THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the cost of re-printing these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise in the price of paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1863, to furnish ours *complete*, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

1 THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2 THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3 THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4 THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

5 BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
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For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

These will be our prices to all who pay prior to the 1st of April. To those who defer paying till after that time, the prices will be increased to such extent as the increased cost of reprint may demand—therefore, SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Publishers.
No. 38 Walker-street, New York.

We also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings. PRICE—$6, for the two volumes. By mail, 7$.
L. SCOTT & CO.

1863

SPECIAL NOTICE!

To the Citizens of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and vicinity.

THE undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the Preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY,

For all Throat and Lung Complaints.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE,

The great Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Loss of Sleep, and General Nervous Remedy. Also for the Pains in Monthly Monstruations a perfect relief.

HUNNEWELL'S ELECTRIC PILLS,

The most perfect form of Cathartic ever given to the public, which never require more than *two* and seldom but *one* for a dose; act without the least griping, and cure INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, WORMS, and all derangements of stomach or bowels.

The above preparations, of such unbounded reputation in the United States have the confidence of, and are used by, great numbers of Physicians, and at prices within reach of all, are worthy the attention of invalids, who will find them in strict conformity to nature in medicine.

Without resorting to the common method of columns of advertising, I would ask *confidence* to test them, which will be sacred.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
Practical Chemist, Boston, Mass.

☞ For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers. The greatest freedom of correspondence solicited Dealers of good references supplied on Commission.
September 7, 1863.

W. R. WATSON, T. DESBRISAY, M. W. SKINNER, } Agents.
Oct. 18, '63.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

New and Improved Style.

For Economy, Comfort and Cheapness, can't be beat.

JUST RECEIVED at ORWELL CHEAP STORE, a new Stock of the almost everlasting Yarmouth, N. S., STOVES—with Single and Double Ovens for Cooking. ALSO,

Large and Small Franklin & Box Stoves.

For School-houses, Churches, &c.

They will be sold on favorable terms, if taken during this month, so as to make room for other Fall Supplies. In use, they will save over other Stoves one half in firewood, besides much valuable time, which is equal to money. They have given general satisfaction to all parties who have used them for the last five years, and who are ready to testify to their usefulness. The readiness with which they impart great heat, has been remarked by all who use them, and in old dwellings as well as new have been productive of great comfort, while they do not cost more than the old brick or stone chimneys, which take up so much room, and are now being generally thrown down. They are supplied with large metal Boilers, very useful for dyeing purposes, making soap, or preparing food for cattle, and can be kept constantly in use, at a very small cost for fuel, and without the least risk from fire. In short, the great advantages to be derived from these wonderful, celebrated, and unsurpassing STOVES can only be known from a trial of them; and farmers and others are now invited to come and select for themselves, before the cold winter sets in upon them.

The present Stock of STOVES have the new and Improved OVENS, that can be cleansed without risk of moving them. This is a decided advantage lately added; to be had at the ORWELL CHEAP STORE, cheaper than the cheapest Country Store on the Island, where the greatest variety of GOODS may be found, from a NEEDLE to an ANCHOR, both included.
P. STEPHENS.
Orwell, September 14, 1863. tf

WANTED, at the above Store, 600 COW & OX HIDES, 500 SHEEP SKINS and 1 ton WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid in CASH or trade.

TREACLE,

REALLY GOOD, can be had at
BEER & SONS.
Oct. 26, 1863.

North American Hotel,

Kent-street, Charlottetown.

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good Stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Ch. Town, P. E. I., Nov. 23, 1863. 1y

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PARTIES indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, Note of Hand, or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the 15th of NOVEMBER next, as legal proceedings will be taken, without further notice, to recover any amounts remaining unpaid after that date.
GEO. F. C. LOWDEN.
Sept. 21, 1863. 3m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Dr. J. T. JENKINS are requested to call and settle their accounts forthwith, as all amounts unsettled after the 1st of JANUARY next, will, without further notice, be placed in the hands of his Attorney for collection.
Char'town, Nov. 23, 1863.

BEER & SONS, KING SQUARE,

HAVE, by the arrival of the ships *GAZELLE* from LIVERPOOL, *URANUS* from LONDON, and *CABOT* from GLASGOW, nearly completed their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The Goods per above vessels, in addition to those previously received, comprise in part:—

Superfine Cloth,	Scarlet, White and Blue Flannels,
Beaver and Whitney Cloth,	White and Printed Shirting,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,	Flannels,
Tweed and Sealskins,	Gents' Flannel Shirts,
Plain, Checked and Striped Winceys,	Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Gloves,
French Merinoes,	Gents' Fur, Cloth and Wool Caps, Silk,
Coburgs,	Cloth and Felt Hats,
Lustres and Fancy Dress Goods,	&c. &c. &c.
Skirtings,	Gloves, &c, in variety.

