

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN

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

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER]

Vol. VII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

No. 21.

Notice to Tenants on Lot 67.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies the Tenants and Settlers on Township number Sixty-seven, that he has been appointed the Agent of LADY WOOD, for the management of the said Property—and that an immediate Settlement and payments of all Accounts is demanded. WILLIAM H. POPE. Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1857.

Building Lots for Sale.

TWO very fine BUILDING LOTS, the property of the late Captain JOHN ANDERSON, one fronting on Fitzroy Street and the other on Hillsborough Street. They are in a pretty and pleasant part of the City. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, CATHARINE ANDERSON, Administratrix. Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1857.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM, containing 127 acres of LAND—25 to 30 acres are cleared, the remainder is covered with excellent Hard-wood. There is a new DWELLING HOUSE on the premises. A part of the Farm is a Freshhold. The Stock will be sold with or without the Farm. It consists of 8 head of horned Cattle, 12 head of Sheep, 1 Mare, 6 years old.

Also—30 acres of FREEHOLD LAND, 12 acres of which are cleared, and within 2 miles of Alley's Mills, on the St. Peter's Road.

The former is an excellent stand for a public house, as the nearest public house is seven miles; or for a Schoolmaster as he would get employment in the settlement. For further particulars apply to JOHN KANEEN, on the premises, St. Peter's Road. Lot 54, Nov. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Tenants of Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bart., James F. Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, William Montgomery and G. E. Montgomery, Esquires, on Townships Nos. 34, 51 and 59, are hereby notified that T. HEATH HAVILAND, of Charlottetown, Barrister-at-Law, has been duly appointed the Agent of the aforesaid Proprietors to manage their aforesaid Estates. The said Tenants are therefore requested to pay all arrears of rent without delay to the said T. Heath Haviland, at his Office in Peake's Buildings. Nov. 9, 1857. 1st Im T. HEATH HAVILAND.

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

TAKE NOTICE!

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

Twenty Thousand Acres

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

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

Plans of property may be viewed between office hours, 10 and 3. All letters must be pre-paid to receive attention. WILLIAM DOUSE. Ch. Town, P. E. Island, Sept. 28, 1857.

For Sale,

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

For Sale,

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

Valuable Farm in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

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

Valuable Leasehold Property for Sale.

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

For Sale or to Let,

DEVENPORT COTTAGE AND GROUNDS. THE Subscriber being desirous of removing into Town, offers for SALE or to LET, the above named property where he now resides. This property is prettily situated, and is only about one mile from the centre of the City. The COTTAGE contains eight well-finished rooms, and a large pantry, besides a kitchen, laundry, and two rooms for servants. BARN, STABLES, Coach House, and other Out-Buildings are in good repair, and are convenient and commodious. A Well of excellent water is within a few yards of the kitchen door. The LAND consists of THREE PASTURE LOTS, of which from 6 to 12 Acres will be sold or leased with the House and Buildings. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the Subscriber. July 6, 1857. G. W. DEBLOIS.

Gleanings from late Papers.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

We are indebted to a late Boston paper for the following speech of Mr. Cushing, formerly Attorney General of the United States, delivered at the Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, in Faneuil Hall, on the subject of the present financial panic in the American Union. It is not only an ornate and eloquent manifestation of intellectual power, and as such well worthy of an attentive perusal, but as the most truthful and encouraging exposition of the causes of the panic which we have yet seen published, we deem it not unworthy of a place in a Provincial journal, well knowing that the Provincialist as well as his republican neighbours are deeply interested in everything that concerns the monetary relations of the great Republic.—

Mr. President—I know not whether it be fitting, whether it be not presumptuous in me, even at your call, to respond to such a sentiment. In this venerable hall—consecrated by the memories of eloquence and patriotism in the New World as never yet was temple or cathedral by the rites of religion in the Old World—in this consecrated hall, when the public men of our country are but mentioned, it seems to us that its old walls become instinct with the spirit of life, that the voices of the mighty dead ring in the ear to the solemn echoes of its vaulted roof, and that the great figures of those proclaimed rebels of the Revolution, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Thomas Cushing, Paul Revere—and of the departed statesmen of a later generation, Quincy Adams, Osg. Ames, Story, Webster, bright names on the roll of honor—arise in visible procession before us, to bear witness to the glories of the public men of this Commonwealth and of the American Union; and that here "expressive silence" may muse their praise more eloquently than lips of living man.

