

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN]

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

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOL. VIII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1858.

No. 6.

RARE CHANCE.

A desirable Freehold Estate for Sale by Public Auction.

THE Subscriber is authorised to sell a beautiful and valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated on the New Bedouque Road, within 12 miles of the city. It contains about 75 acres of excellent Land, 30 of which are under cultivation, the remainder is covered with a heavy growth of Hard and Softwood. It has a frontage of 27 chains, 50 links on the main road. There is an excellent COTTAGE thereon, 36 x 48 feet, nearly new, and finished in a superior style. It has 4 rooms on the first floor, and 5 on the second, with kitchen, pantry and servant's room. This Cottage is well adapted for the residence of a private gentleman, having cost £600 for erection. There are also a Barn and Stabling on the premises.

The above valuable Property will be SOLD AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 7th SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. Terms—25 per cent. to be paid down; the remainder, bearing interest at 6 per cent., to be paid in two equal instalments within two years. The Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Drawing Room, and Bed Room, in Mahogany and Rosewood.—KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c., together with two very beautiful MARBLE MANTELPIECES will be sold on the premises at the same time. Terms for the Furniture made known at the time of sale.

Sale Positive and Unreserved. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Salt, Flour, Corn-meal & Groceries.
2500 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT,
100 Barrels extra Canada FLOUR
100 Barrels CORN-MEAL
100 Bags do.

And a choice assortment of Family GROCERIES, just received and for sale low for cash only, at BELL'S PROVISION STORE, Market-square, Charlottetown, June 14, 1858. 6m

Bricks.

70 to 80,000 BRICKS for sale, on approved joint Notes of Hand, payable from three to nine months. June 14, 1858. 2m J. P. BEETE.

Champaigne Cider.

BOTTLED CHAMPAIGNE CIDER for sale at the CASH Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER, Ch. Town, June 14, 1858. 1s.

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at Coler's Brewery and Distillery.

Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Old Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale. Ch. Town, Feb. 16, 1857.

Silk Hat Manufactory.

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

Old Hats and Clothes cleaned and renovated on improved principles.

Agent—Mr. John Williams, Market Square, where a supply will be constantly kept. JOHN HOBBS, Charlottetown Royalty, April 26, 1858. 2m

For Sale,

THAT valuable Leasehold Property, situate in Grand Tracadie, on Lot 35, containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres, with a valuable Marsh, cutting about six tons of Hay, or thereabouts; Lease for 999 years.

Also—Fifty acres of Commons, which cannot be taken from the above during the term of the lease.

The whole fronting on the entrance of Tracadie Harbour, and the rear bounded by the Winter River, which makes it a valuable situation for business, vessels being able to load both at front and rear. Sixty acres are now under tillage. Building stuff, longers and firewood in great abundance on the land. It is also contiguous to Cod, Herring, Salmon, or Gasparaux fishing grounds. Also a Dwelling house 32 x 22, with good cellar and chimneys, and out-buildings clearings being now in excellent order. Rent £10 2s. 6d. per annum. Possession can be given at any time from this date. For further particulars apply to Hon. CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown, or Mr. RONALD McDONALD on the premises. March 29, 1858.

To Lot, and Immediate Possession Given, THE STORE in the west end of Grand Street, lately occupied by the subscriber, with two WAREHOUSES, one 25 by 20, the other 40 by 25 feet, attached to it. Also the western tenement of the House immediately below the Store, containing four well finished rooms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. June 21, 1858. W. B. DAWSON.

Valuable Farm.

FOR SALE, and immediate possession given, 60 acres of LAND, north side of Lot No. 44, East Point, the property of Ronald McDonald, jun., Tulloch, and now in possession of Ronald McDonald, Esq., his father, who is authorized to sell the same; and who will extend a good bona fide title of it by reference to the Hon. Charles Young, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown. Time will be given for one-half of the purchase money. R. McDONALD. Big Bush, April 25, 1857.

Saddle, Harness, Collar and Trunk-making ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to the public generally that he has commenced business in the above line in the house on the corner of Queen and Sydney streets, near the store of the Hon. Daniel Brennan, where he will keep for sale a large assortment of

GIG, CARRIAGE AND CART HARNESS; SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, &c. All orders for any article connected with the trade will be punctually attended to. He is also prepared to trim Sleighs, Gigs and Carriages in a superior style. The subscriber feels confident he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage, from his having had a long experience in the business both in the Old Country and in this Island. JOHN BOWERS. Charlottetown, June 7, 1858.

