

# The Examiner

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides

VOL. XXII.1

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871.

NO. 33.

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We can supply any of the English, American,  
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P. R. BOWERS.

**Business Cards.**

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

**BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,**  
Surveyor of Lumber,  
Hillsborough Square,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
June 9, 1871.

**WILLIAM JAMES HENRY,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
General Broker, Accountant  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENT.  
WATER STREET,  
Summerside, P. E. Island, 17.

**COLFORD BROS.,**  
Importers and Dealers in

**TOBACCO,**  
CIGARS,  
and Smokers Articles,  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
May 1, 1871.

**HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
OFFICE IN  
North American Hotel,  
KENT STREET,  
Charlottetown, Aug. 2, 1870.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

**CARVELL BROTHERS,**  
AUCTIONEERS,  
Commission Merchants,  
AND  
GENERAL AGENTS,  
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

**A. McNEILL,**  
READING ROOM PROPRIETOR,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
AND  
AUCTIONEER,  
CHARLOTTETOWN,  
March 21, 1870.

**H. HASZARD,**  
Commission Merchant,  
GENERAL AGENT,  
AND  
AUCTIONEER  
Upper Queen Street,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

N. B.—Orders from abroad, and the country  
will receive prompt attention.  
April 26, 1869

**AGENCY OFFICE!**

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to all or-  
ders for the selling, letting, purchasing,  
leasing, &c., of Dwelling Houses, Business  
Establishments, and lands both in City and  
Country.

Parties wishing to dispose of or purchase  
Property of any description, to let or lease  
Houses, Stores &c., will please apply by let-  
ter stating particulars.

SECRETARY, when required, strictly  
observed.

A. McNEILL,  
Exchange Buildings, Charlottetown,  
May 15, 1871.

**FARM FOR SALE,**  
At St. Peter's.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a Valuable  
FARM of 84 Acres, 45 of which are under  
Cultivation. The remainder is covered with  
good supply of Soft and Hard Wood.

There are on the Farm a Comfortable  
Dwelling-house, and commodious Barn and  
Out-houses.

The Land is in good condition, and is well  
watered. It is situated on the Main Road leading to  
St. Peter's. The position is healthy, the  
Soil is rich and the view is beautiful. School  
House and Church.

This desirable Property will be sold at a reason-  
able Price. One half the money to be paid  
down, and the remainder in a term of years.

For further particulars, enquire at the EX-  
AMINER OFFICE or of the Subscriber

JAMES PHELAN,  
St. Peter's, Lot 39, July 3, 1871.

**Business Cards.**

**GAS FITTING,**  
in all its branches, done at JOHN H  
TORREY'S Kent Street.

**Gasaliers, Cleaned & Repaired,**  
at JOHN H. TORREY'S, Kent Street.

**ALE PUMPS,**  
always on hand at  
JOHN H. TORREY'S,  
Opposite Rockin House, Kent Street,  
Ch'town, July 24, 1871.

**WILLIAM DODD,**  
Commission Merchant and  
AUCTIONEER  
QUEEN SQUARE,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

**CITY LUMBER DEPOT,**  
FOR SALE AT THE  
CITY LUMBER DEPOT.

ALL KINDS  
OF LUMBER!

Pine and Spruce Boards, and Plank, Saw  
and Split Shingles (Cedar Pine & Fir), Cedar  
Poles and Fence Rails, Staining, Studding  
and Laths.

Enquire at Mr. James Barrett's, Block-  
maker, Dorchester Street, near the R. C.  
Chapel, or of the Subscriber.

ALSO!

**BRICK AND STONE**  
FOR SALE AT THE  
LUMBER DEPOT.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,  
Hillsboro' Square Ch'town, P. E. I.  
June 19, 1871.

**Apothecaries' Hall,**  
The Old Stand, West Corner of Queen  
Square.

ESTABLISHED, 1810.

By Steamer City of Cork from ENGLAND,  
Brigantine James from MONTREAL,  
and other recent arrivals, the undersigned  
has completed his importations for the winter  
consisting of

**GENUINE DRUGS & CHEMICALS,**  
Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Paints,  
Oils, Colours, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY  
TOILET ARTICLES, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at a small ad-  
vance on cost.

Special attention, by an experienced hand, to  
the preparation by day and night of Physicians  
prescriptions and private recipes.

T. DESBRISAY,  
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1871.

**Weeks & Co.**  
offer an  
ATTRACTIVE STOCK  
of  
**NEW CLOTHS**  
and  
READY-MADE  
Clothing,  
at the  
Lowest Prices.  
Please call and get  
SULLED.

