

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 24.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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## Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 16.

Summer Arrangement.

To take effect on the 23rd May, 1881.

### TRAINS GOING WEST.


STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Souris	Ar 6:30am	Ar 2:15pm	
Bear River	" 7:04 "	" 3:00 "	
St. Peter's	" 7:44 "	" 3:52 "	
Morell	" 8:08 "	" 4:25 "	
Mt. Stew't	Ar 8:40 "	Ar 5:05 "	
Georgetown	Ar 7:20am	Ar 3:10pm	
Cardigan	" 7:40 "	" 3:36 "	
Mt. Stew't	Ar 8:40 "	Ar 5:00 "	
Mt. Stew't	Ar 8:45am	Ar 5:30pm	
Bedford	" 9:14 "	" 6:07 "	
York	" 9:31 "	" 6:30 "	
Royalty Jc	" 9:45 "	" 6:45 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10:00 "	Ar 7:10 "	
Ch'town	Ar 6:30am	Ar 9:20am	Ar 4:35pm
Royalty Jc	" 6:45 "	Ar 9:52 "	" 4:55 "
N. Wiltsh'g	" 7:23 "	" 10:45 "	" 5:47 "
Hunter R'r	" 7:35 "	" 11:00 "	" 6:03 "
Bradalbe's	" 8:02 "	" 11:57 "	" 6:39 "
Co'ty Line	" 8:10 "	" 11:47 "	" 6:52 "
Kensington	" 8:30 "	" 12:25pm	" 7:28 "
Summ'side	Ar 9:05 "	Ar 1:00pm	Ar 8:00 "
Wellingt'n	Ar 9:25 "	Ar 2:45 "	
Port Hill	" 10:02 "	" 3:36 "	
O'Leary	" 10:35 "	" 4:25 "	
Alberton	" 11:32 "	" 5:42 "	
Tignish	Ar 12:20pm	" 6:45 "	

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Ar 2:00pm	Ar 6:45am	
Alberton	" 2:40 "	Ar 7:40 "	
O'Leary	" 3:28 "	" 8:05 "	
Port Hill	" 4:25 "	" 10:35 "	
Wellingt'n	" 4:48 "	" 11:15 "	
Summ'side	Ar 5:30 "	Ar 12:00 "	
Kensington	Ar 6:00 "	Ar 1:05pm	Ar 6:30am
Co'ty Line	" 6:25 "	" 1:40 "	" 7:06 "
Bradalbe's	" 6:52 "	" 2:17 "	" 7:46 "
Hunter R'r	" 6:58 "	" 2:27 "	" 8:02 "
N. Wiltsh'g	" 7:26 "	" 3:05 "	" 8:42 "
Royalty Jc	" 7:30 "	" 3:20 "	" 8:58 "
Ch'town	Ar 8:30 "	Ar 4:15 "	Ar 9:55 "
Ch'town	Ar 4:00pm	Ar 6:45am	
Royalty Jc	" 4:15 "	" 7:08 "	
York	" 4:26 "	" 7:25 "	
Bedford	" 4:43 "	" 7:47 "	
Mt. Stew't	Ar 5:10 "	Ar 8:30 "	
Mt. Stew't	Ar 5:20pm	Ar 8:55am	
Cardigan	" 6:25 "	" 10:16 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6:45 "	" 10:45 "	
Mt. Stew't	Ar 5:20pm	Ar 8:50am	
Morell	" 5:52 "	" 9:32 "	
St. Peter's	" 6:15 "	" 10:06 "	
Bear River	" 6:55 "	" 11:00 "	
Souris	Ar 7:30 "	Ar 11:50 "	

N. B.—The Express Train from Souris and  
Georgetown connects at Royalty Junction  
with the Mixed Train from Charlottetown for  
the West, in the morning; and the Mixed  
Train from the West connects at Royalty  
Junction with the Express Train from Char-  
lottetown for Georgetown and Souris, in the  
afternoon.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,  
Superintendent.  
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1881.



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BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE  
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We offer them at unusually low prices to all  
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A superior article of TEA always on  
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May 16, 1881. [wky]

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May 14, 1881.

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—AND—

## FORWARDING AGENT.

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—AND—

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promptly. [sp 7 6m

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TURNIP SEED!

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F. LEPAGE & CO'S.,  
SIGN OF THE BIG TURNIP,  
GLASGOW HOUSE,  
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June 9, '81—wky, dly and wky pat

CARPETS,  
Lace Curtains, &c  
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just opened,  
and will be sold at very low prices at  
R. W. TREMAINE'S,  
June 1, '81. 53 Queen Street

## FIRE INSURANCE.

### Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

ESTABLISHED 1794. INCORPORATED 1810.

Capital paid up, \$1,250,000.  
Assets 1st January, 1881, 3,761,379.  
Surplus over all liabilities, 1,177,937.

### Imperial Fire Insurance Company, OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital, £1,600,000 stg.  
Assets, \$7,767,268  
Surplus over all liabilities, 3,576,684

Insurance effected in either of the above Companies on all classes of  
Property at current rates.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,  
Ch'town, May 17, 1881. Agent for P. E. Island.

