

# The Examiner.

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EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

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## Cleanings from late Papers.

### LOSS OF THE STEAMER ARGO AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Steamship *Argo*, which sailed from New York on the 23rd June, for Galway, via St. John's, went ashore on the night of the 28th, at Trepassy Bay.

A despatch from St. John's of the 30th says: At the *Argo's* passengers arrived here safe and well. The steam tug left to-day to bring up the crew, and what was saved from the wreck.

The following are as near as can be gathered of the particulars of the disaster:—Between 3 and 4 A. M. on Tuesday made Cape Pine, bearings N. N. E., about 12 miles. The coast pilot, captain, and all the officers were called on deck, at sight of land. The course was changed, and made S. E. by E. This should have cleared her 15 miles from Cape Race. About a quarter past 4, a very dense fog came up.

At about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the Captain spoke a fishing schooner, stopped the engines, and reversed them, and asked, "where are you fishing?" The answer was, "on the eastern side of Trepassy Bay, a mile and a half or two miles off." The Captain ordered "the helm hard a port, and to go on at full speed; keep her S. S. E. by the standard compass." This should have taken her clear of the land. The Capt. and all the officers were on deck, the officers in charge. The Quarter-Master at the wheel gave the order "steady," as the ship brought up to her S. S. E. course. At that moment breakers were seen, the engines stopped and reversed with full speed, but before the ship got stern way she grounded bow on the rocks, at Fresh Water Point, 8 miles from Trepassy. The boats were lowered and got ready, and the passengers embarked with but little confusion, the women and children first. The anchors were passed out at the stern, the coals thrown overboard, the forward boilers blown off. The Capt. sent off a Pilot with Mr. Battenfield, to Trepassy Harbor, to get assistance. The *Argo* arrived at 10 o'clock, and telegraphic news, when the steamers *Dunant* and *Blue Jacket* were despatched immediately. Sails, &c., were sent ashore, and tents made to protect the passengers. Where provisions and baggage could be got at they were sent ashore, and boats were constantly passing from the ship to the Cove, about a mile distant, carrying ashore what could be saved.

The *Argo*men plundered the ship. A hundred of them came aboard, when upon hearing the signal guns, they cut away her masts and completely skinned her. At 4 p. m. the ship filled and fell over on her beam ends in six fathoms of water. The baggage of many of the passengers is lost. There was no house within 5 miles of the shore where she struck. At about 5 p. m. the boat returned from Trepassy, with assurances that two steamers were on their way from St. John's, which comforted and quieted the passengers. Tuesday night was passed in tents, with a tolerably degree of comfort. On Wednesday morning the steamers arrived, and brought off the passengers and part of the baggage. They return this afternoon at 3, for the crew, taking with them soldiers and police officers to recover what portion of property has been stolen from the ship.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphs from St. John's, N. F., that the *Argo*, at Trepassy Bay, N. F., is a total wreck—that she sank on Tuesday night. A great portion of the luggage and cargo is inevitably lost. The passengers are all saved. The affair is looked upon as the result of sad mismanagement, and there is undoubtedly much to censure. There are two hundred passengers, nearly one hundred women, and about thirty infants in arms. The disaster calls for serious investigation. A great many are left destitute. The crew and officers behaved well. Aid from St. John's was fortunately prompt. Four lunatic women were put on board in New York, about whom no one knew anything. Miss Hayward, the vocalist, has lost everything, including a large amount of valuable baggage.

The *Argo* was considered as a first class screw steamship, added to the fleet of ocean steamers which now compose the Galway line. She arrived at New York from Galway, via St. John's, N. F., on Monday, the 13th ult. She was four years old, ranked A 1 at Lloyd's, and was one of the strongest propellers afloat. She was an iron bark-rigged steamer of 2240 tons register, and 3200 tons burden. She was divided into five watertight compartments by four bulkheads, and she was well provided against fire or any other accident. Her length over all was 280 feet, her breadth of beam 37 feet, her depth of hold 35 feet. Her machinery was massive, and was 440 horse power. She had three decks, and was permitted by the British regulations to carry 1045 passengers. Of these her first cabin had accommodations for 120, and the second cabin 100. Her saloon was large and well furnished, and provided with tables at which 150 persons could conveniently dine.

