

# The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN]

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

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Vol. VII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1857.

No. 25.

## To be Let,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

**DWELLING HOUSE** in Hillsborough Street, near King Square, suitable for a small family. It has been recently fitted up anew, and is in good repair. On the first floor there are a Shop, Parlour, Kitchen and Bed-room; and on the second floor two spacious Bed-rooms. Immediately in the rear of the Dwelling House is a good STABLE, together with a large and well-stocked GARDEN. For terms, &c., apply at the *Examiner* office.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1857.

## 100 acres of Free Land.

**FOR SALE**, at Lot 27, that FREEHOLD FARM, situated at Seven Mile Bay, containing 100 acres, 25 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with good Hardwood and Fencing. There is a good Spring of water on the premises, and also four acres of Marsh Land adjoining.  
Terms reasonable, and any further particulars can be obtained on application to ALLAN McDONALD, Seven Mile Bay, or to the subscriber, R. McDONALD, Summerside, December 21, 1857. 4i pd

## To be Sold or Let,

**THE** Leasehold Interest in a STORE or DWELLING HOUSE at Montague Bridge, with a Loft capable of holding 1,000 Bushels of Grain. Also, a good Cellar underneath the whole; and a Coach-house and Stable at hand.  
Also, a BUILDING LOT adjoining the Bridge, where a Wharf or Linekiln might be erected at a small expense, or a Yard for Shipbuilding.  
Mr. Thomas Anwar will show the premises, and give possession when required.  
Orwell, Nov. 30, 1857. PATRICK STEPHENS.

## For Sale,

**A** FREEHOLD PROPERTY, thirteen miles from Charlottetown, the most eligible situation for country business on the Island, situated at Vernon River Bridge, Lot 50—where vessels drawing ten feet of water can load at the Bridge—the public road from south side of the Island running close by the shop door. There are on the premises a DWELLING-HOUSE, in good repair, containing on the lower floor a Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms and Kitchen, also a Shop 24 x 20, on the upper floor two Bed-rooms; a two-story GRANARY 40 x 25, with double floors; a new SHOP 48 x 20; a Store-house, Stable and Coach-house, and a good Well of water close to the house. For further particulars apply in Charlottetown to BENJ. DAVIES, Esquire, or on the premises to the proprietor.  
October 5, 1857. ROBERT BARKER.

## Valuable Farm in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

**THE** SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, a FARM of about Forty Acres of very Valuable Land, situated in the Royalty of Charlottetown, and is the distance of about two miles from the City. This Property fronts nearly 30 chains on the St. Peter's Road, and about 15 chains on the Union Road, and adjoins the valuable Farm of the Hon. George Coles. The greater portion of the Land has been recently cleared. For particulars, apply to  
June 1. W. H. POPE.

## For Sale,

**LOTS** suitable for Villa Residences, situated on the western moiety of "Spring Park" Estate—within a few minutes walk of the Province Building. For further particulars, plan, &c., apply to T. KO. DESERISAY, or to the subscriber, May 18, 1857. W. H. POPE.

**To Freeholders, Merchants, Mechanics, and also the Tenantry on parts of Townships Nos. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.**

## TAKE NOTICE!

**THE** Local Government not being in a position to purchase the above property, I now offer, on advantageous terms, at PRIVATE SALE—

## Twenty Thousand Acres

of fine fertile LANDS in those Townships, in LOTS from Fifty to Five Hundred Acres each, or in quantities to suit purchasers. A most favorable opportunity will thus be afforded to Freeholders, with large or small capital, to purchase Farms for their rising families within a limited circle of their own homes.

To the Tenant who may feel anxious to become a Freeholder, whether under a term of one, two, or Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine years, every reasonable encouragement will be afforded him to purchase out the fee simple of his Leasehold tenure. But Tenants (or individuals) taking forcible possession of private property, and whose object may be to enjoy the same, without payment of rent, or making arrangements for its use and occupation, cannot expect any further indulgence, as the law must of necessity be rigidly enforced against them without any respect of persons—they are therefore earnestly requested to prevent such unpleasant and expensive proceedings being instituted against them for its recovery.

Plans of property may be viewed between office hours, 10 and 3. All letters must be pre-paid to receive attention.  
WILLIAM DOUSE.  
Ch. Town, P. E. Island, Sept. 23, 1857.

