

# 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, FEBRUARY 28, 1859.

No. 34.

## CHEBUCTO WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has, in connection with his business in Halifax, opened a WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, Head of Queen's Wharf, and next door to J. & T. Morris. Advances made on consignments. Produce, Fish, &c., forwarded. Insurance effected, &c.

### Just received per "Ocean Breeze,"

100 barrels extra-Southern FLOUR,  
100 do Canada do  
50 do fresh-ground CORNMEAL,  
50 boxes RAISINS,  
20 do Pipes,  
10 chests TEA,  
250 gallons BRANDY, 10 boxes Havana Cigars,  
Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,  
Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,  
Punchons MOLASSES, Tierces Treacle,  
10 pieces SATINETTE (consignment),  
Patent and common Windlass Gear,  
50 barrels prime Labrador HERRINGS,  
6 do Pilot BREAD.

For sale cheap by P. W. HYNDMAN.  
Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1858.

## NEW STORE!

### British Warehouse Queen's Square.

THE subscriber, having re-commenced business in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. JARDINE McLEAN, takes the earliest opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received per ship *Isabel*, from Liverpool, his FALL SUPPLY of

### BRITISH DRY GOODS,

suited to the season.

72 Chests TEA,  
60 Half chests do.,  
100 Boxes SOAP,  
10 Bags RICE,  
Porto Rico and Crushed SUGAR,  
Currants, Raisins, Pickles,  
And superior Salad Oil.

Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.  
WILLIAM BROWN.  
Charlottetown, October 21, 1858.

### Carpetting & Rugs.

FOR SALE at cost and charges at the Subscriber's Room, Queen's Square—

A large assortment of Carpetting in WOOL and HEMP.

—Also—  
A quantity of Handsome HEARTH RUGS,  
Persons in want will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.  
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.  
Charlottetown, December 20.

### Chebucto Warehouse.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. "ROMP"—

2 hds. strictly prime Porto Rico SUGAR,  
3 puns. Porto Rico MOLASSES. For sale by  
Nov. 22, 1858. P. W. HYNDMAN.

### CITY GROCERY.

#### NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN-SQUARE.

Fall, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED per "VICTORIA" from HALIFAX, and for sale by the subscriber—

Hhds Sugar	Tea in variety	Blacking
Pans b't Molasses	Superior Coffee	Tobacco
Jamaica Rum	Biscuit in variety	Cigars
strong Spirits	Annapolis Cheese	D gby Herrings
Hhds Holland Gin	Raisins	Rice
best Cognac Brandy	Currants	Crushed Sugar
Scotch Whiskey	Dye-stuffs	Sweet Oil
P.E.I. Malt do	Prunes	Pale Seal Oil
Common Whiskey	Earthen Jars	Salad Oil
Symond's best Port	Pickles	Spices
Wine	Sauces	Soaps
Sherry Wine	Table Salt	Candles
Madeira do	Nuts	Washing Powders
Champagne	Shelled Almonds	Baking do
Edinburgh Ale	Confectionary	Patent Medicines
Pale Ale	Burning Fluid	
London Porter	Brushes	

And a great variety of other small and useful articles too numerous to mention. Cash paid for good clean Timothy Seed.  
HUGH FRASER.  
November 29, 1858. ly

### NEW AND IMPROVED NOVA SCOTIA

#### COOKING AND OTHER STOVES.

JUST ARRIVED, an assortment of New and Improved strong and substantial COOKING and other STOVES, warranted Nova Scotia castings—and not Yankee—with large Metal Boilers, to suit Farmers, and made to save wood and time, so valuable at all seasons. Will be sold at the manufacturer's prices this season, in order to establish the quality and advantages of these Valuable Stoves—these being among the first importations to this Island. Can now be seen in operation at the Store of the Agent for this Island, at Orwell, Orwell, December 13. PATRICK STEPHENS.

### MOLASSES, SUGAR, TEA, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE at small advance on cost—

18 Puncheons choice Porto Rico MOLASSES,  
2 Hhds. do do SUGAR,  
2 do Holland's GENEVA,  
20 Chests Congou TEA,  
30 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,  
2 Cases MATCHES,  
Also—A lot of Carpetting and Hearth Rugs, very cheap.  
WILLIAM DODD.  
Queen Square, January 10, 1859. Im

### ARCHIBALD WHITE,

Blacksmith, Machinist, &c.

