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. XVII. 1 | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866. | 1 NO. 2

Sale of Land

In Charlottetown and Royalty,

ON

TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER next, 1865.

THE following valuable PROPERTIES will be submitted for Sale at Public Auction, on the 6th day of NOVEMBER next, at TWELVE o'clock i · the forenoon, at the Coloni·l Building in Charlottetown, the following properties:—

1. The Northern Moieties of Town Lots Numbers 43 and 44 in the Third Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting 35 feet and 6 inches on the west side of Hillsborough Street, and extending back at right angles westwardly therefrom 72 feet; there the width increases to 42 feet, and the land runs further back westwardly with the latter depth for the distance of 103 feet, and adjoins the "Examiner" Office on the South,—with the Dwelling House and buildings thereon.

2. Pasture Lots Numbers 438 and 455, in Charlottetown Royalty, comprising together 16 acres of Land, a little more or less, having a foot of twelve chains on the Mount Edward Royalty Road.

On Sale of the above Properties, the purchaser on paying 25 per cent of the Price will be allowed one year for payment of the balance, with interest on Mortgage of the Premises.

For further particulars and terms of sale application may be made to the Subscribers, Trustees for Sale under Deed, dated 7th October, 1864.

J. LONGWORTH, } Trustees.
JOSEPH HENSLEY, }

Charlottetown, 15th October, 1866.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until TUESDAY, the 20th NOVEMBER, instant, then to be held at the time and place mentioned.

Valuable Farms, Wharves, and Fishing Station, for Sale at, and near Souris, Little Harbor, Chepstow and other parts of King's County.

THE Subscriber, under the powers conferred upon her by the Will of the late Hon. DONALD BEATON, deceased, offers for Sale the following valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES—

1. A splendid Wharf and 3 Warehouses at SOURIS HARBOR.

2. Fishing Stand at CHEPSTOW, with a Store, 2 Fish Houses, Wharf, Flakes, &c., the best on the South side.

3. A Mill site at BIG MARSH, Lot 43.

4. A Mill site with 2 acres of Land attached, at LITTLE HARBOR, Lot 45.

5. A splendid Farm at RED SWAMP, Lot 46, containing 106 acres of Land.

6. Fifty (50) acres of Land at the head of SOURIS, Lot 44.

7. Fifty (50) acres of Land at MILL ROAD, Lot 45.

8. Fifty-seven (57) acres of Land at GREEN VALE, Lot 45.

Also, several other valuable Tracts of Land and Lots in SOURIS and vicinity.

Also, One MOWING MACHINE, complete, and nearly new: two (2) MARES, six (6) years old; one (1) COLT, two (2) years old.

For further particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the undersigned at SOURIS, or to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLEY, at his office in Charlottetown.

CLEMENTINA S. BEATON.
Executrix of the Will of late D. Beaton.

Souris, 2d November, 1866. her 4i

King Square House.

THE attention of purchasers is invited to our

Fall Stock

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

We can confidently recommend the same, as being second to none in the City, either for QUALITY or PRICE.

BEER & SONS.

Charlottetown, 5th November, 1866.

P. S. Our New Stock of TEAS are of very superior quality. B. & S.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribrer has REMOVED to Messrs PEAKE BROTHER'S & CO. Brick Building, Water Street where he offers for Sale—

Puncheons Bright MOLASSES,
Do Fine flavour'd RUM,
Bbls Vaccum Pan and Centrifugal SUGAR.
Chests & Hhds do TEA,
Boxes Layer RAISINS,
Half do do,
Quar. do do,

—ALSO—

To arrive per *HELEN DAVIES*—
Bbls Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

And in a few days per Schr. *COMET*—
A Winter Stock of
MOLASSES in Puncheons, Tierces & Bbls.
Hhds. & Bbls. Barbadoes SUGAR,
Bbls. KEROSENE,
&c., &c.

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Ch'town, Nov. 5th. 1866. 1I

Hat & Cap Factory,

Opposite Temperance Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers for their past patronage; and respectfully informs them, and the public in general, that he has received his FALL SUPPLY of the best

French Silk Plushes, Lamb Cloth,

Hat & Cap Trimmings,

and is prepared to sell as *good* and *cheaper* than any imported.

Gents' Silk Hats,	Gents' Winter Caps,
Ladies' Silk Hats,	Ladies' Skating Caps,
Merino Hats	Cloth Caps,
Parramatto Hats,	Glazed Caps,
Cloth Hats,	Velvet Caps,
Drab Shell Hats,	Military Caps,
Soft Felt Hats,	Shacos, Plumes & Balls
Leather Hat Boxes.	

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN HOBBS.

GENTS' CLOTHES and LADIES' MANTLES Cleaned and Renovated and made look like NEW by

J. HOBBS.

GENTS' and LADIES' FELT HATS altered to the newest style by

J. HOBBS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having left their Hats over twelve months, and not called for, had better do so, otherwise they will be sold to pay expenses; and all Hats left in future must be prepaid.