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## MARINE INSURANCE.

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Insurance Effected on Cargoes and Freights.

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Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.

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Ch'town, May 16, 1881.

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ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A

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CASH BUYERS should call and see our Goods before Purchasing  
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## Scottish History.

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER BY "VICI DEON-  
NUL NAN ORD."

In Harper's New Monthly Magazine, No. 265, for October, 1880, there was an article headed "A Romance of the Hebrides," with portraits of Flora Macdonald and Prince Charles Edward. The narrative was very interesting, and its general outline was correct; but, nevertheless, it contained some few errors. I believe there are few, if any men now living, who have studied more attentively than myself, or know more particulars of, the History of Scotland, more especially the public and private memoirs of that period of Scottish History, stirring and magnificent in its commencement, but most miserable and unhappy in its close—the years 1745-6. I have the narrative before me, from page 678 to page 682, of Harper's October Magazine, and will, if you will permit me, make my comments upon each page successively, knowing, as I do, that Harper is widely known and read, here and in Great Britain, and that all true Highlanders will feel interested in what I say. Page 676:

THE NAME OF STUART

is properly, in English, Stewart; in Gaelic, Stuibhart. The first known ancestor of the family was Banquo, familiarized to the world by that great magician Shakespeare, in his Tragedy of "Macbeth." Banquo was a loyal subject of Duncan, King of Scotland; but I fear that Historic Truth is strong on the fact that Duncan was an Usurper, and that Lady Macbeth, whose name was Gruech, was the rightful Heiress of the Throne. Banquo's son Fleance, fled from Scotland into Wales, where he married the daughter of a Welsh king or prince, and went over to Bretagne. His son married a daughter of Alan, Duc de Bretagne, hereditary chief of the Alans, from whom the grandchildren of Fleance assumed the name of Fitz Alan. I need scarcely tell you that Fitz, in Norman French, means "the son of," or "descendant of," answering to Mac or Vic in Gaelic, and O in Irish. A descendant of Fleance, Reginald Fergant Fitz Alan, came to England with Guillaume le Conquerant, and founded the noble family which eventually took the name of Howard. Another descendant went to Scotland, and attained to the dignity of Lord High Steward, (Stuibhart) of that country, hence arose the change of name from Fitzalan to Stewart. The English branch of Fitzalan, meanwhile, borrowed from the Stewarts in calling themselves Highward, which, in the course of time, merged into Howard, of Norfolk, at this present time the hereditary Norfolk, or Senior Peer of England. There being no W in the French language, Mary, Queen of Scots, marrying the Dauphin, and in due time becoming Queen Consort, of France, wrote her name Stuart; some branches of the family write it Stenart, for instance. Sir Henry Stenart, of Allanton, author of a learned treatise on transplanting large trees without injuring them. It is perfectly true that Flora Macdonald was the devoted inheritor of the Stewarts; but it is not true that she ever became "an eager partisan of the house of Hanover." It is true that she married Macdonald, the younger, of Kingsburgh, and that the two emigrated to Carolina, and I shall presently explain to you that neither then, nor afterwards, were they willing or eager partisans of the House of Hanover.

Page 677. The Daisy and the Thistle are indeed a most appropriate memorial for THE MACDONALDS.

What Burns said of the Daisy, "Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower!" may well apply to the noble and excellent Flora; while the motto of the thistle, "Nemo me impune lacessit!" "Wha daur mell wi' me!" may equally apply to the heroes of her noble clan, "the heirs of mighty Somerled."

The greatest error in Harper's narrative is that in one paragraph, he confounds the terms *Jacobin* and *Jacobite*, two terms which are diametrically opposite in meaning. *Jacobin* means a leveller, a destructive, a communist, a disciple of the infamous Santerre, Robespierre, Marat, and the other sons of the guillotine; while *Jacobite* means one who through life and unto death followed the fortunes of that most unhappy of Royal Houses, the Royal House of Stewart.

Some of your readers may not know that the House of Stewart obtained

THE THRONE OF SCOTLAND through the marriage of Walter, the seventh Hereditary Lord High Steward, with the Princess Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce; this marriage took place shortly after the battle of Bannockburn, wherein Walter Stewart led one of the four divisions of the Scottish army. The crown was settled by King Robert, his Peers and Parliament, first upon David Bruce, the King's only son; secondly upon Edward Bruce, the King's younger brother; (in case of David dying without issue,) and lastly, in case of failure of the two first, upon Walter Stewart and his wife Marjory. Edward Bruce was killed at the battle of Dundalk, in Ireland, during the life of King Robert; David Bruce died childless, after a reign of many years. Walter Stewart and his wife died at a very early age; consequently the Crown lapsed to their son, named John, when he was an elderly and infirm man; his name of John had been given him when there was no apparent probability of his ever becoming King; it was changed to Robert, and, as Robert the Second, he was crowned King, the first Stewart King, the inheritor and transmitter of a Crown which has brought nothing but woe and misery to its possessors in the right or senior line.

