

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879.

NO. 8.

Cracked Corn and Bran.
FOR SALE LOW:
150 BAGS COARSE CORNMEAL,
130 " BRAN.
Owen Connolly & Co.
Ch'town, April 18, '78—6w 3aw

PAINTING, &C.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, WHITE-WASHING, PAPER HANGING, &c., at Moderate rates.

PARKER & POWER.
Corner Dorchester and Weymouth Sts.
Charlottetown, May 5, 1879—2w

FURNITURE REPAIRED

AND RE-PAINTED—Chairs Re-Caned—Looking-Glass Frames Refitted, and all kinds of Machine Work done with satisfaction and promptness, at

JOHN NEWSON'S.
April 1, 1879—3m

IRON BEDSTEADS.

SINGLE & DOUBLE—Best kinds—Cheap.

JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

UPHOLSTERY WORK.

MODERN STYLES—Best Finish—Cheap—Promptly delivered.

JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

Looking Glasses and Mirrors.

NEW STYLES—Cheap.

JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

100 PARLOR & DRAWING-ROOM

SUITES, in raw Silk Poil, Silk Cota-line, Silk Repp and Hair Cloth—Styles unrivalled—Stock large—Prices at cost.

150 BEDROOM or CHAMBER SUITES

—Every variety of design and price—Never before so cheap.

JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

FURNITURE.

LARGEST STOCK—Greatest Variety—Best Quality—Cheapest in every grade. Call and examine.

JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

Bedding, Matresses & Pillows

BEST MATERIAL—Hair, Flock, Excel-sior, Straw.

JOHN NEWSON.
April 1, 1879—3m

Property for Sale.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH PROPERTY, situate on Great George street, will shortly be vacated, and is now offered for sale by private contract.

Apply to either of the undersigned.

JOHN SCOTT, Kent st., Trustee.

JAMES DE-BRISAY, Trustee.

April 14, 1879—eod tf

FLOUR. FLOUR.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE

60 BBL'S BAIN'S CHOICE,

100 " TROPICAL—Celebrated and Choice Brands.

300 " BAKERS' CHOICE,

500 " EXTRA and SUPERFINE,

200 " Kiln Dried CORNMEAL.

Owen Connolly & Co.
Ch'town, April 18, '79—6w 3aw

NO. 68.

NEW BOOKS

JUST FROM LONDON.

HYMNS FOR ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

(Also with Prayer Book in Morocco Case.)

METHODIST HYMNS

Reference and Gaelic Bibles,

Prayer Books, Tracts,

Church Services, Catechisms, etc.

Books, Cards, Papers for Sunday Schools, Lett's Diaries.

A FEW SCHOOL BOOKS,

Can now be had at

68 GREAT GEORGE STREET

Opposite Lewis' Photograph Gallery.

Ch'town, April 26, 1879.

COMMERCIAL

Union Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - \$12,500,000.

INSURANCE effected against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island.

Low rates and PROMPT settlement of losses.

HORACE HASZARD,

Agent for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, Dec, 20, 1878—

83

Queen Street.

New Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Ex "Prince Edward" and other Steamers.

All carefully selected in the Best and Cheapest markets.

Dress Materials,

Dress Fringes, etc.

Black Silks & Velvets

MILLINERY,

a really Good Assortment.

Hats, Feathers, Flowers,
very attractive.

Lace Curtains

at prices to suit all customers.

Ladies' and Gents'

UNDERCLOTHING,

Good and Cheap.

HOSIERY,

in variety.

Grey Cottons,

White Cottons,

Print Cottons,

Towels,

Towelling,

Table Damasks,

Tweeds, etc.

Best Value Yet Offered.

JAS. DesBRISAY

May 14, 1879.

The Battle of Gingihlovo and Relief of Ekowe.

