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. IX. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1859. No. 25.

Flour, Molasses, &c.

ON SALE at the ROOM of the Subscriber, Queen Square:
50 Puncheons choice MOLASSES,
150 Barrels superfine FLOUR,
1000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT.
Large quantity Cooking and Franklin STOVES, all at the lowest paying prices.

WILLIAM DODD.

Ch. Town, Dec. 5, 1859. 6w

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Subscribers request an IMMEDIATE Settlement of all ACCOUNTS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c., over due.

December 12, 1859. 1m. BEER & SON.

ST. JOHN HOTEL,

BY

WHITNEY & ADAMS,

CORNER OF

King and Charlotte Streets,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

John Q. Adams. P. T. Whitney.

Flour, Tea, &c., &c.

RECEIVED per late arrivals from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber,—

500 Barrels Extra and Superfine FLOUR,
73 Chests and Half chests Superior TEA,
100 Sides New York SOLE LEATHER,
10 Barrels Crushed SUGAR,
12 Boxes Superior TOBACCO,
25 Barrels PILOT BREAD,

Which will be sold LOW for CASH.

M. LOWDEN

Peake's Brick Building,
Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1859. 1m

FOR SALE, at the Subscribers' SALE ROOM, Queen Street, ex *Martha Maria*, from Boston—

25 Puncheons choice MOLASSES
25 Chests TEA (a good article)
5 Hhds. Bright SUGAR
20 Boxes PIPES 20 dozen Buckets
10 Boxes CONFECTIONARY
40 Barrels ONIONS 15 casks Vinegar
250 Barrels FLOUR,

J. & T. MORRIS.

December 19, 1859. 2m

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Trustees of Saint Andrew's College will take place on Thursday, 29th inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at Saint Dunstan's College, Charlottetown Royalty, for the purpose of electing three Trustees, instead of the late John Gainsford, Esq., deceased; and the Rev. S. E. Perry, and the Right Rev. Doctor McKinnon, resigned.

DANIEL BRENAN,
Secretary of St. Andrew's College.

Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1859.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

THE half-yearly Public EXAMINATION of the Pupils of the Central Academy will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., commencing at 10½ a. m.

Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1859

GIFT BOOKS!

FOR CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S. For Sale at JOHN S. BREMNER'S STORE, Prince Street, (near the Temperance Hall.)

Dec. 19, 1859. 2i

CITY TANNERY!

1,000 Calf Skins

ARE being manufactured at the above Establishment, and will be ready for sale early in August.

N. B.—Those who want to purchase SOLE LEATHER will please remember that they can get a better article 15 per cent. less at the City Tannery than at any other Establishment in the Island. Call and judge for yourselves.

July 25, 1859. M.&I.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pains arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by some unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Yellow fever, the scourge of the southern portion of the States, is cured and prevented by the timely use of this great anti-febrile remedy. It roots out the hidden cause of the dire disease by its action on the diseased liver and re-organizes the vital energies after removing the contagion itself. 23

No medical preparation has ever been introduced to the public, which has realized such marked success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Where the Pain Killer has been offered for sale durtng a long term of years, and where its virtues are known and appreciated, it will be sure to retain its enviable popularity; and that its sale will continue to increase as it finds its way to new markets, no intelligent person can doubt.

Gleanings from late Papers.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS.—The manufacturers of English sheathing metal for ships, having been recently subjected to claims from ship owners in consequence of the bad condition of the metal, and having ascertained that these failures have been caused in most instances by the action of waters strongly impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen, arising from sewerage and other impurities in port, and not by any defects in the metal, in its own nature; and considering that the merits of the yellow metal are now well known, and its resistance to the action of sea-water under ordinary circumstances sufficiently established, and that no guarantee is given as to the durability of copper sheathing, or with manufactured articles generally, have given notice, under date of 9th November last, that from that date no guarantee of its wear will be be given by them, and that they will not hold themselves in any way responsible for its durability.