J HOBBS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1866. 2m

West India Produce.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Trade, that the BRIG "TALBA," will be due here about the 10th November next, from BARBADOES and DEMERARA, with

50 Puns Bright Barbadoes MOLASSES,
10 Tons Barbadoes SUGAR, (in assorted packages),
50 Puns. strong Demerara RUM,
50 do Rich do MOLASSES,
100 do Bark Distilling do (heavy)
10 Hhds. } Fine Granulated SUGAR,
25 Bbls. } (for Family use).
5 Hhds. and 30 Bbls. Mascovado do.

Handbills will be issued upon arrival of Vessel

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, Oct. 22, 1866. 4ins

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

1866.

Fall Importations Complete.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS received, per *Undine* from LIVERPOOL, *Lotus*, from LONDON, and Steamers from BOSTON, a large and well selected

STOCK OF

British & Foreign Merchandize,

suitable for the present and coming Season, which has been purchased in the best Markets, and is now offered to the public at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

The assortment includes the usual variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

in White, Grey and Striped Shirting, White and Grey Sheetings, Ticking, Osnaburg, White, Scarlet and Blue Flannels, Wool Blankets, Patches, Cotton Warp in all colors, &c, &c.

DRESS MATERIALS,

in Plain and Fancy Winceys, Knickerbockers, Coburgs, French Merinos, Camilets, Baratheas, Alexandras, &c., &c.,

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,

in Black and Colored Astracan, Whitney, Seal Cloth, Lamb Cloth, Doeskins, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, Pilot Cloth, &c. &c

SHAWLS AND SACQUES,

in great variety, including in Shawls, Cloth, Wool, Dagmar, Victoria, Chenille, Plain and Fancy Bord r, Paisley, &c, &c.

FANCY DRY GOODS,

of all descriptions and quantities; Mantle, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, in all the newest styles; Ladies' Velvet and Beaver Hats, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, Borders, Hair Nets, Gloves Scarfs, Hoods, Sontags, Clouds, Belts, Belt Buckles and Ribbons, Fur Boas, Cuffs and Muffs, &c, &c.

Gent's Furnishing Department,

READY-MADE CLOTHING—the best Town make—in Over-Coats, Under-Coats, Vests and Pants, of all qualities of Cloth and Style; Fancy Flannel Shirts and Shirtings, Fur Caps and Hats, Astracan and Lambskin Caps, Linen and Paper Collars, Neckties, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., &c.

ALSO,

By Wholesale and Retail.

Hogsheads of Bright SUGAR.
Puncheons " MOLASSES,
Chests Superior TEA,
No. 1 New York & Canada SOLE LEATHER,
Layer and Bunch RAISINS,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.

WILLIAM FULL.

Nov. 5, 1866.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of P. E. Island, that, on the arrival of the Brig *ANN*, from Liverpool, G. B., he will offer,

Wholesale and Retail,

For Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand,

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 WHITE LEAD, in 56 28, & 14 lbs;
Black, Red, & Yellow PAINTS, in 28 & 14 lbs.;
Boiled and raw LINSEED OILS;
Chance's Smethwick GLASS;
PUTTY, Black and White, in Bladders 28 and 14 lbs.;
CUT NAILS, and CUT SPIKES;
Diamond Head DECK SPIKES;
Bars Refined and Common IRON assorted sizes;
Barrels and Kegs COAL TAR;
Barrels Black and Bright VARNISHES;
Coils HEMP and WIRE CORDAGE;
Bolts Extra and Navy Boiled CANVAS;
Bars YELLOW METAL, ⅜ to ⅞;
YELLOW METAL BUTT BOLTS, 7 × ⅞;
CLINCH RINGS, Iron and Yellow Metal;
Crates and Casks GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE,—Crates assorted for country use;
A NEW MIXTURE for Bottoms of FISHING BOATS, much approved of by English fishermen.

Parties wanting any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the OLD STAND, formerly occupied by W. W. LORD & Co., HEAD of LORD'S WHARF, Water Street.

ARTEMAS LORD.

Oct. 29, 1866.

MONEY WANTED.

THE Undersigned notifies his Country Customers that their ACCOUNTS must be PAID this FALL in full, and at the furthest by the 1st December.

W. E. DAWSON

Nov 5, 1866.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

THREE or four good Coat makers wanted immediately, to whom the highest wages will be given—Apply to

McLEOD & CHRISTIAN.

Nov. 5, 1866 h isl pat 3m

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

THE Subscriber is now landing from Ship "EMPRESS" from Glasgow,

10 Cases and Bales DRY GOODS.
20 Crates EARTHENWARE,
5 Tons Scotch IRON.
3 Casks Scotch WHISKEY.

—Also—

From Barque "LOTUS" from LONDON—
8 Cases and Bales DRY GOODS,
4 do Ready-made CLOTHING
20 Hhds. GIN,
4 Casks Hennesseys' BRANDY
4 do Port and Sherry WINE,
2 Hhds. Bass's ALE,
30 Chests and half Chests TEA,
4 Boxes CURRANTS,
40 Boxes RAISINS,
1 Case CONFECTIONARY,
1 do MUSTARD. 1 Bag PEPPER,
2 Cases CASTOR OIL,
1 Box NUTMEGS,
1 Bag GINGER.