RETURNS thanks to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally for the liberal custom he has received for the last six years, and begs to acquaint them that he has removed his Workshop to King's Square, opposite the Store of Messrs. BERK & SON, where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He is prepared to execute—on liberal terms and at the shortest notice—

Forging and Turning for Machinery of all descriptions.

CAST-STEEL AXES WARRANTED OF THE BEST QUALITY;

Carriage, Sleigh and Ship Work always on Hand.  
Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1858. 3m

MESSRS. STANFIELD & LORD beg to inform the

Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that after this date

the NEW MILL at TRYON will be ready for Dyeing, Fulling

and Dressing Cloth, having spared no expense in fitting up.

The services of Mr. Lippincott, of Pictou, being secured as

manager, they guarantee to finish work in the best possible

manner, on the usual terms.

Mr. H. CALBECK, of Sydney Street, Charlottetown, will

receive Cloth, and attend to its being forwarded with despatch.

Tryon, July 27. tf

### ON CONSIGNMENT FROM LIVERPOOL & BOSTON

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Gin, Brandy, Wines, Tobacco, Sole Leather, Soap, Buckets, Brooms, Nails, Crackers, &c.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, per *Isabel* and *Eglantine*, the following Goods, which they offer cheap for cash, viz—  
200 Bbls superfine FLOUR, 25 boxes C. TOBACCO,  
10 Hhds Holland GIN, 50 sides Sole LEATHER,  
Casks superior BRANDY, 100 gross Card MATCHES,  
Casks (4 Diamond Port WINE) 50 boxes Liverpool SOAP,  
Casks Sherry WINE, 25 doz Buckets & BROOMS,  
Bbls ALE & PORTER, 20 Half Bbls CRACKERS,  
5 Hhds Bright SUGAR, 30 bags NAILS,  
Hhds Muscovado MOLASSES, Boxes Blue, Starch, INDIGO,  
24 Brass CLOCKS, &c., &c., &c.  
50 Chests & Half Chests TEA.

J. & T. MORRIS.  
Queen's Street, January 10, 1859. 1l

FOR the benefit of all concerned

THE Subscriber, intending to close his present business, hereby requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate settlement of their Accounts. All Accounts not settled by the first of March will be placed in the hands of an Attorney without distinction.

As the subscriber does not intend to remain "within the limits," all persons having any claims against him had better look out.

FOR SALE,  
A quantity of Saddle and Harness Mounting, Whips, &c.

Also—Pasture Lot 202, within the Royalty, about two miles from town, on the North River Road, with a new barn thereon, 35 x 25. Also, part of Lot 201, fronting the above, and running down to the Creek, where may be obtained any quantity of Sawwood, &c. for Manufacture.

JOHN STUMBLE.  
Charlottetown, January 17, 1859. 1st 6w

### CITY TANNERY.

#### WEST END OF GRAFTON STREET.

FOR SALE at the above Establishment—

100 Sides NEAT LEATHER,  
200 Calf SKINS,  
200 Sides City, and Country Slaughtered Sole LEATHER,  
300 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole LEATHER, to be ready New Year's.

N. B. CASH paid for GREEN HIDES.

Also

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a quantity of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at the above Establishment.

Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1858. Mon & Pro

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber hereby tenders his thanks to the Public for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and takes this opportunity of announcing that an alteration has taken place in his business and solicits for the new firm a continuance of public patronage.

P. HICKEY.  
Ch. Town, Jan. 10, 1859.

### CITY STEAM MANUFACTORY!

THE Subscribers take leave to acquaint the citizens of Charlottetown and the Island generally, that having entered into Co-Partnership, they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with promptness and despatch.

In consequence of having labour-saving machinery of the latest and most improved kind, they feel confident that they can manufacture articles much cheaper and better than can be imported or made in any establishment in the Island; and also hope that by an uninterrupted attention to business, to secure a share of public support.

Cabinet Making and Upholstering,  
of the latest and most durable styles;

### SASHES and DOORS

made to order at the shortest notice.

Also—Planing, Turning, Straight and Sweep Sawing, Iron Turning and Drilling of every description done in a superior manner.

PATRICK HICKEY,  
GARRETT GILLESPIE.  
(Inl. 3m.)  
Ch. Town, Jan. 10, 1859.

### Assignment of Debts.

NOTICE is hereby given that by Deed of this date, I have assigned to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLEY, all Debts owing to me, in Trust for the payment of creditors; and that all persons indebted to me will please, and they are hereby required, to make payment only to the above named JOSEPH HENSLEY. Dated this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858

JOHN RIGG.

