THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

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

Vol. XIII. | Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, July 6, 1863. | New Series.---No. 32.

1863! 1863!

Spring Stock Complete,

AT

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Thomas's Old Stand,

WILLIAM FULL,

HAVING COMPLETED, per Shi GAZELLE and URANUS, his

SPRING STOCK

OF

BRITISH and FOREIGN

MERCHANDIZE,

now begs to call the attention of Town and Country customers to the same. Having been purchased in the Home Markets on the best terms, he can confidently offer them at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

His Stock comprises

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Including Ladies' Plain and Fancy Dress Materials, Fashionable Mantles, newest style of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Parasols, Gloves, Veils, Belts, Hair Nets, &c.; Ladies' Cashmere, Prunella and Kid Boots; White and Fancy Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Including Grey, White and Striped Shirtings; Denims, Drills, Tickings, Plain and Fancy Printed Cottons; Ginghams, Flannels, Muslins, Linen Tabling, Damasks, Blind and Window Muslins, &c. &c.; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Including Ready-made Coats, Vests and Pants; Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs; Glaze, Felt and Fancy Hats; Summer Tweeds, Black broad Cloths, Black and Grey Doeskins, &c. &c

—ALSO—

40 Chests Prime Congou TEA.

Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, Molasses, New York Sole Leather, including the usual assortment of

Family Groceries, &c. &c.

Great George Street, Charlottetown, June 8, 1863.

Ex "THERESA."

NOW LANDING, Ex above SHIP, and will be sold at a low figure—

50 Boxes 3 Crown SOAP,
50 " T. D. PIPES,
20 bbls PALE ALE, (in pints and quarts,)
10 " DUBLIN STOUT, do do

—ALSO—

Hourly expected per PRIORESS & URANUS—

30 chests ENGLISH TEA,
10 cases CHAMPAIGNE,
10 " GINGERETTE.

N. RANKIN.

May 18, 1863. I & RW

FIRST ARRIVAL

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,

Per Barque GAZELLE—

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

IN ALL THE NEW MATERIALS,

HATS and BONNETS,

MILLINERY, FLOWERS, &c. &c.

WM. HEARD.

Queen Square House, May 18, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.

THE subscribers have on hand a good stock of Fishing Materials, consisting of—

'Gundry's' Hemp Cod Lines, 9 to 18 thread
Sea Island Cotton Mackerel Lines
Cod Hooks | Mackerel Hooks
Do Splitters | Do Jigs
Do Swivels | Do Knives.

All of which we offer at the lowest prices.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

June 22. 3w "City Hardware Store."

HAYING TOOLS,

At the 'City Hardware Store.'

40 DOZ. HAY RAKES
15 doz Hay Forks
25 doz Sneaths
20 doz Scythes
130 doz Scythe Stones
Grass Hooks, Sickles, &c. &c.

At the lowest market prices to wholesale customers.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

June 22, 1863. 6w

Flour! Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and will be sold low for cash—

300 Bbls. Extra and Superfine FLOUR,

100 Bbls. Pastry FLOUR.

(WARRANTED.)

M. LOWDEN,

May 11, 1863. Peake's Building.

A Schooner of 50 Tons.

I HAVE the Spars, Standing and Running Rigging, Blocks, Patent Windlass, Chains and Anchors, Boat and other small gear, second hand, which I will sell low, and take Freight in exchange. They can be seen here.

—ALSO—

100 Pine Ash-bound FISH BARRELS.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, Feb. 9, 1863.

WM. R. WATSON

BEGS to intimate that he has received, per "THERESA"—

12 Cases and one Cask APOTHECARIES' WARE,
1 Puncheon English VINEGAR, 1 Cask PAINTS,
Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL, 1 Bale CLOVES,
1 Bale Senna, 1 Cask Olive Oil, 2 Bbls. Saltpetre,
6 Barrels Washing Soda, 1 Cask Baking Soda,
1 Cask Sulphur, 2 Bbls. Alum, 1 Bbl. Blue Stone,
1 Cask Copperas, 1 Bbl. Cudbear,
6 Bbls. English Ground Redwood,
3 Cases English Confectionary.

For sale at the CITY DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, June 8th, 1863.

Pensez-a-moi.

WM. R. WATSON has received, per "URANUS," from LONDON, the above new and fashionable SCENT, together with EUGENE RIMMEL'S BOUQUET, West End, Jockey Club, Frangipane, Wood Violet, Love's Myrtle, Hedyosmia, Millefleur, Rondeletia, Geranium, Guard's Bouquet, Ess Bouquet, Rifle Volunteers' Bouquet, Windsor Bouquet, New Mown Hay and Sweet Pea, Sydenham, Eau de Cologne, as sold at the Crystal Palace, Treble Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers, Toilet Vinegar to supersede Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes, Aromatic Vinegar and Smelling Salts, in Morocco Cases, Pastiles, Sachets, Marking Ink, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Razors, Glycerine, Honey, Brown Windsor, Rose, Sand and Pomice Stone, Soap Tablets, Naples Soap in Pots, Transparent Soap, in Cakes and Sticks, for shaving, &c. &c. &c.