**A. HERMANS,**  
Bell-Hanger, Gun and Tin-Smith,  
Dorchester Street,  
(Next to "Examiner" Office.)

BEGS to return his thanks to the general  
public for the liberal patronage extended to  
him since his commencement in business, and  
asks for a continuance of the same. He  
keeps constantly on hand

A neat Assortment of  
**TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS**  
&c., &c., &c.

ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS  
will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the  
Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders,  
such as

**Gas Fitting, Water Closets,  
Bell Fittings, &c. &c.**

I am prepared to SELL THEM AT RATES  
AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY,  
and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all  
orders in THIS BRANCH OF MY BUSI-  
NESS will be attended to with Dispatch.

A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on  
hand.

**SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,**  
Sold Cheaper than ever.  
July 12, 1869

**ROOFING GRAVEL,**  
For Sale!

A quantity of the best kind of Roofing  
Gravel.

**WM. KOUGHAN**  
Queen's Wharf,  
May 8, 1871.

**Carriage Builders**  
WILL FIND AT THE  
"City Hardware Store,"

SPOKES, Rims, Carriage Bands, Dash-  
boards, Leather, Harness, Collars, and all  
other articles in their line.

As we have the Agency of the above  
articles, we will guarantee to sell at a lower rate  
than can be purchased elsewhere.

**BOURKE GILLAN & Co.**  
Aug. 23, 1870

**Steamers and Ships.**

**Trans-Atlantic Mail Steamers.**

**"ALLAN LINE."**

THIS LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
are now under contract for carrying the  
Mails between Halifax and Liverpool.

For passage, or other information, apply  
to  
CARVELL BROS. Agents,  
Ch'town, July 31, 1871.

**INMAN LINE!**  
Through Freight to Charlottetown.

THE following STEAMERS are appointed  
to sail from  
**LIVERPOOL,**  
FOR  
**HALIFAX AND NEW YORK,**

City of Bristol - Tuesday, 22nd August,  
Nemesis - 5th Sept.

City of Limerick - 19th "  
City of New York - 24 October

City of Antwerp - 17th "  
Carrying GOODS at THROUGH RATES to  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A continuance of patronage is solicited from  
Importers.

For freight or passage apply in Liverpool to  
Messrs. Allan, 61 Water Street; in London, to  
Messrs. J. & R. B. Street, or here to  
FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent,  
July 17, 1871.

**REGULAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.**  
**LONDON**

Halifax, N. S., & St. John, N. B.,  
Conveying Goods at through rates to  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The fine new power of Screw Steamer,  
"MILBANKE,"

A. 1, 1236 Tons Register, 500 horse power  
will be despatched punctually on  
16 AUGUST, receiving cargo (unless pre-  
viously full) until 14th Ato. etc.

Will be followed by the new Screw Steamer  
"SAID,"

A. 1, 18 years, 1020 Tons Register, 500 horse  
power, to be despatched punctually on  
28th August,  
receiving cargo (unless previously full) until  
26th AUGUST.

These Steamers will be followed by others of  
equal class, as the Trade demands.

For Freight, apply in London to NELL, H. &  
T. & Co., 75 Aldermanbury; in Halifax,  
to T. & E. DeWalt, O'Connor's Wharf; in  
St. John, to Mehek & Jordan, or here to  
FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent,  
July 17.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
**STEAMERS**

St. Lawrence and Princess of Wales  
will during the months of July, August and Sep-  
tember, leave Port, Charlottetown, as under—

For Summerside and Shediac,  
New Brunswick,  
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY  
days, at half past seven o'clock, con-  
necting with the railway for St. John  
and with Boston Steamer following morn-  
ing, returning from Boston every MONDAY,  
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at noon, on arrival  
of Train from St. John.

For Nova Scotia and Cape Breton,  
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATUR-  
DAY morning at five o'clock, connecting at Fri-  
ton with train for Halifax; proceeding on  
Tuesday to Hantsport,  
Thursday to Port Hood,  
Saturday, in Charlottetown from  
Georgetown, Monday,  
Hantsport, Wednesday,  
Port Hood, Friday.

via Port Hood, leaving same days on arrival of  
morning Train from Halifax, and proceeding to  
Summerside and Shediac, as above.

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.  
Ch'town, July 24, 1871.