But "our country," with its science and its art, its moral and material greatness and glory,—our country is cherished by all its sons, even amid their occasional complaints of its public policy, of its laws and of one another; it demands and receives our filial reverence and admiration in the times of its prosperity, and in those of its adversity our devotion to the last drop of blood which beats in our hearts; and of the glories of our common country, the united thirty-two States, not a part, but each and all of them—who may not and will not speak?

Our country in its material interests stands on the stable tripod of agriculture, art and commerce. Its natural productions of land and sea, its pastures, forests and cultivated fields, its mines and its fisheries, constitute the primary element of its wealth and strength. Science and art come next, the inventive thought, the all-conquering labor, applied to the cultivation and exploration of natural products, and to the modification of them for the convenience and use of man; whether in the production and preparation of animal substances for his food, shelter, or clothing,—in the skill which shapes the metal and the wood, the fibre of cotton or wool, into such diversified objects of manufacture,—which elaborates matter as with a creator's hand, from the fabrication of a pin to the elevation of a palace or a pyramid,—which launches the ship on the sea,—which builds the steam-engine, the railway and the telegraph,—or which embodies the inspirations of genius in the sublime and beautiful forms of painting, sculpture and architecture. And then comes commerce to connect all these things, to exchange them, to traverse earth and sea, river and lake, transporting the fruits of industry and art from one State to another, and from nation to nation, under the safeguard of the constitutional power of the Union. In the harmonious combination of all these interests, in their consensaneous development and parallel advancement, I repeat, consists the industrial prosperity of our country.

We cannot fail to reflect on this—it is impossible not to see it—and in the presence of that great commercial revolution, and with it, cessation of manufactures, and decline of the products of agriculture, which for the moment pervades the United States.

We have before us the spectacle—the unique and extraordinary spectacle—of the gallant vessel of our domestic credit system going down, down into the ocean depths, without any storm of public calamity to cause it, with sails set, pennons streaming to auspicious breezes, and floating along as fair and smooth a sea as ever rippled and glittered to the sunlight on the bright shores of the Cyclades. All domestic commerce is paralyzed;—the ship-yards of Boston and Newburyport are deserted; the mills of Lowell, Lawrence and Holyoke are at a stand, the busy hum of labor no longer fills the workshops of Worcester and Springfield, and a winter of labor unemployed appears to be settling down like a dark cloud on the industry of Massachusetts. That—the multitude of persons deprived of employment—is the grave, the sorrowful, the alarming aspect of things, which is of peculiar and paramount interest to us all at the present crisis. What are we to do, is the universal question, to avert evil, to diminish suffering, to restore the usual course of affairs? Permit me, Mr. President, not so much to attempt to answer exhaustively this general question, as to make two or three pertinent suggestions on the subject, with special reference to objects naturally suggested by the exhibition of this great and useful Association.

To begin, I apprehend that a little too much stress may be laid, for the time, on the duty of retrenchment and economy, or, at least, that the admonitions on that subject are somewhat more indiscriminate and comprehensive than is called for by the exigencies of the occasion, or the public good. Certainly, every prudent man should live within his income, with due regard to economy for the future needs of himself and his family. That is not an obligation of this day only, but of all days. I doubt whether, in the palmiest hours of past prosperity, it has been neglected by us, any more than universally happens in all human society, in the same circumstances. It is to be remembered that the natural resources of this country, and the consequent relative results of industry in it are enormous—beyond those of any other part of the world; that no such impediments to successful industry exist here as elsewhere; that we are exempt from national famines, exhausting wars, and the capricious extravagance of regal or imperial despotism; and that hence, as a general rule, there is more of wide-spread and universally diffused competency among us than in most other countries, and more of consequent capacity to live well, dress well, build well, and participate freely in all the material comforts of civilization. That is the distinctive fact in the condition of the United States. To what end are all its advantages, if they may not be enjoyed by us, in temperance and in reason? In seeking to better our condition, and to enjoy its fruits, we do but yield to irresponsible instincts of the beautiful and the good in our nature, and so worthily respond to the bounteousness of God.