The mail has brought full particulars of the engagement at Gingihlovo which cleared the way for the relief of Colonel Pearson at Ekowe. Accounts of the battle, forwarded by telegraph, have already appeared, but in the following narrative there are some further interesting details: We slept the night through quietly, and waking at daybreak heard our pickets challenging and the scouting parties coming quietly in. At half-past five the "alert" was sounded, and the cavalry and pickets were drawn within the lines, the men standing by their arms, and the ammunition was served out. A swarm of the enemy was seen advancing rapidly from the distance, and in a short time they threw out the "horns" which have been spoken of on prior occasions, and the surrounding movement began as usual. When within about 900 yards of our right front, they began skirting rapidly round the right and left, and skirmishing at the same time towards our front. When within 600 yards the Rifles and one of the Galtings opened fire. The Zulus answered smartly, and their bullets struck up the earth of the entrenchment, and struck the wagons with a sharp crack. They pushed steadily forward without flinching before the heavy fire which was kept up, and finally reached within 30 yards of our entrenchments. Here, however, they were checked by the fierce fire of the Rifles, and fell back pressing towards the right and left, and re-forming under the hills in our rear and on our right and left flanks. At 25 minutes past six the Rifles ceased firing, and as they did so, the enemy made another determined rush on the right and left flank and rear. They fought us steadily there for 20 minutes, hiding in the bushes, rising up to fire and dropping after discharging their pieces. Many, however, rose no more after they had fallen, for the heavy fire of the three regiments swept the ground like hail. The Galtings, nine-pounders, and the rockets also played upon them, and although the Zulus fought with marvellous bravery, it was impossible for any human beings to continue to stand against such a fire as that which rained upon them. At a quarter to seven they fell back. Our cavalry charged out on them, cutting them down in the bushes, while from the rear poured out the Native Contingent and made short work of any Zulus they could overtake, cutting them down with sword and assegai. It was no use offering mercy to the Zulus. The wounded, as our men came up, fought on to the last, firing their rifles, stabbing with their assegais, and even seizing the natives as they passed over them with their teeth, biting like dogs, so, in spite of the efforts of our officers, they were all cut down. When all was over, and we counted the dead, there lay, within a radius of 600 yards, 473 Zulus. They lay in groups, in some places, of from 15 to 30 dead, mowed down by the fire of the Gatling, which tells upon them more than the fire of the rifles, for they are so full of vitality that unless struck in a mortal part they manage to carry off the ball after the wound which would utterly disable a white man. At the third shot from the enemy Colonel Northey, of the 60th Rifles, fell, fatally wounded in the arm, the ball working through to the spine. Mr. Johnson, of the 99th, was shot through the heart, dying immediately, and Dr. Lingfield, of the Naval Brigade, badly wounded in the arm. Mr. Hinxman, of the 37th, also wounded. Five men of the different regiments were killed and 28 wounded. The attacking force consisted of five of the principal regiments, numbering in all about 13,000, and were young and picked men. The principal officers of the Zulu army urged strongly the inadvisability of attacking us before we moved, and were of opinion that their best chance of success lay in lying in ambush for us along the road we should have to pursue on the morrow; but Dabulmani, the warrior-brother of the Zulu King, differed, saying, "Let us attack them where they are; the rain will have prevented their burrowing," and his arguments prevailed. During the attack General Lord Chelmsford was actively engaged in directing operations. As soon as the alarm was given he was up, and, dressed in only such things as he had on during the night, including boots and night-cap, he encouraged the troops, ordering them to fire steadily and slowly. He was often under the fire of the enemy; as a gallant general and good soldier he knew no danger. The result of our victory was that we were able to march up to the relief of Pearson without meeting with any opposition. What feelings of gladness must those who held the fort have experienced when they saw the convey coming. During their many weeks of imprisonment they had cheered themselves by singing, as was afterwards learnt from several of the gallant fellows:—

Hold the fort, a convey's coming;
Work, lads, with a will.
Flash the signal back to Hopton,
We are jolly still.

The advance division, consisting of the 60th Rifles under Colonel Pemberton, having pushed on with the General ahead, all at once Lord Chelmsford shouted, "Here's Pearson," as that gallant officer on a grey charger dashed round the corner of a hill across the camp, and hastened to meet the General. "How are you," asked his lordship, as he grasped the hand of the colonel and hurried on with him to the long-beleagured encampment at Ekowe. The shouts, cheers and congratulations that sounded and resounded through the camp as the relieving forces entered were deafening, the pipers of the gallant 91st bringing up the rear with their bagpipes playing. The condition of the camp was happily not so bad as had been expected. The stock of provisions was not exhausted, having been helped out by frequent additions of maize and pumpkins gathered from the gardens of Zulu kraals in the surrounding country. There was no lack of meat, but the fare, although it suited men in robust health, was not of the kind to sustain the less strong and the sick.

