

hood, sweat, and marrow. Let the Attorney General try and take from proprietors the miles of fishery reserves, and the thousands of acres for which they are now receiving rents, so that the poor farmer may have some upon whom he may call for damages when the front of his farm has been taken away from him.

I have somewhere read that laws are like cobwebs—the big flies break through, so the little ones only are caught. The Attorney General thinks so too, perhaps, and is afraid that if he attacks the noble, rich, and great proprietors they may prove too strong for him; but he will have a better chance with the humble individual who subscribes himself,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BENJAMIN COX.
Morell House, St. Peter's, March 3, 1855.

(COPY.) ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Charlottetown, 26th February, 1855.

JOHN BENJAMIN COX, Esquire.
SIR.—The Government having determined upon taking active measures to recover immediate possession of the lands termed Fishery Reserves, on the several Townships in this Island, from parties who occupy them and refuse to return to the Government, I hereby call upon you to surrender to the Government the Fishery Reserves on Townships Nos. 39 and 40, in King's County, bordering on the Morell Farm, lately purchased by you and in your occupation, or else to come in and take a license from the Crown for such occupation, upon such terms as are usual in such cases. Should you neglect or decline to take either one or the other course within one fortnight from this date, an Information will be filed against you in the Supreme Court.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HENSLEY,
Attorney General.

MORELL HOUSE, March 3, 1855.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.
SIR.—Your valued letter, of the 26th ult., reached me in due course. And I am extremely gratified to find that the Government has struck at the original grants. And, as this question is at present under agitation in this part of the Island, and the Fishery Reserves being part of the original grants, and from the purpose of your letter the Government, as I understand, will tolerate the agitation, the people, in my opinion, will gladly co-operate in so desirable an end. With reference to that part of your letter calling on me to attend to the Government, I will be most happy to do so when the same becomes the law of the land. For nothing will give me more pleasure than to have a hundred fishermen all round me. In the mean time, I will publish our correspondence for public information.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. COX.

[We understand that the Attorney General has written Mr. Cox a letter in answer to the foregoing one, which, we think, ought likewise to be published.—Ed. Ex.]

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MARCH 12, 1855.

In order to give our readers as full an account as possible of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, we give the space we usually reserve for editorial remarks to the publication of those proceedings, as well as to the late news from Britain, which is of an important and interesting character. There has been, however, since our last publication, scarcely any topic brought to our notice deserving particular comment. The time of the Assembly, during the past week, has been principally occupied in receiving and discussing the merits of petitions. These will be fully noticed in the reports. On Saturday the leader of the Government, in answer to some questions from Mr. Whelan, fully explained the views of the Administration in regard to the settlement of the Fishery Reserve question. As this explanation is very important at the present time, we shall have it fully reported in our next issue.

The election for the second district of Prince County commenced on Thursday last. Mr. Walsh, of Bedouque, has been put up in opposition to Mr. Clarke, but we have learned from good authority that Mr. Clarke's influence in the district is unimpaired, and that his triumphant return is morally certain.

We have received an interesting communication from "W. S." on the management of the war against Russia, which we shall place before our readers in our next issue.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening Dr. Johnson delivered a very useful and appropriate Lecture on "Municipal Corporations," and showed particularly the importance of having their government and directive management so conducted, as to promote the health and comfort of the Inhabitants of Towns.

The Hon. Col. Swabey will lecture on Tuesday evening next, upon "Military Reminiscences."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Courier arrived in Town from Cape Traverse on Monday night last, bringing the English mail, by which we have received papers to the 17th February. We give the following extracts from our files as furnishing the latest intelligence.