Per "L. C. OWEN" from LIVERPOOL—
5 Cases and Bales DRY GOODS,
2 Bales WARP,
1 Case Ready-made CLOTHING,
15 Crates EARTHENWARE,

—Also—

Per "TWO BROTHERS" from BOSTON—
30 Casks KEROSINE OIL,
20 Boxes CANDLES.

All of which will be sold at small advance on Cost to wholesale purchasers.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Ch'town, Oct 22nd, 1866. ist pat

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex JANE from Halifax, N. S.

60 Puncheons superior MOLASSES
10 Hhds. Bright SUGAR, for Sale by

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Charlottetown, September 17, 1866. isl h

1866.

BY the various Ships from ENGLAND and Steamers from BOSTON, I have completed my Stock of IRONMONGERY, and GENERAL HARDWARE GOODS, and feel confident that, for prices and quality, greater inducements to purchasers cannot fairly be offered; and I would call particularly the attention of intending

HOUSE BUILDERS

To my large STOCK of NAILS (in quality not to be excelled in the City), LOCKS, HINGES, GLASS, PAINTS, and OILS; of

Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths.

To my extra large quantity of STEEL, IRON AXLES, FILES BOLTS and NUTS, CARRIAGE BANDS, BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES; and of the

Farmer & General Public

To remember that, as heretofore, HARDWARE GOODS, both CHEAP and GOOD, are to be had at the Brick Store, CORNER OF KENT AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS.

W. E. DAWSON.

August 6, 1866.

POETRY.

CONSOLATION.

"The torrent of the world is rough and strong—
No eyes with loving tenderness glisten—
I cannot sing a truth-inspiring song
If none on earth will listen."

The angel answered: Wherefore dost thou sigh?
The courser faints not ere his race be run—
The meanest blossom may not, cannot die
Before its work be done.

The prayer-bells in my heart should summon still
The world all day, at noon, at eve, at dawning,
And not like yonder church upon the hill,
Only on Sunday morning.

The belfry ropes have hung a long, long time,
But only midnight breezes make them quiver;
Let thy heart ring like some cathedral chime,
Forever and forever.

If there be none to hearken to thy song—
No ears to heed, no loving eyes to glisten—
God's little wood-birds sing the whole day long,
And care not who will listen.

Then let the rosebud of thy fancy peep
Within the lovelit cottage of thy heart;
And, like a consecrated treasure, keep
The knowledge of thine art.

And lift thy trusting eyes unto the sky,
For heaven—not earth—shall give thy words a hearing;
Speak truth undauntedly, and live and die
Life-loving, death unfearing.

Scorn not thy life—it is the gift of God;
Scorn not thy kind—they are his children, too;
The dark-blue violet rises from the sod
All the long winter through.

It throws a smile upon each winter day—
A fragrance o'er the frosty atmosphere;
Thou hast had many winters—I will stay
With thee another year.

GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man,
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of the hand and a parting word,
And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man;
The beautiful vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man;
To your feet it's rugged and rough;
But you see a dear being with gentle eyes,
Has shared in your labour and sacrifice;
Ah! that has been sunshine enough, old man,
For you and me, sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man?
Of life o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on t'other side?
Were there flowers and trees, with their branches wide,
To shut out the heat of the sun, old man,
The heat of the fervid sun.

And how did you cross the waves, old man,
Of sorrow—the fearful waves?
Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one,
With an aching heart and "God's will be done,"
Under the wayside dust, old man—
In the graves 'neath the wayside dust?

There is sorrow and labour for all, old man—
Alas! there is sorrow for all;
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair,
And they've whitened your heart as well, old man,
Thank God! your heart as well.

You're now at the foot of the hill, old man—
At last at the foot of the hill;
The sun has gone down in a golden glow,
And the Heavenly City lies just below;
Go in through the pearly gate, old man—
The beautiful pearly gate.

A PORTRAIT FROM LIFE.

