

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, JULY 12, 1858.

No. 1.

To Country Merchants & Dealers. Extensive Sale

OF DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, TEA, MOLASSES, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SOLE LEATHER, BUCKETS, BROOMS, GIN, BRANDY, SPIRITS, READY MADE CLOTHING, CROCKERYWARE, &c. &c.

BY J. & T. MORRIS.

The subscriber being about to make an alteration in his business, will SELL BY AUCTION, at 11 o'clock, TUESDAY, THE 20th INSTANT, and the following days, at his STORE in SYDNEY STREET, the whole of his

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Grey and White COTTONS, Blue and Fancy PRINTS, Striped Shirtings, Derrys, Lining Cottons, Bed Ticks, Broad CLOTHS, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, Orleans, Cobourgs, Lustres, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Ready Made Clothing, Hosiery, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, W. B. and B. Threads, &c.

—ALSO—

Chests Congou TEA, Sides Solo Leather, Buckets, Brooms, Hbhd. SUGAR, Boxes Candles, Casks, Gin, Boxes Tobacco, BRANDY, puns. SPIRITS, Boxes SOAP, Rum, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—£10 Three months, £25 Four months, £50 Six months, £75 and upwards a credit of Nine months will be given upon approved joint Notes of Hand.

JOHN RIGG.

Extensive and Important Sale of Valuable Household Furniture, Glassware, Chinaware, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers have been instructed to sell BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JULY next, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. E. PHIPPS, 100, Dorchester Street, the whole of her extensive and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, PARLOUR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CHINA-WARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

For further particulars vide Catalogues, to be had at the Subscribers' Office. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers. June 28, 1858.

Public Examination at Saint Dunstan's College.

ALL persons taking an interest in the progress of education are respectfully invited to assist at the public examination of the pupils at Saint Dunstan's College, which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. No special invitations need be expected.

A. McDONALD.

Saint Dunstan's College, July 5, 1858.

Benevolent Irish Society Pic Nic.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, the Steamer "Ino" will leave the Queen's Wharf and proceed to Hickey's Wharf, on the Hillsborough River, where every convenience will be provided for those wishing to enjoy a rare day's sport.

Tickets 4s. 6d. each, to admit a lady and gentleman; children's tickets 1s. 6d. each.—can be had of any of the under-mentioned stewards:—

MARTIN HOGAN, FRANCIS MCKENNA, ARTHUR O'NEILL, MARTIN DEVEREAUX, CHARLES MCKENNA, JOHN R. WALSH, Charlottetown, July 5, 1858. (Isl. & P. J.)

Pleasure Trip and Pic Nic!

Under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance.

A PLEASURE EXCURSION, to the Block-house Grounds, will take place under the directions of the Sons of Temperance, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. The steamer "Ino" will be in attendance at the Queen's wharf, to leave precisely at 9 o'clock a. m. Arrangements will be made to ensure pleasure and comfort. Single Tickets, 1s.; Lady and Gentleman, 1s. 6d.—to be obtained of any of the following Committee of Management:—

Watson Duchemin, chairman, P. Bowers, T. G. Wadman, S. Wells, Benj. Williams, J. J. Rice, Neil McLean, A. Lord.

N. B.—Guests will provide their own refreshments; but for the accommodation of those who prefer it, refreshments may be purchased on the grounds. ARTEMAS LORD, Charlottetown, July 5, 1858. Isl & Mon Sec'y.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership business heretofore existing and carried on under the style and firm of "GILMAN M. RYDER & Co." is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. W. HOWLAN, GILMAN M. RYDER, Casempeck, HALL & MYRICK, P. E. I., June 22, 1858.

ANY persons having demands against G. M. Ryder & Co., are requested to furnish their accounts without delay. All persons indebted to Gilman M. Ryder & Co., by Promissory Note, Book Debt, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who are authorized to settle up the affairs of the said firm.

ISAAC C. HALL, G. M. RYDER, GEO. W. HOWLAN.

The business heretofore existing under the style and firm of "G. M. Ryder & Co." will be continued by the undersigned, under the style and firm of "ISAAC C. HALL & Co."