The entire vessel was well ventilated, and there was good light on each of her decks. She was well finished in every part, and her masts were one-third of their length from the deck. It is said that on her way out she passed through considerable masses of ice, and rode over some of it. She experienced head winds and fogs since she left Galway on her last trip; nevertheless she made St. John's on the eighth day, and New York on the thirteenth, exclusive of the day she was detained at St. John's. The first steamers have been unfortunate.

### LETTER FROM A SPECTATOR OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

CASTENEDOLO, JUNE 24, EVENING.—I accepted the offer of an American gentleman who follows *en amateur* the operations of the allied armies, and who was fortunate enough to be in possession of a carriage. He said he had some reason to believe that the French army would be first engaged, and that he had decided on starting for Montebellari, so we left Lonato at about nine o'clock in the evening. The night was beautiful, and the camp fires scattered all round on the hills produced such an effect as I could not have imagined. We were driving towards the plain along a narrow road; the hills on our left presented a sharp outline against the starry ground of an Italian sky. Now and then a distant village clock or the barking of farm-dogs broke the silence of the night, adding to the solemnity of the surrounding scene. It was about two o'clock in the morning when I arrived, with my companion, at Montebellari, at which place the headquarters of the Emperor had been established. The place was all confusion, for the troops were already in movement towards the front. Being well acquainted with the country, I advised my companion to leave the main road, and we made

our way through the stony ground of the Campagna towards Castiglione delle Stiviere. We had not yet arrived in the town when the report of field guns on our right gave the signal that the fight had begun in the direction of Medole. And so it had, for when we reached the town of Castiglione we found that the Imperial Guard was already marching in haste towards that direction. Our horses were too tired to follow the movements of the army, so I thought it was better to proceed at once to the Monte del Belvedere, an elevated hill from which one can overlook all the Campagna of Medole, a large plain, only circumscribed by the far distant horizon. Once arrived at the Roccolo Beschi, we could distinctly see the smoke of field guns and muskets—in a word, all the operations of the army. The French body which was first thus engaged was the *corps d'armee* of General Niel, which since the preceding evening was marching on in the direction of Medole. The advanced guard of General Niel had met three divisions of Urban's corps, at a farm-house called the Casa de Maioralice, and was obliged to make its way amidst a tremendous fire of masonry and artillery. As soon as Marshal Canrobert was made aware of the enemy's attack he ordered his troops to throw aside their knapsacks, and with all possible speed hastened to the scene of action. After an hour's fight the action became general all over the plain, and the arrival of the Emperor soon converted it into a regular pitched battle. Marshal MacMahon was soon engaged on the left, and the distant report of the artillery, which was carried by the wind blowing from the Largo di Garda, apprised us that the Piedmontese army was equally engaged somewhere near Rivoltella and Peschiera. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when the Piedmontese, proceeding from Rivoltella, succeeded in making their junction with the French army. The French centre had been compelled by the events of the day to concentrate the mass of its forces towards the hill village of Solferino, where the Austrians were disputing the ground with an energy unprecedented in the present war. The battle became then a tremendous one. The Piedmontese, led by the King, really performed wonders. The 1st and 2nd Regiment of the Guards emulated the *Zouaves* to such a degree that a French officer told me it was impossible to imagine anything more grand and heroic. Generals Durando's and Fanti's divisions took position after position at the point of the bayonet, till they succeeded in routing the enemy, which was obliged to fall back on Cavriana and Volta. This back movement was soon stopped by the enemy's reserve coming from Guidizzolo, Cerlango, and Goito, so that the conflict was renewed, and lasted till night. The battle was continued till dark; the last shots were fired about nine. Between six and seven the most violent whirlwind I ever saw brought such clouds of dust along the road and across the fields that nothing was to be seen a yard or two in front. It was soon followed by a deluge of rain, so violent and most incessant, for more than an hour, aggravating frightfully the sufferings of the wounded on the field. The people of Castiglione have behaved most disgracefully. Most of the houses were shut up, and the inhabitants said they had nothing, when asked for refreshments and wine. The French behaved with the greatest moderation, and took every refusal as if it were a fact that there was such a general want of the necessaries of life; but it is a disgrace to the place that many wounded and tired soldiers, who had gone into action in the morning, having eaten nothing, should be refused at night even a loaf of bread, as was very often the case.