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

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new building on the site of his old stand in Water Street, where he offers for sale, Chests and Half Chests TEA, Barrels of FLOUR and MEAL, Kegs and Boxes of Fig and Flat TOBACCO. GEO. F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, August 2, 1858. (1st 2m.)

MESSRS. STANFIELD & LORD beg to inform the Farm-ra of Prince Edward Island, that after this date their NEW MILL at TRYON will be ready for Dyeing, Fulling and Dressing Cloth, having spared no expense in fitting up. The services of Mr. Lippincott, of Pictou, being secured as manager, they guarantee to finish work in the best possible manner, on the usual terms.

Mr. H. CARBEK, of Sydney Street, Charlottetown, will receive Cloth, and attend to its being forwarded with despatch. Tryon, July 27. tf

Gleanings from late Papers.

CHINA.

THE PRESSURE UPON "THE DRAGON THRONE"—ATTEMPT TO DESTROY HONG KONG BY FIRE.—We have received advices from Hong Kong to May 22. The principal items of intelligence by this arrival are thus summed up in the following extracts from the *Overland Friend of China*:—

"Our intelligence from that part of China to which all eyes are now directed—the Gulf of Pecheli—comes up to the 29th April. The Russian steamer America, with Admiral Count Patiatine on board, anchored off the Peibo on the morning of the 14th ult., followed, a few hours afterwards, by her Majesty's steam-ship Furious and gunboat Leven. On board the Furious were the Earl of Elgin and suite. The United States steam-ship Mississippi, with his Excellency Mr. Reed, reached the anchorage on the 16th and on the 23rd, a week afterwards, his Imperial Majesty's ship Audacious, with his Excellency Baron Gros. Next day the squadron was joined by the Calcutta, bearing Admiral Seymour's flag; and, finally, on the 25th, Admiral Rignault de Genouilly made his appearance in his Imperial Majesty's ship Nemesis. Before the French admiral arrived, viz., on the 24th, the four ambassadors joined in a letter, or each sent letters of similar import to the court of Peking. The exact tenor of this letter or letters has not transpired; but it is reasonable to believe that, as reported, a demand was made for the appointment of an envoy of equal rank, with full powers; if, indeed, audience at the dragon throne itself were not pre-emptorily required. Six days were given for an answer. The period expired on the 30th ultimo, the day after the Sampson left. On the afternoon of the 28th, letters were received in which Tao, or Tan, Governor-General of the province, was named as the ambassador. The letters being informally addressed, were returned, but were looked for again by the 30th. The fact of the Sampson having taken up two gunboats of lightest draft and 150 sappers, lends confirmation to the opinion that fort destruction is contemplated. The rebel section of the community of China are again making headway, and creating unnecessary fears for the season's tea crop. Advices from home, and the effect they have on certain parties at Shanghai, however, are more likely to check tea export than all the rumours obtainable from disturbed districts.

There has been no change in the state of affairs at Canton. The troops remain in good health, and in high spirits in expectation of being sent north. The rain has been almost incessant. Everything remains quiet, and the rumours of gatherings of "braves" for an attack on the allied forces have died away. The soldiers have been amusing themselves with horse-racing and theatricals. The troops-sides Sydney and Sesostris arrived on the 6th from Calcutta, with 8 officers, 380 men, and 120 camp-followers of the 65th Native Infantry, and 4 officers, 355 men, and 64 camp-followers of the 47th Bengal Native Infantry; and the Tubal Cain on the 12th, with an additional 450 Sepoys. The French auxiliary steam transport Gironde has brought on some 900 marine infantry; and two other transports, La Sane and Pregent, with the steam corvette La Place, are shortly expected. These must prove a welcome addition to the allied forces in China waters.

In Hong Kong attempts have been made by incendiaries to fire the Tai-ping-shan, or upper portion of the Chinese town; but happily they proved unsuccessful, and four out of ten men engaged in them have been apprehended.

CENTRAL INDIA.

