

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. VIII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858.

No. 2.

Class Tuition.

R. B. IRVING'S

Limited and Select Morning and Afternoon Classes, for both sexes, will be re-opened, D. V., on

MONDAY, the 19th instant.

TUITION in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, and in all the other usual branches of a Commercial and Mathematical Education. CLASS ROOM—Corner of Pownall and Richmond-streets. Programmes of Studies and Terms may be had, on application, at the Class room.

PUPIL BOARDERS.—Mr. Irving can, at present, accommodate two additional Pupil Boarders. Charlottetown, July 12, 1858.

Education.

IN connection with the Royal College of Preceptors, London, Mr. THOMAS LEEING, Associate of the above named Corporation, proposes to open a SCHOOL in Charlottetown, early in August. The course of instruction will comprehend Classic Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the usual requirements of a sound English Education. The progress made will be periodically subjected to the rigid test of impartial examination, under the superintendance of a Proctor, appointed with the sanction of the Council, and Certificates granted in accordance with ascertained merit.

As circumstances have prevented Mr. LEEING reaching the Island so soon as he wished, further information may for the present be obtained from Dr. DAVY. Devises, June 16, 1858. July 12.

A Tea Party

IN aid of the funds of the Milton and Rustico Parsonage, will be held on the grounds of "Cynthia Lodge," Rustico, near the new bridge, the residence of Henry Winslow, Esq., on TUESDAY, July 27. Tickets of admission to be obtained at the gate. Adults 1s. 6d. Children under 15 years, 9d.

Tables to be served at Half-past 2 p. m. Should the day appointed prove unfavourable, the Tea party will be postponed till the next fine day, at the same hour. July 12, 1858. (Isl Pro & Mon.)

Pavilion Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the house and premises formerly occupied by Henry Hazard, Esq., situated on the corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets, directly opposite the Catholic Cathedral, and having fitted up and furnished it in an excellent style, intends keeping a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and solicits a share of patronage from his friends and the travelling public. Having resided in some of the best Hotels in the United States, he trusts that the experience there acquired will be of service to him in superintending the "PAVILION," and no efforts will be spared to render it the most desirable House in the City. In connection with the Hotel is an excellent Bar, where the best of all kinds of Wines and Liquors will be kept and furnished to order. There will also be kept a Public Dining Room or Ordinary, where a table will always be set and Meals and Refreshments served to order. The prices will be in keeping with the times. Fully determined to spare no pains to please his patrons, the subscriber trusts that their liberal support necessary to the successful prosecution of his enterprise. P. G. CLARK, Proprietor & Manager. N. B.—The best of stabling and attendance for horses. Ch. Town, June 28, 1858. (all papers)

Eckstadt's Hair Dressing Saloon, QUEEN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the residents of this City and others, that he is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line, viz:— HAIR CUTTING, CURLING AND CHAMPOING, SHAVING, &c. Razors carefully put in order at the shortest notice. Corsis extracted without pain or loss of blood. N. B.—Regular customers to this establishment will enjoy the privilege of having their own shaving apparatus without any extra charge. Sign of the Union Jack, Queen Street, in the store lately occupied by Mr. James Reid. (Isl In) June 28, 1858.

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. JOHN BOWERS. Charlottetown, June 7, 1858.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed to country wholesale dealers. 3m.

Silk Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends for past favors in the Hat and Clothes Cleaning Business, now informs them that he has also commenced the making of Silk Hats, and is prepared to execute orders in the above line. Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hats made to order in any style, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. He will attend the Saturdays' market with a supply of Hats prior to his removing to the City.

Old Hats and Clothes cleaned and renovated on improved principles. Agent—Mr. John Williams, Market Square, where a supply will be constantly kept. JOHN HOBBS. Charlottetown Royalty, April 26, 1858 2m

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 Brogans, 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

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 Pictou, 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. tf

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,

KENT-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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.

Now on hand a variety of new and second-hand Carriages, for sale at reduced prices. The public are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. 1y May 3, 58.