**AUTUMN**  
**Ship from Liverpool!**

THE A 1 CLIPPER BARK  
"MARION," A 1 at Lloyd's,  
Agents BROWN, Commander,  
will sail from this port for  
LIVERPOOL, on the 14th AUGUST; return-  
ing, will leave LIVERPOOL for CHAR-  
LOTTETOWN on the 25th SEPTEMBER.  
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to  
Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Trafford Chambers,  
South John Street, or here to  
L. C. OWEN,  
W. WALSH.

Ch'town, July 31, 1871.

**FALL VESSELS**  
From London and Liverpool  
to Charlottetown, Prince  
Edward Island,

Direct, viz:

THE CLIPPER BARQUE "MOSELLE,"  
T. coppered and classed 10 years, A 1 in  
English Lloyd's, 384 tons Register, ROSSICEK  
McRAE, Commander, will sail from LONDON  
on the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next.  
This vessel was built expressly for the London  
trade, and has proved herself to be a very  
fast sailer.

ALSO—

THE CLIPPER BARQUE "LELIA ALICE,"  
T. coppered and classed 8 years, A 1 in  
English Lloyd's, 309 tons Register, ANDREW HOLLEN,  
Commander, will sail from CHARLOTTE-  
TOWN for LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY,  
the 5th AUGUST; returning, will leave  
LIVERPOOL on the 19th SEPTEMBER  
next. Both the above named vessels will be  
subject through Freight to PITCOU and SUM-  
MERSIDE, and have good accommodation for  
passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply in LONDON  
to Messrs. JOHN PITCOU & SONS, 69  
Cornhill; and in LIVERPOOL to SIR  
JAMES MALCOLM, Baronet, 57 South John  
Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO.  
July 31, 1871.

**Selected Poetry.**

**THE ROSE OF KENMARE.**

A SONG BY SHEL DHOV.

I've been soft in a small way  
And the Limerick lasses have made me feel queer;  
But there's no use saying  
No girl's set eye on  
Could compute with Rose Ryan of the town of Ken-  
mare.

CHORUS.

O, where can her like be found?  
Nowhere the country round,  
Engleher as true,  
Sets in the reel.

With a slant of the shoe,  
A slender, wittier,  
Partie colleen, than you  
Rose arree!

Her hair mocks the sunshine,  
And the soft silver moonlight  
Neck and arm of the colleen completely eclipse;  
Whilst the nose at the jewel  
Shuts straight as Corn Toot!

From the heaven in her eye to the heather swate  
Lips.

Did your eyes ever follow  
The wings of the swallow  
Here and there, light as air, o'er the meadow field  
glance?

For if you've no notion  
Of the exquisite motion  
Other swate little feet as they dart in the dances.

If you're sure why the nightingale  
Sings alone in the ivy leaf  
That waits every now and then to the weath,  
Faix she knows, I suppose,  
Ould Kenmare has a Rose  
That would sing any Ballad to sleep in her nest.

When her voice gives the warstan!  
For this minkit in the morning!  
Ev'n the sow known for hornit' comes running to  
her call!

The lambs play about her  
And the small hounnet's snout her,  
Whilst their parents salute her with a twist of  
the tail.

Whin at noon from her labor  
We draw neighborly well neighbor  
From the heat of the sun to the shelter of the  
tree,

Whin and fresh from the hills!  
And new milk you come smiling,  
All the boys hearts beguile! Alannah madree!

But there's one swate hour  
Whin the hot day is o'er,  
And we rest at the door with the bright moon above,  
And she sits in the middle,  
When she's pressed Lary's riddle,  
Cries, "Now for your little, Siall Dhov, Siall  
Dhov!"

CHORUS.

"Corn Toot, The highest peak of Magillendy,  
A Reek, as seen from the town of Kenmare,  
presents a strong resemblance to a Grecian nose."  
Young Dhov.

**Miscellaneous.**

**THE SECOND ARMADA.**

A CHAPTER OF FUTURE HISTORY.