Fall and Winter Mantles and Mantle Cloths,

Fitch, Oppossum and other FURS,

RIBBONS,

in the New Shades and Styles;

Fall and Winter Shawls,

together with a large variety of useful

DRY GOODS.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Boots & Shoes,

a large assortment;

Mens' and Boys' heavy

BOOTS and BROGANS,

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES.

of the very best manufacture. Ladies' RUBBER and FELT BOOTS, &c. &c.

Our usual assortment of

HARDWARE,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

Paint, Olive, Seal, Cod, and Kerosene

OILS,

GROCERIES,

a complete assortment, and all of first-class quality.

Our TEAS are very superior.

The above Stock of Goods having been carefully selected, are confidently offered to the public at the lowest paying prices.

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1863. 6w

SUGAR & RUM,

From the West Indies direct.

THE Subscribers will offer at AUCTION on arrival, the Cargo of the Brigt. "HELEN DAVIES," expected about the 25th instant, from Barbadoes, consisting of

60 Hhds and Tierces SUGAR,
60 Puncheons RUM.

Oct. 26, 1863. J. & T. MORRIS.

SOMETHING NEW!

Sherwood's Tea & Coffee Strainer.

A USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLE, to be attached to the Spout of a Tea or Coffe Pot. Price only 1s 6d.

CAST FUNNEL IRONS, which every house owner should have. LANTERNS, to burn Kerosene Oil without chimnies.

All for sale by
H. E. STARBIRD & CO.
City Hardware Store.
August 10, 1863.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature.

Capital Thirty Thousand pounds Currency, in 3,000 shares of Ten pounds each, payable by instalments in three years.

PROVISIONAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

C. Palmer, Chairman,	Hon. W. W. Lord, M.L.C.
Hon. G. Beer, M.L.C.	Hon. J. Pope, M. P. P.
Henry Haszard, Esq.,	Geo. F. C. Lowden, Esq.,
W. E. Dawson, Esq.,	William Heard, Esq
James D. Mason, Esq.,	Thomas Dodd, Esq.,
Alfred Phillips, Esq.,	Wm. R. Watson, Esq.,
J. A. Darcy, Esq.,	Owen Connelly, Esq.
George Davies, Esq.,	

THIS BANK is formed to supply an addition to the money circulation of this Island, the want of which has for some time been sensibly felt. It is the natural consequence of an increasing population, an expanding Commerce, and of the enlarged production of an industrious and energetic people. Incredible as it may seem, until the year 1855, there never was a Bank established in this Island; in that year, under the pressure of a similar necessity, the Bank of Prince Edward Island was called into existence; and while it has facilitated the trade and commercial business generally, it has largely contributed to the developement of the resources of the Country, and its results are supposed to have been satisfactory to the Shareholders, having for some years past paid them an annual dividend of ten per cent.

The increase in the population since the year 1855, the large addition to our trade and commerce, the increasing Revenue, the breadth of arable land cleared and cultivated, the growing increase of farming stock, the augmented export of grain and agricultural produce of all kinds, have rendered further Banking operations in this Island absolutely necessary.

It appears from the census of 1860, and from other authentic sources, that in the preceding five years the increase in the population of this Island was 9 361 persons; increase of breadth of land under cultivation 45,000 acres; increase in the quantity of roots and cereals exported 842,000 bush. That in the year 1861, the Imports amounted to £314,902, currency; the Exports, including shipping, to £343,421, currency, (showing a balance of trade in favour of the Island.) That in twenty years, from 1839 to 1859, the revenue more than doubled itself, the figures being, in 1839 £17,011; in 1859 £41,000

Whilst to carry on this additional trade, the public Banking accommodation up to 1855 was nil, and since that time it has never exceeded £52,000 per annum, or about thirteen shillings per head for the population, a sum so small as to be almost incredible: while the Banking accommodation of the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick, it is believed, amounts to thirty shillings per head.

The effect of the large additions above referred to, has been an increasing annual demand for Discount, and for a larger amount of Circulation or Floating Capital; but as the Bank of Prince Edward Island did not provide this, the Public in their necessity were driven to the private discounter for accommodation, at very heavy rates, and it has been estimated that at these rates a sum nearly equal to the Capital of the proposed Bank is annually discounted.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this evil, and feeling that there is in this Island an ample field for the secure and profitable action of a second Bank, the promoters have set on foot the proposed Establishment; and in submitting this prospectus to the Foreign as well as Island Capitalists, as a safe and profitable investment, they beg to refer to the Act of Incorporation of the Union Bank, now before the Legislature, and to those parts of it especially intended for the security of Shareholders and the public generally, namely, Section 18th, whereby Stockholders are declared personally liable for redemption of all Bills issued by the Corporation, and all debts due thereby in proportion to the Stock they respectively hold; but no Stockholder shall be liable for any sum exceeding twice the amount of his Stock, in addition to the Stock held by him.