CITY DRUG STORE, June 8, 1863.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price given in CASH for any quantity of WOOL by

GEORGE W. GARDINER.

Charlottetown, 8th June, 1863.

Tombstones! Tombstones!!

THE subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage they have bestowed on him, and begs leave to acquaint them that he has removed to the premises formerly occupied by Mr. GEORGE COOKE, next door to Doctor JOHNSON'S DISPENSARY, in Kent Street, where all orders in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Parties are requested to call and examine his stock of Marble, and workmanship, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Millstones, &c., made to order.

JOHN CAIRNS.

June 1, 1863. 3m

1863.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE,

☞ *Stand formerly Dempsey's, opposite Apothecaries' Hall, Upper Queen-street.*

H. HASZARD

HAS received, per "URANUS," from London, "THERESA" and "PRIORESS" from Liverpool, a large and well selected STOCK of

British Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Stationery, Groceries and Hardware.

Having been purchased direct from the Manufactories on the best terms, they will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash only, comprising—

Ladies' Dress Material,

in all the latest styles;

SILKS, black & colored, in dresses & pieces.

SHAWLS and MANTLES,

in great variety and very cheap;

Bonnets and Hats.

RIBBONS, a choice selection;

Flowers, Feathers, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars and Sleeves, in variety;

Dress Buttons and Trimmings,

Hair Nets, Braids, Ladies' Waterproof Capes, &c. &c.

Summer Cloths and Coatings;

A large variety of Shades and Textures; Waterproof Coating, &c. &c.;

in the latest fashions.

STAPLE GOODS,

Brown Cottons,

White and Striped Shirtings, Skirtings, Prints, Furniture Chintz, Sheetings, Ticks, Sacking, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Oil Floor Cloth, &c. &c. &c.

3000 Pieces Paper - Hangings,

English make, very cheap.

Ready-made Clothing,

Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Drills, Duck, Waterproof Coats, Capes and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Pants, Vests, &c.

HARDWARE,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Spikes, Sheet Iron, Steel, Wire, Gig Bushes, Grey's Plough Mounting, &c. &c.

— ALSO —

Molasses, Coffee, Crushed & Moist Sugar, Rice & Pearl Barley, very superior;

Mustard, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Raisins, Currants, Starch, Blue, Blacking, Washing and Baking Soda, Leather Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, Manilla Rope, &c.

Charlottetown, June 15th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

JUST RECEIVED by Schooner "EMILY," from ALBANY DIRECT, at DODD'S BRICK STORE—

600 STOVES,

among which are the celebrated Magician, Black Diamond, and Union Coal Cooking Stoves.

DODD & ROGERS.

June 22, 1863. isl 6w.

FIRST ARRIVAL,

Ex "HEATHER BELLE."

10 CASES Superior CHEESE, and will be sold low for cash.

N. RANKIN.

April 23, 1863.

Flour and Cornmeal.

50 Bbls. extra FLOUR, (for family use)
50 Do. superfine Do.
50 Do. Kiln dried CORNMEAL.

For sale, very low for CASH.

May 11, 1863. N. RANKIN.

New Vessel for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE the HULL and SPARS of a Brigantine, now lying at Georgetown. She is about 150 tons New and 200 tons Old Measurement; is a handsome model; will be well finished, and can be launched within a month.

ANDREW A. McDONALD.

Georgetown, June 15, 1863. isl 4in

CANADA FLOUR.

NO. 1 Superfine and Extra — Quebec Inspection. In lots to suit purchasers. For sale by

J. ROBERT ECKART,
Corner Queen and Water streets,
Opposite the Bank.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1863.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CLOTH MANUFACTORY,

TRYON.

THE OWNER has the pleasure of announcing that his Machinery for Carding, Spinning and Weaving is now in successful operation, manufacturing WOOL into the usual description of Cloth made in the Colonies.

The Charge for Picking, Oiling, Carding, Spinning and Weaving will be

One shilling and three pence per yard,

other branches in the same proportion. Wool, which must be washed and dried, may be left with H. J. CALLBECK, Sidney Street, Charlottetown, or any of the Agents for the Mill, from which further particulars can be learned.

Wool and Sheepskins will be purchased for Cash, or Cloth given in exchange.