A dispatch from Cape Town, via Cape Vincent, says the Zulus had fired the grass between Ingenia and Black Umvalookie, thus destroying the forage and immensely increasing the difficulties of advance.

Senator Haviland on the Salaries of Judges.

In a speech delivered, towards the end of the session,—

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said: He regretted that he had not been in his place when the Bill relating to the Prince Edward Island County Court Judges was read the third time. He fully endorsed the principle laid down by the hon. member for Richmond that the Judges of the Supreme Courts should be all placed on an equal footing with regard to salaries. They were judges appointed not by the Provincial, but by the Dominion Government, and they ranked the same as judges in Ontario; they required to have the same training and experience and the same knowledge of the various laws as administered in the different Provinces before they were elevated to the Bench. He could not see, therefore, why it was that the Chief Justice of Ontario should receive \$7,000 a year, and the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only \$5,000, and the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island only \$3,000 a year. He did not blame the Government for increasing the salaries of the County Court Judges, but he contended that they should have increased the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges in the same proportion. The County Court Judges had only been in office a couple of years, whereas the Judges of the Supreme Court had, some of them, been on the Bench over a quarter of a century and received only a pittance. It was well known that the Supreme Court Judges in his Province could not live on their salaries, and the consequence was, instead of every subject in Prince Edward Island having the right to have his case argued before the three Judges, in many cases he had only the benefit of one, because the Judges, being unable to live upon their salaries, had to supplement them by being presidents of banks and gas companies. The consequence was, when a case came before the Court, in which a bank or a gas company was interested, with which the Judge had any connection, he could not preside. He confessed he felt grievously hurt that this discrimination should have been shown—when the salaries of the County Court Judges were being increased, those of the Supreme Court Judges should have received the same consideration.

The Stanleys.

Lord Derby is now one of the half-dozen wealthiest men in England in the sense of having an enormous amount of spending money. His income is little short of a million. He is childless, and his wife has a jointure of \$20,000 a year from her late husband, Lord Salisbury. Unlike many other great noblemen, his resources are not depleted by having various places to keep up, for except a villa at Kent, he has no rural abode save Knowlesley Hall. He has, moreover, no expensive tastes, cares nothing for sport, and rarely enters his stables. In fact, he is just one of those who would have been as happy, or happier, as an active, hard-working professional man. His only brother, Colonel Stanley, now Secretary for War, inherited a fortune from his father of \$500,000. Lord Derby and his father had few tastes or sympathies in common, and Col. Stanley was the favorite son. The house of Stanley and the citizens of Liverpool have for a long time been on the most friendly terms, though interchange of courtesies between them are few and far between. Lord Derby takes his title from the hundred of West Derby, in the County of Lancashire, not from the county or town of the name in mid-England. The senior branch of the Stanleys is represented in direct line by Sir John Stanley, who, like all his ancestors, is a Roman Catholic. The ancient family seat, Hooton, in Cheshire, was sold about twenty years ago to a Liverpool banker, in consequence of the extravagance of Sir John's brother. It had been five hundred years in the family.

A TORONTO despatch says:—The Jewish feast of Pentecost was celebrated in the Synagogue here to-day. The edifice was luxuriantly decorated with flowers, conspicuous among which were lilac trees in full bloom and fine plants and evergreens wound their way up the pillars and the support of the ark and the effect was enchanting. The service was long and varied. During it prayers ascended for the Queen and Royal Family. The singing of the choir, composed principally of boys, under the direction of Mr. Jacobs, is scarcely equalled by that of any choir in the city. The Rev. Dr. DeSola preached a most learned discourse from Isaiah:—"And I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee with the shadow of Mine hand"—which was listened to with rapt attention.