The following comprise the new Administration:—
OF THE CABINET.
First Lord of Treasury—Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council—Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal—Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary—Right Hon. Sydney Herbert.
Home Secretary—Sir George Grey.
Minister of War—Lord Panmure.
Chancellor of Exchequer—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
First Lord of Admiralty—Sir James Graham.
Public Works—Sir William Molesworth.
In the Cabinet, but without office—Marquis of Lansdowne.
President of Board of Control—Sir Charles Wood.
Postmaster General—Viscount Canning.
NOT OF THE CABINET.
President of the Board of Trade—Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Lord Great Chamberlain—Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

Lord Steward—Earl Spencer.
Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse—Duke of Wellington.
Commander-in-Chief—Viscount Hardinge.
Master of the Mint—Sir J. W. Herschell.
Master of the Rolls—Sir John Romilly.
Attorney General—Sir A. E. J. Cockburn, Q. C.
Solicitor General—Sir R. Bethell, Q. C.
Judge Advocate General—Hon. G. P. Villiers.
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster—Vacant.

FOR IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant—Earl St. Germain.
Lord High Chancellor—Hon. M. Brady.
Master of the Rolls—Hon. T. B. Smith.
Attorney General—Hon. A. Brewster.
Solicitor General—William Keogh.

Lord John Russell has gone to Vienna as a representative of England in the Conference with Russia.

HOW THE WAR GOES.

The great Conference of European diplomatists has re-assembled at Vienna, to negotiate the conditions of a peace; and the Czar has ordered the entire male population of his dominions to prepare for a participation in the war. England is represented in the Austrian capital by Lord John Russell, the minister whose recent "political profligacy" was rebuked by an autograph letter from Queen Victoria and who has just been precluded from the formation of a new ministry by the desertion of his former colleagues in sheer disgust.

Three hundred thousand men is the force which the Czar intends immediately forming in the Crimea; and numerous reinforcements have already arrived in Sebastopol, where the presence of the Grand Dukes leads probability to the rumour of a swoop upon the remnant of the Allied Army.

Germany still hesitates to adopt any decisive or unanimous policy. Austria, secure in that saving clause of the December treaty, which enables her to abandon the Western Powers at any convenient time, affects an increasing desire for the independence of Turkey; Prussia formally denies that she has formed any alliance with England and France, but declares herself perfectly ready for the contingency of war; among the minor German potentates opinion steadily gravitates towards the Czar. Louis Napoleon silently chuckles over the Russian sympathies of Prussia, and organizes his Army of the Rhine!

Cold, hunger, and pestilence, day after day; every night the trenches half filled with water; the terrible Crimean frost, and those still more fatal sorties from the garrison, in which the Russians are always repulsed, but which always terminate in their carrying away a batch of prisoners or a heap of ammunition; ghastly processions of sick and wounded on their last journey from the camp to the channel; such is the condition of the Anglo-French force engaged in the siege of Sebastopol. It appears that "since the first day of December, 1854, down to the 20th of January, 1855, eight thousand sick and wounded men have been sent down from camp to Balaklava, and thence on ship-board!"

SORTIE OF THE 21st.

English Camp, Heights of Sebastopol, January 23.—There is an utter want of news of any interest by this post. At the dawn of morning, on the 21st, a small sortie was made on the extreme left of the French position, where a new battery has been established at the head of Quarantine Bay. It was foreseen early by our allies, and attacked the instant the enemy issued forth. The Russians were repulsed after a smart contest, in which I am informed 30 of the French were killed and 70 of the enemy. After the return of the party to Quarantine Fort a heavy cannonade was opened on the French line, and maintained until nearly daybreak. The French guns replied with equal vigour. Since the affair nothing of the most remote interest has taken place. A most perfect calm prevails both in our lines and the Russians. This cessation of hostilities leads all here to expect that something tremendous is impending; and it is mysteriously intimated by those who are supposed to know the progress of affairs, that ere many days are over something of vital importance will take place. Such rumours are circulated everywhere, and even attributed to the highest authorities. I confess I can see no grounds for expecting anything immediate, more especially as many of the regiments with which we are to be still further reinforced are still en route, with three or four more screw liners. The reports of Liprandi having received reinforcements, which I mentioned in my last, are still credited, though as far as can be judged from observation they appear perfectly groundless.