Cloth received, as usual, to be Dyed and Dressed. New Machinery having been erected for that purpose, which will ensure its quick return.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

Tryon, May 23, 1863.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farmers of P. E. Island that he has received a consignment of MANNY'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, manufactured by ALZIRUS BROWN, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., similar to those which he has been selling for some years past, with the steel lined guard and all the recent improvements. These Machines, which may truly be called the "Farmer's Friend" are warranted to cut an acre of grass or grain per hour, on any ground under cultivation, rough or smooth; and intending purchasers are referred to the following farmers, who, having used them, can testify as to their value:—

Alex. Robertson, Bonshaw; W. H. Hyde, West River; John Crosby, West River; Capt. Murchison, North River; Dr. Jenkins, Upton Farm, North River; Theo. DesBrisay, Spring Park; James McGill, Royalty; Wm. Pickering, New London; Wm. Peardon, Winslow Road; Jas. Proudfoot, Malpeque Road; Thos. Crabb, do.; Wm. Sennet, St. Peter's; Hon. D. Beaton, Souris; Joseph Dingwell, do.; Hon. Joseph Wightman, Three Rivers.

The subscriber will also have on hand, at the proper season, One and Two Horse Threshing Machines, with Shakers and Separators complete, Potatoe Diggers, &c. &c.

P. S. The highest price given for Wool, washed and unwashed.

WM. W. IRVING,
Agricultural Agent.

DesBrisay's Corner, Ch'town, June 15, 1863.

The Wonder of all Nations!

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT FOR SPRING 1863!!

From the World's Fair,

THE best chance ever offered to the Farmers of P. E. Island, by which Time, Labour and Money are saved, the grand secret to us all, and can now be effected by getting one of those latest wonderfully improved

MANNY'S PATENT

Gold & Silver Prized Medal

Mowing & Reaping Machines,

WITH

Steel-lined Guard Finger Plate,

tempered same as the Knives, and is attached to the finger by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, thus making an entire new cutting face, with Horse Yokes and Swingle Trees, not in former machines, *makes them* now more valuable to farmers than any of the Gold Mines throughout the world, and are now warranted to cut one acre of Hay or Grain each hour, at one shillings cost, by forming a Club of five, which will be a fifth less expense than the old fashioned Scythe cutting, proved so injurious to the constitution and so fatal to many farmers.

With those unsurpassed Machines any quantity of Seed can be sown in Spring at one time, and no fear for hands to cut it, when ripe, need be felt, and the Crops secured a month sooner, and the cost of the Club saved. The expense now reduced to the wages of one man for a month.

In proof of same, Mr. W. Hyde, West River, whose butter and cheese are so highly prized wherever they can be got, certifies he purchased one of those

Wonderful Money and Labour Saving Machines

in 1861; cut all his Hay and Grain, nearly a hundred acres, and cut his brothers' crop also with it, and then hired it out, by which he cleared half the price of the Machine same year, and is now free, and had the crops of both farms cut in addition.

This certificate is more satisfactory on the Island, as it can be relied on, than one hundred names from other places.

The above and the following first-class Farmers and Stock Masters can be referred to, some of whom have MANNY'S PATENT MACHINES in use for three or four years, and have proved much more durable and beneficial than they ever calculated on, and consider they are the greatest boon that can be conferred on their brother Farmers, Professional men, teachers, sea captains, widows, tradesmen, and all those whose time ought be more valuable than at such unprofitable and severe work as cutting hay and grain for the horses that are at rest, and ought to be at such *employment*, in place of white men and women toiling themselves to death to keep the horses alive, and at more than four times the cost:

THIS IS NOT KP ING PACE WITH THE TIMES,

P. Lane, Esq., J. P.
W. Aoorn, Lot 49,
R. Mutch, Gallows Point,
J. McInnis, "
R. Ings, China Point,
C. Vickerson, Vernon River,
William Clements, Esq.,
D. Creighton, Esq.,
G. Harris, Esq.,
Stewart & Owen, Shipbuilders,
Hon. D. Beaton,
Theo. DesBrisay, Esq.,

and forty-six others, who got those wonderful Machines that work like telegraph.

The demand is now so great, caused by the vast number of men killed in the war, and the order from Europe for 1800 of those invaluable money and labour saving Machines, with eighty-six more wanted last harvest that could not be finished in time, will now require all parties wanting those Machines to send the order to the Agent, or the Depot at Orwell, with as little delay as possible, to ensure having them in good time for harvest.

No payment will be demanded until the Fall of 1863 and 1864.

Farmers not up to the great benefit of levelling and rolling the land are strongly advised by all Agricultural Societies and chemists to try it, when it will be found to pay well for the little outlay and trouble. To encourage the experiment, two dozen field rollers can be had from the undersigned, if ordered soon, at COST, and 12 months given for payment.