THE DERBY.—This great race, the most important of the year in England, was won by Sir Bevy's, an outsider, who was not even named in the betting quotations of the day before, although these quotations included horses against whom 50 to 1 was laid. He was one of the horses whose credentials were considered to be far below first class, yet he has won the Derby, a fact which goes to show the great uncertainty of horse racing.

A NEWCASTLE despatch of the 24th says:—"It was reported here this morning that Campbell & Co.'s mill on Beaubour Island was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. The mill was well fitted up for sawing deals, dimension lumber, clapboards, laths, shingles and barrel staves. No insurance. Wm. McFayden, of Prince Edward Island, had an interest in the mill."

Intelligence of a terrible disaster off the coast has just reached here from Calcutta. The steamer "Ava" for London, has been sunk in collision with the steamer "Brenhilda," off the Sand Head, and sixty of her crew were drowned.

The Duke of Edinburgh will not assume command of the British North American and West Indian stations this year.

Mr. Delorme, the newly appointed Clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, will assume office on the 1st of June.

GUANO!

50 BAGS, powerful fertilizer for Gardens or general purposes.

CARVELL BROS.
May 19, 1879—pat 2aw 1m.

HOUSE TO LET.

ONE half of that double Tenement Brick House on Upper Queen Street, containing nine large rooms, (with or without the stable,) at present occupied by F. L. McNutt, Esq. Possession given about the 7th June next. Apply to

ALEXANDER HORNE.
Ch'town, May 14, 1879. 3aw.

Aperient Fruit Lozenges

Prepared From the Bark of the Rhamnus Frangula.

A MEDICINE which has been described, on high authority, as "the only real aperient we have"; all others usually classed under that name being drastic in their operation, and often injurious in their after effect. These Lozenges are extremely palatable, and children take them readily as a sweet treat.

Prepared by H. C. BILDON & SON, Edinburgh. Sold at

APOTHECARIES' HALL,
DesBrisay's Corner.
Ch'town, May 9, '79—2w 3aw

ORANGES!

WE SHALL BE RECEIVING

FRESH LOTS

EVERY WEEK DURING THE SEASON

—AT THE—

FLOUR AND TEA STORE!

And will Sell them Cheap for Cash by the Box.

20 Boxes Received this Date.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, April 26, 1879.

OATS WANTED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid

for OATS, if delivered immediately.

D. FARQUHARSON.
Ch'town, May 21, 1879—

AROMATIC MONTSERRAT QUININE CORDIAL,

which is a combination of Pure Quinine, with Lime Fruit Juice, cordialised by the addition of Aromatics, but

ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Upon the medicinal virtues of Lime Juice and Quinine it is unnecessary to dilate. The combination of two agents of such universally acknowledged value, in at once a palatable and innocuous form, has been a desideratum long sought, but only now successfully accomplished; for although the Tonic qualities of Quinine have been popularised in the form of QUININE WINES, it is well known these combinations have been attended with serious evils consequent upon the Alcoholic Stimulants they all contain, at once prejudicial to health and demoralising in their tendency.

Aromatic Montserrat Quinine Cordial is guaranteed to contain one grain of Quinine in each wineglassful, and to be entirely free from alcohol, being prepared solely from the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice combined with Aromatics.

Sold at Apothecaries' Hall,
DesBrisay's Corner.

Ch'town, May 21—2w eod

VALE COLLIERY.

Nut and Round Coal

Furnished at the usual prices, and of same quality which gave such excellent satisfaction last year.

Orders issued by

CARVELL BROS.,

Agents for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, May 13, 1879—2w 2w

Canadian Seed Wheat!

100 BUSHELS Scotch Five Wheat

—gave the very best satisfaction last year.

FLOUR AND CORNMEAL,

Wholesale and Retail.

50 BBL'S. APPLES

expected in a few days.

B. BALDERSTON.
No. 11 Queen street, May 8—3w

Clover and Timothy Seed.

2,000 POUNDS ALSIKE CLOVER,

10,000 do. RED CLOVER,

300 Bush. TIMOTHY SEED,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Owen Connolly & Co.
Ch'town, April 18, '78—6w 3aw