And also Section 20, wherein it is enacted that the total amount of debts (deposits excepted) which the Bank shall at any time owe, shall not exceed three times the amount of the Capital Stock paid in. The Directors being made liable in their private capacities for any excess.

Subscription lists for Stocktakers (already largely subscribed for) are in the hands of each of the provisional committee.

Charlottetown, April 20, 1863.

A CURE TO BE HAD FOR A TRIFLE

BY

Holloway's Ointment.

Gout, Rheumatism, Enlargements and Stiff Joints.

A cure of these complaints is within the reach of the most humble, by fomenting the affected part with warm salt and water, and rubbing in Holloway's Ointment twice a day. Thousands have been cured who looked upon Gout and Rheumatism as incurable. The same treatment should be employed for the dispersion of chalk stones, and all painful enlargements or stiffness of the joints; in such cases the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

The cure of ulcers has won for Holloway's Ointment an imperishable reputation, as this healing Ointment will restore any case, however bad, to soundness. Many bad legs arise from imprudence, happening several years before and almost forgotten. If, then, there be any doubt as to the origin of the sores, the patient should read carefully what is written on secondary symptoms in the Book of Directions, as those sores never heal soundly until the system has undergone a *thorough* course of Holloway's purifying Pills.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Diptheria, and Bronchitis.

Any of the above ailments may be quickly cured if the Ointment be well and effectually rubbed into the neck and chest twice a day, leaving the parts constantly covered with a rag spread with the preparation; if this treatment be adopted promptly, in six hours it will effectually stop the most alarming symptoms. It must be evident that an outward application applied to the seat of the disorder must be more effectual than any that can be taken by the mouth. Holloway's Pills should be used according to the directions in order to subdue irritation, inflammation or fever.

DROPSY.

This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach: these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangements, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent elimination which no other medicines can so effectually perform as these purifying Pills, as they purge gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses a week of about six Pills will ward of all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy, and must be effectually rubbed twice a day into the suffering parts.

Youthful Indiscretion.

How many poor women suffer from the indiscretion of husbands—which result in bad legs, swellings, loss of health, and rheumatism—as they suppose—although it is nothing of the kind—but the effect of a certain disease taking hold of the system—no ordinary medicine can cure them, because the disease has sunk deeply into their constitution. Children often have sores, and bad heads, which do not heal, for the reason that contamination occurred before their birth. Let all who may suffer from such causes have recourse to the purifying and healing properties of these wonderful Ointment and Pills, observing carefully what is said in the book of directions on Secondary symptoms, which, if strictly followed, will effect any cure of the kind, but it will be a work of a little time.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following disorders:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore-throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore-heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) LONDON; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

⁂ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.

Charlottetown, December 21, 1863.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

HAVE, by Power of Attorney, duly executed, appointed the subscriber their Agent for this Island.

The Company is established in England; has a capital of £1,000,000, sterling; and embraces in its directory, wealthy gentlemen. Its head offices are held in London and in Liverpool, and it has numerous Agencies throughout Great Britain and her extensive Colonies.

The subscriber is now prepared so accept RISKS against loss by FIRE upon every description of property, at the rates of premium formerly charged by him as the Agent of the "Alliance."

He cannot avoid congratulating the assured of the "Alliance" that since the withdrawal of its Agency, in 1860, they have not seriously suffered from loss or damage by fire. And he now notifies the assured that during the next twelve months he will make no charge for Policy upon insuring any Building that had been covered by the "Alliance" when the Agency was withdrawn.

The subscriber has much pleasure in being able to recommend this Company to the community as a substantial and first class office. He is authorised to settle claims with promptness and liberality. Losses arising from explosion of gas, and from lightning, are made good. Bonuses are given to holders of Policies at stated intervals.

Any information, with reference to the Company, will be cheerfully furnished, on application, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.
Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1863. 3m

Furniture Warerooms.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

Manufacturer and Importer of Furniture and Upholstery Goods,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of such as are in want of FURNITURE to call at his NEW and SPACIOUS WARE-ROOMS, on the corner of Kent Street and King's Square, directly opposite the Store of Beer & Sons, and examine as good and complete an ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, comprising many new and *beautiful* designs, as can be found in this City.