AGENTS:

CHARLOTTETOWN—John Williams, who is so well known for keeping the best and cheapest Seed on the Island; W. E. Dawson, whose Cash Store is the cheapest on the Island for farmers. James McGill, Spring Park, who is so famous for securing prizes for grain at our Exhibitions.
GEORGETOWN — W. B. Aitken, Thomas Owen, F. P. Norton.
MONTAGUE—Thomas Annear, Philip Beers.
GRAND RIVER—R. Walker, J. W. Truelove, J. McDougald.
MURRAY HARBOUR—Thomas Clements.
SOURIS—Edward Kickham.
ST. ANDREW'S—P. Griffin.
CASCUMPEC—G. W. Howlan.
CAMPBELLTON—Jas. Broderick.

Other Agents and instructions in Circular from

PATRICK STEPHENS,

General Depot, at Orwell Cheap Store, cheaper than the cheapest. FROM A NEEDLE TO AN ANCHOR—both included.

Feb. 9, 1863.

IMPROVED

FREEHOLD FARMS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers SEVERAL VALUABLE IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, situated on Township No. 31, viz:—

TWO FARMS containing 48 and 60 acres each, and located on the South Wiltshire Road, and within eight miles of the city. These Farms are in a good state of cultivation, with Dwelling Houses, Barns, Water, &c., on the premises.

ALSO, 100 acres, situated on the Tryon Road, with good Buildings, a well of water, and good improvements.

AND ALSO, several other improved FARMS, beautifully situated on the West River, with good improvements also.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES are in a flourishing settlement, with abundance of Hard and Soft Wood, and within ten miles of the city, and convenient to shipping places, and obtaining advantages in the way of sea manure, &c., seldom met with.

Possession to any of the above farms can be given immediately, if required.

For further particulars apply to

WM. DOUSE,

April 20, 1863. tf Charlottetown.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE

AT GEORGETOWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, by private contract, TOWN LOT NUMBER 5, Third Range, Letter F, with the Dwelling House and Out-Houses thereon. This Property is very pleasantly situated, fronting on Kent Square, and is a desirable place for either a private residence or a place of business. The Dwelling House is 40 by 32, and in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to the subscriber, up to the first day of JULY next, on which day (if not previously disposed of) it will be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Georgetown, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES McFARLANE.

Georgetown, 30th April, 1863.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and FARM belonging to the Subscriber situate on the Malpeque Road, and within 1½ mile of Charlottetown. The HOUSE is suitable for a Gentleman and Family, and the FARM consists of seven Pasture Lots, or about eighty-four acres. The purchaser can have the House and premises together, with as many of the said Lots as he may want, also the CROP on the Farm this year, if required. Apply to

JOHN MORRIS.

Charlottetown, June 8, 1863. 3m

Valuable Pasture Lots.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on Friday, the 24th day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, those

Beautifully situated Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown,

known as Lots Nos. 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, and 174, fronting on the Point of the North River, and on Hermitage Creek, containing by estimation 104 acres. These Lots are well worthy the attention of a practical farmer, as they are surrounded by an inexhaustible supply of mussel mud and sea weed, besides possessing other advantages. Further particulars made known on application to the Subscriber.

T. H. HAVILAND.

June 22, 1863.

FOR SALE!

A SHORE FARM, at Kildare Capes, on Lot Three, containing 100 acres of LAND, 70 of which are in a good state of cultivation, fenced off into eight acre fields, and the remainder covered with Hardwood and Fencing. The Main Road runs through the Farm, and it has a front of ten chains on the Gulf Shore, where abundance of Sea Manure can be obtained.

The Buildings are nearly new — DWELLING HOUSE 30 × 25; a FRAME BARN 40 × 30; a LOG BARN of about the same size, and a small FISH HOUSE at the shore.

Part of the Purchase Money can remain on the premises. Application for further particulars to be made to Mr. Thomas Mountain on the premises, or to GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, March 9, 1863. Isl

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and made between James Broderick, of Kildare, of Township Number Four, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part; and the Hon. Daniel Brenan, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Merchant, of the other part; ALL the Leasehold Estate and Interest of the said James Broderick, being an unexpired term of 999 years in and to all that tract piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Township No. Three, in Prince County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: commencing at a stake fixed, thence running West one hundred chains, thence North five chains, thence East one hundred chains, thence South five chains to the place of beginning, bounded on the East by cultivated land; on the South, by land occupied by Thomas Wade; on the west, by land in the occupation of Timothy Grain, and on the North, by land in the occupation of Thomas Cahill, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, containg by estimation fifty acres, a little more or less, and subject to the yearly rent of one shilling currency per acre.—Dated this 13th day of May, A. D., 1863.

