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, MARCH 7, 1859. No. 35.

The Cheapest and most General Assorted
COUNTRY STORE
In the Island---Established 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER has selected and just received Ex "EMMA," from HALIFAX, the largest and best

STOCK OF MERCHANDIZE,

—to suit the season, and low prices to suit the times—that he has ever imported, which has been selected from some of the most extensive houses in the numerous trade, who give all the advantages of the trade to their old customers. The following are some of the Goods now open for inspection and sale:

Prime Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Raisins, Currants and Figs.
DRY GOODS in great variety, and some Ladies' Dresses, latest London style; Ladies' Capes, new style and low price; best ready-made Clothing; Fur and Cloth Caps, of new shape, naval and military, &c.; some first quality Buffalo Robes, very cheap; Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, all sizes and prices.
HARDWARE, Cutlery and Jewellery; bar, hoop, sheet and plate Iron; Nails, Spikes, Brads and tacks, iron, zinc and copper; Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass and Putty; Drugs, medicines and Dye stuffs; burning fluid and lamps; China, Glass and Earthenware, in great variety, and low prices; Sled and Cart Harness; Upper and sole Leather; barrels and half barrels prime Labrador inspected Herrings, Codfish; Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps and Flints; Plough-mounting, and extra sole and side plates; Pots, Bake-pans and extra lids; with various other articles, too numerous for "the printer," and will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash, or good Produce.

Farmers and others in want of the best description of Goods, will please call and examine quality and price, which will be found to ensure satisfaction, having every article priced, in plain figures, for the child as well as the most experienced, from which no alteration will be made, which has been a fixed rule in the establishment for the past sixteen years, and which has obtained for it such extensive patronage.

☞ A Cargo of *Timber* and *Deals* for Sale—when disposed of, an alteration will be made in the lumbering business for the future; which will enable the proprietor to attend more strictly to his counter trade, and give satisfaction to his customers.

WANTED from 200 to 300 OX and COW HIDES, for which the highest market prices will be given.

PATRICK STEPHENS,
Orwell Store, Cheaper than the Cheapest on the Island.
Dec. 13, 1858.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE Royal Agricultural Society's Anuual Grain Show will be held, as usual, in the Temperance Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of March, 1859, when the following prizes will be offered for competition, viz:—

Best Wheat,	£1	10	0
Second do.,	1	0	0
Best two rowed Barley,	1	10	0
Second do.,	1	0	0
Best four rowed Barley,	1	10	0
Second do.,	1	0	0
Best Black Oats,	1	10	0
Second do.,	1	0	0
Best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.,	1	10	0
Second do.,	1	0	0

REGULATIONS:

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of the Island in the year 1858.

Each sack of Grain must contain not less than 3 bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of 3 samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold, for the benefit of the Exhibitors, immediately after the decision of the Judges.

Grain intended for competition, and sent by parties residing at a distance from Charlottetown, will be received and taken care of by the Secretary at any time prior to the Show.

Immediately after the Grain Show the Annual Meeting of the Society will take place.

By Order,
W. W. IRVING, Sec'y R. A. Society.
Committee Room, Feb. 21, 1859.

The Chair has been taken by several Members!

NOT the Speaker's Chair, but one of those splendid ARM CHAIRS at DOUGLAS'S

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

where there is a very large assortment, of superior finish, and the latest styles; with a large lot of all kinds of Household

FURNITURE,

different patterns, and finish, and the latest improvements. Will be sold very cheap. Please call and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.
Furniture Warehouse, Kent-street, Feb. 28, 1859.

Piano Forte and Melodeon.

FOR SALE, one English PIANO FORTE, and one MELODEON, (Mason & Hamblin, makers,) which will be sold cheap for Cash. Apply to SAMUEL A. FOWLE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 28, 1859. 1m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the *Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, K. C. B.*, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 29th November, 1858, hereby notifies the Tenants on Lots or Townships Nos. 29 and 53, that all Rent and Arrears of Rent, due on said Estate, are to be paid to him, and no other person.

JOHN R. BOURKE.
Mill View, Dec. 27, 1858. 3m

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at

Coles'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.

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,

KENT-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

Carriage and Sleigh Builders, &c. &c. &c.

Carriages and Sleighs always on hand, and built to order, at the shortest notice. Carriage and Sleigh Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Now on hand a variety of new and second-hand Carriages, for sale at reduced prices. The public are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. 1y May 3, 58.

Selling Stoves at Cost.

THE subscriber has on hand COOKING, BOX and FRANKLIN

STOVES,

which will be sold at cost to close sales.

ALSO—To be Let, DWELLING HOUSE and BRICK STORE in Pownal-street, now occupied by the subscriber. Possesion given 1st April. THOMAS W. DODD.
January 31, 1859.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN—

THE new House of Assembly, which met for the first time on Thursday, the 17th instant, having been unable to decide on the election of a Speaker, from causes with which most of you are familiar—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been placed under the painful alternative of releasing the members from further attendance in the House, and appealing, in the usual constitutional way, to the people to elect a House that may be better constituted to proceed with the transaction of the public business.

