

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879.

NO. 54.

BRITISH AMERICA
Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.
Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.

INCORPORATED 1833.
Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.
HORACE HASZARD, Agent.
Office, South Side Queen Square.
July 10, 1879.

UNION HOUSE,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.

P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.
CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.
NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.
FRESH OYSTERS received daily.
Rooms large and comfortably furnished.
COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.
First Class BARBER SHOP.
July 4, 1879—3m

LORNE HOTEL,
TRACADIE BEACH,
NORTH SHORE P. E. I.

This new and pleasantly situated Hotel is now open, and will be found the
Best Summer Resort
ON THE ISLAND.

It can be reached from the City twice a day by Rail to Bedford, or by carriage; distance 13 miles, or one and a-half hours' drive.
Visitors will find that every care has been taken to provide for their comfort and pleasure.

PRICES MODERATE.
Special Arrangements may be made for Families.

CYRUS TAY,
MANAGER.

MACLEAN & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.
June 18, 1879.—ex 2aw

DR. P. W. G. CANNING,
Licentiate Royal Colleges Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

LICENTIATE MIDWIFERY.
RESIDENCE:
Upper Hillsborough St., corner Hillsborough and Euston Streets, Charlottetown.

OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.
Charlottetown, June 24, 1879.—cod

NOTICE.

I BEG to inform the TRADE of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that Messrs. ROBERTSON, LINTON & Co., Montreal, have appointed me their Agent for the Island for the sale of **Canadian Cottons, Tweeds and Woollens, and Imported Dry Goods.** Samples of these manufactures will be on hand in good time for Fall orders, and will be in charge of Mr. Ben. Davies, jr., who will, after 16th June, be associated with me in business. Any orders entrusted to Mr. Davies will receive the most careful attention.

I hope to be on the Island early in July with full lines of samples from the various houses whom I represent.

JOHN H. CATHRAE.
—AGENT FOR—
Messrs. Reinach's, Nephew & Co., London.
" Robertson, Linton & Co., Montreal.
" L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co.,
The North American Rubber Co., Quebec.
June 16, 1879—3taw

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y.
OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1877—

LOOK HERE!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As we intend to make a change in our business at the end of the year, we are now closing out our

Large and Well-Assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS

At Unusually Low Prices, which, we are Sure, Will Meet the Hard Times.

Dress Goods from 6 cents upwards.
Grey Cottons from 4 cents upwards.
Prints from 6 cents upwards.
Hemp Carpeting from 12 cents upwards.
Tapestry from 59 cents upwards.
Brussels from \$1.00 upwards.

All other lines we are closing out at Prices that Defy Competition.

W. & A. BROWN.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1879.

PIC-NICS
—SUPPLIED AT THE—

"CITY STEAM BAKERY"
—WITH ALL KINDS OF—

Crackers,
Biscuits,
Confectionery, &c.

Committees would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. QUIRK,
Prince St.
June 21—3w ne

SUGAR, MOLASSES,
FLOUR.

10 Bbds. Porto Rico Sugar.
10 Bbds. " "
10 Puns. Cienfuegos Molasses.
200 Bbds. Flour.

On Consignment—For Sale CHEAP.
WRIGHT & MACGOWAN,
Queen's Wharf.

June 21—1m 2aw ne pat

TO LET.
A VERY desirable NEW COTTAGE, A situate on the South Side of the Hillsborough River, Mount Stewart, lately occupied by Edwin Coffin, Esq. Apply to
PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Ch'town, June 20, 1879.—2aw tf.

E. G. HUNTER,

Italian and American Marble,
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,
MANTELS, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODOE TOPS, WASH BOWL
SLABS, &c., &c.

Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Designs furnished on application.
Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.

November 6, 1878.

No. 35 Water St.,
Charlottetown

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,735,332.00
Paid up Capital, - 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.
Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years.
The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent.

Dec. 14.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CANADIAN.

MONTREAL, July 22.

A girl of 25, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Regard district, named Lanolde, was enticed from her home on Sunday by a farm laborer named Sequin. The couple were found in the City Hotel, St. Joseph, Ill., where they had registered as man and wife, by the irate father last night, and Sequin has been arrested on a charge of abduction. The girl has been sent home. The pair were making arrangements for a marriage to-day.

The steamer "Brooklyn," Capt. Lindell, of the Dominion Line, which sails from this port on Thursday for Liverpool, will take 1,600 sheep and 180 cattle for Mr. Coughlin, of London, Ont.; 1,500 sheep for Mr. Reeves of Toronto, and 300 sheep for Mr. Reeves, also of Toronto—in all 3,400 sheep, besides 10 horses and a heavy shipment of grain in bulk. S. S. "Mississippi," which sailed last week, took away 2,000 sheep. The sheep are comfortably housed in pens, constructed upon an improved plan by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who has a contract with the Dominion Line for this kind of work.