Cavriana is situated about 8 kilometres from the river Mincio, on the right bank, 11 kilometres from Lake Garda and 25 kilometres from Mantua. The action must have taken place in the large plain, about 30 kilometres in length, which extends from the one to the other of these fortresses. The principal points of this plain are Borghetto, Volta, Cardizzolo, Melino, Pozzolo, Mazinbona, Goito, and Canigiano. The Austrian headquarters were at Valleggio, 13 kilometres from the Mincio on the left bank, and 6 kilometres from Cavriana, otherwise spelt Gavriana. This splendid victory assures us the passage of the Mincio, which must be the inevitable consequence of it. Operations will now become decisive, and the definitive success of our arms is certain.

The *Patrie* gives the following as a private despatch, dated Castiglione, June 24, seven, evening:—It was thought this morning that we were about to have a simple affair of advanced posts. But the enemy appeared in immense force, and opened battle. On arriving here at seven this morning, the Emperor heard the sound of cannon in all directions. His Majesty, followed by the whole of his staff, at once advanced towards the scene of the combat. The enemy defended his positions with the utmost energy; but our troops, electrified by the courage, and we may even say, the temerity of the Emperor, speedily routed him. At the moment when I wrote this despatch (seven, evening), we are conquerors on the whole line of battle. The Emperor never ceased to expose himself during the whole fight, and the soldiers, while fearing the consequences of his noble rashness, were lost in admiration of their chief.

### ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The enemy, who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese, recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honour of France. Solferino surpasses the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of 150,000 men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there. The numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions over three leagues. Your country thanks you for your courage and your perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken 3 flags, 30 cannon, and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valour against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the people.

Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, the adventurous Englishman, who, a number of years ago, set out in his own yacht the *Royalist*, as the pioneer of civilization in the Eastern Archipelago, and was hailed as the liberator of Borneo, is now in England, ruined in health and fortune. An insurrection of Chinese at Sarawak destroyed his worldly wealth, and affected by paralysis, his constitution is completely shattered. A host of kind friends, admirers of his noble character and indomitable spirit, by their means and attention, are alleviating his condition, as far as possible.

One of the best photographers in Europe took a bank note for 5000 francs on the Bank of France and photographed one so much like it that the bank's judges, the photographer himself, and in fact all who have seen the two, are unable to distinguish which from the other. The bank considers such success rather dangerous.

TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKE—500 LIVES LOST.—The *Presse d'Orient* publishes the following letter from Trebizond:— "An earthquake took place at Erzeroum in the morning of the 2nd, about 10 o'clock. The day after, when the courier was sent off by the Pacha, the shocks continued at intervals of some hours. About 300 houses and other buildings had been thrown down, and nearly all the rest considerably injured. The inhabitants had left the town to encamp on the plain of Cavak, between Eligis and Erzeroum. At the barracks, 400 out of 600 men were buried under the fallen buildings. No official report of the number of victims has yet appeared, but it is supposed that at least 500 lives have been lost. The prison was thrown down, and four criminals escaped; the rest, it is stated, were released."

Queen Victoria has addressed an autograph letter to the Empress Eugenie, expressing her sympathy for her as regent charged by the Emperor with high and responsible functions, and as a wife whose husband is running the risks of battle.

A SOUVENIR FROM LUCKNOW.—King's College, Windsor, now possesses two swords that would be highly prized by any museum, and might be worn with pride by any hero of our country. Sir Fenwick Williams had some time ago deposited the trusty blade worn by him at the memorable siege of Kars, in the College, and at the late Evencema was presented and gladly accepted, the sword worn by Sir John Inglis during the no less memorable defence of Lucknow.

This sword is a Sikh weapon captured at Goojerat in the last Panjab War, and was given to Sir John by a brother officer who was wounded at Lucknow, and died of his wound on his voyage to England, shortly after his arrival. It had no belt, but was tied round the gallant General's waist during the eighty-seven days and nights of the siege, by a piece of cord—probably in that stern period the ornaments of Military attire were very little thought of.

We understand the General set the highest value on it, and would not have parted with it for any other purpose, than that of entrusting it to the custody of his Alma Mater.

It was a graceful act on his part, and he may rest assured the University will honour him for thus enriching its associations with the possession of a weapon, to look on which will be to recall the great perils that surrounded one of its Alumni, and the lion-hearted constancy with which they were endured.

