

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, JANUARY 31, 1859.

No. 30.

NEW STORE!

British Warehouse Queen's Square.

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

BRITISH DRY GOODS,

suited to the season.

—ALSO—

72 Chests TEA,
60 Half chests do.,
100 Boxes SOAP,
10 Bags RICE,
Porto Rico and Crushed SUGAR,
Currants, Raisins, Pickles,
And superior Salad Oil,
which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Charlottetown, October 21, 1858.

NEW AND IMPROVED NOVA SCOTIA COOKING AND OTHER STOVES.

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

CITY GROCERY.

NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN-SQUARE.

Fall, 1858.

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

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

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

November 29, 1858.

CHEBUCTO WAREHOUSE.

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

Just received per "Ocean Bride,"

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

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

REAL DUNDEE MARMALADE
Guava Jelly, Fruit preserved in Syrup
Fresh Turkey FIGS
Do. Broom RAISINS
Do. Seedless do.
Do. CURRANTS, 9d. per lb.
Do. Tamarinds, Prime Annapolis CHEESE
TREACLE, sold in any small quantity
A large lot CONFECTIONARY
All kinds of ESSENCES for Flavouring
Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels
All kinds Spices, as well as all the ecetras suitable for the season.

CASKS BURNING FLUID.
All kinds of OILS for burning and machinery. For sale at the Cash Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER, Queen-street.
December 20, 1858.

Carpetting & Rugs.

FOR SALE at cost and charges at the Subscriber's Room, Queen's Square—
A large assortment of Carpetting in WOOL and HEMP.
—Also—
A quantity of Handsome HEARTH RUGS,
Persons in want will find it to their advantage to call and purchase. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, December 20.

The Wonder of the World!
Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges.
THE great remedy is at last discovered for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption. These Lozenges are perfectly harmless in their nature and can be taken with impunity, by the infant and by the invalid, and their beneficial effects will be felt in a few hours after commencing their use. For Sale by
Dec. 20, 1858. Isl. M. W. SKINNER.

Chebucto Warehouse.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship "ROMP"—
2 hds. strictly prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 puns. Porto Rico MOLASSES. For sale by
Nov. 22, 1858. P. W. HYNDMAN.

Salt, Flour, Corn-meal & Groceries.
2500 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT,
200 Barrels extra CANADA FLOUR
100 Barrels CORN-MEAL
100 Bags do.
And a choice assortment of Family GROCERIES, just received and for sale low for cash only, at
BELL'S PROVISION STORE, Market-square.
Charlottetown, June 14, 1858.

Poetry.

A MYSTERY.

We met one wealthy night in June,
The moon rose stately o'er the hill;
The trees appeared like giants hewn,
About the cottage and the mill.
A streamlet murmured thro' the vale
A plaintive melody that sank
Into our hearts; the tender gale,
Won odours from a wild-thyme bank.

The dewdrops glistened on the vine,
Like silver stars of steady flame;
And from those languid eyes of mine,
Dear maid, an azure radiance came!
No cloud obscured one spot of blue,
Upon the still eternal sky;
Where glowed the moon as pale as dew—
Night's quenchless and immortal eye!

Old earth seemed still as paradise,
Its glory like a smile from God;
The streamlet white as sun-kissed ice,
A rain of splendour on the sod!
Wide on the hills the moonlight lay,
Pelucid as a crystal scene;
The blue horizon seemed the way
On which a flash from heaven had been.

We watched the jewels of the night,
And two we sought to call our own;
Mine trembled with an orange-light,
Like amethyst the maiden's shone!
I gazed on each with deepest awe,
But suddenly the maiden's died;
She sighed, and fell, I turned and saw,
Her lifeless body at my side!

Cleanings from late Papers.

THE CHANCES OF WAR IN ITALY.

The letter which we published on Saturday detailing the arrest of an English traveller in Italy by Austrian Gendarmes is calculated to renew some of the old antipathy against the rule of Vienna which existed in these kingdoms. We had hoped that, at least as for foreigners were concerned, this irritating and useless system had been abandoned. All travellers of late in the Austrian dominions have spoken of the great change which has taken place, even within the last two years. We may well conceive that Austria should be desirous of drawing nearer even to such an uncongenial Power as England, and that its Government should take advantage of diplomatic courtesies to conciliate the travellers of a nation which may be an useful ally. But, whatever the motive of the Viennese Cabinet, certain it is that Englishmen have been comparatively little annoyed even in Italy within the last twelve months. Previously passports were demanded always and everywhere. Not only must the Austrian *visa* be imprinted in London, but the municipal police must give permission to leave and enter every individual town. Besides this, it was hardly possible to travel an hour on a railway without a sight of the passport being demanded. These restrictions have been modified, and the more wearisome and oppressive regulations dispensed with, in the case of ordinary travellers. Englishmen had begun to breathe freely again on Austrian territory after ten years of restriction; but, if the case of Dr. Alexander is to be taken as a sample, it would seem that the old traditions of violence and illegality are far from dead.