SAMUEL A. FOWLE, & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

PEAKE'S BUILDINGS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. SAMUEL A. FOWLE, JOHN A. FOWLE, Charlottetown, April 26. 2m Boston, U.S.A.

JOHN A. FOWLE & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

NO 11 FOSTER'S WHARF, BOSTON, U. S. JOHN A. FOWLE, SAMUEL A. FOWLE, Boston, U. S. April 26. tf Ch. Town P. E. I.

Gleanings from late Papers.

WHY IS FRANCE ARMING AND AUGMENTING HER NAVY?

We have the happiness to possess a Government which, if we are to believe all it tells us, has found means to conciliate France without condescending to any of the ordinary means of conciliation, and it is so much our interest to believe it that we are not disposed to weigh probabilities minutely, or call into question what some might call very doubtful assertions. Let us, then, by all means, take it for granted that our diplomatic feud is at an end, and that a state of feeling has succeeded very different from that which dictated the curt and acrid dispatch with which Count Walewski concluded the correspondence. Let us turn our minds to the exploits now enacting on the tropical plains of India, to the oratorical thunder launched against us from the temple of the Capitoline Jove at Washington, to the destinies of Commissioner Yeh, to the blood-stained valleys of Montenegro, or to whatever other quarter may challenge the attention of the political observer,—still there is one unfortunate fact which will force itself upon our attention in spite of the very best exertions we can make to persuade ourselves that the political atmosphere is quite as clear on the side of France as we could desire. For what purpose, or in what quarrel—against whom or for whom—we know not, France is undoubtedly arming on a scale with a method, a system, and a deliberation truly formidable to all her neighbors,—whether, like Belgium, Prussia, and Spain, in the consciousness of their inability to resist, they listen with no unreasonable trepidation for the first howl of the coming tempest,—or whether, like Austria, they know not how soon they may be compelled to fight for their dominions against a brave and well disciplined enemy. France is certainly arming, and arming both by land and sea. Her army, already large, is undergoing considerable increase. She is just on the point of completing a railway which connects all her military stations with the fortifications of Cherbourg, a port constructed at enormous pains and at vast expense, and possessing every facility that skill can devise for the simultaneous embarkation of very large bodies of troops. France is, besides, busily engaged in the construction of a great steam fleet, armed and propelled on the very best and newest principles at present developed by the art of war; she is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost. Not only is the military element studiously strengthened and increased, but it is beginning to assert a predominance over civilians which shows itself more and more every day, and naturally makes us anxious about our relations with a country in which the balance is so completely pressed down by the superior weight of the military class.

It is in vain that we seek for anything in the present condition of France which can account for the remarkable proceedings to which we most unwillingly allude. The finances of the country are in a state that must render any naval or military expenditure not absolutely called for by necessity or honor peculiarly inexpedient. The people of England have no wish nearer their hearts than to remain on the very best terms with their formidable and warlike neighbor, and we are sure that there is no country in Europe which would regard a rupture with France with any other feelings than those of the most genuine abhorrence and dismay. We cannot believe for a moment that the enormous preparations which France is making are intended for defensive warfare, for there is not the slightest symptom of a wish in any quarter to attack her. Her form of government agrees entirely with the notions entertained by the Governments of the greater part of Europe, and we in England have long learnt to renounce the Quixotic notion of forcing our own ideas upon other nations. If France is happy, we are content she should be so in her own way, and desire nothing but to see her great, peaceful and prosperous. Why, then, is France arming?

It may be that the peculiar form of Government in which France has seen fit to indulge, necessitates some increase of the army for purposes of domestic repression, and we would much rather believe it is so than suppose she is marshalling her forces for some foreign war; but, if we grant that the army is increased for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquility, on what ground are we to account for the corresponding and contemporaneous augmentation of her fleet? The navy has always been a favorite force in England, because, among other reasons, it is a force which cannot readily be used for the purpose of coercing the people. In France the same principle must apply, and we are at a loss to know for what pacific purpose a large steam navy is being prepared, France has but few colonies, and those of inconsiderable extent. She has no large foreign commerce to protect, no refractory India to reconquer and re-organize. She has nothing to fear from a descent on her coasts from any foreign power. Why, then, is France arming and augmenting her navy?