GWALIOR.—The Maharajah of Gwalior is now a fugitive at Agra. The main body of the Calpee fugitives, with Tania Toppe, the Rane of Jhansi, and the Nawab of Banda, fled first to Indore, where they were joined by Koor Dowlut Singh and Rahim Ali, with about 1,500 men and a few light guns; they then decided to march on Gwalior, which they did rapidly, so as to allow Scindia but little time for preparation. They reached Gwalior on the 1st of June; their numbers are believed to have been about 5,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, with a few small guns. Scindia went out to the entrenchments to oppose them with 1,000 cavalry, 2,000 infantry, and 30 guns. No sooner, however, had the action commenced than one of Scindia's cavalry regiments went over to the enemy; a large proportion of the rest of his army followed the example, and the remainder fled precipitately, with the exception of the Maharajah's body guard, who fought most gallantly, and brought off Scindia safely from the field, losing, however, 200 of their own number. The Maharajah, with his Dewan, Dinker Row, and some 30 of his sirdars, fled via Dholpore, to Agra, which he reached on the 2nd of June. The family of the Maharajah fled to Nagpur, but his palace is plundered, and the fort is said to be in the hands of the rebels. The bulk of the Calpee force has marched on Gwalior. Sir Hugh Rose will direct operations. Brigadier Smith's brigade will co-operate from Seepore, and a demonstration is to be made from Agra in the direction of Dholpore. The rebels are said to have proclaimed the Nena as Peishwa, and Tania Toppe as chief under him. The prisoners at Gwalior had been released.

WHITE SLAVES IN NEW YORK.—The breaking up of the devil's den in New York, kept by one Peter Dawson, which has been noticed in the papers, shows a more degrading slavery and miserable licentiousness than can be found in all the South. And it is asserted that there are many more of these literal hells than that cry; though, perhaps, few in which the proprietors have yet become so wealthy.

Forty-eight persons were taken out of this den; thirteen of them young girls, and the rest principally sailors, and all but one of them foreigners. The girls in this establishment were never allowed to go out, and when they ran away, were arrested on a charge of larceny, and compelled to come back. Dawson's wife appeared in Court, dressed elegantly, in the extreme of fashion. All the sailors were discharged, but the musicians, four in number, who performed for 75 cents a night, and the females were held for examination.

The testimony of one of the females, a pretty and intelligent girl of 18 years of age, among other things, stated the following:—"I signed an affidavit that I made this morning; it is true; I have lived with Peter Dawson 11 months; about 12 girls were living there prior to the officers coming there last night; the house is shut up at 12 o'clock; the girls don't get drunk, but the people that come in are furnished at two bars; had seen fighting there two or three times; there are 13 bedrooms besides Dawson and his wife's; he has only one child; I don't know how I came to go there; I had no home; I previously lived at Dutch Henry's, 34 Cherry street; he had only five girls when I was there; I was never in a place like that before.

Cross-examined by ex-Judge Philips—I asked Dawson last winter to let me go away, and he refused; I once ran away, and he caught me and brought me back, and licked me; Dawson licked me several times; the first time I went there, before I

went to the Island, he licked me and kicked me with his boots in the face; I have not asked him to let me leave the house since coming from the Island, for I knew what I would get; it is not long since he made me sleep with a black man; he told me 'Any man is good enough so long as you get the money; it is not long ago since I tried to get out of the front door, but the bar-keepers watched me and would not let me go; Dawson took hold of me and kicked me up stairs; I want to go back to my father and mother, and not to stay; I have said that I did not want to go away; so that I would not get a licking.'

Among other lessons which this terrible outrage teaches, is the fact, how very little can be done even in this Christian land of liberty for those who have not the energy and intelligence to protect themselves. Nearly all the work to be effective must be done by the individual alone.

The New York Express says:—"Hundreds of just such slave-pens are crowded within a radius of half a mile of the City Hall. In Howard and Centre streets, scores of prison-houses of wretched women are known to, and protected by the police; and yet we wonder at the increase of crime, pauperism, and disease. We wonder that, last night, thieves and robbers were so bold as to unite in attacking a police force in seventh avenue; we marvel that a band of negro burglars should have been discovered, at the same time, in a Thomas street rookery; that jewellery and rich clothing were there seized, and that a young white girl of seventeen was found to be the paramour of the chief robber of the gang. Well! by and by there will be an awakening of the good public?"