IN accordance with the above notice, I hereby require all parties indebted to the above named JOHN RIGG to make immediate payment to me, at my office, in Charlottetown, of the amounts due from them respectively.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.  
Charlottetown, 31st August, 1858.

TO BE LET, for one, two or three years, or longer term, as may be agreed upon, "GLEN STEWART," directly opposite Charlottetown, with about 50 acres of LAND, 24 of which are under cultivation. Also, a good GARDEN. Application to be made to the proprietor, W. STEWART, Esq., south side of Charlottetown Ferry, Lot 48. July 26, 1858

### TO LET,

#### THE 'PAVILION HOTEL.'

TO LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION given, that

eligibly situated and well adapted HOUSE and premises lately known as the "PAVILION HOTEL," which, from its standing on the highest ground in the City, and its proximity to the public offices and wharves, renders its situation for a HOTEL the most desirable in the City, for either transient or permanent boarders.

The building comprises on the first floor one large Dining room 25 by 25 feet, one reading or Bar-room 25 by 15 Drawing-room 18 by 15 feet, one large inner Kitchen, outer Kitchen, and large Scullery, with many conveniences, one Pantry, one small Sitting-room, two spacious Halls, and two pair front Stairs, and one pair back Stairs, and Water Closet.

On the second floor, one Dining-room 25 by 14 feet, eight Bed-rooms and one large Pantry and Closet; and in the Attic seven Bed-rooms; and having spacious cellars. The house having lately undergone a thorough repair, is in excellent order, and having a good Stable, Coach-house, and out-office, attached.

For terms and particulars, please apply to  
Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1858. H. HASZARD.

### Gleanings from late Papers.

#### TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 19th inst. Previous to the election of the Hospodar of Moldavia, the Porte had notified to the ambassadors its intention of reserving its veto, but the unanimity of the vote for A. Conza has completely disconcerted the Porte, which also apprehends a similar check in Wallachia. It is asserted that the Civil List has contracted another loan of 30 millions of piastres. The Sultan is about to marry his daughter, the widow of Ghalib Pacha, to his favourite, Osman Bey, who would then replace Riza Pacha in the Ministry. From Persia another victory over the Turcomans is reported. In Circassia, Naib has condemned Colonel Ladienks to be hanged.

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Phaëbe* has arrived with specie £700, copper ore 1,995 bags, wool 37,037 lbs, &c. Trade is improving at Cape Town. Railroads are progressing. The small-pox has disappeared. In the Transvaal Republic, war to the knife has been declared against the London Society's missionaries. In the Free State things are generally peaceful. Natal has improved as a sugar colony. British Kaffraria is quiet and uncomplaining.

#### MUTINY OF STUDENTS AT ODESSA.

The riotous conduct of the students at Moscow has no sooner been appraised than news has arrived of similar conduct at Odessa, where the students have hissed the curator of the university for his mariner treatment of them—for instance, his insisting that their uniform coats should be closely buttoned up, and that they must always appear in regulation costume. The fact is, the students all over Russia have manifested a decided antipathy to any uniform whatever. This occurrence at Odessa, following so closely the mutinous proceedings at Moscow, has produced a very unpleasant feeling.

#### ITALY.

##### THE AUSTRIANS IN LOMBARDY.

The following are extracts from a private letter from Milan:—"Austria is well prepared for all eventualities, for within the last few days 30,000 fresh troops, of whom one regiment only was German, and the remainder Hungarians and Slavonians, have arrived in Lombardy, accompanied by powerful trains of artillery, and abundant munitions of war. The journey of the troops and stores was performed by rail, and the entire distance between Vienna and Milan was accomplished in 70 hours. The men, whose bearing and appearance could not be better, have been quartered in the towns and on the frontiers of Piedmont and Switzerland. In Milan no instance has occurred of soldiers being billeted in private houses; the strictest discipline is maintained, and no cause of complaint has been given. The officers keep aloof from the populace, and endure with stoical indifference the marks of hatred and contempt manifested towards them. The statements which appeared in some journals respecting a popular demonstration on the 1st of January were partially incorrect, and the following is a true account of what actually took place:—"The town band paraded the streets as usual, playing lively airs, and a mob followed the musicians with cries of 'Viva l'Italia.' It is asserted that a shout of 'Viva Giulya' was raised, and it is not impossible that such was really the case. On Twelfth-night the public authorities were informed that an attempt at insurrection was intended, and all due precautions were in consequence taken to prevent it. Orders were issued for all officers to repair to the castle. Its fortifications were dismantled of 27 guns, which were planted on the esplanade so as to sweep the adjacent streets; but the night passed away, and no movement occurred. Patrols were sent round to explore the city; but the people kept to their houses as usual, or diverted themselves in the *cafes* and theatres. The police have made a list of suspected characters, and divided them into three classes, and a watchful eye is kept upon them; indeed, the surveillance is most strict. At Pavia matters stand differently. The most peaceful of the citizens, and even professors of the university, are subjected to search when detected from home during the evening, and after six p.m. all houses and shops are closed as if the town were in a state of siege; but no evidence has been obtained to bring to light the assassin of M. Briccio. The detached fort at Milan, called Porta Tajo, which was built in 1848, and overlooks the railway from Venice, has been mounted with cannon. The fortilla on the Lago Maggiore has also been assembled, and the castle of Laveno, which was in a ruinous condition, has been fortified. Besides this there is a report afloat that the Emperor of Austria intends to repair in person to Lombardy, in order to place himself at the head of his army."