The zeal you manifested in my election last Summer, and the very large majority which you were pleased to give me over my opponents, supported as they were by proprietary influence generally, and one of those opponents being a proprietor himself, and all alike enemies to the principles of civil and religious liberty which I have always advocated—prompt me to rely with confidence on your generous support at the approaching election.

Since the last time I had the honour to appear before you circumstances have occurred which have changed my views in reference to the long vexed question of the leasehold tenure in this Island. For sixteen years I have earnestly laboured with many others of the Liberal Party to effect such a settlement between Landlord and Tenant as would do full justice to the former without injuring the interests of the latter; and with this view the Purchase and Loan Bills were passed by the Legislature of this Island. But Her Majesty's Government having declined to sanction the Loan Bill, which was passed with the concurrence and at the suggestion of a late Colonial Minister, the Purchase Bill failed to have the effect intended; and as the Proprietors were active in their opposition to both measures, I see no other alternative but to resort to the original right of the inhabitants of this Island to have the claims of the Proprietors investigated in a Court of Escheat. The Proprietors have usurped the Fishery Reserves to a very great extent, and made use of them for their own aggrandizement—they have neglected to pay the long arrears of Quit Rents, and they pretend that they are released from the conditions contained in the original grants. Her Majesty's Government appear to be anxious that these questions should be settled, and suggests that a Committee be appointed to represent alike the interests of the Proprietors and Tenants. But the only tribunal which I now think can settle the question at issue is a Court of Escheat. From the decisions of such a Court the proprietors as well as the Government will have the right of appeal to the Imperial authorities, if necessary.

Should such a Court be established, as I have no doubt it can if a vigorous effort be made on its behalf, it is my decided opinion that all small freeholders ought and will be confirmed in their occupations, and that leaseholders should be allowed terms as advantageous as any that could be offered to them if the views of the Liberal Government had been carried out to the fullest extent by the Purchase and Loan Bills. Those lands in a wilderness state, held by the Proprietors, which might become forfeited, could be sold, as was the practice in Nova Scotia, for the general benefit of the country.

It now remains with the people to decide whether they are favourable to the settlement of the Land Question or not, and that decision will be known by their supporting or opposing Proprietors at the ensuing election. If they should be so blind to their best interests as to return a majority of proprietors, their agents and supporters, to the new House of Assembly—they can never expect a settlement of the Land Question; and the poor oppressed Tenantry must learn to bear their burthens and their wrongs in silence and with patience. But if it is possible to avert such a calamity, it will not be for the want of the strenuous exertions of

Your faithful and obedient servant,
GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, February 26, 1859.

To the Electors of the Second District of King's County.

GENTLEMEN,—As another General Election is about to take place, I beg to state that it is my desire to continue to hold the position with which you have honoured me for more than twelve years as one of your Representatives, and I will accordingly present myself for your suffrages at the ensuing contest. My principles are too well known to require to be stated; and the triumphant manner in which you have returned me on every previous occasion, through evil and through good report, justifies the hope that I still possess your confidence.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD WHELAN.

Notice to Parties intending to Purchase.
Valuable Freehold Property for Sale at Georgetown.

FOR SALE, part of Town Lot, No. 8, 3rd Range, Letter F., in Georgetown, together with the new dwelling house erected thereon. It fronts on the Main Street, and is an excellent stand for any kind of business. Parties desirous of purchasing had better apply at once, as it is the only business stand, fronting on the Main Street, now offered for sale in Georgetown. If not disposed of by private sale, it will be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 8th of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms liberal.

For further particulars apply to the owner.

JOHN KELLY.
Georgetown, February 14, 1859. (Ex. 3i.)

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated on Georgetown Road, Lot 52, King's County, containing 55 acres of SUPERIOR LAND, 20 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is well wooded with hard and soft wood, together with a Dwelling House and Barn.

Possession given on the 1st of May next. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to JAMES MCLAREN, Esqr., New Perth.

RICHARD McAVOY.
Lot 52, January 31, 1859.

Two Fifty-acre Farms for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two Farms, consisting of fifty acres each, situated on the Portage Road, about a mile and half from Head of St. Peter's Bay.

One of the Farms has forty-five acres clear land in good condition. A Dwelling-House, Barn, Stables, Granary, &c., a first-rate Chain Pump. The other has fifteen acres under cultivation. The above property, if not disposed of previously by private Sale, will be set up and sold by Auction, on the 28th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, afternoon.

A reasonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchase money of either or both of the farms.

DONALD McDONALD.
Portage Road, St. Peter's Bay, January 31, 1859.

Poetry.