UNITED STATES.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 22.

Ex-Tax-Collector R. G. Waldon was arrested this evening, charged with embezzlement of \$100,000 during 1876-77-78, while in office.

NEW YORK, July 22.

A Bismarck, Dakota, despatch says: Gen. Miles is in the neighborhood of Bear Mountain, where he expected to find a large party of Sioux. The General's fighting force does not exceed 600 men. Woodchoppers along the river say he will be cleaned out if he strikes the main body of Sitting Bull's followers.

A letter from a military officer of high rank expresses belief in the danger of an attack upon the army by 4,000 of Sitting Bull's hostile Indians. Sitting Bull himself is reported to be peaceably inclined, but is urged to hostility by his chiefs. The immediate cause of offense is said to be the recent preparations made by General Miles to patrol the border more thoroughly.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day, the yellow fever question was discussed, and acting Postmaster General was instructed to use all means to keep mail connections open in the South.

Secretary McCrary submitted information received from Gen. Miles, in relation to Sitting Bull's movements, stating that numerous bands of Indians are joining that chief, who is becoming somewhat demonstrative. It was decided to instruct Gen. Miles to move cautiously, so as to prevent any disaster to his command.

LONDON, July 22.

The weather for the past three days has been exceedingly boisterous over these Islands. A heavy rain commenced on Saturday, followed by a short interval of clear weather. On Sunday morning a heavy gale began, and torrents of rain fell throughout the midland counties. The weather to-day has been gloomy and depressing in London, with damp fog. The storms have greatly damaged fruit trees and crops of cut hay, and great quantities of the latter are floating about the fields, which are flooded in a terrible manner. There is little hope that any of it will be saved.

THE ZULU WAR.

CAPE TOWN, July 3,)
via LONDON, July 22)

The head quarter column is in sight of Ulundi. The enemy is threatening in all directions. A large Zulu force is close to Fort Durnford. Numbers of the young men are deserting the King.

The Zulu War.

SPEECH BY SIR BARTLE FRERE IN EXPLANATION OF HIS POLICY.

(From the London Times.)

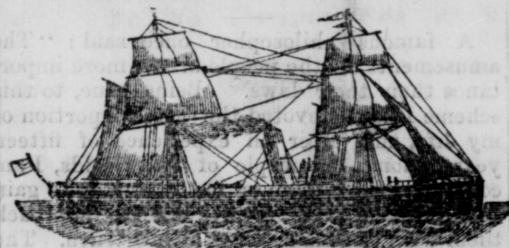
There was a great gathering at the banquet held in honor of the High Commissioner. Mr. Fuller, M. P., in proposing the toast of the day, expressed the sympathy of the community with approval of the steps taken by his Excellency.

Sir Bartle Frere, in acknowledging the public demonstration of approval of his conduct, said, at that moment, when so many dear to us were in the field, with the image of that chivalrous Prince so lately among us and thoughts of what awaited his widowed mother at home before us, he realized the occasion to be one for the discharge of stern duty and no empty pageant. Glancing at the principles underlying his policy and action, he continued:—

"Very shortly after I came to this country we witnessed on a small scale very much like what has occurred in Natal. When I went to Natal I found great difference of opinion as to the state of affairs in existence. There were prophets of evil and men who prophesied smooth things. But I felt convinced that they were resting on the brink of a volcano. Every part of that country seemed in imminent danger of a horrible war. It has been said that my conclusions were hastily formed. I would ask those who have studied the Zulu character and history whether their conviction