I doubt, therefore, at any rate in the breadth of its ordinary statement, the truth of the current doctrine of assumed profusion of living as the evil of the times, or contrasted retrenchment as its remedy. I think both the evil itself, and its remedy, be deeper in other causes and acts, which it would be out of place to attempt to unfold here at the festive board.

For example, it is quite common to assail the ladies, and to ridicule and reproach their taste of dress, personal ornament, and custom of life, as one of the responsible causes of the present commercial crisis. I utterly deny this. I would like to break a lance with any gentleman in that quarrel. I will go farther; and run the risk of paradox, in saying that, in my judgment, the prevailing female costume is not only graceful, but, relatively to other fashions which have preceded it, convenient, and therefore justified by considerations of utility as well as beauty.

Apart from that I confess I have been amused to observe how much of undue importance, in the great sun of our wealth, industry, and commerce, has been attributed to the extra flounces and furberous of the ladies. It is in truth a matter which enters for a mere bagatelle into the complex question of imports and exports, and that is all. Did the silks worn by the ladies produce the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company? Did their superfluous laces and muslins break down the Illinois Central Railroad? Did their voluminous skirts stop the wheels of the Erie Railroad? Was it a fancy of theirs for cakes and sweetmeats, which raised up, or pulled down, the speculative prices of sugar and flour in the United States? Was it their k d gloves and hiliptian bonnets and slippers which occasioned the embarrassment of the great dry goods commission houses of Boston, and the suspension of the banks of Philadelphia and New York? Absurd.

I confess it shames me, as a man, to hear so much said of the profuseness of the ladies, in view of our own way of life. Most assuredly, Mr. Fitz Frivol, with his champagne, his cigars, his fast horses, his yachts, and his other fancy pastimes, has no right to complain of the fine robes, the brodered kerchiefs, and the bijouterie of Miss Flora McFlimsiey. She will discover that she is in want of nothing to wear quite as soon as he will find anything useful to do; for even she has a warm woman's heart beneath all the point lace and moire antique in whose mysterious volume her fair form is draped; and if he did but know how to reach that heart, he would see her as prompt to please by frugality as by luxury, and proud to make any sacrifice of fashion at the voice of duty and of love.

But all the follies of all the Fitz Frivols and Flora McFlimsieys in the land are as nothing, in effect, on the financial condition of the United States, compared, I will not say, with a war in the Crimea or in India, for that we do not and cannot have—but as compared with a few cents per pound or yard of rise and fall in the price of the cotton of Carolina, the corn and wheat of Illinois, or the freights and manufactures of Massachusetts; and their follies have had no appreciable influence in producing the actual break down of the credit system of the United States.

At such a time as this, at any rate, when so many thousands of industrious men and women in Massachusetts are deprived of occupation and of means of support, by the curtailment or suspension of work in the great manufactories of the State, although for their retrenchment is a necessity as well as duty, yet it is not so for those, who, with wealth, possess assured means of subsistence. Why should they retrench, when every article they consume is of diminished price? It would be especially unwise for them to do so, at a time when every item of personal expenditure which they may cut off will but serve to aggravate existing evils, by contributing to impede the circulation of money, by increasing the superabundance of unemployed labor, and by multiplying the causes of poverty and crime, and in the long run subject them to larger expenditures of time-giving and taxation.

At a time like this, in France, for instance, there would be succor to labor by great public works of the government, such as the addition of a new quadrangle to the Louvre or the Tuileries. We cannot in this way combat the effects of a stricture, as it is called, in the money market. But we can, so far as we possess the means, continue our accustomed train of life; persevere in well-devised and well-directed enterprises; keep, so far as possible, our ships and our looms in action; preserve, unremoved, the great landmarks of our industrial prosperity; and stand ready to start anew, when the proper time comes, as come it soon must, all the great movements of production and commerce throughout the Commonwealth.