To invade a man's bedroom at 1 o'clock in the morning, search his person, his luggage, his bed, summon him to the police-office at an inconvenient hour, and then end by telling him it was all a mistake, and dismissing him without compensation or apology, is, no doubt, as provoking an outrage as can be conceived. Yet, all that happened on this occasion is in one sense perfectly regular. It is only the despotic mode of doing business. If the story had been told as happening in Naples or Tuscany, or even in France, no one would be surprised. The utter disproportion of the means to the end, in the despatch of a band of armed men to arrest one solitary individual, the secrecy of the proceeding, the unseasonableness of the hour, the disregard of personal feelings and rights, and, above all, the blundering uselessness of the whole affair, are characteristic of the police of the Continent, who are organized, as it would seem, for the purpose of annoying ten innocent persons in the vain attempt to catch one who is guilty.

* * * But Austria has, doubtless, reasons for renewed severity, if it be true that any return to a stricter rule is contemplated. The situation of the Italian Provinces does not improve. All attempts at conciliation have been useless; the Milanese and Venetians have been attracted neither by the visit of an Emperor nor the administration of an Archduke. At the present time, too, the political position of Austria is by no means easy. The speculations that have been rife within the last week or two concerning a speech of King Victor Emanuel, the policy of the French Emperor, and the designs of Russia, are not quite unimportant. There is certainly no reason to suppose that Sardinia intends to go to war next spring, or France to help her, or Russia to send a force into Austrian Poland. But still Austria has incurred the ill-will of these three Powers, and, though the late reports may have been the work of speculators on the Bourse, still they would not have taken this form unless there were some ground for believing that they would be accepted as probable. The very fact that they had acquired such consistency as to oblige the *Moniteur* to contradict them shows how unsafe, in the opinion of the world, is the Austrian position in Italy.

We do not, however, believe that there is any present danger of a disturbance in Europe. The discontent of the Italians and the necessities of the French Emperor are, no doubt, causes of inquiet. A little ambitious State like Sardinia would probably accept a quarrel without reluctance, and Napoleon III. has 400,000 soldiers whom he has exalted into the masters of his people, and whom it may become necessary some day to employ more gloriously than as a police. Should the designs attributed to these Monarchs be attempted, and should Russia's vindictiveness against the Viennese Court over-balance her dislike of parvenue and liberal potentates, Austria would no doubt be in considerable danger. But the principles of peace are now too securely established, for Europe to be lightly convulsed.

The experience of the past, too, seems to show that Austria would be no contemptible enemy even to a combination of three Powers with a rebellious province of her own. The Austrian troops have fought at greater disadvantages, and

the Austrian State has surmounted at least equal dangers. Whatever may be the hopes of a disaffected province, or the designs of secret and patient ambition, it is not likely that the present tranquility of Europe will be disturbed by any war either of empire or nationality. But, if anything is likely to keep up the apprehension of the world and to encourage plots by proving that they are anticipated and feared, it will be the renewal of such violent and inquisitorial proceedings as that of which the Austrian police has just been guilty. Austria must hold her own in Italy by the strength of her armies in open field, and not by the machinations of spies and Gendarmes.—*London Times*, Dec. 14.

A REMARKABLE BIGAMY CASE.

The charge of bigamy against the Hon. Major Yelverton, preferred in Scotland, has been abandoned, owing to the insufficiency of proof. The case is a most remarkable one in many respects. . . . Miss Longworth, a lady of good family and fortune, had been engaged for some two or three years to the Hon. Major Yelverton. . . . Last year Miss Longworth was at Rostrevor. She professed the Roman Catholic religion, and was in the habit of attending the mountain chapel of Father Mooney. A variety of reasons, he alleged, combined to render it a matter of prudence that the marriage should be kept secret for some time. Miss Longworth consented, and spoke to Father Mooney on the subject. As Father Mooney could not marry them without the consent of the Bishop, he went to Newry with Miss Longworth, and had an interview with the Rev. Dr. Leahy, the coadjutor Bishop. After a full examination by Dr. Leahy of all the circumstances of the case, he granted Father Mooney leave to celebrate the marriage.

