion, and poor Hatch's over-taxed lungs would be inadequate to make his voice heard in every part of the County. The Unholies suppose the meeting will be conducted in such a manner as to bring joy and gladness to their hearts. Don't they wish it may? They will find, to their great grief and mortification, that the little arts which prevailed amongst the ignorant settlers about Belfast and Lot 67 will be of no avail when the intelligence of the whole County shall be brought into one common focus. The Parsons will be likely to find their "occupation" in the condition of Othello's—"gone" for that day. Won't there be a glorious gathering of the Boys who have a pious regard for their own for all the political parsons in creation, and who, with the national taste for diversion, will tuck up their sleeves and be ready for any emergency? How Tracadie, and Fort Augustus, and Monaghan Settlement, and Newtown, and Millvale, and other parts congenial, will pour their contributions in; and—although we don't wish to see a blow struck at one's tenement of clay, no matter how deeply the national honour may be compromised by the absence of this part of the day's sport—there is no doubt that

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war"  
of some sort, and those of our fellow Colonists who have ever been at

"Donnybrook Fair,  
When an Irishman all in his glory was there,  
With his sprig of Shillelah and Shamrock so green,"

may reasonably hope to have their recollections revived of some, at least, of the sports and pastimes of old Ireland. We don't know how the meeting is to be called, or by whom. The Sheriff cannot certainly accede to any request that may be preferred to him with respect to it; and if it is to be called by the Corporate authorities, we should like to know what right they have to go beyond the City bounds. Some Tory Magistrates, however, may be got to assume the responsibility. We hope they will have sense enough to know that it is a responsibility of no ordinary nature; and if they will lend themselves to the Unholy Alliance for the rash purpose of stirring up an agitation against the most popular Governor that ever ruled over this country, because he administers his Government in an impartial and constitutional manner—they ought to be prepared, without incurring expense to the community, of repressing any violence, which is too likely to result from the excited passions of the multitude; otherwise the responsibility may be a more fearful one than they can contemplate.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT."

We understand that W. B. Wellner, Esqr., has been removed from the office, which he has so ably filled for the past three years, of Clerk to the City Council, and that Peter McGowan, Esq., has been appointed in his place. There is no doubt that Mr. McGowan will make a very good Clerk; and mercantile business is not of such a pressing nature just now as to distract his thoughts very much from the duties of his new and lucrative office. But why was Mr. Wellner removed? Because the Unholy Alliance demanded the sacrifice, as the victim did not choose to be unjustly assailed by two or three of their Conservative Worshipships of the City Council, and because his politics were not believed to be of the true orthodox stamp.

It is rather amusing to hear our opponents abuse the general Government for removing two or three officials who have been imprudent enough to put themselves in an attitude of hostility;

but whenever those opponents have a chance of retaliating, even in the smallest matters, they stretch the principle which they condemn to the utmost limit. Last year they removed a very efficient City Treasurer, not because he neglected the duties of his office, or opposed the Corporation in any way; but because he exercised his privilege in voting for a member of the House of Assembly who had nothing at all to do with the Corporation; and his place was given to a Merchant's Clerk who had no further claim to the office than his being a member of the Alliance. They changed the Clerk of the Flour Market for precisely the same reason.

The Tory Government, during their short term of office in 1854, removed a great number of petty officers who had been appointed by the previous Liberal Government, and whose only fault was, that, with common honesty and gratitude, they voted for the Government from whom they had received their appointments. Poor old Patrick Gilligan—a Waterloo veteran—who had devoted his life to the service of the Crown—was among the number of the dismissed in 1854. He was not allowed to hold the paltry office of Market Clerk because he voted for the Liberals. And yet, forsooth, the Unholies and all their followers raise a howl of indignation against the general Government for carrying out a principle, in a modified manner, which they practised to the utmost extent in 1854 and 1857, and which has been again applied to the case of Mr. Wellner. Even a Policeman, we are told, is not tolerated if suspected of Liberalism. And yet those political humbugs howl about the removal of a Postmaster and Postmaster's clerk, and furiously threaten indignation meetings, as if they had a patent right to official employment of any and every kind under the Executive as well as the Municipal Government!

We read in the last *Islander* a letter over the signature of Mr. W. H. Pope, reflecting on the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, with reference to certain despatches transmitted to and from the Island and the Colonial Office. Not having had leisure to look up the despatches, with quotations from which Mr. Pope's letter is replete, we shall defer a more particular notice of its contents to a future period. We are further induced to this course by an intimation of the writer, that it is his intention to continue his epistolary labors.