I say, in the first place, to Europe, and especially to England,—England sometimes fretting at us with little cause, and sometimes fretted at by us, but always nearest to us in relations of commerce as well as of blood;—I say to England,—do not suffer yourself to be deluded by the habit which prevails in the United States, of monstrously exaggerating all the transitory troubles, political and financial, which, from time to time, in the vicissitudes of our nationality, flit across its face like shadows and so depart. The United States are not, like noble but unfortunate Spain—borne down by the accumulated load of successive ages of domestic or foreign war—another "Niobe of Nations," mourning over the irreparable loss of the Nether lands, of Italy and the Indies. Our young strength is able to throw off at will its maladies, either of stony or fever, by mere force of constitution. Nor is the people of the United States like that of Mexico, reduced to imbecility and to anarchy, by admixture of the inferior blood of emancipated Africans or Indian races, so as to be down in the despair of helpless poverty on the very silver rocks of Guanajuato and Zacatecas. Not in our hands will California hold its golden shores shut up in the unexplored treasure-chambers of the Sierra Nevada. I repeat, be not deluded into the imagination that a blight has fallen upon this country, as you mistakenly supposed at a former time, when payments did not punctually arrive on the bonds of Pennsylvania.

I say, in the second place, to the many good honorable and honored merchants and others of the United States, who have been doomed to see the commercial credit of a long life-time fail on the instant, and the great and useful undertakings conducted by them, and on which the happiness of thousands of their fellow-men depended, arrested or crushed,—I say to them—You have the cordial sympathy, the unimpaird, nay the augmented, respect of your fellow-citizens. You, the great merchants, manufacturers, publishers, and bankers of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, are embarrassed—not by reason of special faults of yours, but of the inherent defects of the system of trade and banking, and the mismanagement of that system at the great centre of the commerce and exchanges of the United States. You are the martyrs of the principle of commercial honor. You have fallen, only because you stood in the front, and thus against you were struck the wild blows of our credit system struggling in its death agony. Be of good cheer. You need not say with Francis at Pavia,—*Tout est perdu pour l'honneur*—but rather, that nothing is lost, now you retain untarnished honor.

Finally, to those who have weathered the gale in safety, I say, let no narrowly and timidly selfish calculations govern your conduct. If straightened by temporary privation of labor, be prudent, be temperate, be patiently hopeful of speedily returning prosperity; for the productive resources of the country, its agriculture, its mineral wealth, its commercial advantages, the strength and skill of its inhabitants,—all these are unscathed and untouched by the storm. If wealthy, show that wealth has its courage, not less than its fears. Long enough have we recently been trying in this country to see how much and how causelessly we could hate one another. Let us change all that to a policy, I ought rather to say, to a religion, of reciprocal support and love. Let not those of less favored worldly condition among us have cause to murmur at the unequal dispensation of the blessings of Providence. I well know, indeed, that the charity of Massachusetts is open-handed, bounteous, inexhaustible.

There is no winter in't: an autumn 'tis, That grows the more by resping.

For the sorrows and sufferings of the poor, in the inclement season which is near at hand, let us all be prepared, and each, in our respective spheres of action, emulate the high example, and practice the holy uses of this the "Charitable Mechanic Association."

THE LIVERPOOL BOROUGH BANK.—Arrangements have been made, and will immediately be completed with the Bank of England, for an advance, which will enable the Borough Bank to open and discharge all liabilities. On Wednesday, the following notice was posted on the outside of the Borough Bank:—"The arrangement with the Bank of England not having yet been completed, the business of the bank will not be resumed until further notice."

INCIDENTS OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

THE STORMING OF DELHI.

Delhi has fallen. The City of Assassins, the rallying place of Treason, head-quarters of the miscreants who slew the women and children at Cawnpore, and hovered like beasts of prey around the walls of Lucknow, thirsting still for blood, has passed for ever from their hands; and the Royal Standard of England floating again over its ruined walls, proclaims the re-establishment of the authority of the Queen. The puppet King of Delhi has terminated a four months' inglorious reign by decamping in female costume, with the whole of his family, and for the present wanders among dispirited followers, to be captured at a future day, unless his sanguinary people should do summary justice by revenging themselves for their disappointment by slaughtering the idol they had set up when their prospects appeared to be good of driving Europeans out of the country. The assault upon Delhi was commenced on the 14th ult., in four columns, one of which, consisting of the Cashmere Contingent, which the late Gholab Singh despatched to the assistance of the besiegers, was repulsed. The other columns were successful, and an entrance was first effected by the brave soldiers whose point of attack was the Cashmere Gate, on the north front of the city nearest to the river Jumna. Having effected the breach, the storming party entered the city, and advanced westward along the ramparts to the Shah bastion, and thence to co-operate with another column that had stormed the Cabul Gate. The resistance upon the ramparts appears to have been obstinate; and although the guns of the mutineers were quickly turned upon them, they fought with desperation, contesting every foot of ground with their persevering and still more resolute opponents. From the Cashmere Gate the street leading to the magazine and the King's palace is narrow and intricate, whilst from the Cabul Gate the opening to the palace along the canal is broad, with but little to impede the soldiers' progress. It was in passing from the former point that the strongest resistance was offered, for it took two days to gain the magazine, and four days more before the whole of the city was in our possession. The King and his family escaped across the bridge of boats; but large numbers of the mutineers must have been intercepted and debarred from following the royal exiles when the victorious army had fought their way to the palace, and cut off that means of flight. Although many escaped, no doubt, by the southern and western gates, the small number of the British being insufficient to invest the city, some thousands must have fallen under the bayonets of the avenging army in the first moments of victory. We have on our side a serious list of killed and wounded, which enables us to judge, with some degree of accuracy, the number of the enemy slain. The British loss was 600 men, including 50 officers.