THE FRENCH SUFFER.

JANUARY 25.—The weather, thanks to Heaven, continues to be extremely favorable to us. Cold, clear nights, with a bright unclouded moon, are followed by warm, sunny genial days. The thermometer generally falls to 18 or 20 degrees at twelve every following night, and rises to 44 degrees of Fahrenheit at noon the following day. Many of the men are too far gone to recover. Doctors and hospitals and nurses are too late, and they sink to rest unnumbering, and every week some freshly formed lines of narrow mounds indicate the formation of a new burial place. It must not be by any means inferred that the French escape sickness and mortality. On the contrary our Allies have suffered to a degree which would be excessive, if it were not compared with our own unfortunate standard of disease and death.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

The latest despatches from the Crimea come down to Feb. 6, up to which date nothing of importance had occurred. The firing was well sustained in the day time by the batteries of the allies, whose position and number of guns opened were daily improving and increasing. The movement of the Turbo-French force from Eupatoria, to manoeuvre upon the north of Sebastopol, was expected to be the signal for an active attack on the beleaguered fortress.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 14.—The mail steamer has arrived from Constantinople with dates of the 5th February. The 9th French division was to have left for the Crimea on the 6th February. Rizza Bey started for Vienna on the 5th, in order to take part in the approaching conferences. A fire had broken out in the arsenal at Constantinople, but had been speedily extinguished. Regular troops have been directed against the rebels at Kurdistan. The Russian army in Asia had taken up its winter quarters, and awaited reinforcements. Khosrew Pasha, the founder of the Turkish regular army, has died at a very advanced age.

The Monitor publishes a telegraphic despatch from Admiral Bruat, dated Kamiesch, Feb. 2. 1,350 soldiers and a cargo of provisions had arrived, as also changes for the fleet and camp articles for the army. Since the 31st January the Russians had re-commenced their night sorties, but had been vigorously repulsed. The two Grand Dukes had entered Sebastopol. The roads near Eupatoria, hardened by the frost, had become in an excellent condition. The Russians had received considerable reinforcements. Omar Pasha was to leave Varna on the 6th February for the Crimea, accompanied by Colonels Dieu and Simmonds.

FRANTIC MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR.—THE ENTIRE MALE POPULATION OF RUSSIA CALLED TO ARMS.

The Czar has issued a manifesto, under date of St. Petersburg, the 12th February, in which he calls the entire male population under arms. The Journal de St. Petersburg contains an address by the Czar to the Hetman of the Don

Cossacks, expressing his confidence that they will fight courageously for the Church, the Throne, and the country.

An additional force of 300,000 men will be despatched to the Crimea.

According to a Russian report, letters have been received from Bagdad, which announce that the Kurdish insurgents have taken the town of Zakk.

The insurgents slaughtered the male Christian and Jewish population, and maltreated the females.

Reschid Pasha, the governor of Bagdad, has marched against the rebels with all the disposable troops.

SOLDIERS "FALLING IN DOZENS ALL HOURS OF THE DAY."