——Perchance you've seen
Reflected from some gothic casement pane
Of a fair marble statue, gilding it
With wreathes of lustrous glory——
So it seemed
With the dark tresses of her silky hair,
That pressed her polish'd temples—yet so smooth
And soft in their luxuriance that they look'd
Like raven plumage on the drifted snow;
Her eye was not the blue of Heaven's high arch
To steal upon you—but it had the more
Of Heaven's own breathing in the melting glance
From its dark splendour than the host of orbs
That madden men in gazing—for it shone,
Bathed as it was in love's own liquid light,
Like the reflection of a star from forth
The shadow'd depths of ocean—
On her cheek,
Where one would fondly think the boyish god
While hov'ring o'er its fairness, joy'd to show'r
The downy texture of his sparkling wings.
Sate the pure tinting of that Indian flow'r
Which blooms the loveliest in the broadest ray
Of daylight's garish beaming, needing not
The lamp's bright lustre to the specious hue
Of art's creation:—
Then the ruby red
Of her full pouting lip, that seem'd to swell
From the sweet pleasure of some fervent kiss
Which love had lately stolen, leaving the trace
Of it's warm moisture on the honied bed
Where he had revell'd, which the eye would deem
As opening rose buds steep'd in morning's dew;—
Her neck and beauteous bosom well became
The angel bearing of a lovely form,
Moulded as 'twere in nature's happiest mood,
And stamped with proud perfection:—
Yet, this frame
Was link'd on earth but by its frail mortality;
Subject to all the blighting blasts and storms
Of this dark world's embondment—nothing more
To mark her of its kind—the purer part,
Her mind, a spark of Heaven's cel-stial light,
Pure as the immortal essence whence it shone,
Of the bright b auty of the living lamp
Of breathing loveliness in which 'twas placed
To light her onward through this vale of tears!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW ON THE COLONIES.

The *Westminster Review* for October, which has just come to hand, contains a lengthy and elaborate article on Colonial Confederation and the Reciprocity Treaty. The spirit displayed in this valuable contribution to the political and commercial literature of the day is in striking contrast with the weak diatribes and sneers of that portion of the English Press which receives its inspirations from Mr. Howe and Americanized Radicals. We quote an extract but would advise the reading of the whole article, which admirably illustrates the generous side of an Englishman's nature:—

"Notwithstanding the assertion that Canada is incapable of defence, the very same persons who gave it currency are among the first to charge the colonies with an unwillingness to sink in fortifications the money they need to open up roads and deepen t eir canals. Although the provinces have more men in training in proportion to t i r population than England, and that too in a country where the duty of a volunteer partakes little of the nature of play, they are sneered at for not preparing to defend themselves. What is the fact? Military schools have been established in the provinces under the superintendence of officers of the regular army, and last fall Colonel McDougall inspected in camp, at Montreal, 2000 graduates who formed according to his acknowledgement, as fine battalions, both in respect to physique and drill, as he, with all his experience, had ever seen. Throughout all the provinces the volunteers are regularly drilled by sergeants of the regular army in the pay of the colonists. But it may be asked can the fighting material be furnished? It is not necessary to call the roll of British Americans who have done battle for Britain in all parts of the world, to point to Williams of Kars, or Inglis of Lucknow, or young Dunn, who bore off the Victoria Cross from the bravest of the immortal "six hundred," or young Reade, who, though a surgeon, won the same token of heroism at Delhi, or the many others who have died under the Red Cross. Look back to the time when Maine called out her militia to settle the boundary question by force, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia sprang to arms with but a regiment or two of British troops to assist them in rolling back the tide of invasion. In 1812 did any of the provinces quail? Or did those 1000 raw French Canadian militia under De Salaberry, when they defeated 7000 United States infantry at Chateauguay, show themselves deficient in bravery? At the time of the Trent affair, was there a display of timidity? At two o'clock in the morning of the eighth of March, 1866, a call was made by telegraph from the Canadian capital for 10,000 men to line the frontier, as an attack by American Fenians was apprehended; by night that number of thoroughly equipped and well-drilled volunteers were at their respective head quarters. Stores and factories were emptied and farm-houses deserted, and Canada, from Sarnia to Quebec, wore the appearance of a vast military encampment. Were double the number required, they could have been had on the same notice. And this is the Canada that has been so often scolded for not showing, according to the notions of British writers and British speakers, a willingness to defend itself!"

THE REVOLT IN CANDIA.

A late cable despatch states that the Candian Christian insurgents have sustained heavy losses in three successive battles with the Turks. The following, from a late English paper, throws some light on the causes and probable effects of this revolution in the East:—

The history of Crete, since that time when the Saracens swept like a wave over Europe, would fill a volume. The Saracens were expelled by the Franks when Constantinople fell. Then came the rule of the old Marquises of Mountferrat, one of whom sold the goodly island to Venice—rapidly becoming the commercial queen of the inland sea. For four hundred years the Dodges governed Crete, and the island was one of the three subject kingdoms whose flags waved under the standard of the Lion of Saint Mark. The five years' seige gallantly withstood by the Candiotes against all the force of the Turks under the Vizier Achmet is one of the most stirring episodes of history.—The corpses of 30,000 Christians and 70,000 Turks were believed to have rendered the soil of Candia rich. We are told by the quaint chronicler that the Turks made 69 assaults upon the fortress, and that the Venetians made 80 sorties, while the mines exploded by both parties numbered 1,450. With brief intervals since the surrender which closed that famous war Crete has remained subject to the Turks. The Candiotes joined in the death struggle which ended in the construction of the kingdom of Greece, but the three powers which then shaped the destiny of nationalities handed over Crete to Mehemet Ali. Twenty-six years since the island was restored by England and Russia to the Porte; France alone refused to be a partner to the arrangment. Then came an insurrection, put down savagely and cruelly; and now Candia once more thinks her time has come, and that the spirit of the age is in favor of the fragments of nationalities struggling for union with the more powerful members of their race.