DANIEL BRENAN.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his numerous customers in Town and Country generally, begs to inform them that he has removed his residence to Kent-street, East of Mr. JOHN HOLMAN'S, butcher, and nearly opposite the residence of JOHN SCOTT, Esq., Carriage Builder, where he is prepared, WITH INCREASED FACILITIES, to execute all orders entrusted to him in his line of business with PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH,

ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS.

— VIZ: —

House, Sign, Carriage & Sleigh Painting.

Plain and Ornamental Paper-hanging.

Imitation of Wood and Marble,

And every thing connected with the trade,

And by punctuality and moderate prices, he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Always on hand, for sale in season, WAGGONS and SLEIGHS of the BEST MATERIAL and LATEST FASHIONS.

☞ The Subscriber also wishes to intimate that he has opened a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders, with large stabling accommodation. With moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

E. H. MARTIN,
Kent Street.

Ch. Town, April 27, 1863. I & V

VALUABLE

Freehold Properties

For Sale in Charlottetown,

THE subscriber is authorized, by Power of Attorney from the Proprietor, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Auckland, New Zealand, to sell the following PROPERTIES, of which the two first are FREEHOLD and the third LEASEHOLD;—

First—The "OSBORNE HOUSE." This property is situated on the North side of Water-street, *having a frontage thereon of forty-two feet, and* running back eighty feet, being part of Town Lot No. 14, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. The Dwelling House is one of the most commodious and best finished in the City, with excellent Stable and Out-buildings, whilst its immediate vicinity to the Wharves, Bank, "Islander" office, Bonded Warehouse, Telegraph Office, and principal seats of business, renders it one of the most eligible business stands in the City. It is at present occupied under Lease, of which about three years only have to run, as an Hotel, for which it is admirably adapted.

Second—That pleasantly situated COTTAGE and OUT-BUILDINGS on the corner of Prince and Fitzroy Streets, opposite Holland Grove and the residence of Hon. Dr. Young, at present in the occupation of Mr. Hebs, Cabinet Maker. The land is a part of Town Lot No. 76, in the Fourth Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, measuring seventy-two feet nine inches on the West side of Prince Street, and eighty-four feet on the South side of Fitzroy Street. The pleasant situation, and it being on the highest land, makes it one of the most desirable Properties for a private residence in the City.

Third—A VALUABLE LOT OF LEASEHOLD LAND on the South side of Water Street, on which it has a frontage of thirty-eight feet, running back sixty feet, between the properties of Robert Longworth, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Batt, and opposite the Osborne House and Bonded Warehouse. Has sufficient stone on it to build a Cellar Wall thirty feet front and sixty feet in length, eight feet high all round. This Property is held under Lease from the Estate of the late James Peake, with the privilege of purchase on the expiration of the lease in April, 1864, for the sum of £152 currency, and is a most eligible stand for any business.

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale, the whole of the above mentioned Properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the various premises, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of AUGUST next.

CHARLES BELL.

Charlottetown, May 25, 1863.

For Sale or to Let,

A WELL FINISHED DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, with a good Granary and Stable, in an excellent business stand, at the Head of St. Peter's Bay. Apply to Andrew A. McDonald, Georgetown, or on the premises to

JOHN PARKER.

Head St. Peter's Bay, 16th April, 1863. tf

TO LET.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, the COTTAGE and GARDEN fronting on Euston-street, occupied by F. W. HALES, Esqr. Rent low, payable quarterly. For further particulars please apply to

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, June 8th, 1863.

Freehold Land FOR SALE.

FIFTY ACRES of VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, on Lot 8, in Prince County, a good part of which is cultivated, will be sold cheap, on application, at Summerside, to the owner—

MRS. JOHANNA O'CONNOR.

April 18, 1863.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JAMES COLES, senior, of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts to either of the undersigned, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, in Charlottetown.

GEORGE COLES, } Executors.
SILAS BARNARD, }

Charlottetown, 24th November, 1862. [Dec. 22

Gleanings from late Papers.

PRUSSIA.

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM—ROYAL ATTEMPT TO SILENCE THE PRESS.