AN IMMENSE ICEBERG.—Capt. Kirby, of ship Uncowah, at San Francisco from New York, reports that he passed an immense floating island of ice about 50 miles south of Cape Horn, on the 9th of August. It was eight to ten miles long, and very high—a solid mass of ice, against which the sea broke, as upon the iron-bound shores of a continent. At four miles distance the water about the ship was agitated with eddies and ripples, caused by the opposing presence of so large a body to the usual ocean currents. The sides along which the ship passed appeared to be precipitous for more than 100 feet up from the water, when they broke up towards the peaks in the interior of the island, and down the steeps, the spy-glass showed the existence of great gullies and water-courses. When the sun shone full upon the island it reflected the light with great brilliancy. It was a majestic spectacle.

EAR-RINGS.—The foreign journals report that ear-rings are now all the rage in the world of fashion, and that instead of long pendants worn a few years ago, they are now distinguished by being as small as possible. The London Illustrated Times says:

A *bouton* is the most graceful form, covered entirely with diamonds *en pave*, or a round ball of gold with a coloured stone in the centre; an Etruscan design made in Rome, a copy from the celebrated Fornarina, is also much worn. Ear-piercing, therefore, once called fashionable barbarism, is again daily practised, and not alone from the caprice of fashion, as our oculists consider that defective vision is greatly relieved by this simple process. Our Most Gracious Majesty and the Empress Eugenie are lavish in their patronage of ear-rings. For the head-dress, a simple wreath of diamonds placed on the plait has superseded the towering and shrub-like tiaras of former days, at once more classic and graceful Coral is also much used for the head ornaments.

A Paris correspondent gives a marvellous account of a species of ink which a Frenchman has brought from China, and which, if it can really be made, must be productive of the most mischievous consequences. The peculiar property of this ink is said to be that, although it has all the appearance of common ink when first used, it entirely disappears after a period of time and no trace of it can be found. How such a composition might be used for bad purposes is clear enough.

The profit of banking in Boston has been shown in a table recently published in that city. The average dividend of thirty-six banks for five years, has been about seven and one half per cent. The Suffolk Bank has paid a dividend of ten per cent for four years and nine for the last year. The annual amount paid on dividends has been over two millions four hundred thousand dollars, but now it is more than one hundred thousand dollars less. In five years no Boston bank has failed to declare a dividend.

In Frankfort on-the-Main and in Munich are dead houses to which bodies are sent previous to burial, where they are kept some two or three days, for the purpose of ascertaining whether life has become extinct or not. On the fingers of the corpses are placed thimbles, which are attached to a cord communicating with a bell. The slightest movement of the finger rings the bell, and thus in cases of suspended animation efforts are made to restore the body, instead of burying it alive, as, no doubt, often happens in this country. In Munich it is compulsory on the friend and relative of all, whether rich or poor, to send the body to the dead house, and allow it to remain a certain number of days—the exact time I have forgotten. In Frankfort it is not compulsory, but it is, nevertheless, a custom very generally followed.

ANCIENT JEWELS.—The jewel-box of an Egyptian Queen, which was found in one of the Kings' tombs in Egypt, is now greatly admired by the Parisians. One of the journals says the most elaborate workmanship of the present day cannot surpass that of this jewellery, which is exquisite in design and execution. Especially fine is a little gold crown, thick gold chain, six feet long, and a beautifully chiselled gold plate with a male portrait, perhaps that of the King.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* learns that a Mr. Thomas, residing in the eastern part of Tazewell county, was murdered one night last week, with his wife and children. Two of his negroes, who were suspected of the crime, fled, but one of them was captured.

CINCINNATI, 8th.—*Steamboat Disaster.*—Steamer Rochester snagged two miles above Madison yesterday, and almost immediately sunk.

She had 60 passengers, who were all saved. The boat and cargo were valued at $25,000, and they are almost a total loss.

Judge Terry had been indicted and placed under bonds in the sum of $10,000, for killing Senator Broderick in a duel.