It is not probable that the government of the Porte has been severe or oppressive, or that any act of despotic rule has roused the temper of the people. The Turkish garrison was small, seldom numbering more than 5,000 men. There were 60,000 Turks engaged in cultivating opium, cotton, rice, and wheat, but around them lived a population of nearly 400,000 Greeks, full of the traditions of their race, and hating the Turk, were it only for his apathy. The Greeke will publish narratives of cruelty and outrage, but when they so largely outnumber the Turks, and have been long supplied with arms, it is not likely that Turkish insolence or violence would provoke the animosity of the people. Whether the revolt has been excited by Russian intrigues and Russian money is not known. It may be that Russia imagines, while the great powers of Europe are engaged in healing the wounds or repairing the losses of a war so lately ended, that she may profit by precipitating the discussion of that dreaded Eastern question which presses like a nightmare upon the statesmanship of Europe. Some have even ventured to assert that England saw with no dislike the rebellion of these Candiotes, and that she desired that the young King of Greece should receive Candia as an appanaga to his crown; but this has been officially denied.

It would seem more probable that the spirit of nationality has roused the Cretans. They know that the small Italian states have at last run together like globules of quicksilver, and that even Venice, once their proud and enterprising mistress, is at last free. They saw that even England, worn out and wearied by her protectorate of the Ionian Islands, had gladly surrendered an office which cost a large annual sum, brought no credit, and afforded ample opportunity for sedition and intrigue. The Ionians are, happily for us, united to the kingdom of Greece, and do not seem to be grateful for the change. Then, parts of Albania are in revolt, and these seek also reconstruction and amalgamation with their kindred. The Danubian provinces are already independent, or only nominally under the suzerainty of the Porte. It is by no means surprising that the Candiotes should believe that they, too, may succeed in becoming part of the Greek nation, and eventually join with the rest of their race, and with any foreign power which intervenes, in expelling the Turk from Europe, and restoring the ancient empire of the Byzantines.

With the exception of the military class, the Turks are apathetic, indolent, sensual and unambitious. They have sadly degenerated from the ancient vigor of their race. Firm believers in destiny, they think that which is to be will be, despite either their opposition or their favor. They regard themselves as doomed, sooner or later, to be driven back into Asia, and they make no adequate effort even to delay their fate. They are surrounded by a restless, ambitious, intelligent, and commercial people, active in pursuit of gain, attached to maritime pursuits, and impatient of control. There is another element which leads the Greek to despise the Turks. The Greeks are Christians, that is, they have a fantastic and theatrical form of Christianity, while the Turks are, in their eyes, the worst of heathens. Race, religion, manners, and character all tend to the union of fragmentary Greek states and the Candiotes may fairly ask, why should not they seek that union with the chief of their race which the little principalities of Germany have already won?

The policy of the Western Powers would be to let the Cretans fight and win their own battle, if they can, and then to acknowledge the logic of facts. The chief difficulty will be experienced in preventing the interference of the King of Greece, whose attitude indicates a desire to assist the Candiotes if he dare. Any movement on his part will bring Greece into collision with Turkey, and then Russia will press downward to the help of her coreligionists. This would be the opening of the Eastern question indeed, and hence the importance which the revolt of Candia has assumed in the Cabinets of Europe.—*Liverpool Courier.*

AN INDIAN KING'S REVENGE.

[Cor. of the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 27.]

BOMBAY, June 13. 1866.

The people of Western India have been horrified during the last few days by one of the most awful tragedies which ever occured in this or any other part of the world; and the act has been rendered all the more odious by the author of it being an Indian prince, who is not amenable to any law but his own, and whose motives can be attributed to nothing but insatiable revenge. The scene of the awful occurence is the populous city of Barado the capital of that extensive portion of Western India which is laid down in some maps as the "Guicowar's Dominions," and the principal authors were the native monarch, who is called the Guicowar, one of his own nobility, a Mahomedan of great wealth and vast influence, called Dosoo Meah, and a nautch, or dancing girl, of much beauty, named Oomrou

Two or three versions of this occurence have been published; but the facts of the case appear to be as follows:—

The Guicowar of Baroda, like too many Indian kings, is both a sensualist and a profligate; and instead of striving to make his people happy and prosperous, he is wrapped up almost entirely in his own pleasures. Like most Mahomedan monarchs, too, he has wives and concubines and casual favourites—how many is best known to himself and to those who pander to his depravity and his vices. Among the females who once enjoyed this precious honor was a dancing girl named Oomrou; and either while residing at the Guicowar's palace or subsequently, she made the acquaintance of Dosoo Meah, the Mahomedan noble. Princes are proverbially fickle, and oriental princes are especially so; so one day the dancing girl lost Guicowar's favor, and was consequently compelled to leave his palace in disgrace.