We cannot conclude, however, without expressing our surprise that any man, educated as Mr. Pope has been, should not have deemed it derogatory to himself as a gentleman to indulge in gross personal abuse of His Excellency on the ground of his religion.

This "travelling out of the record," as Mr. P. would style it, indicates unmistakably the spirit which actuated him and his associates in their attempt to injure the Government. To do this they thought it not unbecoming to say anything utterly irrelevant to the political action of His Excellency or his Government, and without reference to the truth of their statements, so long as they knew that the situation of the party assailed would enable them to do so with impunity.

DODSON & FOGG-ERY.

The following evidence, lately taken in the Mayor's Court, has been handed to us for insertion, should we deem it of such importance as to warrant its publication. As it discloses a flagrant abuse of one of the most important branches of our civil polity—of which the Press in all free countries is the natural guardian—we not only see no objection to the publication of this evidence, but we should consider ourselves neglectful of our duty if we did not make it as widely known as it is in our power to do so, with the view of holding up to public execration an instance of very peculiar practice, such as we hope seldom characterises the administration of the law in this country. We have no knowledge of the extensive practice of Messrs. Dodson & Fogg beyond the memorable case reported in the *Pickwick Papers*, wherein the legal chicanery of this celebrated firm is consigned to eternal infamy by the graphic pen of the novelist; but we think we could lay our finger on a practitioner in this Island, who, being more than their match in legal subtlety, could impart to the notorious firm a wrinkle or two—who only wants a sphere as wide as theirs to attain to the altitude of their notoriety, and who would be always on hand to twist the machinery of the law to serve the worst purposes, so long as an easy Court will allow an unscrupulous disposition to rear an unabashed front.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

The examination of John Rigg, of Charlottetown, Merchant, taken on oath this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1858, before the said Court, in the presence and hearing of Charles Varnum Poor, who is charged this day before the said Court, for that he, the said Charles Varnum Poor, did, on or about the fourth day of July instant, falsely, wickedly, and corruptly commit wilful and corrupt perjury, in a certain affidavit of debt, made before Daniel Hodgson, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for taking affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court. This deponent, John Rigg, upon his oath, saith, as follows:—that on Saturday last he went to the country, with the intention of returning again on Monday. On his return, on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, he found his goods, chattels, and furniture, attached in the hands of the Sheriff, at the suit of Charles Varnum Poor, and another,—the said Poor having made an affidavit on Saturday the twenty-fourth July instant, stating that he was an absconding debtor; whereas he was not off the Island, nor had any intention of being so. He would not have returned on Sunday morning had not a messenger been sent after him.

Being interrogated on the part of the defendant, states—That he owes Mr. Poor and Company a certain sum of money; but cannot say exactly as to the amount; but about seven hundred and fifteen dollars. Saw Mr. Poor first on Thursday last, and stated to him that his friend, Mr. Green, had called on him on Friday. Told Mr. Poor that his affairs were bad—that he had lost severely; and he promised to put down in writing the following day what amount he could give him (Poor). He did not state that it was his intention to be absent from town any time. He put his proposal in writing, and entrusted it to James Morris, of Charlottetown, with instructions to call at Mr. Charles Varnum Poor's office, and see Mr. Poor, and also wrote to Mr. Morris to say that he had gone to the country on the business that he and him (Mr. Morris) had been talking about.

On Thursday told Mr. Poor that he would get what he could for him by the time he (Poor) should return from Souris; but cannot say that he then told Poor that his affairs were bad. On Thursday received a letter from Mr. Palmer, and called on him immediately. Did not tell him (Palmer) that he was going to the country. Palmer wanted witness to give him an order on Morris for the full amount of his (Poor's) account, which witness declined, when Mr. Palmer advised witness to see Mr. Poor. This was on Friday. Witness then promised to see Mr. Poor at Mr. Palmer's office, on Saturday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Witness did not meet Mr. Poor, but sent his proposal by Mr. Morris. Mr. Palmer told witness that Mr. Poor's creditor was not at Souris, and that he (Poor) was not going there, and that witness's business was all that was detaining him (Poor) here, or words to that effect; but witness knew that Poor could not leave the Island before Tuesday, as the steamer did not leave till then. Witness left town immediately after taking breakfast on Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock. Witness went to Mr.