His long experience in the business with facilities for prosecuting the same to advantage, combined with moderate expenses, enables him to sell his GOODS at much less per cent than any other Furniture store in this Island. Every article required for Housekeeping supplied at this Establishment.

A few of those celebrated Clothes Wringers, a most convenient article in a good Housekeeper's Laundry.

N. B.—One Superior Rosewood, 7 octavo PIANO FORTE, London make.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Corner of Kent Street and King's Square.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1863.

SULTANA RAISINS.

10 cwt. SULTANA RAISINS,
120 quarter Boxes LAYER RAISINS,
20 Boxes VALENCIA do.,
50 do ELEME FIGS,
6 Barrels CURRANTS,

SPICES, CANDIED CITRON & PEELS, NUTS, &c., just received.
W. E. DAWSON.
Nov. 2, 1863.

Freehold Land,

On Lot Forty-four (44), Rollo Bay,

FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at Rollo Bay, (unless previously sold by private contract) on TUESDAY, the First day of MARCH NEXT, 1864, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon,

30 ACRES OF LAND,

on Township Fourty-four, in King's County, commencing on the North bank of Rollo Bay, at the southwest angle of Simon Burke's Farm, thence southwest along said bank for the distance of 4 chains and 17 links, thence North 69 degrees, East 6 chains and 60 links, thence North 80 degrees, East 63 chains and 50 links, to the rear of John Rossiter's Farm, thence Northwardly along said rear 4 chains and 30 links, thence South 80 degrees, West 63 chains and 50 links, or until it meets the south line of Fidele Deagle's Farm, and thence South 69 degrees. West, along said Fidele Deagle's south line to the said Bank or place of commencement, having been conveyed by William Deagle, senior, to the subscriber by Deed dated the 22nd January, 1858.

TERMS and other particulars made known on application to the Subscriber or to the Hon. JOSEPH HENSLEY, at his Office in Charlottetown.
J. WIGHTMAN.
Georgetown, 8th Oct., 1863.

SALE OF

Valuable Freehold Property,

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on the Fourth day of MARCH next (1864), at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon. by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Tenth day of December, 1860, and made between the Honorable William Forgan, of the Royalty of Charlottetown, and Susan Kenrys, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, of the other part, and by said Daniel Hodgson assigned to me,—All those Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, being Pasture Lots Numbers Ninteen (19), Twenty-six (26), Thirty-four (34), and Forty two (42), in the Royalty of Charlottetown, aforesaid, as the same are delineated and laid down on a certain Map or Plan of the said Royalty made and now kept in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for the said Island, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

For further particulars and terms of Sale, &c., apply to the Subscriber or his Solicitor.
Dated at Charlottetown this 31st August, A. D. 1863.
WILLIAM H. HOBKIRK.
JOSEPH HENSLEY, Solicitor.

ROYALTY LOTS.

TO LET, for such term of years as may be agreed on, and either in whole or in part, that BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, fronting on the Mount Edward Road, and lying about a mile from Charlottetown. It contains about 70 acres, 40 of which are improved and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two large barns.

For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situate on the New Bedeque Road, 12 miles from Charlottetown, and lately in possession of JAMES MURPHY, consisting of

75 Acres Freehold Land,

Fifty of which are in a good state of cultivation. There is a good new DWELLING HOUSE on the premises.

—ALSO—

FIFTY ACRES LEASEHOLD LAND, situate on the Covehead Road, 10 miles from Charlottetown, adjoining the Mills of MR. SAMUEL GURNEY, and now in possession of David Landrigan, together with the Crop of Potatoes, Grain, &c.

☞ Terms easy. Apply to
D. O'M. & R. REDDIN.
Ch'town, Sept 14, 1863. tf

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now in the occupation of DR. INGLIS, in the Common of Charlottetown, at the entrance of the Staint Peter's Road, and opposite to the residence of LEMUEL C. OWEN, Esquire,—the property of the late John Egan—particulars on application to

DANIEL BRENAN, RICHARD REDDIN, } Executors & Trustees
Charlottetown, August 3, 1863. isl & vin

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LET, that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Reid's Corner, Bedeque. There is on the Premises a new Dwelling House, new Store, Barn and Granary, with one acre of Land. The above is a first-rate stand for business of any kind.

Terms easy. Apply to
JAMES BRAZIL.
Summerside, October 26, 1863. 3m

Leasehold Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE the LEASEHOLD INTEREST OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate two miles from Southport, in Lot 48, fronting the Sea shore; 60 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and is well fenced,—the remainder is covered with hard and soft wood. There are six acres limed, and fifty seven barrels in composit ready for the spring, and five or six hundred loads of Manure in the yard.