Some of our men are quite well in health in the morning and at night they are dead with the frost—they are as stiff as a bar of iron. We don't feel it as much as the poor fellows who came out here lately fine looking fellows, the most of them volunteers from the militia; your blood would tremble if you were to see them falling in dozens all hours of the day; we don't feel it so much as they do, being so long out here, though we have plenty to do; we are starving for the want of food; we feel very happy if we have a little bread. As for drink, we can't get any; we get two glasses of rum per day, but I fear we can't get any more in consequence of the bad weather. My dear friend, I am sorry to inform you of the miserable state I am in. I have had a shirt on my back for two months, which causes me a great deal of vermin; as for stockings I have got none. My shoes are not of much use, and as for my clothing it is shameful, though I am not so bad as other poor fellows. After the battle of Inkermann I went among the dead and took two pair of shoes, three pair of stockings, and a pair of trousers. I don't know what we shall do if we do not get clothing from England. The government of England is behaving very cruelly to the British army. More have died with cold and hunger than fell at both battles, and all through neglect. It is no use for a man to come out here if he is down-hearted. I always keep up my spirits, though it's hard for me; there is no sign of taking Sebastopol as yet, but if the Lord spare us until the winter is over we will have another slap at it. I wish it was this day, before to-morrow. I would go and meet them boldly, and show them no mercy, but as little as they showed us. When the poor wounded lay on the field they stuck them with their spears, but at the next battle we shall be up to them, if we can. I fear we shall give up the trenches, and let the French take them; we are getting short of men; there were 500 left here yesterday, going to hospital. The French are well provided for; they get all the convenience they want in regard to food and clothing. Thomas has lost his stripe since he came out here. He has not been in any battle as yet. I fear you cannot read this. I lie on my wet clothes, and have no way of writing only by lying on my belly in the little hut, which we call a camp.

"JOHN M'DONNELL."

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE TRENCHES.

JANUARY 28.—Sunday was celebrated by an extremely heavy fire of musketry between the Russians and the French covering parties and sharpshooters. The volleys, which rolled through the less massive reports of the continual rifle practice, were as heavy as those we heard at Alma or Inkermann, and, from the numbers of Russian infantry thrown into the works, it is evident the enemy intend to dispute the small space of ground between the last French trench and the broken outworks of their late batteries with the greatest vigour and obstinacy. Possibly, indeed, orders have been received instructing the commanding officer to resist any nearer approaches on the part of the French, who have now burrowed up, trenched, zig-zaged, paralleled and parapeted the whole of the country from the shore below the Quarantine Fort, for two miles in depth, by five or six miles in length. These works the French have executed under very heavy fire and continued obstructions from the enemy—shelling from gun, mortar, and cohort, nightly sorties, musketry, direct attack, and the fire of outflanking parties from the works. The storm of musketry never ceased last night upon these advanced works, and constant flashes of the heavy guns lighted up the sky till daylight. The French replied by small arms, and scarcely returned a cannon shot. Many of their guns are as yet masked but nearly all of them are in position, and each gun will be provided with 250 rounds of ammunition. The Russians have discovered some of the guns, and their fire has been particularly directed upon these pieces, but they have done little damage. It cannot be expected that such an affair as last night's can take place without considerable loss on both sides. After daybreak the fire recommenced with great fury, and at 8 o'clock a regular battle was raging in the trenches between the French and Russians. There could not have been less than 3,000 men on each side firing as hard as they could load and pull trigger, and the lines of the works were marked by thick curling banks of smoke. The fire slackened on both sides about 9 o'clock simultaneously. It is said the Russians lined the crenellated wall, and were enabled to fire down into the trenches. It is strange enough that the said wall should have stood so long and so well. We hear that the French drove the Russians back, and effected a lodgment inside their first parallel at a point where it is partially covered by the angle of the ruins of the Flagstaff Battery: but I very much doubt the correctness of the statement. Every night, after unusually heavy firing, some such report is sure to circulate through the camp, and now not a night passes without severe skirmishing, or, rather, sharp-shooting, behind the parapets and in the broken ground between the lines. The works are, indeed, almost into the town, and dominate its suburbs, but the ruined houses of these suburbs are turned in defences for riflemen, and the town itself is almost one formidable battery, from the glacis up the ridge over the sea on which the south side of the town is situated.

Married.