ISAAC C. HALL, JAMES H. MYRICK, Casempeck, GILMAN M. RYDER, June 22, 1858. 3i. pd

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of NICHOLAS BROWN, late of Tryon Road, Lot 31, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be sued without distinction of parties; and all accounts against the said Estate are required to be furnished forthwith to

SARAH BROWN, Executrix. Charlottetown, June 24, 1858. 2i E

WANTED, at the "Victoria Hotel," a COOK. To a competent person satisfactory remuneration will be given. Unexceptionable references required. Enquire at the Hotel. Charlottetown, July 5, 1858.

Notice.

THE Imported American Stud Horse "ECLIPSE" will stand during the season at the following times and places: Saturday, the 1st May, at Mr. George Smith's, Charlottetown Common.

Monday, the 21, afternoon, and Tuesday, 4th, forenoon, at the "Seven Stars Inn," Malpeque Road; the same day, afternoon, and Wednesday, the 5th.

Thursday, the 6th, forenoon, at Ling's Mill, Wheatley River Bridge; the same day, at noon, will call at Mr. John Matheson's, Winslow Road; and then proceed on to Mr. Thomas Rodd's, Brackley Point Road, and remain there until Friday, 7th, afternoon; and on Saturday, 8th, in Ch. Town Common.

Monday, 19th, and Tuesday, 11th, at Belle View.

Wednesday, 12th, and the remainder of the week, at his stand Charlottetown Common. The above route will be continued during the season until August.

TERMS.—Cash 15s., for the season, paid to the Groom at the time, or Note of Hand, 20s., paid on or before the 1st October. Belle View, May 3. EWEN CALAHAN, Groom.

Poetry.

DANCE LIGHT, FOR MY HEART IT LIES UNDER YOUR FEET, LOVE.

"Ah, sweet Kitty Neill, rise up from that wheel— Your neat little feet will be weary from spinning; Come trip down with me to the sycamore tree, Half the parish is there, and the dance is beginning. The sun is gone down, but the full harvest moon Shines sweetly and cool on the dew-whitened valley; While all the air rings with the soft, loving things, Each little bird sings in the green shaded alley."

With a blush and a smile, Kitty rose up the while, Her eye in the glass, as she bound her hair, glancing; 'Tis hard to refuse, when a young lover sues— So she could not but choose to go off to the dancing. And now on the green, the glad groups are seen— Each gay-hearted lad with the lass of his choosing; And Pat, without fail, leads out sweet Kitty Neill— Somehow, when he asked, she ne'er thought of refusing.

Now, Felix Magee puts his pipes to his knee, And, with flourish so free, sets each couple in motion; With a cheer and a bound, the lads patter the ground; The maids move around just like swans on the ocean. Cheeks bright as the rose—feet light as the doe's, Now coyly retiring, now boldly advancing— Search the world all around, from the sky to the ground, No such sight can be found as an Irish lass dancing!

Sweet Kate! who could view your bright eyes of deep blue, Beaming humbly through their dark lashes so mildly, Your fair-turned arm, heaving breast, rounded form, Nor feel his heart warm, and his pulses throb wildly? Young Pat feels his heart, as he gazes, depart, Subdued by the smart of such painful yet sweet love, The sight leaves his eye, as he cries with a sigh, "Dance light, for my heart it lies under your feet, love!"

ANGLING SONG.

Where the river seeks the cover Of the boughs whose trees hang over, And the slopes are green with clover, In the quiet month of May; Where the eddies meet and mingle, Babbling o'er the stony shingle, There I angle, There I dangle, All the day.

Oh, 'tis sweet to feel the plastic Rod, with top and butt elastic; Shoots the line in coils fantastic, Till, like the thistle-down, the fly Lightly drops upon the water, Thirsting for the finny slaughter, As I angle, And I dangle, Mute and sly.

Then I gently shake the tackle, Till the barbed and fatal hackle In its tempered jaws shall shackle That old trout so wary grown, Now I strike him! joy ecstatic! Scouring runs! leaps acrobatic! So I angle, So I dangle, Al alone.

Gleanings from late Papers.

A SAD STORY OF THE MISSOURI FLOOD.