#### AUSTRIA.

##### AN AUSTRIAN ARMY ON THE FRONTIER OF POLAND.

A private letter from Vienna states that the rumour again circulates of the probable formation of an Austrian army of observation on the frontier of Poland, of the concentration of troops by Russia in that province, and the fact of this last report not being denied but rather countenanced at the Russian Embassy in the Austrian capital. It adds:—"The movement of troops is not discontinued, and the warlike spirit is appearing among the Austrian youth. Numerous volunteers present themselves for enrolment in the battalions of chasseurs; but for the present their services are declined. There are people who still speak of conciliation. The latest accounts from Lombardy mention no new incident; but it is still the calm which precedes the tempest, so long as the Italians hope that they shall have the co-operation of foreigners."

#### FRANCE.

##### THE EMPEROR'S EXPLANATION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND SARDEGNA.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"The intimate relations which have for a long time existed between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, and the mutual interests of France and Piedmont have induced the Sovereigns of the two countries to draw closer, by a family alliance, the ties which unite them. For more than a year negotiations with this object in view have been carried on, but the youth of the Princess delayed the fixing of the period of the marriage until now. On Sunday General Niel officially demanded the hand of the Princess Clotilde in marriage with Prince Napoleon. The King gave his consent, and the ceremony will shortly take place at Turin."

The *Union* reproduces the statement of the *Independence Belge*, alleging that the King of Piedmont has only consented to this match on condition of a treaty offensive and defensive being signed between France and Sardinia. The *Moniteur* declares this allegation not less false than injurious to the dignity of both Sovereigns, and adds that "the Emperor must desire his family alliances to be in harmony with the great traditional policy of France, but he will never make the great interests of the country depend upon a family alliance."

##### WARLIKE SENSATION AT MARSEILLES.

Considerable sensation has been created by an announcement that the Minister of Marine would receive sealed proposals, at the Navy-office in Marseilles, for the supply of 50,000 kilogrammes of wheat flour, 50,000 kilogrammes of rye flour, 20,000 litres of vinegar, and 195,000 litres of red wine *de campagne*. This announcement caused the greater surprise as a large contract had been concluded a few days since at Toulon by the minister of Marine

for similar articles. The *Presse* concludes an article on the commercial navy of France with these remarks:—"Our principal aim in describing the strength of that navy has been to direct the attention of France towards the necessity of developing her foreign trade. If no commercial navy can exist without the support of a good war navy, it is also impossible that a war navy can be properly organized without the presence of a sound and numerous commercial fleet to supply seamen and means of transport. These two navies must be co-existent; moreover, in the state of European politics, we shall unhappily for a time require guns to protect commerce, and an imposing naval force to establish peace on an immovable basis."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent document sent to the House, suggests an invitation from the United States to the commercial countries of Europe, to meet in a representative body for consultation on a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures, and a uniform system of commercial statistics. He is of opinion that this reform will be favourably received, and probably adopted, by each of the countries so represented.

A Correspondent at Port Hood, under date February 3 writes as follows:—

"There is a brig in the ice some six or eight miles north west of Port Hood, she is from Prince Edward Island, with an assorted cargo of provisions,—potatoes, oats, carcasses of beef, pork, &c. The crew are well and comfortable, having, it is reported to me by some persons who have been on board her from this place, every actual necessity. Being surrounded by ice there is no probability of her getting clear till spring, should she survive the occasional heavy pressure upon her from the ice. She drifts about with the ice, which is constantly moving; sometimes she is within about six miles of this shore, at others so far off towards P. E. Island that we cannot see her from here. I think her name is the "Petrel."