THE following beautiful Ode was recited at the Crystal Palace, London, in the presence of between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, on the occasion of the festival prepared to commemorate the centenary of the poet Burns. It was esteemed the best tribute to the memory of the poet out of a collection of 621 poems, and the young lady authoress, a Miss Isa Craig, was awarded a prize of fifty guineas for her production.

ODE ON THE CENTENARY OF BURNS.

We hail, this morn,
A century's noblest birth;
A Poet peasant-born,
Who more of Fame's immortal dower
Unto his country brings,
Than all her Kings!

As lamps high set
Upon some earthly eminence—
And to the gazer brighter thence
Than the sphere lights they flout—
Dwindle in distance and die out,
While no star waneth yet;
So through the past's far-reaching night,
Only the star-souls keep their light.

A gentle boy—
With moods of sadness and of mirth,
Quick tears and sudden joy—
Grew up beside the peasant's hearth.
His father's toil he shares;
But half his mother's cares
From his dark searching eyes,
Too swift to sympathise,
Hid in her heart she bears.

At early morn,
His father calls him to the field,
Through the stiff soil that clogs his feet,
Chill rain, and harvest heat,
He plods all day; returns at eve outworn,
To the rude fare a peasant's lot doth yield;—
To what else was he born?

The God-made King
Of every living thing;
(For his great heart in love could hold them all;)
The dumb eyes meeting his by hearth and stall,—
Gifted to understand!—
Knew it and sought his hand;
And the most timorous creature had not fled,
Could she his heart have read,
Which fain all feeble things had bless'd and sheltered.

To Nature's feast,—
Who knew her noblest guest
And entertain'd him best,—
Kings he came: Her chambers of the east
She drap'd with crimson and with gold
And pour'd her pure-joy wines
For him the poet-soul'd,
For him her anthem roll'd,
From the storm-wind among the winter pines,
Down to the slenderest note
Of a love-warble, from the linnet's throat.

But when begins
The array for battle, and the trumpet blows,
A King must leave the feast, and lead the fight.
And with its mortal foes,—
Grim gathering hosts of sorrows and of sins,—
Each human soul must close.
And Fame her trumpt blew
Before him; wrapp'd him in her purple state;
And made him mark for all the shafts of fate,
That henceforth round him flew.

Though he may yield
Hard-press'd, and wounded fall
Forsaken on the field;
His regal vestments soil'd;
His crown of half its jewels spoil'd;
He is a King for all.
Had he but stood aloof!
Had he array'd himself in armour proof
Against temptation's darts!
So yearn the good; so those the world calls wise,
With vain presumptuous hearts,
Triumphant moralise.

Of martyr-woe
A sacred shadow on his memory rests;
Tears have not ceased to flow:
Indignant grief yet stirs impetuous breasts,
To think,—above that noble soul brought low,
That wise and soaring spirit fool'd, enslaved,—
Thus, thus he had been saved!

It might not be!
That heart of harmony
Had been too rudely rent;
Its silver chords, which any hand could wound,
By no hand could be tuned,
Save by the Maker of the instrument,
Its every string who knew,
And from profaning touch his Heavenly gift withdrew

Regretful love
His country fain would prove,
By grateful honours lavish'd on his grave;
Would fain redeem her blame
That He so little at her hands can claim,
Who unrewarded gave
To her his life-bought gift of song and fame.

The land he trod
Hath now become a place of pilgrimage;
Where dearer are the daisies of the sod
That could his song engage.
The hoary hawthorn, wreath'd
Above the bank on which his limbs he flung
While some sweet plaint he breath'd;
The streams he wander'd near;
The maidens whom he loved; the songs he sung;—
All, all are dear.

The arch blue eyes—
Arch but for love's disguise—
Of Scotland's daughters, soften at his strain;
Her hardy sons, sent forth across the main,
To drive the ploughshare through earth's virgin soils,
Lighten with it their toils;
And sister lands have learn'd to love the tongue
In which such songs are sung.

For doth not Song,
To the whole world belong!
Is it not given wherever tears can fall,
Wherever hearts can melt, or blushes glow,
Or mirth and sadness mingle as they flow,
A heritage to all?

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Prince Albert arrived at St. John's, N. F., on the 17th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 4th, and London (by telegraph) to the 5th inst.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 3rd. The Speech commenced with congratulations on the state of the country, and the progress making in India. On foreign affairs it says:—"I receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly feeling. To cultivate and confirm these feelings—to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, and to contribute as far as my influence can extend to the preservation of the general peace, are objects of my unceasing solicitude."

The conclusion of treaties in regard to the Principalities, and one of commerce with Russia, are noticed, and the latter is referred to as an indication of the complete re-establishment of friendship between the two countries. The treaties with China and Japan are mentioned as promising great commercial advantages. Satisfaction is expressed at the abolition by France of negro immigration on the East coast of Africa, and the pending negotiations give promise of a total abandonment of the system. In respect to Mexico, the Speech says:—"The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil war, has induced me to carry forbearance to the utmost in regard to the wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of my naval forces in that sea to demand, and, if necessary, enforce reparation."