Among the many cases of loss of life and property from the late heavy floods at the West, none equals in mournful interest the destruction of the dwelling and drowning of the family of the Rev. Mr. Isley, at the Village of Roscoe, Illinois. The *Rockville Recorder* gives the following full particulars, as related by Mr. Isley himself, before the Coroner's inquest:—

"The rain commenced to fall at about 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and increased in force until about ten. At this time they did not feel alarmed, although the creek was rising very fast; they did not know anything about the railroad or the culvert then; at 9 o'clock the water was up around the house, and rushing by with great force; Mr. I. proposed to his family to leave the house, but as men who were in the neighborhood had told them they had seen the water much higher than it was now, they concluded not to go out. At about 11 o'clock Messrs. Thompson, Lane and Towers got up to the house and told them they thought there was no danger, as the water had lowered; Mr. Isley went to the door and measured the height of the water, and found it had fallen four or five inches. (He had previously measured the height of the water, and marked where it then stood. From some of those gentlemen who were at the house at this time we learned that they took the clothes on the line, and handed them to the family, and Mr. Lane said if they wished to leave the house he would carry them out through the water.) Having concluded to remain in the house, the five younger children were sent to bed, and shortly after the balance of the family met in the lower room, and had prayers, preparatory to retiring also. The other children went up stairs, and Mr. Isley proposed to his wife to remain up a short time longer. This must have been about 11 or 11½ o'clock. Just after the three children went up, there was a great rush of water past the house, and Mr. I. went to the hall door with a lantern and looked out. He found the water rushing by with tremendous force on all sides of him, and coming in at the door. He called loudly for help several times, but the water was too deep, and rushing with such tremendous force that no one could get near the ill-fated house. Mrs. Isley called to Horatio, the eldest son, and ran up stairs immediately. She then called to her husband to come up, which he did, and opening one of the windows, again screamed for help, but in vain. At this time he was just coming out of his study, and was standing in the entry when he heard the children cry out 'Father, Father,' and at the same moment he saw one end of the house fall out with a crash. He then felt the whole house swaying up and down, like a boat on a wave, and then it fell into ruins. Just as it fell, he heard his wife scream, and that was the last he heard or saw of his family. He immediately found himself in the water, not knowing how he got there, and with no power to help himself, was tossed about, and hurried along with great velocity to the river; he took in some water then, but had presence of mind enough to guard against taking in any more, and tried to keep his head above water. His own simple and touching words best describe his feelings at this awful moment, and shows his faith in that God he so long has served. He said, 'I then commended my soul and my family to God, expecting to meet Him and them in

eternity in a moment, and I almost wish I had.' He was carried on until he struck against some floodwood, and soon managed to maintain himself for some two hours, during which time the people had discovered him, and were making a raft to rescue him, and when Mr. Richardson swam out to him, and got hold of him just as his strength failed him, and he was dropping off the limb. When it is remembered that Mr. I. has but one leg, and was in delicate health, his escape from death is almost miraculous.

The family thus suddenly cut off have only resided in Roscoe a short time, Mr. Isley having come from Beloit to take charge of the Congregational Society in that village. The family consisted of ten persons—father, mother, four sons and four daughters. The eldest son was engaged in the Bank of Marshall & Isley in Milwaukee, and was home on a visit. J. P. Isley, of Milwaukee, is his uncle. He was to return to his business to-day. Rev. Mr. Isley is also a brother-in-law of E. I. Tinkham, Esq., of Chicago. They were, we are informed, a most interesting family, and we heard but one expression in regard to their loss. One lady told us she never knew a family of whom she thought so much, and they were looked up to with respect and affection by all in the place. Mr. Isley's loss seems to have absorbed the attention of all; even those who are left without a home or clothing, speaking of their loss as a trifle, and never mentioning them unless asked about them. A gloom hangs over the whole place; all is still and subdued. We did not hear a laugh or a loud word, except in calling across the creek, while in the place.

At daylight on Friday morning search was commenced for the bodies, and soon four were found. The babe and youngest girl were found on the bed upon which they lay down the night before, and the other two near by. When the babe was found it held in its hand, on its breast, the watch which its brother had given it the night before to play with, and strange to say, the watch was uninjured and still going!"

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We resume the subject of a new North American Confederation under the British flag, for it presents a field for much earnest and diligent investigation. It expands to the view of the diplomatist, the politician and the Colonist, as each respectively attempts to appreciate its importance and to consider its details. The microscope of public attention has been turned upon it, and passing events show the necessity of treating it in a broad, comprehensive and statesman-like manner. So far as the country North and East of the St. Lawrence is concerned, the temple of Janus is closed; and a profound peace, political and territorial, reigns over the dominions of the Queen on this Continent. The present moment therefore presents peculiar advantages and affords an opportunity which may never occur again, for examining, at leisure and impartially, the proper method of strengthening and consolidating these scattered Provinces.