has not been for years past that the position of the Natal colonists was one of extreme peril. I have heard the same opinion expressed by people from Canada and Australia, who on this very account objected to Natal as a field for emigration. What I saw there convinced me of what I had long before been told—viz., that the condition of our fellow-colonists was based on an extremely hazardous foundation. Everything I saw and everything I heard tended to the same opinion, and it proved what I believe will bear the test of the closest investigation. It proved that throughout the whole of South Africa a movement, originating with the Zulu ruler, had stirred to their hearts the whole of the native population, and they only looked and hoped for some revolution which should bring about the supremacy of the black races and the expulsion of the Europeans. The measures which were then taken were taken after the most careful consideration, not only of the General commanding the forces, but of the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal; and they were strictly directed to defence. It appeared to us to be quite impossible to attempt the defence of the Natal border with the forces which were then in the colony, or any which it was possible to command; that the only system of defence which could be effected was one of active defence; that it was only by carrying the war at once into the enemy's country, by posting men within the enemy's border, by meeting him upon his own ground and threatening his own communications, that we could prevent an irruption into the colony of Natal. (Cheers.) I feel convinced that when our own countrymen at home, even including adverse critics, come to look at these transactions in the light of history they will do us justice, and say that we did no more than was necessary for the safety of the colony of Natal. It is quite possible that that verdict may not come in my time. History points to similar circumstances of men who have done their best according to their lights and to whom justice was not done till long after they had passed away. But whenever it may be, the thing that has mainly sustained me in all that has passed has been the conviction that, except in necessary measures for defence, no soldier of her Majesty has hitherto been employed. (Cheers.) What was my commission when I came to these shores? I was charged, as High Commissioner, in these terms:—Take all measures and do all that can be lawfully and discreetly done for preventing the recurrence of any irruption into her Majesty's possessions by hostile tribes, and for maintaining the said possessions in peace and safety. That was my charge, and I need not tell you that I have no plenary power to make peace or war. I have power simply to defend the colony—to see that no irruption takes place. And I think I may venture to refer to what has since occurred. Notwithstanding the unparalleled disasters which have befallen our arms on some occasions, up to the present moment the frontier of her Majesty's possession has remained inviolate from hostile foe. I think, when these matters are calmly judged, they will more than fully justify Lord Chelmsford's actions and more than compensate for all the sufferings our troops have gone through. I do not venture to speak boastfully, but I say that, looking to what has passed, Lord Chelmsford and his troops may well feel proud that, borne down as they were by overwhelming numbers, they have still preserved your fellow-colonists in peace and safety. We have been told that we were precipitate in what we did. We have been told that, had we not done something or another that we had done, it was quite possible that the King of the Zulus, being a well-meaning prince, and anxious only for the interests of peace, might not have used the power which he possessed. Gentlemen, whatever that power was, we have seen only too distinctly how he would use it. I judge not from mere surmise nor from my knowledge of what a man trained to despotism and bloodshed is apt to do; I judge from what he himself had said and done within the eighteen months previously. I find that he had repeatedly stated that his power was founded on blood; that it was necessary to the due maintenance of his power that he should be unrestrained in his ability to slay his subjects and make war upon other people. I had before me the patent fact that he had asked for leave to wash his young men's spears, as well as the distinct geographical fact that it was impossible for him to do so without slaying British subjects, or those who were so closely allied to us that they considered themselves under our protection. I would ask, gentlemen, in the name of common sense and common prudence, was it to be relied upon that Cetewayo would not use the enormous power he possessed? (Cheers.) Were your fellow-colonists to live on knowing how bloodthirsty this man professed himself to be, and knowing how powerful he was? Were your fellow-colonists to live on suffering and in the hope that he would belie his own statements, behave as a humane and well-meaning ruler, and abstain from those acts of bloodshed and aggression which form the main glory of the Zulu nation? (Cheers.) I could not believe it; I could not persuade myself. But I believed in my heart that no risk which could be undertaken by her Majesty's soldiers was to be thought of for a moment against the paramount duty of doing our best to protect her Majesty's subjects. (Prolonged cheers.)"

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY



OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Autumn Trip, 1879.

THE FIRST CLASS IRON SUREW STEAMSHIP

PRINCE EDWARD

1,364 tons register, classed 100 A1, which is the highest class at Lloyd's.

ROBERT FRASER, COMMANDER,
will be on the Berth at

Liverpool, to Receive Cargo,

—ABOUT THE—

20TH AUGUST,

AND WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown

not later than the

10th September next,

Carrying Freight at through rates from London and Glasgow, deliverable at Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside, Alberton, Souris, Pictou, and Shediac.

For Freight, apply, in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester street; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, 134 St. Vincent street; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, 51 South John street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES, or here to

PEAKE BROS. & Co.,
MANAGERS.

Ch'town, June 26, 1879—2aw

PHOTOGRAPHS!

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as the old Photographs do.

ALL THE OLD SORTS HALF PRICE

RICHMOND STREET,
Opposite London House—David Wilson's Old Stand.

P. S.—TO THE TRADE.—Photographers wishing to supply their Customers with Permanent Pictures, can get their Printing and Enlarging done at reasonable Prices from their own Negatives.—Sample, 25 cts, 35 cts, 60 cts.
Ch'town, May 16, 1879—3m law dy & wkly

To Inventors and Mechanics.

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free upon receipt of stamps for postage. Address
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D.C.

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