The two swords have been carefully deposited side by side in a Cabinet in the Library of the College.—*Church Record*.

It is said that Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations, as before the death of Philip Barton Key!

A bill is pending in the legislature of one of the United States to empower women to make contracts. They should be allowed by all means to contract—they have been expanding too much for some time past.

Two large bargues were capsized in a storm on Lake Erie, on Saturday week, by which accident eleven lives were lost. The captain of one of the vessels was washed overboard and drowned. His wife saved her life by clinging to the rigging.—her three children were drowned before her eyes, she not being able to render them the least assistance.

The New York papers give the particulars of the killing of a boy of ten years by his brother of six. They were fighting, encouraged by other boys, when the younger stepped back about six feet, and drawing a small pen-knife, held it between two of his fingers, and hurled it at his brother's breast. The blade penetrated the clothes and entered between the sixth and seventh ribs. The wounded boy fell back and was immediately carried to his mother's room. The knife had penetrated but an eighth of an inch, but it struck an artery, it is supposed, and caused internal hemorrhage. The poor boy died in fifteen minutes after the affair.

STRANGLER TO DEATH BY A SNAKE.—The *Hingham* (Mass.) Journal records the recent decease of Mr. Daniel Corbitt of that town, who had for some time past been troubled by a living snake in his stomach. Several attempts were made to eject the reptile by different methods, which proved unavailing, until at last boiled milk was resorted to, the steam of which, as it entered the mouth of Mr. C., started the snake up into his throat, where it stuck fast, and before it could be removed, Mr. C. choked to death. It is supposed that Mr. C. swallowed the snake when it was quite small, while drinking.

WHAT A JEALOUS WOMAN DID BEFORE SHE FAINTED.—In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, last week, a lady, returning from a morning drive, on approaching the room usually occupied by herself and husband, heard voices. She stopped, listened, placed her eye to the key-hole, and saw, to her horror, a woman standing on the floor, and her husband in the same room, fixing a shawl over her shoulders. Enraged at the infidelity of her husband, she went to the hall, took down a loaded shot gun, opened suddenly the door, and deliberately shot the strange woman in the back. Her husband screamed, when the excited and abused wife fainted. On having returned to consciousness, she learned that the woman who had supplanted her in the affections of Mr. — was one of those frames for exhibiting shawls and mantillas, on which he had that morning brought up from the store to have repaired by his wife, in her usual tasty style. Not finding his wife, he was looking at the figure, and fixing it up as a surprise for her, when her sudden jealousy liked to have cost him his life.

The *Louisville Democrat* of June 22d gives the particulars of a terrible tragedy at Henderson, Kentucky. Some time since a Doctor, A. J. Morrison, of that place, was prosecuted for forgery, and desirous of revenging himself on the prosecuting attorney, who was active in all the measures against him, he attempted to procure his death by poison, for which purpose he endeavoured to induce a waiter of the hotel to put prussic acid in his coffee. The waiter informed the official of the attempt upon his life, when Morrison was arrested, but apprehending violence from the populace, he cut his throat in jail, and died in a few minutes.

HAZARDOUS FEAT.—NIAGARA FALLS, June 30.—Mons. Blo-din has just successfully accomplished the feat of walking across the Niagara River on a tight rope, in the presence of a crowd, estimated from 5000 to 10,000 persons. He first crossed from the American side, stopping midway to refresh himself with water raised in a bottle with a rope from the deck of the steamer *Maid of the Mist*. The time occupied in the first crossing was 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  minutes. The return to the American side was accomplished in 12 minutes.

The distance across the river is 1100 feet.