SATISFACTORY.—An Englishman, dining in a Chinese village, was greatly enjoying a savoury dish—something of a hash, it appeared, and would have expressed his pleasure to the waiter, a tall, solemn "Celestial," who, however, understood nothing of English, nor could our friend utter a word of the language of China. But though eloquence was, therefore, denied him at the time, wit was present and answered the purpose. The smacking of lips indicated satisfaction, and then came the question, ingeniously put. Pointing at the portion of meat in the dish, and which he supposed to be duck, the Englishman, with an inquiring look said,—"Quack, quack, quack?" The waiter, gravely shaking his head, as much as to say "no," replied,—"Bow, wow, wow."

RESCUE OF MORE OF THE CREW OF THE STEAMER INDIAN.—We learn from the Boston *Courier* that a boat's crew belonging to the wrecked steamer Indian were picked up and taken to that port by the schooner Wave, from Prince Edward Island. The boat contained the third mate named Biggan, the captain's servant, named Barlow, a seaman, named Friesland, the lamp trimmer, whose name is John Bennett. These men were in the boat which drifted away from the steamer, and was supposed to have been lost.—*Newbrunswieker.*

The Paris correspondent of the New York Express gives an item about the Empress Eugenie, which will interest the ladies. At the ball given at Bordeaux, Her Majesty's dress was of white tulle, of the tunique form, embroidered with paille and bordered by a grecque of cherry velvet. The sleeves were trimmed with diamond tags. She wore a Greek diadem, sparkling with diamonds, set upon cherry-coloured velvet, among them being the famous "Regent." The three ladies of honor attached to the Empress all wore dresses of rose-colored tarletan, trimmed with ribbons and bouquets of assorted flowers.

FIXEDNESS OF PURPOSE.—When a child is learning to walk, if you can induce the little creature to keep its eyes fixed on any point in advance it will generally "navigate" to that point without capsizing; but distract its attention by word or act from the object before it, and down goes the baby. The rule applies to children of larger growth. The man who starts in life with a determination to reach a certain position, and adheres unwaveringly to his purpose rarely fails, if he lives long enough to reach the goal for which he set out.

The other day, at a famous German bathing and gambling place Hamburg, a Frenchman, who had been playing for some time with the usual luck of all gamesters, put down his last napoleon, and lost it like the rest. He drew a pistol cut of his pocket and blew his brains out while sitting at the fatal *trente et quarante* table. The people who are generally in attendance threw a cloth over his face, and carried the wretched man out, life being quite extinct, and the game proceeded as if nothing had occurred.

The Czar has given Schamyl a palace to live in, $8000 a year, and three Caucassian wives.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The following are the names of several political clubs which lately figured at public meeting in Baltimore:—The Blood Tubs, Red Necks Pioneer, Ashland, Spartans, Enbolts, Gladiators, Rip Raps, Little Fellows and Plug Uglies.

Any paper can publish the appointments after the coming in of a new administration, but what paper in the world is large enough to publish half the *dis*-appointments?

THE HARDEST CASE ON RECORD.

He took the ague badly,
And it shook him, shook him sorely;
Shook his *boots* off, and his toe-nails;
Shook his teeth out and his hair off;
Shook his coat all into tatters,
And his shirt all into ribbons;
Shirtless, coatless, hairless, toothless,
Minus *boots*, and minus toe-nails,
Still it shook him, shook him till it
Made him yellow, gaunt and bony;
Shook him till he reached his death-bed;
Shook him till it shuffled for him
Off his mortal coil, and then it
Having made him cold as could be,
Shook the earth still down upon him,
And he lies beneath his gravestone,
Ever shaking, shaking shaking!

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE OF PEACE.