It was not long ere she renewed her acquaintance with Dosoo Meah, and in a little while she formed with him a relation similar to that which had so recently existed between herself and the Guicowar. An attachment sprang up between them, and it soon ripened into intense love. But it seems that there is a sort of etiquette even in regal immorality, which forbids any female who has once been a monarch's favourite to form a similar connection, with a less exalted personage. The parties, however, either knew nothing or cared nothing about such trumpery formalities; and when they received a hint from the Guicowar that this alliance must be terminated, they set his authority at defiance and refused to separate. Again a similar mandate was sent by the monarch; —this time more peremptory than before; but again it was met by a positive refusal to comply with his request. They said they loved each other, and were determined to live and die together. Then they were appealed to separately; but with the same result. They were determined never to separate, let the consequence be what it might.

This was more than an oriental despot could bear. He ordered both of them to be cast into prison, and determined on revenge. At every court there are parasites and flatterers who are ever ready to do any nefarious work which may be required, or who volunteer to do it in the hope of winning the miserable reward of a miscreant's favour. And it was some of those base wretches who came forward; told a fabricated tale of conspiracy and projected assassination; a conspiracy of which the Guicowar was to be the victim, and the nobleman the concocter. This was enough. The unfortunate Dosoo Meah, without trial of any kind, was ordered to be put to death by being dragged at the heels of an elephant, and one or two other conspirators to be put to death in a less horrible manner.

This mode of punishment is as barbarous and dreadful as the mind of any savage ever devised. Certainly; for torturing a human being, nothing short of flaying alive has ever been tried which can inflict so much agony ere life becomes extinct. The poor victim is first bound hand and foot so as to render him utterly helpless. He is then stretched upon the ground; the end of a long rope is fastened round his waist, and the other end is attached to one of the hind legs of an elephant. The elephant is then driven off, and the horrible torture begins with the first step. The poor creature is jerked with a rapid motion for a few feet—then there is a momentary pause—then another jerk over the rough stony ground, and so on;—the agony increasing slowly but intensely with every stride taken by the unwieldy brute. Lacerated, bruised and bleeding, the helpless man, quivering in every nerve, is dragged from one end of the city to the other, and when he arrives there life is usually extinct. Should this not be the case, however, the elephant is backed upon the prostrate body, and when once it puts its ponderous feet upon it, it crushes out of it the last vestige of life. Sometimes, it is true, the victim's head is dashed against a stone, and his brains are knocked out; but generally the whole diabolical process is carried to its utmost extent.

On the occasion I speak of, the Mahomedan soon perished, so that the last atrocity was rendered unnecessary. However, the Guicowar had his revenge. He had put his rival to death.

The royal sensualist's vengeance, however, was not yet satisfied. He ordered the poor dancing girl to have her nose and one of her breasts cut off as some punishment of her conduct; but whether the sentence has been carried into effect has not yet transpired. The Guicowar's barbarous conduct has excited the greatest indignation among the Anglo-Saxon population here, and an opinion is very generally entertained that as such a monster is not fit to rule his dominions, the British government should step in and depose him and govern them in a proper manner.

BILIOUSNESS.

When a greater amount of bile is in the blood than is natural, the result is that the eyes and skin begin to wear a yellow appearance, while various other symtoms manifest themselves according to the temperament habits, and peculiarities of the individual; one has sick headache; another complains of a want of appetite, sometimes loathing the very appearance of food; a third has cold feet and hands; a fourth has chilly sensations, involving the whole body, or running up and down the back; a fifth is costive; women become hysterical and laugh, cry or talk, while men are moody, peevish or morose. Bile is naturally of a bright yellow colour, but as a man becomes more bilious, it grows darker, and is at length as black as tar, causing a state of mind which the old Romans called attrability, "attra" meaning "black;" a scowl is on the countenance, and the person is ill-natured and fretful, finding fault with everybody and everything; hence when a man is cross he is bilious, and is to be pitied, and at the same time be made to take an emetic. The ill-natured are never well, they are "bilious," the system is clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered. The safest and best method of getting rid of biliousness is steady work in the open air, for six or eight hours every day, working or exercising to the extent of keeping up a gentle moisture on the skin. The moisture conveys the bile away out of the system. The same result will be accomplished, but not so well, by a good stedy bath, or by wrapping up in bed, drinking hot teas, thus "getting up a perspiration," but the atmosphere of the room should be pure, and the diet for several days should consist of coarse bread and fruits. Medicines that act on the liver will do the same thing, but they should be advised by the physician when other means have failed. The office of the liver is to withdraw the bile from the blood; it is the largest workshop of the body, and is the right side, about the lower edge of the ribs. When it does not do its work it is said to be "torpid," asleep, and medicines are given to stimulate it, wake it up, make it act work faster than usual, so as to throw off the excess of bile. When it does not withdraw or separate the bile from the blood, the skin grows yellow, also the whites of the eyes and the man has the "yellow jaundice." When it separates the bile from the blood, but retains it within itself, contirpation ensures, appetite is lost, spirits become despondent, and the person is languid, lazy, fretful and irritable. The liver is in a sense like a sponge, and the bile may be pressed out of it, as water out of a sponge, by pressing the ball of the hand over the region of the liver downward from hip to pit of stomach, two or three minutes at a time, several times a day. This is a good remedy in dyspepsia, and also relieves the stomach of wind, giving immediate relief sometimes.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON MR. EYRE.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, the well known traveller, writes to the London *Times* in defence of Mr. Eyre. He says.—"From my experience of negroes, I believe that Mr. Eyre did undoubtedly save the white inhabitants of Jamaica by a stern exercise of force that cowed those who would have excited the population, as Gordon, and which prevented the general organization of the negroes throughout the Island. It was necessary to paralyse the outbreak at one blow. Legal or illegal, it was life or death. A severity that would have been ridiculous towards a white population was the only course to crush a rising of the blacks. This, many people in England will not understand; it is the popular belief that the negro differs from us only in colour of the skin; the tiger and the horse are not more widely different in their features. I do not pretend to assume that the execution of Gordon was legal, neither do I attempt to justify certain acts committed in great excitement during the operation of martial law; but I contend that during a struggle for life and death the acts of individuals should not be scrutinized with undue severity, still less should the governor of the colony, who has established martial law as the 'law,' be held responsible for the verdicts of court martial, or for the individual acts of the military. Deplorable as those acts were, if contrary to the law of England, they were, nevertheless, justified by the dire necessity of the occasion. I should not have made these remarks had Mr. Eyre been solely in the hands of the Government; but as an Englishman I cannot refrain from calling for 'fair play' when I see a section of our countrymen so un-English as to 'hit a man when he is down.' I am not a subscriber to the 'Eyre Defence and Aid Fund' as I cannot believe that any class of Englishmen will commit themselves to an attack so degrading and contemptible as the criminal prosecution theatened against Mr. Eyre, but should such a vindictive course of persecution be possible, I shall immediately, with doubtless many thousand others, add my name to the list of his supporters.'