The day after the interview with the Rev. coadjutor bishop, Dr. Leahy, the marriage took place at the mountain chapel, near Rostrevor. The whole affair was entrusted to Father Mooney. He knew it was a secret marriage, and undertook to provide witnesses. The witnesses he provided were the woman who cleans his chapel and her husband, and in their presence the marriage took place. There is no dispute about the fact—the marriage is admitted on all hands. The point in this dispute is this. According to the law of the land, any Roman Catholic priest marrying a Protestant and Roman Catholic commits an illegal offence, and is liable to an indictment for felony, while the marriage is null and void. Miss Longworth's version of the transaction is that Major Yelverton professed himself a Roman Catholic—whether sincerely or not is beside the question. When standing at the altar Father Mooney put the question to him—was he a Roman Catholic?—and his reply was given to the effect that he was not a very good one. This was deemed sufficient, and the marriage took place.

After the marriage the parties went to Scotland, and lived in Edinburgh for some weeks. They then took a tour in the Highlands of three or four weeks' duration, returned to Edinburgh, and proceeded to Paris, all the while living as man and wife.

The winter of 1857 and spring of 1858 were spent in Paris, and Major Yelverton—his leave of absence having expired—was forced to return to his regiment, at that time stationed in Edinburgh; Mrs. Yelverton being in a delicate state of health, remained in Paris.

On his return to Edinburgh Major Yelverton met in society the widow of the late Professor Forbes (of the Isle of Man), the daughter of a General Officer.

Major Yelverton and Mrs. Forbes got married in Scotland; the marriage came to the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton's knowledge; she consulted her friends on the subject; Major Yelverton was arrested, and bailed in heavy recognisances to stand his trial for bigamy. To sustain a prosecution for such an offence there must have been a previous valid marriage. Now, a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest, is not a valid marriage. It is utterly null and void. The law does not recognise it. Therefore, if Major Yelverton, when he was married by Father Mooney, did not profess to be a Roman Catholic, the marriage was entirely illegal, consequently the charge of bigamy could not be sustained against him for contracting a subsequent marriage.

The whole point, therefore, hinges on this—did Major Yelverton profess himself a Roman Catholic for the purpose of his marriage with Miss Longworth? The moral evidence is conclusive that he did. But moral evidence is not legal evidence. The evidence of the priest and the coadjutor bishop of Newry is hostile to the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. The priest, Father Mooney, who married them, does not recollect his profession of Roman Catholicity. The witnesses follow the priest as a matter of course, and thus the vital link in the evidence to establish bigamy is wanting.

But, although Major Yelverton has escaped from the charge of bigamy, and has departed for India, there are other questions which have yet to be decided, and Mrs. Yelverton owes it as a duty to herself as well as to society to follow them up to a decision.

Setting aside the Irish marriage altogether, there is an amount of evidence quite sufficient to establish a Scotch marriage. The residence in Edinburgh, the tour in the Highlands, and other evidence we need not advert to, render this part of the case clear enough. A suit will be necessary to have a declaration of marriage, and the evidence, as we understand it, is strong and conclusive enough to establish justice.—*Belfast Daily Mercury*.

BITTER COMPLAINTS OF THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin says:—"A part of the suite which accompanied the King and Queen to Meran have returned to the capital. General de Gerlach soon after waited upon the Prince Regens and delivered a letter from the Queen. Different versions were in circulation as to the contents of this letter. It is said by some that the Queen complains bitterly of the changes which the Regent has effected among the high functionaries of the State, and particularly of the speech made by the Prince to the Ministers, and in which, it may be remembered, that he alluded to the faults committed under the preceding Government. The Queen, it is said, observed in her letter that it was rather premature on the part of the Prince to pronounce such an opinion while the King was still alive, and might at any moment resume the reins of Government."

A POLITE EMPRESS.—In Russia, it would seem, the passion for dress and display is just as great as in any other country. The *Journal Amusant* relates an anecdote of the manner in which the Empress of Russia lately rebuked an instance of it:—"The Czar, desirous to recompense a great service rendered by a petty functionary, invited him and his wife to pass a few days at the palace of Peterhoff. The latter, in a order to appear of a rank which she does not pos-

sess, pledged her husband's salary for three years to raise a sum to buy rich dresses; she was thus able to appear in a new toilet every morning and evening. The Empress hearing what she had done, resolved to give her a lesson, and on the day of departure said:—"Do you know, Madame, that you are greatly to be pitied for having such a bad dress-maker? She cannot evidently make a dress to fit you, since you are obliged to change so often!"