Bayard Taylor is writing letters from Greece to the New York Tribune. In a recent letter from Athens, he concludes with the following beautiful passage:—

"Enough of dry statement. Let me not lose the pensive sweetness and sadness of this last evening in Athens. The sun is sinking in clear saffron light beyond the pass of Daphne, and a purple flash plays all along the high, barren sides of Hymettus. Before me rises the Acropolis, with its crown of beauty, the Parthenon on whose snowy fronts the sunsets of two thousand years have left their golden stain. In the distance is the musical Aegean, dancing with light-whispering waves to fill the rock-hewn sarcophagus of Themistocles. Plato's olives send a silver shimmer through the dusk that is creeping over the Attic plain. Many an evening have I contemplated this illustrious landscape, but it was never so lovely as now, when I look upon it for the last time. Every melodious wave in the long on line of the immortal mountains—every scathed marble in the august piles of ruin—every blood-red anemone on the banks of the Ilissus, and every asphodel that blossoms on the hill of Colonos—I know them and they know me. Not as a curious stranger shall I leave Athens; not as a traveller, eager for new scenes; but with the regret of one who knows and loves the sacred soil, to whom it has been at once a sanctuary and a home."

REPORTS.—An exchange thus describes that very useful, but much abused, portion of the community—without whose aid many a good man would have been compelled to "tarry at Jericho, till his beard was gray"—the reporters:—"How fitting a great man is now basking in the sunshine of fame generally bestowed on him by the prolific genius of some reporter? How many wild, raving, pointless, objectless speeches put in form and rendered at least readable by the unknown reporter? How many a disinterested speaker, who was conscious the night before of a failure, before a thin, cold, and spiritless audience, awakes delightedly to learn that he addressed an overwhelming assemblage of his enthusiastic appreciating fellow citizens—to find his speech sprinkling with 'cheers,' breaking out into 'immense applause,' and concluding amidst the 'wildest excitement?'"

SINGULAR CASE OF DIVORCE.—A suit for divorce is now in the Ohio Courts between a man and his wife, who are said to have lived together very happily for a year at the close of which a child was born, and became the cause of domestic difficulty that will end in their separation, the discussion being all about an innocent name given to an innocent infant. The wife intimated to the husband that she would like to call the child Athol. At this the liege lord objected, remembering one of her flames before marriage; she urged; he refused; she wept; he grew obstinate, and said she need not hope to shake his resolution by her tears—he was marble when a principle was involved. She intimated that there was a remedy to which she would not object; he comprehended her meaning, and hence an application for divorce.

A BET BETWEEN FRENCHMEN.—On Saturday, a great dinner was given in one of the French hotels of our city to celebrate the victory of a lucky Frenchman, who had succeeded in eating thirty pigeons in thirty successive days. It seems, although many persons are not aware of it, that this is a great feat, and that it wants an ostrich stomach to perform it, as pigeon meat is very indigestible. Whatever may be the case, the victor says he is ready to take up the same bet again for any amount.—N. Y. Herald.

HOW TO STOP BLOOD.—Take the fine dust of tea, or the scrapings of the inside of tanned leather, and bind it close upon the wound, and the blood will soon cease to flow. These articles are at all times accessible and easy to be obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow, barlunum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these instructions will save agitation of the mind, and running for the surgeon, who would probably make no better prescription, if present.

TO CURE THE APPETITE FOR TOBACCO.—A clergyman who for many years was addicted to the chewing and smoking of tobacco, but who has entirely abstained from the weed for over thirty years, communicates to the Independent the method of cure which he adopted. We copy it, hoping it will prove effectual in many other cases:

"I had a deep well of very cool water, and whenever the evil appetite craved indulgence, I resorted immediately to fresh-drain water. Of this I drank what I desired, and then continued to hold water in my mouth, throwing out and taking in successive mouthfuls, until the craving ceased. By a faithful adherence to this practice for about a month, I was cured; and from that time to this I have been as free from any appetite for tobacco as a nursing infant. I loath the use of the weed in every form, far more than I did before I contracted habits of indulgence."

A Verdant Youth went to church, on Sunday night, in Boston. Coming out, a young lady—mourning dress—Greek black eyes &c.—dropped her handkerchief, which verdant returned. She thanked him, and said the sermon had affected her so that she did not know what she was about. They then took a sentimental walk, and he left her at the door of a fashionable residence. Next morning verdant found himself minus his pocket-book and \$27. Says the sermon and adventure will do him good.—New Bedford Mercury.

VALUE OF SHADE TREES.—Very few owners of real estate in country towns seem to have any idea even of the commercial value of shade trees. One piece of ground, perhaps not very eligibly located, commands a high price, while another, in a far better position, is not wanted scarcely at any rate, especially by those who have the means to make a considerable investment, simply because there are no attractive shade trees—nothing to make a home pleasant out of doors. Suppose every inland town in the United States should appropriate the small sum of one hundred dollars annually, to be invested in this way—in beautifying and enriching the place—what a change ten or twenty years would produce! Take away the magnificent elms and other beautiful shade trees from New Haven, Norwich and other New England towns, and you would reduce the value of real estate, at once, at least 25 per cent. We call attention now to the subject, because shade trees are now appreciated. Those, therefore, who realize how much pleasure they are denying themselves, will please remember at the proper time, in the fall or spring, to give this matter their prompt attention. Reader, man or woman (we say woman, for we have recently seen three of the finest elms that we ever beheld, which were planted by a noble woman nearly one hundred years ago,) wherever you are, we mean you.—N. Y. Independent.