\*Tis the sweetest of life gives me mystical lore,  
\*And ending events cast their shadows before.\*

Under the foregoing title the London  
Times supplies a satirical answer to Black-  
wood's imaginary Battle of Dorking:—

Shortly after the close of the war between  
France and Germany in 1871, the English  
a mist seemed unreasonable to an extent  
it verged on foolishness. Never was there  
a period when, to all outward seeming, an  
invader of England was less probable or fea-  
sible. France was stricken down and dis-  
abled. We had suitably arranged our dis-  
tances with the United States, and the  
greatest military nation of the Continent had  
apparently neither the disposition nor the  
power to become a formidable assailant of  
our independence. If ever there was a  
country whose interests and constitution  
pointed to a pacific policy, it was United  
Germany. She required peace to consolidate  
her empire, and she could not make war  
without calling the mercantile men from her  
desk, the professional or literary man from  
his study, the shopkeeper from his counter,  
and the agriculturist from the plough. Then,  
all-powerful on land, she was powerless on  
the seas. A contest between her and the  
maritime population of an island must re-  
sult in a contest between a dog and a fish  
in which neither could quit its proper ele-  
ment for aggressive purposes without im-  
minent risk of decomposition or destruc-  
tion. Germany would no more think of send-  
ing an armament across the North Sea to  
invade England than English would think of  
sending an army at Hamburg to advance on  
Berlin. Nor was the navy of the United  
States sufficiently strong in sea-going ves-  
sels, like the Monitor or Mareh, to  
cross the Atlantic and encounter the Eng-  
lish in their own waters.

So thought and argued the wise men of  
England in 1871. They thought and ar-  
gued well, but were men, however well they  
argued, will sometimes turn out wrong, and  
they turned out substantially wrong in this  
instance—as wrong as the late lamented  
"Golden when he made the tour of Europe  
to announce that, for all time to come, Free  
Trade had rendered war a moral impossi-  
bility. Unluckily, mankind are more swayed  
by their passions, the r prejudices, their ca-  
ries, and their vanity than by their well-  
understood interests; and so it fell out that,  
in the year 1874, the greatest of the Conti-  
nental Powers, having taken umbrage at the  
tone and attitude of England in reference  
to sundry fresh parcels out of territory,  
a League, including the most powerful  
States, was formed for the avowed purpose  
of reducing the British Isles to the condi-  
tion of conquered provinces to be divided  
among the conquerors. The best mode of  
invading England had been so often the  
subject of camp-tive examination at the  
military schools that an eager desire to test  
theory by practice was felt by every young  
officer of promise, and a saying of the great-  
est of modern strategists had got abroad to  
the effect that the capture of London, as  
compared with that of Paris, would be  
child's play (*Kinder spiel*). The time was  
opportune for the long-moaning box il,  
city of the United States to Great Britain

through a series of untoward accidents, was  
again kindling into flame. Accordingly,  
all the shipping of the Baltic, all the naval  
resources of the League, were put under re-  
quisition; and a sufficient number of ves-  
sels was built especially adapted for the land-  
ing of troops, including cavalry and artillery.  
In part, a large provision was made  
of flat-bottomed boats carrying 100 or 150  
men, the sides of which could be let down  
when they were in shallow water or had  
been run on shore. A formidable force of  
ironclads was to precede the transports and  
engage any opposing force while the landing  
was effected, which, it was calculated, could  
be easily accomplished in six hours. As  
the army of invasion was computed at from  
150,000 to 200,000 men, the allotted time  
seemed short to those who had witnessed the  
landing of the French and English army in  
the Crimea which occupied two days, al-  
though that army did not exceed 55,000  
men, and the landing was unopposed. But  
the great Strategist had pronounced six  
hours sufficient, and the great Strategist  
could not possibly have mis-calculated such  
a problem.

In recent histories, claiming to be au-  
thoritative and trustworthy as they are, it  
is often assumed that we think of the  
islanders would wait quietly to be knocked  
on the head like the birds called boobies, or  
caught, like sparrows by putting salt upon  
their tails. But, although we are constantly  
turning into extremes, although we are by  
times profuse from groundless alarm and  
ardor from undue coolness, although our  
representative institutions are by no means  
favourable to the production of good admin-  
istrators, we are not altogether wanting in  
our courage, and we had profited ex-  
actly from the errors of our neighbours in  
1870-71. Our army had been placed on  
a respectable footing in point of numbers;  
it was well officered under the new system  
of selection; both Regulars and Irregulars  
had been supplied with the most improved  
pattern of breechloaders; our artillery, as  
regards quality, was (what Bugaud said of  
our infantry) the best in Europe; the coast  
had been carefully surveyed, earthworks  
thrown up in some places, rifle pits and  
trenches dug in others, and railway com-  
munication rendered so complete that a  
large force might be concentrated at the  
shortest notice on a point. It need hardly  
be added that our diplomatic agents were on  
the alert, so that an enormous armament  
could not be got together in any quarter of  
Europe without creating an alarm. In point  
of fact, our Government were opportunely  
advised that the invasion was seriously  
meditated, and that they must be simul-  
taneously on their guard against an Ameri-  
can squadron which was to co-operate in a  
Baltic invasion of Ireland. The bulk  
of the English Navy was, as usual, con-  
centrated abroad, but the Channel Fleet, complete  
in numbers and equipment, was in the  
Downs, and a number of gunboats and  
other vessels had been equipped and put to  
sea under orders similar to those issued by  
Napoleon when Napoleon was meditating an  
invasion from Boulogne:—