Constitutional Government has at length ceased in Prussia. The Chambers were recently dismissed by a Royal Speech, couched in abrupt and almost unmannerly language; and it was intimated to the Prussian people, by those who effect to speak with a knowledge of the court's purposes, that an Assembly so seditious and revolutionary would never be allowed to come together again. But in a few hours whispers of still more despotic designs were abroad. The Court would not content itself with dissolving the chamber and appealing to the country. Indeed, the state of public feeling was such that another Assembly far more obstinate and Democratic than the former was sure to be elected. The policy of the Court and Cabinet was to impose Budgets without asking consent, and to do without the Chamber. The army is to be kept up to the standard which pleases the King, and taxes are to be enforced by Royal authority to support it. But this could hardly be done without further schemes of repression. Within a week after the prorogation the blow has fallen on the Press. A Royal Decree has been published, based upon article 63 of the Constitution, and countersigned by the whole Ministry. This Decree "empowers the administrative authorities to prohibit, temporarily or together, after two warnings, the publication of newspapers, whose attitude is, on the whole, dangerous to the public welfare." The Ministry is also authorized to forbid the introduction of foreign newspapers into Prussia on similar grounds, when thought advisable. This ministerial act, by which it is attempted to place the whole Press at the mercy of the Government, is the sequel to the dismissal of the Chamber, and clearly shows the spirit in which the King intends henceforth to rule. If any thing were necessary to fill a nation with anger at such an invasion of its liberties, it would be found in the perversion by the Court and its advisers of an Article of the Constitution which its framers, imprudently relying on the honour of Kings and the good faith of Ministers, conceived, no doubt, to be perfectly harmless. Article 63 is as follows:—"In the case where the maintenance of public safety or circumstances of unusual urgency pressingly demand it, there can be decreed, when the Chambers are not assembled, and under the responsibility of the whole of the Ministers, ordinances, not in opposition to the Constitution, which shall have the force of law." Here every word indicates that the framers of the Article contemplated one of those sudden crises in the affairs of nations, and particularly of Continental nations, when it is necessary that the Government should be for the moment invested with extraordinary powers. We know that in this country Ministers sometimes constitutionally violate the law, and require an Act of Indemnity to secure them from consequences. A similar liberty of departing from strict legality was hereby declared to belong to the King and his Ministers, obviously in view of any sudden emergency that might arise. If during the recess of the Legislature, France or Russia were to march against the frontier, or a mercantile panic to threaten ruin to any great interest, or some deadly contagious disease to be making its way through the country, when article 63 might be constitutionally acted upon. It would be a case for "the maintenance of public safety," and "circumstances of unusual urgency" would "pressingly demand" the interference of the Government. But to interpret this Article as allowing such an edict as has just been issued is to pervert language and law in a manner flagrantly dishonourable. It is impossible to conceive a more complete overthrow of a constitution. The parallel which must suggest itself to every one is that of Charles X. and M. de Polignac. The former conduct and political views of the Prussian Sovereign during his brother's life recall very much the history of "Monsieur." The quarrels with the Chamber and the ordinances against the Press are in strict conformity with the proceedings of the unhappy Frenchman when he sat on the throne. How far the parallel will extend time must show. Happy will it be for King William if his subjects prove to be more patient than those of the Bourbons. But a conflict has now begun which must go on, and which, whether conducted peacefully or with violence, must end in the impairing of the Royal authority, if not in the humiliation of an ancient and illustrious family.

THE NEW KING OF GREECE.

The Crown of Greece is formally disposed of at last. The Greek deputation had an audience of the King of Denmark at the Castle of Christiansborg, on Saturday. Admiral Kanaris, the spokesman of the deputation, made a speech to the effect, that the National Assembly of Greece had chosen Prince William George of Denmark as King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I. The King of Denmark replied:—"We accept the crown for our young relative, to which he has been called by the Greek people. In the negotiations at London of the great powers, who largely contributed to the foundation of Greece, and preserved unenfeebled their interest in her progress, we stipulated, as the condition of the acceptance of the crown, the union of the Ionian Islands with the Greek kingdom. We feel pleasure in expressing our certain expectation that this union will soon take place, and we wished that the young king, when received by his people, should be hailed as bringing with him the fulfilment of this well-founded, long-cherished desire. We hope that he will succeed, with the co-operation of the Greek people, in developing the rich resources of the country, and in conducting her to a splendid and happy future. This desire is shared by all who preserve the recollection of the heroic combat of Greece for independence; and when the young sovereign enters his new home, this wish will accompany him from Denmark's King and people." Turning to Prince William, the King of Denmark continued:—"Before you leave this spot, I give you this heartfelt and well-meant advice. Let it be your constant endeavour to gain and preserve the love of the people. Without boasting, I speak from experience when I say that in this consists the true happiness of a king. Adhere firmly to the constitution of the country; strive constantly to procure its recognition; watch that it be maintained intact. If you make this your rule, you and your people will prosper." The King then took up the insignia of the Order of the Elephant, and advanced to the prince, saying:—"Before I raise you to the high position you will soon occupy, and while you are still a Danish prince, I will confer upon you at the foot of the throne a visible sign of the King's favour by nominating you a Knight of the Order of the Elephant." The King next conducted the Prince to the highest step of the throne, kissed him three times, and said with deep emotion and hearty kindness:—'Receive the blessings of your King, and may God be with you.'

RECEPTION OF THE DEPUTATION BY THE NEW KING.