We have a right to ask the question; for whatever be the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged, there is no doubt that these warlike preparations in a time of profound peace, tend to inflame upon us, in common with the rest of our neighbors, many of the calamities and miseries of war. If France will insist on increasing her armies and her navies, she forces us, her neighbors and her allies, to do the same. We have too much at stake within this little island of ours to be content to exist by the permission and on the sufferance of any ally, however faithful—of any foreign Prince, however magnanimous. History warns us against incurring the fate of those nations who have trusted the power of the sword to other hands than those in which they were content to trust their freedom. If France is determined to arm, we must either be content to lie at her mercy or prepare to arm too. If she increases her regular army we can hardly do less than call out and embody our militia. If she insist upon increasing her navy, she forces us most unwillingly, from the barest considerations of prudence, to undergo the expense of a Channel Fleet. This expenditure, which is not required for domestic purposes, nor for the defence of our colonies, nor for the reduction of the Indian rebellion, is purely of the nature of a war expenditure in self defence, forced upon us by the threatening attitude of a power which tells us in the same breath that it is our cordial friend and sure ally. We should prefer other proofs of cordiality, friendship, and alliance than are to be found in an attitude which compels us either to trust ourselves blindly and entirely to the professions of a powerful neighboring State, or to hamper our Commerce, embarrass our finances, and retard necessary improvements for the purpose of keeping up a barren and unprofitable force to defend us against attacks which may

certainly never have been contemplated, but which it is our bounden duty to render impossible. The time has arrived when we ought to speak plainly on this matter. We have had somewhat too much of compliment and grimace of late, and a little openness and sincerity on the part of England would be refreshing, were it only for their novelty. We would, then, take the liberty respectfully to submit to the Emperor Napoleon, that it is the sincere wish of this country to be his good friend and true ally; that to this end we have made many sacrifices, and are prepared to make many more; but he asks too much of us if he expects that he is at once to enjoy whatever power, support, or influence his alliance with England may give him, and at the same time to inflict upon us, by his vast military and naval preparations, a war expenditure which we are most unwilling to incur, and which casts upon us many of the evils of a state of actual hostilities. In politics many things apparently discordant may be made compatible, but it is impossible that two powerful and neighboring nations can at the same time be arming against each other and united in close alliance and cordial friendship. —London Times.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM PEEL.

We may well prize the costly treasure of our Indian Empire. We have spent for it, without stint, our noblest and our best. Again and again we have bought it back from the spoiler at the heavy price of the greatest and choicest of our sons. It were well at this moment, in the vulgar din of domestic faction, for one instant to ponder on the noble spectacle of self-sacrificing valour and uncalculating patriotism which has won, and is winning, for us the great inheritance over which unscrupulous partisans and ambitious intriguers are squabbling for power and for place. Among all the losses which this nation has suffered as the price of empire, none is to be more bitterly deplored, for none is more irreparable, than that of Sir William Peel. There was something in his youthful fire, his contagious courage, his chivalrous daring, tempered by a steadfast simple-minded sense of duty, which captivated the imagination, and nourished the hopes of the country for whose cause he fought so soon. "He should have died hereafter."

His leaf has fallen in the green. We do not deem so unjustly or so ill of England as to add— The world, which credits what is done, Is cold to all that might have been.