The divisions of the British Colonies in America may be classified under three heads;—the insular and maritime dependencies of the Crown, the agricultural and inland Provinces, and the huge semi-civilized range of forest, mining and trapping territory, which constitutes the Hudson Bay Company's possessions. Can these be so combined and mutually connected with each other, as to form an active, living and powerful Confederation, capable of assuming a position on the historic page of the nations of the world? Do the laws of nature, the necessities of commerce, the geographical, political, religious or productive conditions of this entire region interfere with the grand project of forming an independent and healthy Union under the protection of the British Government?

On the Atlantic seaboard, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, present the nucleus of a hardy, industrious and intelligent maritime population. The seas, which wash their rugged coasts, are famed as the resort of the most valuable and most extensively used of the finny tribe, and offer an unfailing harvest to the fishermen, of which they are not slow to avail themselves. The mines of iron, copper, coal and gypsum, the quarries of sand and freestone, furnish the requisites of the higher degrees of civilization. The forests, in their untold abundance and beauty, supply food and give the materials for ships, houses, roads, fuel and fences, which must be considered as the first necessities of a nation. Harbours, unfettered by ice during the winter months, present facilities for the encouragement and development of commerce at all times of the year, and that such advantages were not neglected by the former French possessors, is shown by the flourishing condition of ancient Acadia, and by the records of Louisbourg, that early Troy of this continent.

The Canadas are no less favoured by natural position and by fertility of soil. The long winters, which close the noble estuary discovered by Jacques Cartier, facilitate the means of internal communication, while they fertilize and protect the soil. The products of the forest, the mines and the agricultural resources of that rapidly growing land, correspond to the labours of its inhabitants; while an iron band of railroad communication, stretching from East to West along the natural valley of the St. Lawrence, connects the English and French divisions, and provides an outlet for the produce of the hardy colonist, both habitant and Protestant. Where such necessities for mutual reliance and protection exist, difference of religious creed, of language, and of feeling cannot long interpose its thin barrier.

What we have stated about the productiveness of the other Provinces applies with equal force to that vast territory governed by the Hudson Bay Company, which is still a sealed country to the enterprise of the settler and pioneer of civilization. The obstacle presented by an effete system of rule is fast thawing under the powerful influences of modern ideas and of liberal tendencies; and the Red Man, the Trapper and the Voyager will soon give place to a more useful and fixed class of population. On the Pacific Coast, the same advantages of locality and fertility exist, amid the virgin valleys of Oregon and on the sea-girt shores of Vancouver's Island.

It really seems that nature has voluntarily counteracted the deficiencies of one portion of Northern America, by a superabundance of supplies in the other; even if men had done but little to develop these resources, and to turn them to their proper use. Already there exists on either coast a race of cool and daring mariners, who can make the English name illustrious throughout the world. Already in the forests and on the fertile plains, there is seen the spectacle of a peaceful, contented and law-loving people, enjoying the arts of life and privileges of civilization, and depending on agriculture as the surest means of obtaining wealth and prosperity. And if Providence permits a fusion of these Colonies, it is

possible, from their position, from the peculiar advantages they enjoy, and from their malleable political condition, that a wide-known Empire may be the result, different in many respects from any now existing in America. The mode of effecting this change can be considered hereafter. The moment for introducing it is closer at hand than many suppose.—*New York Albion*.

LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA.—We copy from a late paper an account of some rich scenes which characterized the close of the recent Parliamentary campaign in California. There is some satisfaction in discovering that there are places where Legislators conduct themselves with more violence and less regard to decorum than in our House of Assembly:— SACRAMENTO, April 24, 1858.

"The times are out of joint." Last evening the Assembly seemed bereft of its reason. Its cooler judgment was absorbed in the heat of passion, and instead of appearing like sensible legislators, a large proportion of its members acted like a party of demons. How will it sound in the ears of the people to learn that at least half of their representatives in the Assembly were intoxicated, yea, beastly drunk. Some of the most disgraceful scenes ever enacted took place. Parker, of Calaveras, seemed like a madman, rising every few minutes to some real or imaginary point of order. Briggs, of Amador, attempted to speak, and the blood rushed to his face so that it seemed like a blood red beet. The scene from the gallery was terrible. Members standing in their places, or else bobbing about from place to place—a dozen voices yelling "Mr. Speaker," and that officer bringing down his mallet upon the desk—groups in various parts of the Hall, consulting upon a programme of future operations—and loud above all a constant buzz of a hundred voices throughout the House.