King George subsequently gave audience to the deputation at the palace of Prince Christian. Admiral Kanaris made a speech, to which King George replied:—'I receive the first greetings of the representatives of the Greek people with true joy. It is with profound emotion that I have heard them from the mouth of the man whose name is linked with everlasting fame to the regeneration of Greece. I am deeply impressed with the responsibility of the position which has fallen to my lot, and will dedicate to it the utmost powers of my life. I rely upon the loyal assistance of the Greek people for the attainment of our common object—the happiness of Greece. I have grown up in a country where legal order is combined with entire constitutional freedom, and which has thereby attained large and felicitous developement. The lesson I have here received shall accompany me to my new country, and I shall keep in view the motto of the King of Denmark, 'The love of the people is my strength.''

The new King of the Greeks was much cheered by the people upon leaving the Castle of Christiansborg. A banquet was given in the evening by the King of Denmark, which was of an extremely brilliant character. 250 guests were present. The King of Denmark proposed the health of King George of Greece, saying that he had always himself endeavoured to find happiness in the love of his people, and that he advised the young King to proceed in the same course. King George replied that he would faithfully observe his Majesty's advice, and that it should be his constant endeavour to do honour to the land which had given him birth.

AMERICAN 'NOTIONS' OF FREEDOM.

Apart from its horrible incidents, which, in kind if not in degree, are common to all civil war, the great interest of the fearful struggle in America, to European eyes, is the ordeal by which it is searching out and exposing the real strength and weakness of the American character. The idea that was formerly entertained of the American people was that, though unscrupulous they were sagacious and long-headed, much too far in the van of civilization to be deluded by martial passions or dreams of empire, and much too sordid to persist in any popular caprice when its commercial unsoundness had once been demonstrated by experience. This view of their character, both upon its lighter and darker side, has turned out to be utterly untrue. They have yielded to the whispers of national vanity with more facility than the Grand Monarque himself; and they are prosecuting a hopeless enterprise at fabulous cost, with a combination of earnestness in the method, and levity in the motive, of which the world has never seen a specimen before. The two opposite extremes of character which distinguish the inhabitants of England's two sister-kingdoms appear in America to have been welded into one. They are staking life and fortune for a dream of national aggrandizement, with a reckless indifference as to the possibility of attaining it; and yet there is a very great tenacity in the resolution with which they submit to accumulating sacrifices, and bear up against continuous disaster. The arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and the other acts of violence with which it has been accompanied, have revealed the existence of another and still more surprising ingredient in this strangely compounded character. To recklessness and doggedness of purpose it now seems that they add the servility of Russians. Perhaps it is doing injustice to the Russians to name them as exemples of the intense disregard and contempt for liberty which is now prevalent in the North-Western States. The condition of mind which acquiesces in a despotism that has existed for centuries is a far milder form of servility than that which contentedly stretches out its neck to receive a yoke new and unheard of before. The most daring patriot may shrink from overthrowing an ancient form of government unless he sees some security for the character of the new institutions that are to fill the void. But a community that submits, without striking a blow, to see the most essential liberties which it had long enjoyed wrenched from it by a military officer, can have very little love of liberty left. The acts of General Burnside and his subordinates have been as despotic as acts could possibly be. They have wanted no single circumstance of aggravation. Districts that are in a state of actual or threatened insurrection have often been placed under martial law. But this is not asserted of the States of Indiana and Ohio. If it could be, the cause of the Federal Government would be lost indeed. In any case, it has been usual to confine the operations of martial law, at least in all the freer countries of the world, to acts of distinct rebellion. It has never before been heard of, in any country professing to be free, that a representative of the people was liable to punishment at the hands of a court-martial, for making a speech to his constituents hostile to the party Government of the day. An additional shade of culpability is cast over the transaction by the utter lawlessness of those who are charged with the Administration of the law. The declaration of martial law, except in places where a hostile force is actually operating, is forbidden by the Constitution. It was in utter defiance of their oaths that the power to proclaim it was invested by Congress in the Pesident, that it was proclaimed by the President, or acted on by General Burnside. But all their deeds are insignificant by the side of the base servility of the Judge. The Judges who condemned Hampden had at least the letter of the law upon their sides. The Judge who consigned Vallandigham to the tender mercies of the military tribunal, in order that he might secure some of the good things which the Lincoln Administration have to dispense, sinned against the plain and unmistakeable provisions of the law. Perhaps the only point in which the old predictions concerning the operation of American institutions in times of trial have received a complete fulfilment is the worthlessness and meanness of the Judges who owe their offices to popular election. It is difficult to find any explanation for the marvellous acquiescence of the Americans, who were reputed to be a freedom-loving people, in a tyranny such as this. The Marquis Wielopolski and M. de Persigny have done nothing more at variance with the first principles of personal liberty. Yet even crushed Warsaw and much-enduring Paris have been able to summon up a spirit of independence which is wanting to the rough citizens of Indiana and Ohio. The measure is one that strikes at personal liberty and at political liberty with the same blow. To prevent a representative from giving an account of the views he has maintained to those who selected him for the purpose of giving effect to their political opinions, is to cut off the channels through which the wishes of a people are brought to bear on the machine of government. To imprison a man for condemning the measures of an Administration is to destroy the one crucial distinction that marks the difference between a despotic State and a free State. And to do all this in the face of a written constitution, by the authority of a military officer in a State that was loyal and at peace, and to do it through the agency of soldiers acting partly as policemen, and partly as spies, is an aggravation of the offence which even the despotic Sovereigns of the European Continent generally contrive to avoid. The suppression of the newspapers without even the ceremony of an *avertissement*, and the disarming of the people, executed in plain defiance of the Constitution, are only less heinous instances of the same tyranny. The calm submission of the Americans in the States which are assailed is an instructive lesson. In New York and New Jersey protests are loud enough, for the protestors are safe under the protection of the authorities. When they can serve a party purpose, and are dictated by the wire-pullers, we hear again something of an American citizen's claims to free writing and free speech. But the great Western States in which the grievance has arisen scarcely appear to be conscious of anything wrong. The enormous extension of the suffrage does not seem to have made the American peasantry more sensitive about their political and personal rights than the peasantry of less advanced portions of the world. It would seem as though it were only at rare exceptional epochs in the world's history, and under the pressure of great physical misery, that the masses will show any spontaneous jealousy for their freedom. The more educated middle and upper classes are the only guardians whose vigilance can be relied on. Their influence with their neighbours, in countries where wealth carries its due political weight, furnishes a ready-made organization; and it is only by such an organization, which can be called into play at a few days' notice, that the sudden onset of an armed usurper can be repelled. Even in America, however, it can scarcely be conceived that the present strange patience can be permanent. The mass of the people have been too long taught to believe that liberty consists in an abject submission to the will of the majority to have much sympathy left for freedom in its true sense. But it is likely enough that the personal violence of the unruly soldiery, who have become their masters, will destroy the apathy with which they are contemplating the suppression of newspapers and the arrest of statesmen. Events may, of course, take the other turn. The inhabitants of Indiana and Ohio may suffer Burnside and his troops to maintain "order," as it is maintained in Venetia, and was maintained in Poland. But it is barely conceivable that even eighty years of unbridled democracy can have so rooted out the last instincts of freedom from the breasts of men of the Anglo-Saxon race.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN LITHUANIA.