SEA MANURE can be had within about three quarters of a mile from the farm. There are about eight acres prepared for wheat. On the farm is a DWELLING HOUSE 30 by 26 feet, and a Dairy 14 by 10 feet, stoned to the bottom; also a new BARN, 50 by 27 feet, all double-boarded and a place for Cattle underneath. A Horse SABLE 25 by 20 feet, double-boarded. Also Sheep Houses and Shed, 36 by 20 feet. There are on the premises a never-failing Spring of Water, and a quarry of good land stone. The lease is for 999 years. Rent one shilling per acre.

The above farm is under crop, and will be sold to suit the purchaser with or without the crop.

TERMS—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder may remain for several years on good security.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.
July 27, 1863. PETER ROBERTSON.

Sale of Leasehold Property.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, *on* WEDNESDAY, *the* 24th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock, *noon*, by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of April, 1863, and made between John Noble, of Township Number Thirty-two, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part; and William Malone, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Printer, of the other part: All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, Farm and Premises situated on Lot or Township Number Thirty-two, in Queen's County, being the northern moiety or half part of ninety acres leased by the late John Cambridge to the late Donald Malone, and bounded as follows, that is to say: On the east by the old North River Back Road, on the south by the southern moiety of the said ninety acres as now fenced in, on the north by Samuel Howard's land, and on the west by land in the possession of Richard Leonard, and containing Forty-five acres (a little more or less.)

For further particulars enquire of HENRY PALMER, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Esquire, Attorney, or to the subscriber, at the *Examiner* Office.
WILLIAM MALONE.
Charlottetown, 23d November, 1863.

Chance to Make Money!

THE Subscriber has in his Yard at "BROWN'S MART," Egmont Bay, a quantity of JUNIPER TIMBER, such as Plank-logs, Beams, Footocks, Knees, &c.,—also, Keel, Stem and Stern Post, consisting of the principal part of the material to build a Juniper vessel, of 100 tons,—also, a good new Mould and Model, the whole of which he will sell on reasonable terms, with privilege of yard room, &c., (if required) to build said vessel.

He also offers for sale the Hull and Spars of a superior new Brig, of about 230 tons register, (spruce, with hardwood bottom). This vessel is of a good model, and built under the inspection of W. Sloggett, Esq., (Messrs. Lloyd's Agent).
N. J. BROWN.
Brown's Mart, Oct. 19, 1863.

LITERATURE.

ENDURANCE.

Within my breast there is no light,
But the cold light of the stars;
I give the first watch of the night
To the red planet Mars.

The star of the unconquered will,
He rises in my breast,
Serene, and resolute, and still,
And calm, and self-possessed.

And thou, too, whose'er thou art,
That readest this brief psalm,
As one by one the hopes depart,
Be resolute and calm.

O, fear not, in a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long,
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.

ACROSS THE SANDS.

That was a happy week which I spent at Avranches eleven years since, in the midst of preparations and pleasing bustle which even the humblest wedding seldom fails to call forth. It was to attend Emma's wedding that I had, with some difficulty, obtained a brief leave of absence. Emma was my sister, and she and I were alone in the world, with no nearer relation than the kind old aunt with whom Emma had lived since our mother died. This aunt's name was Pearson, and she was one of the English residents of the Avranches, whom economical living had allured to the coast of Normandy. At Avranches, then, Emma had lived for two years, and in that bleak air the delicacy of her health grew more and more perceptible, until Aunt Pearson became alarmed, and consulted a physician. The physician looked grave, and talked of the seeds of consumption, of prudence, and of a warmer climate. It was one of these prescriptions easier to give than to follow.

For Aunt Pearson was poor, Emma had nothing, or next to nothing, and I, her brother, a second lieutenant of Marines, possessed a little more than my pay. We were the children of a clergyman, who had been too good a parish priest to die rich, and the kind aunt had but a modest annuity whereon to maintain her niece and herself, while a migration to the south would have overtasked her slender purse. Under these circumstances, I was rejoiced to hear that Emma's long engagement to Henry Hilton was at last to be brought to a happy close. Harry, who had been a school friend of mine, and visited at the Vicarage when we were all children together, was a good fellow and a clever one, though a little fiery of temper and stubborn of will. He loved Emma very fondly and faithfully, and they had been long troth-plighted, conditionally on the young man getting his father's consent. And, by degrees, old Mr. Hilton, a rich merchant at Bordeaux, senior partner in the great house of Hilton and Vaillant, had been won over to receive as his daughter-in-law a girl who had no portion but a sweet nature and a fair face. The young folks were to be married at once, and to set up house at Bordeaux, with Mr. Hilton, who was a widower, with no other child than Henry, already a junior partner in the firm.