Increased expenditure on the Navy is asked on account of the universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare.

The rest of the Speech is devoted to local matters and amongst the measures promised are Parliamentary reform, and a new Bankruptcy Law.

Addresses in answer to the Speech were agreed to in both Houses.

Melville in the Lords, and Palmerston in the Commons, complained of the silence in regard to the threatening state of the Italian question, and other matters of interest.

Derby and D'Isreali expressed confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Warlike rumors were still in circulation, but there was nothing decisive.

France continues to make warlike preparations.

It was rumored that the Duke of Malakoff would soon return, and be succeeded at London by the Duke De Montabello.

It was reported that the King of Sardinia is about to marry the sister of the Empress of Russia, the widow of the Duke of Leuchtenburg.

Warlike preparations were going forward actively in France, but the Ministerial journals were recommended to keep silent on the subject.

The latest letters speak of the war symptoms being decidedly on the increase. Great anxiety was manifested for the Emperor's Speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 7th. It is rumored that he is preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain.

The Minister of the Colonies has decided that the immigration of Africans shall be superceded by Chinese.

There were rumors in England of extensive warlike preparations, including an increase of 3000 men for the navy.

The Austrian six million loan introduced in London at eighty, bears 5 per cents. It was [illegible] for some time, but suddenly improved, and closed at a small premium.

The Queen's Speech was very non-committal, and was silent on the war question, which causes a decline in the funds, both at London and Paris.

MARKETS.—Flour dull but firm for choice. Wheat firm and quiet. Consols—For account 95⅛ For money 94⅞. Money market slightly easier.

RUSSIA.—It is rumoured that the Russian army will be shortly concentrated upon Austrian and Gulican frontier. Tone of Russian Journals towards Austria daily becoming more severe.

PERSIA.—It is reported the populace at Herat has expelled English Commissioner.

HOW MONEY IS MADE.—There appears to exist a considerable amount of misconceptions as to the manner in which money is made—not in the Barnum sense, but literally. Many persons imagine, for instance, that coins are, as it were, soldered together in two halves, and that the head is struck at one press and the tail at another; but this is quite a mistake, the impressions being given to a plain disc of metal, "blank," and the edge milling at a single blow. Ingots of gold or silver are first thrown into melting-pots and reduced to fluidity. After this they are cast into bars of various sizes, proportionate to the kind of coins to be produced from them. The bars are next passed forward to rolling-mills of great power (we speak here of the English Mint), and laminated, or drawn out by pressure to a state of attenuity marvellously different to the rigid form in which they left the moulds. The bars, in fact, are now converted into ribbons, flexible as the wand of Harliquin; and these, beautifully adjusted in thickness for the pieces to be obtained from them, are passed to a set of punching presses, where they are perforated—honey-combed—from end to end. The discs of metal thus obtained are blank sovereigns, very much resembling shankless brass buttons, or blank sixpences, as it may happen to be sovereign or sixpenny "ribbons" which are being dealt with; and are then carried forward to the weighing-machines. These select the sheep from the goats—the light and heavy from the medium, or standard blanks. The accepted candidates for coinage are now taken to the marking-room, whilst the rejected are doomed to the purgatory of the crucible again. The marking machines raise partially the projecting edges of the future coins, which are then again submitted to a fiery ordeal in the shape of an annealing oven.

This operation softens and tempers them. They are made—as young ladies are said to be—susceptible to impressions, and are then pickled, or blanched, in a weak solution of sulphuric acid. This gives them a bright surface, and removes all impurities. Drying is the next process, and this is performed over a hot iron plate—a la muffin and crumpet. The blanks are now ready to receive the "image and superscription" of the Queen—God bless her! This finishing touch is given in the press-room. The pieces are now weighed out to a number of boys, who attend and feed the presses with them. On one side of the presses blanks are put into tubes, and on the other they are thrown out coins. They get, however, a mighty hard squeeze in the "middle passage," between two beautifully engraved head and reverse dies, and are at the same time preserved from expanding unduly by means of a collar of steel, fluted or milled on its inner circumference, which encompasses each individual piece at the moment the dies strike it. The outer circumference of the piece of gold or silver becomes thus serrated, or milled, at the instant of coinage. The finished sovereigns or sixpences, or whatsoever coins may be in process of manipulation, now tumble out from the presses in rapid and glistening succession, and slide down inclined planes into trays placed to catch them. They are examined on the surface and edges to ascertain if they are perfect, and are then sent out into the "wide, wide world" to do their mission of good or evil, as the good or evil disposition of their possessors may determine.—*The Artisan.*