## Provincial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 10th May, 1859.

#### ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND, in moving the order of the day, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the consideration of this Bill, said, that it was unnecessary for him to preface his motion with a long speech. The principle of the proposed change in the constitution of the Legislative Council had been under the consideration of the House several times and on each successive occasion the number of its advocates had increased. When last before the House the principle of the measure had received the approval of the Hon. Leader of the late Government, whose practical support, however, was limited to the application of the elective principle to the supply of vacancies in the present body, as they might from time to time occur. The Bill provided for the election of the whole Council—a system in favor of which, he believed, a majority of the inhabitants of the Colonies would be found to give their votes. The Councils were elected in the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and Canada. In the latter Colony, the elective principle had been applied in a manner and to a degree different from the mode resorted to in the others, and for a very sufficient reason, which rendered it impossible to dissolve the whole Council at once, as an Imperial Statute had secured to members their seats for life; but the Bill added 48 new members, and thus the elected members had a majority at the board. Wherever tried, the elective principle had been found to work well. The objection of the Opposition to the change sought to be introduced, that it was unnecessary—the Council acting in harmony with the House—would not be entitled to much weight as an argument on principle at any time, but at present it certainly was not applicable as a fact. The members of the Council, with the exception of two, were notoriously opposed to the majority of the House. The majority of the Council were so obstructive that no uncertainty now existed as to the fate of any Government measure. This difficulty had been foreseen years since, when Responsible Government had been first conceded. Harmonious action was to be expected so long as the members nominated to the Council agreed with the majority of the House, which consisted of, and comprised members and supporters of the Government that had appointed them. The alleged harmony of action has recently been exemplified by the Council having passed an address to the Queen concerning the Government. Besides, nominees can never have the same weight and influence in the country as elective members. The Legislative Councils of this Island do not even hold their seats for life, but merely during pleasure. People in their position should be able to feel, that in the rejection of any measure which had received the sanction of the popular branch, their situation entitled their conduct to due consideration; but at present they had going to fall back upon but their own individual and personal influence. He did not wish to make observations disparaging to the Councils individually, but it was certain that they possessed no public influence. To the last House 14 members were returned pledged to support the change sought to be introduced by the Bill, and of these 14 all had been sent back to the present House, with the exception of the Hon. Francis Longworth, who did not come forward as a candidate, but the hon. member, Mr. Davies, his successor, advocated the same views, and now this House embraced four more pledged to the same course. It was but necessary for the House to ask for an elective Council, and it would be conceded by the Imperial Government forthwith. He could quote the published opinions in favor of the principle from statesmen and politicians in Britain—men of all shades of opinion, from Lord Derby at one extreme to Mr. Roebuck at the other. He had heard members state that it was necessary to the proper working of Responsible Government that the members of Council should be nominated. He took a different view of the matter. He admitted the necessity which existed for two branches of the Legislature, to prevent hurried legislation. Two separate chambers had been found necessary in the free states of Italy from the time of the middle ages. Where but one existed, all soon went to confusion. In France, the great Revolution vested the Legislative functions in one body, the majority of which sent their opponents to the guillotine. The benefits arising from one branch deliberating on the measures of the other had often been experienced in the Colonies and in England, in the correction of errors which had escaped the notice of the chamber into which the bills containing them had been passed. Such occurrences showed that with but one branch there was not sufficient security to the public; but it by no means followed that the Upper House was to be a mere office of registration for the measure, which had passed the lower. [He then read an extract from the Address of the Canadian Assembly in 1853.] On introducing into the Imperial Parliament the Bill making the Council elective, a measure necessary in consequence of the Constitution of Canada having been settled by an Imperial Act, the Duke of Newcastle made an able speech in favour of the principle of the measure, which extract he (Mr. H.) then read. Surely if ever Colonial Minister made a statement which was applicable to our situation the one which he had just read was entitled to that designation. He would ask any man of independent character, when he would consider preferable as conferring the greater honor, a seat in that House by Mandamus under the great seal and sign manual of the Queen, or one conferred by the voice of the people? He would read an extract from the speech of another statesman, the Earl of Harrowby, to show that there was but one opinion on this question among men of all shades of opinion in Great Britain. Lord Derby, too, who might be considered the embodied essence of Toryism or Conservatism, on the debate in the House of Lords, as to the power of the Crown to grant life peerages, gave expression to a similar opinion. Such had been the result everywhere where the old system had obtained. Lord Brougham, the enlightened and veteran statesman, had expressed his thorough disapproval of the system of nomination to seats in the Legislative Councils of the Colonies; and it now rested with the House to say whether they would be content to continue an institution based on a principle long since rejected and derided as unsuited to our circumstances and to the age in which we lived. He believed that some members of the Opposition would support the principle of election, but would limit its application to the partial infusion of new blood into the old body; but the only way would be to make the whole Council elective at once, for otherwise, if a portion were elected, and the remainder held