In another part of his letter, Sir Samuel says: 'I believe the negro has little in common with the white man, beyond the simple instincts of human nature. There is limit to his intellectual capacity, so rapidly attained that, at the age of 14, the mind has reached the maximum of its power. Unless subjected to conditions that necessitate labour, negroes will avoid work, and if left to themselves they will relapse into the natural savagedom of Africa, no matter in what country they may be placed.

MAKING CITIZENS IN NEW YORK.

WHAT THE RADICALS SAY.

A New York paper describes the process of citizen-making now going on there daily to be one of the speediest that can be conceived. One of the city reporters timed the proceedings in the Court room the other day, and states that in the first five minutes 14 were made citizens, in the second five minutes, 17; in the succeeding ten minutes, 33; in the next five minutes 19; and in the next five minutes, 21: total in one half hour, 104 On the same day the number admitted to citizenship between half-past 10 and 3 o'clock was 850. In this hurrying of matters blunders are apt to be made. The following is given as proof that this is so. On Wednesday a witness, after giving his testimony to the effect that he had known the party applying for citizenship ten years, six years of which decade he had known him to reside in this country, and could testify to his being a man of good moral character, &c, turned round, and in three minutes after the man just made a citizen was a witness for his witness, to testify substantially to the same facts.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS SAY.

The *World* says:—"We have been under the impression for some time past that the hue and cry raised by the Radicals about fraudulent votes was all for the purpose of diverting attention from their own illegal acts. We have now the proof of this supposition. They were caught yesterday (Friday) in the act of giving out fraudulent naturalization papers. Three of their men were arrested, and are now held for trial on the charge of forging papers with the initials (C L M) of Judge Morell. Arnous, the clerk confessed that he had made out similar papers before, but said he did not know to whom he handed them. Surely the Radical cause has become desperate when they find it necessary to resort to these shameful frauds to retain power. On these frauds the Radicals have been basing their boasts of carrying the State."

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL CANDLESTICK.—A strange and terrible accident has taken place at the village of Tilhouse, in the *Pyrenees*. The commune celebrated its national *fete* at a wine shop, on this occasion all of them were open during the night. In one of the establishments it was customary to use for a candlestick a hollow cannon ball shell, which had been brought from Lennemazan, and from which it was thought the powder had been withdrawn. The candle was placed in the hole which serves for the train to ignite the projectile. Towards four o'clock the landlord went to bed, leaving a number of guests in full carousal. All of a sudden the train reached the bottom of the ball, which contained a heavy charge of powder. There was a tremendous explosion. Four men were killed instantly and two others grievously hurt. Five others happily escaped uninjured. The furniture was shattered in atoms.

The days of religious impostors are not yet over, nor will they be as long as human credulity exists. Most readers will remember the career of a person calling himself the "Angel Gabriel," about ten years ago. He excited several riots, and finally fell a victim to his zeal in propagating a new feith. Another of his class has just burst upon the world, as the following curious notices in the regular advertising columns of the New York *Herald* will testify.

"NOTICE TO JEWS.—The children of Abraham according to the flesh, are hereby notified that their Messiah has come as a temporal prince, and the United States of America is his kingdom."