## Valuable Mills to be Let.

**THE** subscriber is desirous of letting those valuable MILLS situated on the Princetown Road, about 15 miles from Charlottetown. They consist of a Grist Mill, with three pair of stones, is quite new and in excellent order; and a SAW MILL. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises, P. Tower Road, Oct. 26. JAMES PATTERSON.

## Valuable Leasehold Property for Sale.

**THE** undersigned offers for sale his FARM at Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, containing 114 acres of excellent Land, at the annual rent of 1s. per acre, for 999 years; forty acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, and the remainder is covered with the best quality of hardwood timber and fencing poles. It has a front of nineteen chains on the Main Western and Badoque Road, and is within nine miles of the flourishing Town of Summerside. There are on the premises a very excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with a DISTILLERY, COACH-HOUSE, STABLES, &c.; two excellent Wells of water are within a few yards of the door, and every other accommodation besides. A portion of the purchase money may remain on interest for such time as may be agreed on.  
Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, Oct. 5. PETER MULLIN.

## "Stratford."

## To Let or Lease for a term of years.

**THREE** or 4 BUILDING LOTS in Stratford, Lot 48, opposite Charlottetown; together with a sufficient number of Bricks to erect a House or Cottage on each Lot, with the privilege of purchasing the same within the period of the term. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN BALL, or the owner, MAJOR BEETE.  
Ch. Town, Dec. 14, 1857. 8i

**WANTED**—for the Mount Pleasant School—a TEACHER, of either the first or second class. Apply to PATRICK GRIFFIN, one of the Trustees.  
St. Andrew's, Sept. 14, 1857.

## Saddle, Harness, Collar and Trunk-making ESTABLISHMENT.

**THE** subscriber respectfully intimates to the public generally that he has commenced business in the above line in the house on the corner of Queen and Sydney-streets, near the store of the Hon. Daniel Brennan, where he will keep for sale a large assortment of

## GIG, CARRIAGE AND CART HARNESS;

SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, &c. All orders for any article connected with the trade will be punctually attended to. He is also prepared to trim Sleighs, Gigs and Carriages in a superior style. The subscriber feels confident he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage, from his having had a long experience in the business both in the Old Country and in this Island.  
Ch. Town, Oct. 19, 1857. JOHN BOWERS.  
N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed to country wholesale dealers. 3m

## STEAM! STEAM! STEAM!

**Patrick Hickey & Co's**  
CABINET, SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND GENERAL WOOD WORK MANUFACTORY.

**HAVE** just completed their three-story BUILDING, east of the Wellington Hotel, Sydney-street, the only one of the kind in this Island where Steam Power and the most approved Machinery now in use is employed for saving manual labor.

In the establishment is a Drying-room, in which Lumber is thoroughly seasoned by the heat of Steam.

They having engaged the service of a competent Machinist and General Engineer from Boston, are enabled to undertake repairing all kinds of Machinery, including Locomotives, and Screw-cutting, having imported self-acting Lathes and other Machinists' tools for that purpose.

Also—Planing, Straight and Sweep Sawing.—Morticing, Tenoning, Moulding, Boring and Turning Machinery.  
N. B.—All kinds of Iron Turning done to order.  
Ch. Town, Dec. 14, 1857. 1s 4m

## Carriage Making.

**JOHN SCOTT**, Carriage Manufacturer, returns thanks to the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and now informs them that he has this day—October 13th, 1857—taken into partnership his brother, Mr. ROBERT SCOTT, who has returned from the United States, where he has been engaged at the above business for a number of years, and has learned all the modern improvements in Carriage Building, and they will now be able to furnish as good an article, and at a moderate price, as can be had anywhere on the Island. In future the business will be carried on under the style and title of

## JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH BUILDERS, &c., &c.

Carriages and Sleighs always on hand, and built to order at the shortest notice. Carriage and Sleigh Trimming done with neatness and despatch.  
Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1857. 1f

**MESSRS. STANFIELD & LORD** beg to inform the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that after this date their NEW MILL at TRYON will be ready for Dyeing, Fulling and Dressing Cloth, having spared no expense in fitting up. The services of Mr. Lippincott, of Picton, being secured as manager, they guarantee to finish work in the best possible manner, on the usual terms.