Dr. Briggs, the English physician who played the part of Galen to the little British colony, and who accommodated himself with a pretty good grace to the five-franc fees that in that needy community were the substitutes for guineas, congratulated me on my sister's prospects.

'Miss Lethbridge,' said the worthy old man, 'has a good constitution apart from the hereditary predisposition to phthisis, and she has youth on her side. In the mild air of the southern coast, she may recover her strength, and live long and happily. But another winter in this cold and rainy climate would——Well, never mind that now. I have said enough, at any rate, to assure you that my congratulations on your sister's marriage are not a mere compliment.'

My leave of absence, as I have said, was short, since H. M. S ——, on board of which I was a junior marine officer, was to sail very soon for the West Indies, and I had only obtained permission to attend my sister's wedding, as an especial favour, and even my brother-in-law was anxious to get back to Bordeaux and his desk, as early as possible. His father and his senior partner were more than commonly deep in business details; the young man had a good head for accounts and considerable abilities, and he was desirous of proving to his father that he was not ungrateful for the latter's compliance with his wishes as related to the marriage itself. Therefore it had been arranged that after a brief tour among the Pyrenees, the newly-married pair were to proceed to Bordeaux, and that Harry was to make up for lost time by redoubled assiduity in serving the interests of the firm of Hilton and Vaillant.

The wedding was fixed for Wednesday, and my place was bespoken in the *malle-poste* for the evening of that very day, an arrangement which gave me time to sleep a night in Paris, and to see a few of the wonders of the French capital before I scampered back to Portsmouth. And on the Saturday preceding it, we planned an excursion to Kervaen, a small town on the Breton side of the river Couesnon, and formerly a frontier post belonging to the old Celtic duchy.

Our party was rather a large one. Mrs. Pearson had many friends in Avranches, and as soon as it was mentioned that we designed an excursion to the Breton borders, several of the English residents had expressed a wish to accompany us. There were, therefore, four or five carriages, besides two or three boys, who were home for their holidays, and were wild with excitement as they gallopped on their shaggy and sure-footed ponies. Hilton rode a fine English horse, a new purchase which he had made in Paris, and which he intended to take down with them to the south. And I drove Emma in a queer little jangling pony chaise of native construction, while Aunt Pearson shared a *voiture de louage* with three friends.

The day was a beautiful one. We spent some hours pleasantly enough at Kervaen, and dined among the ruins of the fort. The beauty of the day had faded, though very gradually. Clouds, like huge skeins of unravelled wool, that covered the violet sky, were not unwelcome as screening off the sun. We had started early, for, though the evening was fine, the road was a long one, winding among the curves and undulations of the day.

'Are those Norman fellows never coming back with the carriages?' said Hilton, looking at his watch, impatiently. 'I have letters to write that *must* go to England by to-night's post.'

But nobody else was in any particular hurry to start, and we continued to lounge about the ruins. Even Emma did not seem, for once, to sympathize with Hilton's wish to be moving, and she scolded him playfully for his impatience.

But Hilton was seriously bent on getting back to the town. He had received that morning two letters, bearing the London postmark, and it was absolutely necessary the young merchant should write by return to his correspondents.

A bare-legged boy was induced, by the promise of a ten-sous piece, to run to the other end of the village and summon the lagging charioteers, who had put up their horses at an auberge of tolerable size, rejoicing under the title of *Soliel Levant*. But this messenger did not return, and when Hilton and I went to the road-side inn, we heard the sound of the rustic music, which are the invariable accompaniments of a Breton festival, and found that a christening-feast was in progress. This sufficiently accounted for the truancy of our coachmen, who were in the thick of merry-making, having recognised old friends among the company.

But there was something contagious in Harry's uneasiness at the delay which the inopportune banquet had helped to occasion, and I saw, with some annoyance, that our Jehus had not failed to do justice to the contents of the huge pitchers of cider that were passed incessantly from hand to hand, and that their faces were red and their eyes dull from the effects of their potations. With a good deal of trouble we succeeded in half coaxing, half compelling the drivers to leave their hospitable friends, and impressing as many of the hangers-on of the auberge into our service as possible, we contrived to get the horses harnessed and the men upon their coach-boxes. Fortunately Norman heads are too strong to be utterly overflooded by even immoderate draughts of apple-juice, and no sooner were the laggards on their driving-seats, and in possession of whip and reins, than their instinctive knowledge of horses resumed its sway, and they prepared to conduct the vehicles homewards, with all proper gravity and steadiness.