On Monday the 26th of February, at Little River, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. Joseph Dingwell, of Bay Fortune, to Miss Zipporal Mills, of Little River.
At the Bride's residence, on the 27th February, by Mr. J. Whitlock, B. C. Minister, Mr. John Buchanan, of Belfast, to Miss Catharine McLeod, of Orwell.
At Charlottetown, on Thursday the 8th instant, by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. John McEachern, Lot 49, to Miss Mary McLaughlin, Cobuead.
At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 7th instant, by the Rev. Maurice Swabey, A. B., the Rev. Henry Birefield Swabey, A. B., Missionary at Port Hill, to Eliza Katharine, second daughter of the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, D. C. L.
At Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Murdoch Lamont, to Miss Catherine Stewart, both of New Bedouque Road, Lot 22.
On the 27th February, by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. William Rose, to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Angus Stewart, of East Point.
At Charlottetown, by the Rev. J. McMurray, on the 29th ult., Mr. John Elder, to Miss Sarah G. Strang, both of Bedouque.
On the 21st ult., by the same, Mr. James McKenzie, to Miss Ann McKenzie, both of Belfast.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on Friday, 21 March, Wallace, infant son of Dr. Stratton, R. N., aged four months and nine days.
Suddenly, at Newtown, Belfast, on Sunday, the 25th instant, in the 85th year of his age, Mr. George Robertson, formerly of Saint James' Park, County of Suffolk, England, whose his benevolence and sympathy for the poor will be long remembered; he emigrated to this Island in the year 1830, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His memory will be long cherished by his family and friends as an affectionate parent and kind father.
At Charlottetown, on Sunday, 4th instant, William, eldest son of Mr. William Lowe, aged 14 years.

Wanted.

On or before the 20th April next, two steady MEN to travel with Stud Horses for the season—one for King's County and one for Prince County. Liberal wages will be given. Application to be made to Mr. CARNS, at the Globe Hotel, March 12.

Valuable New Books.

Religious, Scientific and Historical.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, the SIXTEENTH INSTANT, at Eleven o'clock, at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street—
1 Case containing 500 Vols. valuable BOOKS, received on Consignment from Halifax.
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

March 12.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Candles, Hops, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of Mr. THOMAS BROYDERICK, Queen Street—

- 20 chests TEA, warranted a first rate article
- 10 half chests do do do
- 8 hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar
- 20 puncheons prime Muscovado Molasses
- 4 kegs No. 1 Tobacco
- 25 boxes Moulded Candles, 8's & 6's
- 4 bales No 1 Hops
- 6 Large Cooking Stoves, (Big pattern)
- 6 cases Grain Leather Boots & Shoes
- 1 doz. pair India Rubber Boots
- 5 doz. Buckets. 5 doz. Brooms

Together with a large quantity of Dry Goods, Hardware and Crockeryware.

Terms Liberal.

Charlottetown, March 5. Adv & Isl

Valuable Real Estate.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to dispose of, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COURT HOUSE, in Georgetown, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of MARCH next, at 1 o'clock p.m., the following valuable

REAL ESTATE,

the property of the late JOHN HADLEY, situate in the Royalty of Georgetown, distant from the Queen's Wharf about 3/4 of a mile, on the Road to Charlottetown, viz.—PASTURE LOTS Nos 43 and 31, containing SIXTEEN ACRES of LAND, twelve of which are ready for Crop, with the COTTAGE and large BARN situate thereon. The Cottage comprises a Dining room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms on the lower floor together with the Kitchen, Scullery, Wash-house and attic Bed-rooms. There is a Cellar under the whole, and a Pump-well of excellent water at the kitchen door. A small Garden of fruit trees adjoining the Cottage. Likewise PASTURE LOTS Nos 74 and 77, situate on the Western Royalty Road, adjoining the Property of Colin McDonald, Esq., containing Sixteen acres of Land of most excellent quality, ready to take crop, the whole forming a handsome small Estate, in an eligible situation, to ensure a remunerative return for laid out capital. For True and any other information respecting the Estate, application is to be made to

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer.

Terms at Sale. Georgetown, February 5, 1855.

Never too Late!