It is a great success, accomplished without the aid of a single man direct from England. The relative strength of the forces is not correctly ascertained; but the mutineers in possession of Delhi are considered to have been nearly three times as many as the besiegers, and the weight of metal of their guns even in the same proportion. The event, therefore, may well be described as one of the greatest that have occurred in the history of a country so remarkable for bringing out the heroisms of British soldiers, and so fertile of great achievements; and the names of Wilson and Nicholson, leaders of the band of heroes by whom the capture of Delhi has been effected, will stand among the highest which Fame has written on the Indian page of the history of the British dominions. The brilliant manner in which this new Sebastopol has been reduced, must remove any doubts that were inspired during the operation against the Russian Sebastopol, of the military genius and skill of this country. What we could not do very effectively in conjunction with others, is done marvellously well single-handed.

There is reason also to believe that Lucknow is recovered. The garrison had received supplies enough for its support until the 1st of October; and we have information that on the 14th of September General Outram, with Her Majesty's 5th and 90th regiments, and detachments of the 64th, 78th and 84th, and some companies of artillery, reached Cawnpore; and having effected a junction with the forces of Gen. Havelock, the Ganges was crossed on the 19th, and a rapid march was commenced on the road to Lucknow, where all was known to be safe on the 16th. The besiegers, however, conscious of what was going on, were using every means in their power against the place, and a numerous army has entrenched itself between Cawnpore and Lucknow, about 16 miles from the former place, to obstruct the progress of the relieving force. The little army of Havelock and Outram is small in comparison; but we have no doubt of receiving a good account of its dealing with the foe, and of its having forced a way through this formidable obstacle to the walls of Lucknow, where many of our countrywomen have so long been in peril, with a horde of human tigers prowling round them, intent upon repeating the nameless atrocities of Cawnpore.

With the fall of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow, the rebellion will not be ended. The neck of it will be broken; but it has a hundred arms, with more or less vitality in them, and which will give employment to British troops for a long time to come. The whole of Central India, for more than a thousand miles, from Jondpore on the West to Assam on the East, is in a disturbed state. Rajpootana, which contains the most warlike race in India, with the exception of the Sikhs, is full of rebels. In Scinde, which is occupied by Bombay regiments, there have been attempts at revolt at Kurachee on the sea coast, at Hyderabad in the centre, and at Shikapore on the north towards the Panjab, the insurrectionary movement, however, being very promptly suppressed. The telegraph communication has been cut off by the mutineers of Raughur in Behar. The Dinapore mutineers (who should never have been allowed to get loose) have gone up the country to Nagode, where they persuaded the 50th Native Infantry to mutiny, and one of the despatches speaks of Sangor and Jubalpoore as being threatened by this gang under the leadership of Koor Singh, to whom the troops of the Rajah of Rewah had fled, the Rajah himself having in a panic placed himself under British protection. At Ahmedabad, the ringleaders of an attempted mutiny among the 2d Bombay Grenadiers had been seized and executed. The news of the extension of the mutiny is not worse than was apprehended. Indeed, it is almost marvellous, seeing the overwhelming numbers of the mutinous disposed, that the rebellion is not universal. To the firmness of the British soldiers at every point the preservation of the country is owing. Never were laurels better earned than those which are universally accorded to British soldiers in India.

The mutiny is now resolved into brigandage, the mutineers have no stronghold, and can live only on plunder. The most