WALKING AND PURE AIR.—Anaximenes taught that air is mind. Some one else says air is the hidden food of life. Plutarch seems to incline to Anaximenes' opinion, remarking that perhaps the reason why there is a sympathy of feeling on various subjects arises from breathing the same air. Air is an exaltation of all the minerals of the globe; the most elaborately finished of all the works of the Creator—the rock of ages distinguished and fitted for the life of man. All classes of men affirm this. Sydney Smith says to the public speakers that if they would walk twelve miles before speaking, they would never break down. In English universities, boat races, horseback rides, and ten mile walks, are a part of the educational meals for physical development. Plato says a walk in the open air will almost cure a guilty conscience.—Emerson.

RATS EVERYWHERE.—Rats feel and labour in the dark, they shun the approach of man. If we enter a barn or granary, where hundreds are living, we shall not observe any unless we disturb them in their hiding places. If we go to a rick that may be one living mass within (a thing by no means uncommon), we shall not see one; or if we dive into a cellar that may be perfectly infested, the result is the same—unless, perchance, a strange one may scud across for a more safe retreat. Hence it is that men seldom think of rats, because they rarely see them; but if rats could be made by any means to live on the surface of the earth instead of in holes and corners, and feed and run about the streets and fields in the open day, like dogs and sheep, the whole nation would be horror-stricken; and ultimately there would not be a man, woman, or child but would have a dog, stick, or gun to effect their destruction wherever they met with them.

IRREGULAR VERBS.—The Paris correspondent of Porter's Spirit is responsible for the following:—"It is astonishing how foreigners are imposed on by some of our wags. The other day I went to see a little Frenchman just arrived, who had been taking English lessons, as he informed me, on the voyage, from a yellow passenger. He complained much of the difficulties of our grammar, especially the *Irregular verbs*. 'For instance,' said he, 'z verb to go. Did you ever see such verb?' And with the utmost gravity he read from a sheet of paper, 'I go, thou clearest, he cuts stick, we make tracks, ye or you subsquallate, they vamoose the ranch.'"

Dr Johnson, in the fullness of his years and knowledge, was heard to say, "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

THE PRINTING OFFICE.—An observing and discriminating writer says the printing office has proved a better college to many a boy, has graduated more useful and conscientious members of society, has brought more intellect out and tuned it into practical, useful channels, awakened more minds, generated more active and elevated thought, than many of the colleges of the country. A boy who commences in such a school as the printing office will have his talents and ideas brought out; and if he is a careful observer, experience in his profession will contribute more toward an education than can be obtained in almost any other manner. Conceited press and aristocratic manners should, however, never think of placing their promising youth at the printing business. It is a miserable business for such, and, besides, members of the profession are very frequently obliged to work.

"NARY PLACE."—Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar, do you not know some quiet spot where hoops are worn no more? Some lone and silent dell, some island or some cave, where women can walk three abreast upon the village pave? The loud wind hissed around my face, and answered, "nary place."

BRILLIANT WHITENESS.—Take half a bushel of nice un-slacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting; and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and let it stand for a few days, covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required.

THE RAREY FAMILY.—The "Rarey family" consists of four brothers, who have been raised from boyhood in Franklin county, Ohio. Their father was of German descent, a farmer and raiser of stock, and all the boys were brought up on the farm, and they have followed that pursuit more or less to the present time. They are all, however, in the possession of the art of "horse-taming," as many a redeemed horse in this and the adjoining States would testify, if they were to meet in class meeting and give their experience.

The oldest is William H., who made the first discovery of the principles in the nature of the horse that led to the perfection of the system which is now astonishing the world. The second is Charles W., who is now teaching the system in the western part of this State. The third is Frederick, who now lives on his farm, about two miles from this place. The fourth and youngest is John S., who, together with his oldest brother, Wm. H., has devoted his life to the study of mental philosophy of the horse, and is now teaching the nobility of Europe the results of his life-long experience.—Cincinnati Commercial.