As soon as the adjournment was carried, Hicks Graham, of San Francisco, who was till about this time alternately inside and outside the bar, went within the rail and approached Ferguson with a large cane in one hand, and, as is well known, armed with a six-shooter. Graham accused Ferguson by telling him that he had acted very dishonorably in his opposition to the McCauley bill. Ferguson retorted by saying that it was untrue. Graham raised his cane and struck Ferguson, who received the blow on his left arm. Both parties sought to draw weapons; but Postmaster Weller, of San Francisco, grasped Graham, and Mr. Marshall, of Calaveras, grasped Ferguson. Others crowded between, and the combatants were separated. The affair produced great excitement, and came very near resulting in bloodshed. They met again this morning. Graham was standing in the vestibule of the Senate chamber when Ferguson passed by him, but turned around, and returning a few steps, asked Graham to retract what he had said the night previous. Graham said he wouldn't retract anything. Ferguson then struck at him with his left hand, and, as he knocked him around, struck him with his right also. Graham recovered himself as quick as possible, and had his hand on his pistol, which Ferguson seized and handed to a bystander. The police officers of the Legislature interfered, and Mr. Ferguson proceeded to his seat in the Assembly.

Lord Stanley, who has lately handed over the Seals of the Colonial Office to Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, on his acceptance of the Presidency of the India Board, in an address to the constituency of King's Lynn, seeking a renewal of their confidence, says:—

"I am not aware that any event has occurred within the last three months which should induce you to alter in June the unanimous decision which you recorded in February. I addressed you then as a member of Lord Derby's Administration. I address you in the same capacity now. My removal from one department of the public service to another not being accompanied by any reconstruction of the Cabinet at large, implies no change of political relations, and requires on my part no new assertion of political principles. I cannot but feel that to assume at the present crisis the direction of Indian affairs, is a task full of peril. Personally I should have preferred to fill a station less prominent and less hazardous; but it seemed to me that I could not in honour decline to undertake a public duty, the acceptance of which involved no sacrifice of principle, merely on the ground that such acceptance would bring with it to myself personally an increase of responsibility and labor. War continues in India; the passions which it has aroused, the animosities of race which it has called forth, cannot be expected to subside at once, even when order and peace are restored. The home government of India is, at the same time, undergoing a process of reconstruction by Parliament, which has pronounced too decided a condemnation of the existing system to allow of that system to be permanently maintained. Much, therefore, will devolve on Government to do; and it is in order that my efforts, however feeble, may not be wanting at the moment when action is necessary, that I now solicit from you the honor of re-election."

OUR POWER IN INDIA.—Extending over an area of 1,400,000 square miles, inhabited by 180,000,000 of human beings, of whom 130,000,000 are called British subjects—seven times the area, and four times the population of France—this empire has been won and governed by the presence of about 750 covenanted servants of the East India Company, supported by 25,000 of the Queen's troops, a few thousand European soldiers of the Company, and a native army officered by about 3,500 English gentlemen. For a hundred years, from the battle of Plassey to the revolt at Meerut, no serious danger has shaken this extraordinary political creation. It has absorbed all internal rivalry into the circle of its influence; it has crushed with constant success everything that resisted its ascendancy. None contested its political authority or its military power. But there the might of this great dominion stops. It has not touched the native institutions of India; it has not changed one element of Indian society; it has exercised an authority clothed in the magnificent array of Oriental despotism; but, in reality, limited by barriers which neither force of intellect nor force of will have enabled as to surmount.—*Edinburgh Review*.

James Magee, the murderer of the Deputy Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, Galen C. Walker, was executed a few days ago at Boston. One of the papers of that city says—"As the time approached at which the fatal drop was to send the prisoner into eternity, the balconies of the rounds of the jail were crowded with spectators, waiting in breathless anxiety the solemn scene."

The enormous sum of £72,000 is claimed for Railway damages by owners of land in New Brunswick,—and, it is said, in many cases where property was almost valueless.