It is stated, with a view of obviating the effect produced in England by the violent language of some of the French papers, a communication has been addressed by the French Minister of the Interior, Mr Billault, to all the Prefects in France, instructing them to remonstrate with the journals in question, and to desire that they will be more circumspect in future. They are at liberty to refute errors, protest against injustice and calumny, and to defend energetically the rights of their country, but they are "to avoid offending the susceptibilities of a great people, and endeavour to promote friendly relations between the two countries." This, we hope, will have the effect of moderating the tone of some of our English contemporaries, who persist in writing as if we were in the thick of a war, and in using most offensive and irritating terms towards the French people and their Government. The Minister of the Interior expresses his regret that exaggerated language should be used when speaking of the English people, "as well by reason of the disquietude which it must excite among them, as that it tends to destroy the confidence and embitter the feelings of those of whose opinions the English press is the channel." The Prefects are instructed to use their influence with the press and with public opinion; for "by pursuing this line of conduct the Minister is of opinion that the dignity of the imperial policy may be reconciled with the interests of the alliance with France and the maintenance of peace."

We receive the above as an indication of the desire of the Imperial Government to preserve a good understanding between the two countries, and prevent the terrible calamity of war; but the French journalists' exaggeration would not be mischievous, and the sharp fire of their animosity would have died out, if our newspapers had been less diligent in keeping the fire alive. We do not know where the great battle of words began, but it has been fought with fury on both sides. Both parties have been violent and reckless. Now that the Emperor has laid a restraint upon the French newspapers, we hope our English contemporaries will see the propriety of bridling their own passions, which more than anything else is endangering the peace. We have never been able to divine the cause of their violence. If the policy of any foreign Government suggests the propriety of strengthening our own defences, there is no occasion for every man in the kingdom to arm himself to the teeth, bully his neighbours, and call upon them "to come if they dare."

We fear there is more of stock-jobbing than of patriotism in those wild denunciations which are being hurled across the channel, and which, if not really conceived in the interests of the Bears and Bulls of the Stock Exchange, assist their operations considerably. Are nations to be the sport of money-jobbers, and is the peace of the world to be determined by speculators in the funds? If not, let our journalists put the wise restraint upon their patriotism, or their passion, which the French Government has laid upon its own press, and assist the national interests which their uncalled-for violence has impaired. There is one daily newspaper which has long been crazy upon French politics, and exhausted its vocabulary of abuse over and over again. Perhaps it has become harmless in its vituperation, for nobody heeds it; but there is a freshness and variety in the malice of others well calculated to keep alive and extend animosity between the two nations. Quite as bad and mischievous a spirit exists among the French journalists, and it is condemned by the intelligence and and correct feeling of the people of both England and France. The communication of the Imperial Government gives an earnest of friendly intention, and should be received in good faith by ourselves. The *Opinione Nationale* very truly says, that "England and France have nothing to gain by discussions of this kind; and whilst discouraging a false notion which prevails of an intended descent of a gigantic English force upon the French coasts, let us also endeavour to subdue what is preposterous in the alarm about a French invasion. When all Europe is arming, it may be necessary that steps should be taken to meet an emergency. But war is not a necessary consequence of this. There will be less danger, indeed, of war when the chances of a successful invasion are reduced. And as our Government is not neglectful of its duty in this respect, those bitter reflections and irritating recollections which are flung wholesale at the heads of the French people and their Government in some of the newspapers, cannot be too much regretted and condemned.—*London News of the World.*

SARDINIA.

THE LOAN OF A HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The confidence in Piedmont is clearly evinced by the result of its appeal for the loan of 100 millions francs, representing a rente of 5 millions francs; 400 millions have been offered, representing a rente of 20 millions francs; and the offers for the trente came in this proportion:—Turin, 12 millions rente; Milan, 4; Genoa, 2; Leghorn and Florence, 1; Piedmontese and Lombard towns, 2 millions collectively; Chamberry, 22,500 francs. Savoy, being poor, has shown its patriotism to the extent of its purse.

The following nominations are announced:—The Marquis of Villamarina as Governor of Milan, and M. Desambrois as Ambassador at Paris.