Mr. H. CALBECK, of Sydney Street, Charlottetown, will receive Cloth, and attend to its being forwarded with despatch.  
Tryon, July 27. 1f

## City Livery and Sale Stables.

**THE** subscriber, seeing the necessity of a convenient place for the sale and purchase of Horses in the City, will, in connection with his extensive Livery Stables, give every attention to the interest of parties wishing to buy or sell. His commodious Stables, fitted up for the purpose, and to which he invites inspection, can accommodate a limited number of Horses by the week or otherwise.

Thankful for former patronage, he trusts a liberal public will support him in the present undertaking.  
Charlottetown, May 4, 1857. 1y. J. H. GATES.

## Co-Partnership.

**THE** BUSINESS heretofore carried on by the subscriber at Orwell and Montague Bridge, in his own name, will, on and after the 1st day of January, 1858, be carried on under the style and firm of STEPHENS & CLARK, having made arrangements to take my Nephew, Mr. RICHARD G. CLARK, in Partnership at that time.

All Notes of Hand and Book Accounts unpaid on the 20th of December next, will be sued for, without further notice, in the Courts of Georgetown, Belfast and Charlottetown, as all Accounts must be settled before the Partnership commences. A list of Debtors will at once be placed in the hands of Wm. Sanderson, Esq., Georgetown.  
Orwell, Nov. 30, 1857. PATRICK STEPHENS.

## FAUGHT'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, QUEEN-SQUARE.

**THE** subscriber invites the attention of the public generally to his large supply of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of:—Ladies' Congress and Gaiter Boots, a superior article; Gents' Calf and Kip Boots and Brogue, Patent Leather and Congress Cloth Boots; Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Shoes, of all kinds. A quantity of French Calf-skin on hand, which he will manufacture to order in the most approved and fashionable style.

—ALSO—  
A large supply of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and of the best quality. A quantity of Indian Rubber Solution, for repairing Rubbers.  
Sign Golden Boot, City, Aug. 17, 1857. 1y



"Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Company" of LONDON  
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1824.  
Capital, Five Millions Sterling.  
April 14. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. I.

## Gleanings from late Papers.

NEWS BY THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA.

HOW THE KING OF DELHI WAS TAKEN AND HIS SONS SHOT.

The following particulars of the final operations at Delhi, resulting in the capture of the King and disposal of two of his eldest sons and a grandson, have been communicated by an officer of rank just arrived from camp:—On the morning on which the city and palace were finally evacuated, the whole of the available cavalry moved out through the suburbs in the direction of, but not on the road to, the Kootub, and marched to the top of the hill on which stands the "Eedgah," from thence overlooking the camp of the Bareilly and Nusseerabad mutineers, under "General" Buekhtawar Khan, quondam Subadar of artillery. It was soon perceived, by unmistakable signs, that the camp was being evacuated, and soon after a loud explosion took place, which told to practised ears that the rebels were blowing up their ammunition previous to a flight; and Hodson's huckarus coming in at the moment confirmed the fact. Next day Hodson asked and obtained permission to go after the King, whose capture, with that of his favourite wife (mother to the heir apparent), he successfully accomplished. Early the following morning Hodson set to work to get the princes together, greater, because more active, villains than their father. He started with McDowell and one hundred men for the Tomb of the Emperor Humayoon, where the rascals were concealed. He took measures to cut off all access to or egress from the building, and then sent in one of the illegitimate scions of royalty, who had saved his own life only by turning King's evidence, and the one-eyed Maulvie, Rajab Ali, one of the lamented Sir Henry Lawrence's most trusted emissaries, to bring out the princes. After more than two hours of anxiety, strategy, and no small practice of the arts of offence and defence, they appeared, and were immediately sent off in a bhylie, under a small guard, towards the city. Hodson then with the remainder of his men entered the enclosure of the tomb, and found certainly not less than from 5,000 to 6,000 of the scum of the city and palace congregated there, armed with weapons and missiles of all descriptions. Not a man of the gallant little band was hit, and on Hodson sternly reiterating his demand for instant surrender, they began to lay down their arms. Five hundred swords and twice that number of firearms, besides horses, elephants, &c., were collected in less than an hour and a half, without another blow being struck. Hodson and his men then moved warily off to the city; at a short distance from the walls they found the bhylie was halted, with much rabble collected around, who turned on the little party, as they rode up. This was no time for hesitation or delay; Hodson dashed at once into the midst; in few but energetic words explained, "that these were the men who had not only rebelled against the Government, but had ordered and witnessed the massacre and the shameful exposure of innocent women and children, and thus, therefore, the Government punished such traitors taken in open resistance," shooting them down at the word. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful; not another hand was raised, not another weapon levelled, and the Mahomedans of the troop, and some influential Maulvies among the bystanders, exclaimed, as if by simultaneous impulse, "Well and rightly done; their crime has met with its just penalty—these were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposures of their persons, and now a righteous judgment has fallen on them. God is great." The remaining weapons were then laid down, and the crowd slowly and quietly dispersed. The bodies were then carried into the city, and thrown out on the very spot where the blood of their innocent victims still stained the earth. They remained there till the 24th when, for sanitary reasons, they were removed from the Chibootra front of the Kotwaliee. The effect of this just retribution is as miraculous on the populace as it was deserved by the criminals, and the popular wish now is that "Hodson, the avenger of blood," should be sent with a strong force at his back to find and execute the like justice on the arch villain, Nena Sahib; may they both receive the reward of their deeds.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Oct. 17.