"Do not throw away your lives useless-  
ly; retreat towards your own shores before  
an overwhelming force; but if the enemy  
attempt to land dash among them at all  
hazards, and fight on till you sink them or  
are sunk."

It was on the evening of the 17th June,  
1874, that the Admiralty received intelli-  
gence that an American squadron had been  
sighted off Milford Haven on its way to the  
Irish Sea, and my Lords immediately tele-  
graphed to the Commander of the Channel  
Fleet, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, to be on  
the look-out. Three hours afterwards ar-  
rived the news that the Armada had been  
described, and subsequent reports coming in  
rapidly left little doubt that the Suffolk  
coast had been chosen for the landing. The  
very locality might be inferred with toler-  
able certainty from its almost excessive  
adaptability to the purpose, and from the as-  
certained fact that foreign officers dis-  
guised as artists had been seeking their  
way with all our talk about an English  
practice, had not dissipated to employ Spies  
on Napoleon's plan of the Waterloo cam-  
paign, though it came too late; and it was  
broadly suspected, from the usual fer-  
reted shown by the English Government, that  
there was a French in the military Cabinet  
of the League.

So soon as the course of the headmost  
ships led no doubt of the precise destination  
of the expedition, the telegraphs were set  
to work, and all the available troops were  
brong down without delay. His Royal  
Highness the Commander-in-Chief was pre-  
pared in person, but the detailed arrange-  
ments were left to Lord Strathairn and  
Lord Sandhurst, assisted by General Wolse-  
ley and a well-appointed staff. A couple  
of hours sufficed to dig in the sand such  
rifle pits and trenches as were still wanting;  
and these were manned with the Guard-  
sire Rifles, a battalion of Marines, and the  
Inns of Court Volunteers. The rocky and  
uneven ground behind the beach was occu-  
pied by a strong body of Volunteers, whose  
direction on Lord Keppel, whose dispo-  
sitions were an improvement to those of  
Rodrick Dhu:—

"I'll wave his hand,  
"Down with the disappearing band,  
"Each warrior valiant where he stood,  
"In broom or broken, heath or wood."

Taking advantage of every inequality of  
the ground, he placed his men so as to be  
within easy range of the boats when they  
should near the shore, and under shelter  
from the covering fire of the ships. A  
brigade, consisting of three regiments of the  
Line, the Sherwood Rangers, and two bat-  
teries of horse artillery, was kept in reserve  
under Sir Richard Airey. The rest of the  
battery, with the exception of one masked  
battery, was placed on a mound or eminence  
commanding a large portion of the beach,  
and the cavalry, including the Blues and  
2nd Life Guards, under Lieutenant-Gen-  
eral Sir James Scarlett, were placed behind  
the heights on the extreme left, where they  
could easily reach the shore. In the con-  
tingency of the enemy effecting a landing in  
force, the cavalry were to charge along the  
beach, and roll them up before they had  
time to form. With them, at the head of  
his Hussar regiment, was the Herd apparent  
to the throne, irresistibly impelled by the  
heroical courage of his race to dis-  
play the Royal order (issued from Balmora) not to  
leave the capital. Torpedoes were laid

down by a flotilla of gunboats, under Rear-  
Admiral Sherard Osborn, which withdrew  
when this duty was performed, prepared to  
operate on the flank of the Armada when  
the landing should commence.

It was a time of agitating suspense to the  
bravest while the ships of war were taking  
up their positions to cover the landing, and  
the transports were transferring their armed  
cargoes to the boats. After ascertaining by  
careful sounding that they could approach  
so near, they opened their fire at about  
the distance of a mile. The rocks were  
shelled, and the strand was swept with  
round-shot, causing little or no loss to the  
English, who never showed a finger above  
rifle pit or trench, till the landing boats in-  
terposed, and the iron had necessarily ceased.  
Then a signal gun was heard; the bat-  
tery in the centre of their position was un-  
masked; shells and plunging shot from the  
mound behind the beach, and a line of