The Second Regiment of the Bolognese Brigade has taken the oath to the King of Sardinia, and received its colours amid the applause of the populace. The uniform of the Brigade is the same as that of the Piedmontese Army.

SPAIN.

THE WAR FEVER—A HOLY WAR DECLARED—THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH SQUADRONS AT ALGESIRAS.

The war fever is subsiding. The enthusiasm is cooling down, and reaction resumes its sway. The unpleasant effects of the recent intoxication are telling heavily on Spain, and will require the fillip of some startling victories over the Moors to bring her up to time again. The Government had promised that all the documents connected with the expedition to Morocco should be laid before the Cortes; there was accordingly a full attendance, every member was in his place, and all the galleries were crowded. Senor Orovio, a member of the Opposition, rose to summon the Government to keep its promise, and lay upon the table the diplomatic documents in question, when he was suddenly stopped by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared in the Queen's name the prorogation of the Cortes. Letters from the seat of war announce the advance of the advanced guard of the Moorish army, and the retreat of the Spanish troops behind the forts of Ceuta. The Emperor of Morocco has moreover had recourse to the expedient of preaching a holy war, having perhaps taken the hint from Madrid. Letters from Algesiras describe the extraordinary bustle and commotion of the port. The English and French squadrons remain anchored in sight of each other in the bay of Algesiras.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

EXECUTION OF REBELS.

Rajah Jyelall Sing was hung on the 1st Oct., and two more scoundrels on the 12th—Bundeh Hussum and Futteh Ali. At the execution of Rajah, Jyelall Singh, the assembly of spectators was scanty. There could not have been more than between 200 or 300 natives, and about a score of Europeans, chiefly military officers, present—Nawab Moshunood-Dowla being the only native of distinction among them.

As soon as the noose had been adjusted, Mr. Carnegy, in a clear audible voice, briefly explained to the crowd around that the criminal on the gallows before them was the Rajah Jyelall Singh, who on that very spot, where stood an outer gateway of the Kaiser, Bagh, had stationed himself on the top of it, and caused in its immediate vicinity the cold-blooded murder of some 22 or 23 Europeans and other Christians—that he had been tried and convicted of the deed on the clearest and most conclusive evidence, and that he had been sentenced to death—to be hanged at the "scene of massacre." He then gave the order for the withdrawal of the props, and a single jerk left the culprit swinging in the air. He died very hard. It was a good five minutes before life was extinct. The body was left hanging for about an hour, after which it was taken down and buried outside the gaol. Thus ended the days of Rajah Jeyiall Singh. He was a middle-sized, well-built, rather above the middle-age, and a dark complexion, with certainly nothing villainous in his countenance.

The evidence against Baboo Ram Buksh is said to be most complete in every way, but he is not executed yet. Hickmultullah Khan, ex-Deputy-Collector of Futteypore, has been tried at Allahabad as a leader and instigator of Tucker's murder. The result of this trial has not reached us. Hyder Bux, the supposed actual murderer, for whose apprehension a reward of 1,000 rupees has been offered, has been seized at Sroukpere by the Oude police of the Fyzabad district. He was jail darogah of Futteypore. The bearer of Devere's head to the Begum (sent by Jeyelall Singh) has been apprehended through Captain Chamberlain, of the Oude police, and made over to Capt. Hawes, Deputy-Commissioner of Oonzo, for trial. A clue is said to have been obtained by Major Chamberlain, of the Thuggee department, to the murderers of Mr. Mordaunt Rickards, and others of Shahjehanpore. Khan Bahadoor, of Bareilly notoriety, died on the hills a short time ago. His wife and children have surrendered.

Sir G. Whitlock is opening a campaign in Bundelcund—two flying columns have already marched. Three thousand rebels at present blockade the Mirzapore-road. Feroz Shah is no more heard of among the Seronj jungles. Small bodies of marauders, however, wander about the dense jungles on the banks of the Parbuttee River, in Scindiah's territory. A favourite trick is to write to the head man in