Two others of the King's sons, Mirza Mehndee and Miza Baktawar Shah, had been captured. They had the benefit of a trial, and were condemned to be shot. The sentence was to be carried into execution on the morning of the 13th ult. It has been stated, that the King's youngest and favorite son, his chosen heir, Jewan Bakht, has been taken prisoner, but it is not said what is to be done to him. The king himself is to be tried by a military commission; but he can be sentenced only to captivity, as he was promised his life at the time of his surrender—for what consideration it is difficult to surmise. The following are details of events subsequent to the capture of Delhi, given in a letter dated the 1st of October:—"Delhi is almost as bare of Europeans as it is of Paudies and other natives. The body of a female was found crucified inside the palace when our troops entered. It would not be difficult to identify these remains, but I forbear to speculate upon the horrible discovery. It is now reported that the city is to remain as it is, with the exception of the defences and Jumna Masjid; these are to be levelled. General Wilson will go back to his old command at Meerut, and General Penny command at Delhi. Police are in course of organisation, and ere long civil rule will again hold the sway. Half the city is under the command of Colonel Burn, the other half under Colonel Longueville."

## DESERTED ASPECT OF DELHI.

The ex-King, who is living in a small house within the Palace walls, is to be brought to trial in a few days for aiding and abetting the mutineers. Living with him is his favourite wife, Zeenut Mahal, and her son, Jumna Bakht, a lad of about 17 or 18 years old. Two of the King's sons, the Princes Mirza Buekhtawar Sha and Mirza Mendhoob, were tried for aiding and abetting the mutineers. One of them was appointed colonel of the 11th Native Infantry, and the other of the 74th; they were tried by a military commission of five officers, with Brigadier-General Chamberlain as President. Evidence was produced before the Court, principally documentary, consisting of reports, returns, &c., bearing the prisoners' seals, showing that they exercised command of their regiments and acted. In their defence they pleaded total ignorance of the intention of the Sepoys to mutiny, and said that when the Meerut mutineers first reached Delhi on the 11th of May they (the Princes) thought it was a Russian invading army! They were then summoned

to an audience by the King, and a few days after were appointed colonels of regiments at the request of the Sepoys themselves. The Court, however, found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to death; and, accordingly, they were shot by a party of the 60th Rifles. Detachments of Rifles, Artillery, Sappers, and Goorkhas were present, and a great number of spectators. The bodies were cast into the Jumna River. The city continues empty of all its former inhabitants, though many are attempting to negotiate with the prize agents for the ransom of their houses and property. It is supposed a large amount of prize money will be collected.

## THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT DELHI.

The precise number of men slain and wounded at Delhi stands as follows:—During the assault, 1,170 men and 66 officers; during the siege and assault, 4,000 men and 220 officers. The original force was only 3,000 men and 160 officers, and the number of officers never reached 400.

## A TERRIBLE INDIAN EXECUTION.

We have been favoured with the following graphic account of a public execution in India:—