I do not think that

FLORA MACDONALD could ever have been "very lovely." Dr. Johnson speaks of her as "a woman of middle stature, pleasing presence, and elegant behaviour," and this was all he could say of her, although he fairly worshipped her, because she was a Jacobite, an advocate, as he himself was, of the Divine

Right of Kings. Mr. Boswell, a first rate judge of the ladies, contented himself with lauding her for her "air of high breeding and gentle beauty." Harper's account of the second marriage of Flora's mother, is, I believe, quite correct. We can only say, with Shakespeare, "All's well that ends well," as this marriage appears to have done. It is pretty clear that if Macdonald of Armadale had not been so prudent as to refrain from joining Prince Charles at Glenfinnan, he would not afterwards have been in a position to save the life of that most unhappy of all Princes. There is a Providence in all things. I do not think that

PRINCE CHARLES

was joined by any English adherents on his march from Glenfinnan and Corryarrick to Edinburgh. A few Lowland gentlemen, with their servants and tenants, came to him, and formed a small body of very irregular cavalry, in the style of Balmahapple's Troop, so well described by Sir Walter Scott in his inimitable novel of "Waverley," Page 658. Up to the battle of Prestonpans, Prince Charles and his followers appear to have acted not only with courage and energy, but with a great degree of prudence and wisdom, supposing it to have been wise for them to rise in arms at all, at that particular time; but, from and after Prestonpans, their judgment seems to have utterly deserted them. Some inveterate opponents of the Union wished to keep Scotland separate from England, and, therefore, objected to proceed at all into England. Others wished to await the arrival of 5,000 or, as some say, 10,000 additional Highlanders, who had hitherto been wavering, "halting between two opinions," or detained by Lord Lovat and the President Forbes. Neither of these obstructionist parties could or would see that their only chance of success, or even of safety, if they joined the Prince at all, was to follow up the tremendous and stunning blow which had been struck at the Hanoverian, and to dash upon London before the enemy had time to draw breath. A month—a precious month never to be recovered—was much worse than wasted in dancing and singing, and still more ridiculously, in attempting to take Edinburgh Castle by storm, with neither artillery nor engineers. At length, when too late, the doomed army and the doomed Prince marched into England, and arrived at Derby; they were then, by more than one day's march, nearer to London than was the Duke of Cumberland's army, which had been sent to check them; they turned their backs upon almost certain success; for nearly all England and also Wales, under Sir Watkin Williams Wynn would have flocked to the Prince's Standard, if he had once arrived in London, and driven the Elector of Hanover out of it; the Elector had his yacht ready prepared to take flight, accompanied by his villainous old minister Walpole. The Prince was dragged back to Scotland, "like a dog in a skin" (as Sir Walter Scott has well expressed it), by all his followers, excepting Drummond, Duke of Perth, and his Clan Major, Stewart of Strath Gartney, who volunteered to proceed to London, if the Prince would give the word and lead the way. Some of the Princes men were left at Carlisle, to certain destruction; the rear guard, however, inflicted a severe blow on their pursuers, at Clifton Moor; from thence they marched to Stirling, and gained the battle of Falkirk. The chances were then once more in their favor. The Prince could have marched upon Edinburgh, into England, and once more had the road to London, and to the Throne, open to him; he had, at this time, three times the number of men that he had with him at Derby.

DISSENSION

once again was the ruin of his little army and of his hopes; they literally dragged him back, over the Fords of Frew, instead of making a dash upon Edinburgh. The Hanoverian Elector, now fairly roused from the slumbers of profligacy, became "impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer"; his second son, the ruthless Duke of Cumberland, was the more than willing tool of his vengeance. After some skirmishing, without any particular result, came the fatal battle of Culloden, which, on the part of the Prince and his utterly unqualified General, Lord George Murray, was the most ill-judged, mad-headed and insane battle that ever was fought. The Prince might even yet have made head against his enemies; he might have retreated to Ruthven, where the desperate remnant of his army waited to await him. His cowardly and unworthy command, "sauve qui peut!" ruined everything, sent his unhappy followers to hopeless destruction, and placed his own Royal life in peril that was averted only by Flora Macdonald and one noble Macdonald whom Harper has not so much as mentioned by name, He of Glenaladale and Castle Tiorain, Clan Major and Hereditary Factor of Clanranald.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ONE very fine Track Wagon, built in St. John a short time ago (Price and Shaw makers), will also be sold very low.—R. J. BUTCHER, P. E. Island Furniture Warehouse. [June 8, 6i.

A lot of Holly Photo. Frames, and Panel Mounts, for Hand Painting, Picture Frames, etc., etc. at Bremner Bros. [4 1 wsd pat

VERY cheap Prints at J. B. Macdonald's.

INSURANCE.—Marine, Fire, Life and Accident—effected in most reliable companies. FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent. [ap 6

## A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own household work for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it their benefit."  
"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."