Much time had, however, been wasted, and the sun was going down while we had many a kilometre of road to travel. The members of the party took their places in their different carriages, the schoolboys remounted their ponies, and it was pretty plain that the drivers were quite sober enough to pioneer their living freight to Avranches in safety. All was ready for a start, when Harry, who had been chafing terribly at the delay, and who was apprehensive that we should reach the town long after the departure of the mail, proposed to strike across the sands, which were hard and firm, and thus to curtail the distance by nearly one-half. Indeed, to an impatient traveller, there was something provoking in the idea of crawling round the shores of the bay, when it was possible to make a short cut from point to point, a course doubly tempting when time was of such value.

Indeed, when I looked at the wide stretch of smooth sand, gleaming wet in places that ran far out to seaward, but in general as dry and flat as a billiard-table, I felt disposed to comply with Harry's desire. We had but to ford the shallow stream of Couesnon, a little river only note-worthy as the old barrier between France and Bretagne, and our way lay clear before us. So at least I, in my innocence, opined; but I was startled at the vehemence with which the old residents combated the project. The sands, they said, were notoriously treacherous and insecure; they were full of shifting quicksands of fabulous depth and tenacity; the tide, at certain states of wind and sea, ran in over those flats with a speed that even well-mounted horsemen could not evade; fifty persons, on an average, perished yearly on that fatal coast, through some imprudent confidence in their own judgment or activity, &c. In short, even with a guide, the Greve de St. Michael was best avoided, and without a guide it was madness to venture upon it. I did not exactly believe all this chorus of evil; but I put sufficient faith in the popular opinion to consider that the tempting sands had better be left in possession of the sea-crows that were solemnly walking to and fro beside the pools, digging ever and anon with their sharp bills into the soft surface, in quest of worms or shellfish. Not so, however, did my brother-in-law elect. His lip curled scornfully, and he could hardly listen with patient politeness to the Cassandra-like predictions of the old ladies who were the chief speakers. He had, in fact, been too long on the Continent not to be aware how prone to the marvellous, and to exaggeration of the peculiarities of the country, English residents are apt to be. He was of a bold spirit, too, and not easily turned from anything by the mere notion of problematic peril. Thus he persisted; the others demurred; and the result was an animated discussion, in which Harry was in the minority. He was only backed by the schoolboys, who were wild with delight at the idea of such "jolly fun" as a race homewards across the sands, all the more attractive because their elders held them in such horror. Emma, indeed, would willingly have gone by that route, though she was sorely puzzled between Aunt Pearson's boding remarks and her lover's confidence that there was no risk, and that the dangers of the Greve, at low water, must be purely fanciful.

I don't say that Hilton was a perfect character. He was, as I have hinted, rather hot of temper and excessively obstinate, though of a generous and kindly nature. His petulance increased with the well-meant but injudicious efforts of our friends to dissuade him from the wild idea of crossing the sands. He would, I do not doubt, have given up the plan, though not perhaps with a very good grace, had Emma asked him at first to stay for her sake. But she did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, she was disposed to side with him, and when the rest vowed that for untold gold they would not tempt Providence by such an act of folly, she was still inclined to hearken to her lover's voice, had I not interposed.

'No, no, Emma,' said I, turning it off with a laugh. 'After Monday next, when you have promised to love and obey our head-strong friend on the chestnut charger, of course you may risk your life as much as you please. Till then I am your lawful guardian, and shall not stir one yard from the Prince President's highway; so you must submit to go home in safety.'

Hilton declared in dudgeon that he would go alone, write his letters, and have time to smoke a cigar and play a game at billiards at the Cercle, before we returned. He would not listen to a word of advice, though two or three old Breton fishermen, and some shrill-voiced fisherwomen added their warnings to those of our company.

'There are many dead Christians in the cimetiere of Kervaen,' said one white-haired old sailor, speaking in a thin and piping voice, but solemnly and impressively enough; 'but there are more who sleep in unblessed graves, without shroud or coffin, under the *lises* of the Bay. The tide has turned, too, and the wind is westerly.'

'Ah, ah! it is wrong to tempt Heaven's mercy thus,' cried the women, crowding round Hilton's horse. 'In the name of our Lady of Sorrows, monsieur, take the advice of the poor.'

Hilton merely shrugged his shoulders, made some good-humoured but contemptuous rejoinder, and tightened his horse's girths. The good horse neighed and pawed the beach impatiently.