"AMMEDIAD, OCT. 26.—I have just returned from witnessing a sight of which not many months ago it would have sickened me even to hear. Eighteen men were sentenced to death. They suffered this morning. When I reached the ground the bugles were sounding, and there was little to be seen but the gallows with 10 nooses, and the miserable prisoners seated in a double row in front of it. The regiment in which the mutiny occurred was the first to take up its ground, opposite to the gallows. The other native regiment drew up at right-angles to it, and the English regiments, behind the gallows, completed the third side of a square. Between them were four guns. At the fourth side were drawn up five guns, pointing outward, across the flat level. To these the sentenced men were to be bound. The area of the square was now covered with mounted officers, a few civilians, the General and his staff. The whole 18 prisoners were marched before the native regiments, and their offence and sentence read in a clear voice, which reached all spectators. This over, the last terrible preparations were commenced. The 10 mounted to their place on the drop, and stood there white and shadowy against the pale sky, but firm and quiet, their faces hidden in white caps. A firing party of 12 moved up to a spot within 20 yards of the place where I stood, facing outward, as the guns did, but behind them, further back into the square. The three men who were to be shot were placed in front, and fearfully near them, not more than 12 paces from the muzzle of the muskets. They knelt down, their eyes were bandaged, and their hands tied. Meanwhile the doomed five had been marched to the five fatal guns. They were bound by the arms to the wheels but their legs were free, and the end man—the only one whom I could entirely see from my place on the flank—leaned his back against the muzzle, as long as he could against a mantel-piece. I fixed my eyes intently on that man, not 50 yards away, and in a moment the signal was given. There was a roar, and the whizzing of a bullet, far away from the firing party; a bank of white smoke, and a jet and shower of black fragments, sharp and clear, which leaped and bounded in the air; this and a fearful sound from the spectators, as if the reality so far exceeded all previous fancy that it was intolerable; then a dead stillness. I walked straight to the scattered and smoking floor before the guns. I came first to an arm, torn off above the elbow, the fist clinched, the bone projecting several inches, bare. Then the ground sown with red grisly fragments, then a black-haired head and the other arm still held together. This was the man I had watched; close by lay the lower half of the body of the next, torn quite in two, and long coils of entrails twined on the ground. Then a long cloth in which one had been dressed, rolled open like a floor-cloth and on fire. One man lay in a complete and shattered heap, all but the arms; the legs were straddled wide apart, and the smashed body on the middle of them; the spine exposed; the head lay close by, too. The last body was that of a native officer, who was the arch-fiend of the mutiny; he was a short man, with a cruel face. His head had been cut clean off, but the muscles of the neck had contracted round the throat like a frill. His face was upturned and calm, the eyes shut. I saw no expression of pain on any of them. What had been his body lay on its face, the legs, as usual, not shattered, but all the flesh torn like cloth from a sharp angle in the hollow of the back, off and off, till it merged in one mangled heap. I turned next to the three who had been shot. One had been struck in the heart, and only bowed slowly over on his face. The others had been pistolled afterwards through the head. All I think, however, had been badly hit, as all were prostrate when I ran forward to the guns. And only now—there was so much more terrible—did I look up to the ten white figures slowly swinging and revolving over this scene of blood. I hope they died quickly, but the ropes were very short. The troops immediately marched off, and I rode home at speed, and when I dismounted, the dogs came and licked my feet."

## MUTINIES IN RAJPOOTANA, AND MURDER OF MAJOR BURTON AND HIS SONS.

Our intelligence from Rajpootana is unsatisfactory. Major Burton, Political Agent at Kotah, who had been residing with his family for a short time at Neemuch, returned to the Residency, accompanied by his two sons, on the 15th of October, fortunately leaving the rest of his family behind him. He had caused a royal salute to be fired in honour of the fall of Delhi, and the policy of the insurgent leaders everywhere being to ignore this event, and try to have it believed that their cause is in the ascendant, exclaimed that the Resident was deceiving the people, and ought to be destroyed. The usual exchange of courtesies had taken place on the 14th, and the following day, at noon, the two regiments mutined. The Residency was attacked accordingly, and the Resident, with his two sons, while gallantly defending themselves, were slaughtered. After the murders, the premises were plundered, and the bodies of the unfortunate victims exposed. The Rajah continues faithful to us, and anxiously waits for assistance. The bulk of his army, consisting of four regiments of infantry, with all his artillery, had turned against him. They proposed proceeding to Delhi to assist in the restoration of the King, disbelieving, as most of the disaffected did, in the fall of that capital. For many months past, Neemuch has been one of the centres of disaffection in Rajpootana. About the middle of October the rebels began once more to gather round it from all directions, a body of them concentrating at Jeerum, with a view of attacking the garrison. On the 24th, the Neemuch column moved out to meet them, and attacked them in front of their stronghold. The battle was severe, and our casualties heavy. Capt. Tucker, of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and Capt. Reade, of H. M.'s 83rd Foot, were killed. Capt. Simpson, Lieut.