The life of Sir William Peel had already borne the first-fruits of that heroic greatness which an early grave has cut short. Wherever the honour of the English name was to be upheld, there, careless of danger, and not greedy of fame, this noble and unselfish man lavished the resources of a skill which he had spared no pains to acquire, and was profuse of a life in which he seemed to think that his country alone had any right. We have all heard how, in the fog of that November morning, he rode into the deadly struggle on the slope of Inkermann, and as he brandished his cutlass, stood as one of the signal rallying-points in that mortal fight in which the fate of the English army hung trembling in the scale. Wherever England was to be fought for, by land or sea, Sir William Peel was ever "to the fore." He was no fire-eater who trusted to mere bull-dog pluck to carry him through the fray. In his own profession he had early acquired the reputation of a skillful and accomplished seaman. The feats which he achieved with his brigade of blue jackets on the plains of Oude—bringing into action field-pieces of a calibre hitherto unknown in warfare—have been worthily celebrated by a Commander whose stern sense of discipline and thorough mastery of war would have certainly led him to discourage mere irregular outbreaks of eccentric and unprofitable valour. In the midst of much discouraging criticism, and many confident assertions of a decadence in our national character, we may take heart from the life, and even from the death, of such a man. England, while she can breed such sons, is yet "the mother of heroes." There was nothing which we had not the right to expect from the ripening of so glorious a spring. The youthful achievements of Peel bore a striking resemblance to the opening career of Nelson. There was in both the same audacity of genius, the same passion of patriotism, which ventured everything and accomplished everything for the land which they loved, by the force of an unerring skill and an inspired daring. The man who had shown himself not unworthy to rank with the great captain of St. Vincent might have lived, had it so pleased the Ruler of nations, to reap the laurels of another Trafalgar.

It wanted but little perception of human character to distinguish in Sir William Peel the true lineaments of the heroic nature. Simple, frank, modest, and unaffected in ordinary life, his countenance—which had something of romantic wildness in its cast—would light up with singular fire when he had occasion to speak of the profession which he loved so well. Beneath the gentle and quiet demeanour of one who occupied himself but little with the trifles which seem so great to smaller men, it was easy to detect the gleams of that chivalrous ardour which blazed into an unquenchable flame in the hour of peril and the day of battle. Like all brave men, Sir William Peel was eminently humane. The guilt of no unnecessary blood stained his noble soul. We have heard it related how he rebuked a friend who urged him, in the trenches before Sebastopol, to pitch a shell into a group of Russians who had collected within their own works. He answered—"No; I once saw the same thing done, and I was so shocked by the unnecessary havoc that, as far as I am concerned, it shall never happen again."

He has died too soon for England, not too soon for himself. No man dies too soon who has the fortune to die for his country. Sir William Peel has added the mural crown to the famous name on which the nation has already bestowed a civic wreath. What we have lost is but too easy to feel, though hard to express in words. There is gone for ever from amongst us a brave and capable man—the rarest and divinest gift which God can bestow on a favoured people. England may well sorrow over the loss of a son in whom the glories of an elder race seemed to live again, and who had shown himself so ready and so fit to do and to die in her behalf. We might have dreamed that, if the time of danger should ever arrive, we had amongst us, in Sir William Peel, a man who was worthy to hoist the flag of Nelson. That hope, indeed, has perished untimely, but we do not therefore despond. We have confidence in a race where the rear rank is always ready to press over the bodies of the slain into the foremost file of battle. There will not be wanting men worthy of the country and emulous of the example of Sir William Peel. If, indeed, envy be at all permitted, it might be of such a life and such an end:—

At least, not rotting like a weed, But having sown some generous seed Fruitful of further thought and deed.

In some good cause, not in mine own, To perish wept for, honoured, known, And like a warrior overthrown, Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears, When, soiled with noble dust, he hears His country's war-song thrill his ears. Then dying of a mortal stroke, What time the foeman's line is broke And all the war is rolled in smoke. —London Saturday Review, June 5.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF BRITISH INDIA.

The following is an accurate chronological statement of the rise and progress of British supremacy in the East Indies, from the first commercial expedition sent from England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the occurrence of the present distressing mutiny among the native troops:—