ON THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Eleven o'clock, the Subscriber will sell, by Auction, at the Store of Mr. THOMAS GREEN, Kent Street, the whole of his

STOCK IN TRADE,

consisting of a general assortment of British and American Goods, viz.—Grey and white Cotton, Striped Shirtings, Bedtick, Drills, Satinets, Dueskins, Ribbons, Hats and Caps, in variety; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, India Rubber do.; Eight day and 30-hour Clocks; Ready-made Clothing, &c.
Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Stoves, Spades and Shovels, Hay and Manure Forks, Window Blinds, Wood and Canvas Chairs, Rocking and Nurse do., Looking Glasses; White-wash, Black-lead, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Wipes, &c.
Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Bags Table Salt, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Coffee, &c.

—ALSO—

All the SHOP FURNITURE, viz.—Sugar Mill, Coffee ditto, Show Cases, Patent Platform Scales, Counter Scales and Weights, Nest Drawers, Boxes, &c.; a lot of Baking Pans, with a great variety of other articles.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, March 5.

Rare chance of a

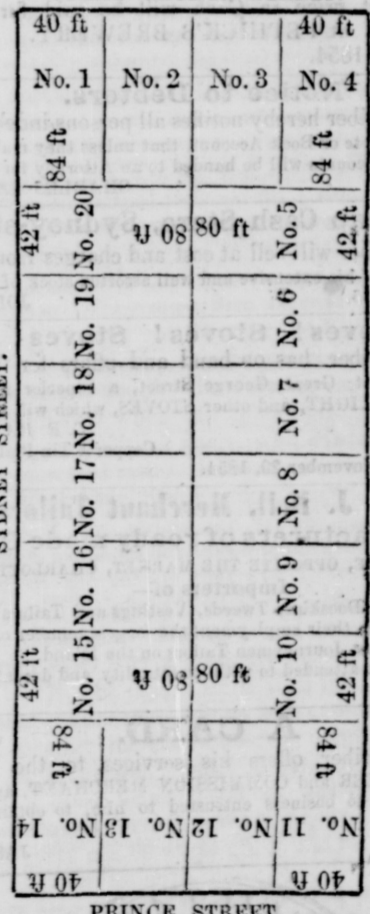
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, TO BE SOLD IN BUILDING LOTS, CONTAINING ONE QUARTER OF A TOWN LOT EACH.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the seventeenth MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable BLOCK of LAND, situate in the centre of Charlottetown, known as FANNING'S GARDEN, consisting of FIVE TOWN LOTS, which, for beauty of situation, either for private residences or business stands, cannot be surpassed. They front on Queen Square, Great George, Sidney and Prince Streets, being conveniently situated to all the places of public worship in Charlottetown. The Colonial Building, Markets, &c., make them most desirable.

These LOTS having been recently purchased in one Block, will now be offered in Building Lots, containing a quarter of a Town Lot each, to suit purchasers, according to the plan hereunder, and further particulars made known at any time by application to the Auctioneer.

GREAT GEORGE STREET.



PRINCE STREET.

TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent. deposit on the day of Sale, the remainder of one-half on the 10th day of April next, and the remaining half in 5 years from the day of Sale, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.
BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, February 19, 1855.

THE CONCERN.

IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND. Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady, and both Branches of the Legislature.

A NUMBER of Ladies and Gentlemen, Amateurs, will give a Public Concert, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th instant. They have selected, and have in course of practice, several pieces of Music, to this town entirely new. From the known talent of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the noble object for which they have so kindly volunteered their services, it is confidently expected that the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and vicinity, by their countenance, will enable the Committee in their behalf, to present something handsomely to the Fund.
Some of our most talented gentlemen have consented to make some appropriate speeches on the occasion.
It may, therefore, be anticipated that a pleasant evening's entertainment will be enjoyed.
A Programme will be published. Tickets will be placed during the ensuing week, at all the Drug, and Book Stores. Price, 1s. 6d.; reserved seats, 2s. 3d.
Hon. COL SWABEY,
" F LONGWORTH, M. P., } Committee of
H. HAVILAND, Esq., M. P. } Management.
Charlottetown, March 5.