"NOTICE TO CHRISTIANS.—The Messiah having come the second time, all Christians are warned against joining in the present Christian worship, which, by the act of the second coming, is abolished."

Very business like this. One Thompson in Ann street, N. Y., has charge of this Messiah, and sells his books. We have learned enough of the history of religious infatuation, to know that this impostor has but to proclaim himself boldly, and he will have troops of devoted followers.

ABROGATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The apprehensions entertained by some people that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty would be exceedingly injurious to the trade and commerce of Canada, have not been realized. For months prior to the 17th of March last, the extraordinary demand from the United States for such articles as would be affected by the Repeal of the Treaty, caused high prices to be demanded and paid for them—such, indeed, as had not been anticipated by farmers. The shipment of oats to Great Britain, and the barley to be sent thither, shows plainly enough that by enterprise on the part of merchants and shippers, new markets may be readily found for all the surplus products of British North America.

Another striking fact to be noticed here, is the greatly increased demand from the United States for lumber and square timber, at very remunerative prices, with every prospect of continuous trade. The duties levied on these articles under the United States tariff have in no wise interfered with their importation; and a large amount of capital is now being invested in the erection of saw-mills, numbers of United States' citizens having large pecuniary interests in them. It is believed, that when returns of shipments via Richelieu River and Lake Champlain are completed at the close of the navigation, they will show that the export of square timber in 1866 was double that of 1865, while sawed lumber had increased at least one-third.—*Report of the Montreal Corn Exchange.*

SIR JOHN PENNEFATHER.—The following, from an English journal, is too good an instance of the gallantry, in its double sense, of this well-known officer, to be passed over:—

"While the attack on one of the forts before Sebastopol was going on, an English lady, the wife of one of the officers (Lord George Paget) was present, and displayed much coolness and courage. General Pennefather observing this, went up and cut a medal from the coat of a dead Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner, and with a very pretty compliment, pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it. The General is a great favorite with the army; and the lady, who has great personal attractions, and is the daughter of an old General officer, highly prizes this medal, which she literally obtained on the field of battle."

A correspondent writing to the Panama *Star* mentions the following inducements which New Zealand offers to American traders and capitalists:

"Flowing petroleum has been discovered in several places in the province, and the coal, gold and copper mines are being worked. These mining efforts are in their infancy, however, and invite capital and skill to assist. Silver and lead are likewise known to exist in this province, but no persevering efforts have been made to test the value of this discovery. Besides all this, the province of Auckland exclusively supplies that valuable commodity, kauri gum, which Americans use so largely in the manufacture of varnish, and which they obtain at second hand from England at greatly enhanced rates, instead of at first hand from Auckland."

SIGNS OF A SEVERE WINTER.—From all quarters we hear of phenomena which are generally regarded as presages of a severe winter. Hives overflowing with honey; unusual thickness of corn husks, and the furs of wild beasts; the migration of rats from the east to west; and as the season advances, we suppose there will be added to this list of signs, the extraordinary stores of nuts laid up by squirrels. However much we may be disposed to smile at such omens and leave them to the credence of the ignorant, in view of the venerable antiquity of the faith reposed in them, they are in some degree respectable, and it would be well for even the most incredulous to be prepared for a severe winter. So writes an exchange.

IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISE.—Without the regular exercise of the body, its health cannot be maintained; the body becomes weak, the countenace pale and languid, and the spirits depressed and gloomy. Regular bodily exercise, on the contrary, creates a healthy appetite, invigorates the power of digestion, causes sound and refreshing sleep, a freshness of complexion, and cheerfulness of the spirits; it wards off disease, and tends to preserve the vigour of both mind and body to an advanced age. During the winter season, active exercise in the open air preserves the warmth of the body, and renders it less susceptible to the influence of cold, and less dependent for its comfort on artificial heat. The periods of the day best adapted to exercise are, early in the morning, and toward the close of the day. Walking is the most beneficial and natural exercise, because, in the erect position, every part of the body is free from restraint, while by the gentle motion communicated to each portion of it, in the act of walking, free circulation is promoted. Next to walking, riding on horseback is the kind of exercise to be preferred. Many other species of exercise may be considered as contributing to the support of health; such as working in the garden, or in the fields, running, leaping and swimming.

The account given in the Philadelphia papers of the luxurious style in which the distinguished banker, Jay Cooke, travelled from Philadelphia to Sandusky, seems to eclipse anything coming properly within the bounds of aristocracy, either in this country or in England. The elegant special car tendered the great buyer and seller of national securities was a suburb affair, having all the conveniences of a well appointed dwelling—a porch in the rear where several may sit and take the air free from dust; an elegant furnished saloon or parlor, with sofas, tables and mirrors; a sleeping appartment, where sofa seats are quickly transformed into easy couches; a dining room with extension tables and all the necessary et ceteras; a pantry well stocked with subs antials; wash room, etc.

The Chicago Driving Park is to be abandoned, the buildings torn down and horse racing ended in Chicago. All this in consequence of the McKeever murder.