1591. First English expedition to the East Indies.
1600. First East India Company incorporated by Royal Charter.
1609. A second charter granted to the East India Company.
1612. First English factories established at Surat.
1615. First English Ambassador arrived at the Court of the Mogul.
1690. English first settled at Calcutta.
1698. A new East India Company incorporated.
1702. The old and new companies united.
1726. East India House, London, built.
1748. Hostilities between the English and French in India. Pondicherry besieged by the English.
1756. The stronghold of the pirate, Angria, destroyed by the English forces.
- Calcutta besieged and taken by an army of 70,000 men, under Sarajah Dowlah.
- The garrison and some of the residents were shut up in a prison, known as the Black Hole, where 123 out of 146 perished.
1757. Battle of Plassey, fought between the English, under Col. Clive, and the Native Hindoos, under Sarajah Dowlah. The Hindoos were totally defeated, although they were 20 to 1, and Calcutta re-taken.
- The supremacy of the British power in India dates from Plassey.
- Twenty-four Pergunnahs annexed to the British dominions.
1759. Burdwan, Midnapoor, and Chittagong seized by the British.
1764. Battle of Buxane, between the English and the Hindoos, in which the latter were again defeated.
1765. The sovereignty of India virtually surrendered into the hands of the British, who were henceforth empowered to collect the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, ostensibly for the Mogul, really for themselves.
1772. Warren Hastings appointed Governor of Bengal.
1773. India bill passed for re-organising the affairs of India, and placing them more under government control than had hitherto been the case. A Supreme Court was set up at Calcutta; the salary of the Governor was fixed at £25,000 annually.
1775. Warren Hastings accused of taking bribes from Mir Jaffier; these accusations multiplied, and excited much indignation in Parliament.
- Zemindary annexed to British India.
1776. Island of Salsetta seized.
1778. Nagpoor taken by the British.
1780. Hyder Ali, an Indian prince, who had raised himself to that rank from the condition of Sepoy, overran the Carnatic, and defeated the British. He was afterward defeated by the British, and in 1782 was entirely overthrown.
1782. Tipoo Saib, son of Hyder Ali, defeated the British and took Cuddalore and Bednore.
1784. Pitt's India Bill, constituting the Board of Control over Indian affairs, passed.
1785. Warren Hastings resigned. He was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis.
1786. Pulo Penang annexed to the British dominions.
1788. Warren Hastings, impeached by Parliament for receiving bribes, and misusing his authority in India, was brought to trial. He was charged, among other indictments, with having taken £100,000 from the Nabob of Oude, for the loan of British soldiers in the slaughter of the Rohillas. The trial lasted seven years and three months, and ended in his acquittal.
1792. A definite treaty signed with Tipoo Saib; his two sons were accepted as hostages of his good faith.
- Malabar, Dindigul, Barramah, etc., annexed by the British.
1793. Civil and Criminal Courts erected in India, and law circuits established.
1798. Lord Mornington appointed Governor General.
1799. Storming of Seringapatam; death of Tipoo Saib.
1800. The Carnatic added to British India.
1801. Goruckpore, Lower Doab, etc. seized by the British.
1802. Part of Bundelcund annexed.
1803. Battle of Delhi, in which General Lake defeated the Indians. Battle of Argaum, and battle of Assaye, in which the Indians were again defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley. Upper Doab and the Delhi territory annexed.
1805. Scindiah, the Mahratta chief, defeated by the British. A treaty of peace was afterwards signed with him. Treaty of peace was also signed with Holkar, who had likewise been defeated by the British.
- Sir George Barlow appointed Governor General of India.
1807. Lord Minto appointed Governor General of India.
1813. The trade with India thrown open to commercial enterprise. Marquis of Hastings appointed Governor General of India.
1814. The Napoleonic war declared.
1817. Holkar defeated by the British, under Sir T. Hislop. A treaty of peace was signed with Holkar in the following year.
1818. Candeish, Ajmere, Poonah, the Mahratta country, etc. annexed to British India.
1823. Lord Amherst appointed Governor General of India.
1824. Rangoon captured by the British.
- Singapore taken by the British.
1825. The defeat of the Burmese by the British, under Campbell at Promé. Malacca taken by the British.
1826. Storming of Bhurtpore. Treaty of peace signed with the Burmese, on their conceding a large tract of land, and paying a million of money.
1828. Lord Wm. Bentinck appointed Governor General of India.
1829. Suttees abolished.
1834. Deposition of the Rajah of Coorg.
- Natives admitted for the first time to Magisterial office.
1835. Lord Auckland appointed Governor General.