A young man, named McGilishay, a native of Fredericton, was killed in a grist mill in the parish of Prince William, County of York, N. B., a few days since. He was adjusting some machinery while the mill was in operation, when his clothes caught in a cog wheel, and he was drawn on a portion of the works, which caused his death.

From our files by the "Asia" at New York, we learn that the British Government has requested our Ambassador at Washington to urge upon the American Government the granting the privileges of their coasting trade to British vessels, in return for that boon having been granted to American shipping for some years past. We cannot for a moment doubt but that the enlightened cabinet of President Buchanan will, without delay, assent to the request, and at once adopt the necessary measures to give that assent force and due operation. By the consummation of this too long delayed arrangement, one great source of annoyance and irritation to us colonists will be swept away, who, day after day, witnessed our rights invaded, and our bread and butter taken from us by our active and persevering neighbours, without affording us the shadow of an advantage in return. The Americans will be more the gainers than the losers by the arrangement. They have had the run of our coasts for years, and possess a knowledge of our wants and habits, of all of which we are ignorant so far as they are concerned. To us their coasting trade is unknown; we have yet to learn its A. B. C., and it is therefore more than likely, even if the matter is settled as proposed, that our republican cousins will retain the lion's share in every respect.—N. B. Courier.

AN APOLOGY FOR MUSIC.—The late eminent actor, George Bartley, had as strong an aversion to the Christmas Waits as any quiet elderly gentleman could reasonably have. He endured the nuisance, and that was all; to pay them the usual blackmail was quite out of the question. One Boxing day, the Waits called after his breakfast. "Show them in," said the master of the house. The musicians were ushered into the parlour where, with a guest, he was sitting. "Well, gentlemen," quoth Bartley, with his well-known urbanity, "what can I do for you?" "We are the Parish Waits, sir," answered the spokesman. "Yes, yes, I know," returned the old actor mournfully. "We have ventured to call, sir, as usual at this season—here all the minstrels bowed and smiled.—"We played last night before your door, sir!" "You did indeed," replied the old gentleman in the same mournful tone, "I heard you." "We have come to hope for your kind contribution, sir."—"Oh, dear," cried Bartley, as if only just aware of the reason of the visit—*I thought you came to apologise.* Oh! good morning, good morning, Eliza, pray show the gentlemen out—good morning"—*London paper.*

THE NEW-ANGLED NAME FOR AN OLD DISEASE.—A throat disease called Diphtheria, which has much alarmed the parents of young children in England recently, has brought several letters to the *Times* asking information relative to the early treatment of the disease. In answer to these letters, two physicians have written to the same paper, giving prescriptions. Both mention bad drains and other sources of malarial, the want of fresh air, &c., as predisposing causes to Diphtheria. One "M. D." Kensington, writes:—"There is always some slight stiffness and uneasiness complained of. This ought to draw attention to the throat, when the peculiar appearance of the ulcer will at once determine its nature. The means I use are extremely simple, and hitherto have been most effectual. I give the sesquicarbonate of ammonia dissolved in a little water and sweetened, from two grains to a baby of a year old to ten grains to an adult, repeating it every hour, together with as much nourishment of every kind as can possibly be got down. At the same time I rub the outside of the throat with a strong embrocation of camphor and ammonia. When this treatment is begun early and judiciously continued, the diphtheria, or skin, from which it takes its name, is rarely seen. As to infection, there is reason to believe that the disease often arises from malarial. The other says the disease is so fatal because it is mistreated. The local disease is not the beginning but the end. It grows out of a febrile condition of the whole body, and its source is the brain.

Diphtheria is a new-angled name for an old-fashioned disease, malignant quinsy, which, in the days of our grandmothers, was successfully treated by emetics and bark. This is the treatment which I have never yet found to fail. Let me give you a case. I was telegraphed to Brighton to see the daughter of a General Officer, who was suffering from the disease. When I entered the room she was sitting up in bed, breathing with great difficulty. The glands of the neck were hot and tumid; the tonsils on examination were of the colour of red velvet; but an emetic of ipecacuanha in fifteen minutes not only relieved the breathing most effectually, but completely changed the colour of the tonsils, and in fifteen minutes more the external glands, whose size arrested my eyes on my approach, could not be felt with the fingers. A combination of quinine and prussic acid, with a repetition of the emetic the next day, completed the cure."