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.—It appears that the negotiations for establishing mail services to Australia and British Columbia by the Panama route are still under the consideration of the Government. In both cases promptitude will be important. Supposing the Panama route to be adopted alternately with the Suez line, 18 months it is believed must still elapse before it could be thoroughly organized. The route to British Columbia could be perfected probably in a much shorter period, but even in that case a considerable delay will occur in getting the vessels to their station *via* Cape Horn. Looking at the rapid growth of Australia, and the momentous prospects in British Columbia, it will be seen there is no time to be lost. The Royal Mail Company, it is said, are offering to carry out both services, and, as they have already in their hands the Atlantic portion, it may be presumed they should be prepared to execute the task most expeditiously, and on the cheapest terms. The contemplated time from Southampton to Sydney would be 55 days, and it is believed the entire distance from Panama would be performed by screw vessels without stopping at any intermediate coaling station.—*London Times*.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM CUBA.—A REVOLUTION EXPECTED.—NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 28.—It is reported on the authority of Gen. W. S. Relean that strong efforts are making by the Spanish authorities of Cuba to induce France to intervene and prevent the success of the revolutionary movement, which it is expected will soon break out.

A large number of Americans are now in Cuba to aid in the movement, and are confident of success if France does not interfere. A Cuban gentleman just from the island says that the people and a part of the army are ready for the revolution, but fear the intervention of European powers.

It is said that the St. John merchants have in contemplation to spend such a sum of money as may be necessary to render the St. John better navigable for steamboats above Fredericton, in order to stop that trade which is likely to be diverted to St. Andrew's. Such a course would be a "better late than never" policy, and the object might, we judge, be achieved without a very great expenditure.—*Carleton Sentinel*.

THE LAND OF CONTRARIES.—In Australia the north wind is the hot wind, and the south the cool; the westerly the most unhealthy, and the east the most salubrious; it is summer with the colonists when it is winter at home, and the barometer is considered to rise before bad weather, and to fall before good; the swans are black, and the eagles are white; the mole lays eggs and has a duck's bill; the kangaroo (an animal between the deer and the squirrel,) has five claws on his fore paws, three talons on his hind legs, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail. There is a bird (meliphaga) which has a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; a fish, one half belonging to the genus rat, and the other that of squallus. The cod is found in the rivers, and the perch in the sea; the valleys are cold, and the mountains warm; the nettle is a lofty tree, and the poplar a dwarfish shrub; the pears are of wood, with the stalks at the broad end; the cherry grows with the stone outside; the fields are fenced with mahogany; the humblest house is fitted up with cedar, and the myrtle plants are burnt for fuel; the trees are without fruit, the flowers without scent, and birds without song. Such is the land of Australia.

A DIFFICULT RECIPE.—In Cincinnati a few days ago, Barbara Hammond summoned an outlandish looking old female, who styled herself Madame Bertha Von Grietschinn, before the Police, to answer for obtaining money under false pretences. Barbara testified that she had paid Madame V. G. two dollars for a recipe which, if faithfully followed up, was to make her the handsomest girl in Cincinnati. The money was paid before the delivery of the invaluable document, which Miss Hammond read aloud to the magistrate. It ran as follows:—"Take half a gill of hyena's blood, the yolk of two ostrich eggs, an ounce of gold dust, and a pearl as big as your thumb nail, dissolved in vinegar. Mix into a paste and spread upon the face every night before going to sleep. The effect will be astonishing." Barbara, finding the ingredients so hard to get, concluded that she had been swindled, and took action against Madame V. G. accordingly.

A RICH DUTCHMAN.—The *Echo de la Haye* mentions the death of a Baron Jacques Van Brienon, at the early age of 23. His fortune amounted to about 700,000*fr.* A year. At the time of his death he was about to marry his cousin, Mdlle. de Spoelberg de Lenderzeel, aged 17; he has left her a life annuity of 100,000*fr.*, and to Viscount de Spoelberg, her brother, a legacy of 150,000*fr.* He has also left some important sums to charitable institutions. The wealth of the Van Brienon family is so large that Baron Charles Brienon, another brother, who died last year, after having bequeathed the greater part of his fortune to the Princess of Alsace and his brother Jacques, gave as a simple *souvenir* to his nephew, the eldest son of Baron Thierry Brienon, the half of a fishery which produces an annual revenue of upwards of 80,000*fr.*

WINDOWS OPENED MORE WOULD KEEP DOCTORS FROM THE DOOR.—A very large quantity of fresh air is spoiled and rendered foul by the act of breathing. A man spoils not less than a gallon every minute. In eight hours' breathing a full-grown man spoils as much fresh air as seventeen three-bushel sacks could hold! If he were shut up in a room seven feet broad, seven feet long, and seven feet high, the door and windows fitted so tightly that no air could pass through, he would die, poisoned by his own breath, in a very few hours; in 24 hours he would have spoiled all the air contained in the room, and have converted it into poison.

A MAN CLOTHING HIMSELF UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Humboldt tells us that he met, one day, in his travels, with a naked Indian, who had painted his body to represent a blue jacket and trousers, with black buttons.

An Albany paper says there is a man in Troy with a nose so long, that he has had holes bored in it, and uses it occasionally for a clarinet.