The following is a despatch from the national Government of Poland to its representatives abroad:—"How far the professed mild and benevolent character of the Emperor Alexander stands in contradiction with the treatment of his Polish subjects, the further recurrences in Livonia which it is my duty to report will fully testify:—2nd May: This morning at six o'clock 26 inhabitants were arrested—some in their own houses, some in the streets, others in the country—and were carried off to Rzeczyca. The greater number of them were retired officials, or municipal magistrates. These unfortunes, with irons on their feet, and chained two and two, like malefactors, were forced to go on foot to Daneburg, the place of their *imprisonment*, where no comfort or relief is allowed to reach them. The military commission pursues its inquisitorial task, and spreads terror far and wide. The prisoners taken at Siemiacze have been condemned to irons, and incorporated into bodies of convicts, and with their heads half shaved, together with Count Plater and his twelve courageous friends, transported probably into the depths of Siberia. No trial took place—no sentence was pronounced. An old man, 75 years of age, M. Peter Brzozowski, curate of Bugmuj, having been outrageously treated, was bound back to back with another old man of the same age, whom he was thus obliged to carry the whole of one night. The next day he was conducted with the most savage hootings to Rzeczyca, where he remained several days, and ultimately succumbed to the brutal treatment he had undergone. But how shall I relate the indescribable sufferings of M. Wilamowski, of Osthynia? The savages pulled out the hairs of his beard one by one, spat in his face, and having bound him, struck him and insulted him in every way. It is the almost invariable practice of these Roskolnski to pull out the beard, moustache, and whiskers of their prisoners, of whom a large number are already wounded and crippled for life. The church of Oszum was plundered of all its valuables and profaned by their sacrilegious conduct. The same scenes were enacted at Kamsinsi. The troops who accompanied and aided the Roskolnski returned to Dunabourg loaded with booty, and there is no doubt but that the government, if not the promoters of these excesses, was at least the tacit accomplice of their perpetration. In this way Colonel Ozierow has enriched himself with the spoils of Wyski, whose valuable service of plate he still has in his possession, and excuses himself by asserting that he pur-