'Harry,' said my sister, now alarmed for the first time, and with imploring eyes fixed on her lover's face, 'Harry, to please me——'

It was too late. Had Emma spoken before, her influence would have carried the day, but now Hilton was piqued and nettled by so much opposition to his proposal, and his mind was made up. He was, as I have said, a brave man, but he had also that sensitive shrinking from the slightest imputation of fear which is only felt by the young, and which wears off with experience of the world's ways. To recoil now, when everyone was busy in conjuring up perils and obstacles in store for him, would have been a bitter pill for his proud and hasty nature to swallow. Yet he hesitated for an instant as he saw the tears in Emma's gentle eyes; but most unluckily one of the Norman coachmen broke in with tipsy gravity, and in the nasal drawl of his native province:

'C'est bien dangereuse, monsieur, savez-ous——'

The spell was snapped at once. Hilton, who had finished adjusting his girths, angrily told the man to hold his tongue, gathered up his reins, and spurred off, waving his hand in adieu to Emma, and drily remarking that we gave ourselves a great deal of unnecessary anxiety about the safety of a person so insignificant as himself, but that the laugh would be against us, when we met at Avranches by tea-time. So saying, he rode off at a brisk canter, splashed into the Couesnon, and, fording the shallow water with perfect ease, gained the opposite bank, and took his way across the sands. Twice he looked back to us, with a half-playful gesture of leave-taking, and then a rising headland concealed him from our view.

'Follow him, George; oh, pray let us follow him!' exclaimed Emma, struggling to keep back her tears, but to this I decidedly objected. To overtake Hilton, well-mounted as he was, was out of the question, even had there been any good object to be attained by sharing his danger, if he were indeed in danger. Of this I felt by no means assured. Popular tradition is generally vague and full of exaggeration, and I did not repose unlimited faith in the appalling statements I had just heard. Heartily I wished that Harry had been wise enough to avoid what might prove a very ugly scrape; but, for all that, I counted on finding him, flushed with victory, puffing his cigar at the door of the Hotel de Londres.

We started at a good round pace, glad to get away from the croaking of the Breton peasants, whose dismal predictions had anything but a reassuring effect upon my poor sister. Our little pony chaise was much lighter than the cumbrous four-wheeled carriages, and as Emma was eager to get back to Avranches and assure herself of the safety of our rash knight-errant, I drove fast, and we soon outstripped the rest of the party. As for the youngsters on their ponies, they were somewhat sulky at the parental prohibition, sternly reiterated, to accompany Hilton across the Bay, and therefore kept aloof from the train of vehicles, scampering up by-lanes, leaping any fence where a gap afforded a tempting passage, or tearing along the road in a breakneck race that usually ended in a harmless tumble.

For some time after quitting Kervaen the road trended somewhat inland, and it was only now and then that, between the gnarled boughs of the orchards, or across the weedy ridges of the fallows, we could catch a glimpse of the sea. But presently we found ourselves skirting the coast line, winding among sand-hills, and frequently crossing the narrow bridge that crossed some brooklet on its way to the ocean. To the left was the broad sea, to the right were the bare sands, and far away loomed the rock-cradled fort of Mont St. Michael, and the twin islet of Tombelaine, and even Avranches, clinging to and crowning the crest of its steepy scarped hill—but of Hilton we saw nothing. This was the less surprising, as, owing to the twists in the road and the many sandy bluffs that stood out between us and the sky-line, our view of the strand was limited to that portion immediately before us.

Emma was excessively agitated, though she did her best to hide her fears, and was perpetually standing up in the carriage to gaze forth over the yellow stretch of sand, dappled already by the flickering shadows of evening. The sun was sinking, and the wind rising. The white clouds overhead had grown thicker and darker, growing like the web of the Parcæ, till they covered the whole sky. I felt uncomfortable, and the more so because, for Emma's sake, I felt it necessary to keep a cheerful countenance, but I began to recognise the signs of an approaching gale. The wind, as the old fisherman had remarked, was westerly, and it came every minute in stronger and angrier gusts, sweeping the dead leaves from the trees, and making a melancholy sighing among the sedges and tamarisks of the lonely shore. I looked out to sea, and even at that distance I fancied I could see the dark blue line of the advancing tide gaining, still gaining on the shore, and rushing on, swift and smooth, over the level strand, where neither rock nor shingle barred its way.

'Where can Harry be? I don't see him. O, George, your eyes are better than mine!' said Emma, trembling, as she stood up for the tenth time to strain her gaze across the yellow flats.

'I see nothing,' I answered. 'Stop, there is something in the distance, a dark object, but it cannot be a man and horse, it is so small, and so near the water, where no sane person would venture, with the tide coming in at such a rate. Some sea-bird, driven by the storm.'

'Then there is going to be a storm?' asked Emma, with such white lips, and such evident distress, that I could have bitten off my tongue for the lack of caution.

She was very pale; the hectic bloom on her cheeks came and went, and her eyes were strangely brilliant. In her delicate state of health, all agitation was hurtful, and I groaned inwardly at Hilton's mad prank, though I did my best to put a good face on the matter. I laughed at the idea of any apprehension from the storm, whether of peril to Harry or ourselves, and spoke confidently of the adventurous horseman's safety. I expressed myself sure that he had already