

# THE EXAMINER

## A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Vol. VIII.

### CHEAPSIDE STORE.

#### VINEGAR!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public that he has on sale a few Casks of Hills & Underwood's VINEGAR.

The following certificate will testify to its genuineness.

BENJ. DAVIES.

July 20th, 1863. On

I hereby certify that the Vinegar prepared by an improved process of fermentation from Malt by Messrs. Hills & Underwood, of Norwich and London, possesses the taste and aroma of the finest White Wine Vinegar of France, and being free from the gluten present in all Vinegars manufactured in the old way, it is not liable to become decomposed by keeping or to cause disorder in weak stomachs. It contains no Sulphuric or other mineral Acids, such as contaminate all the ordinary Malt Vinegars of the United Kingdom, and is stronger by nearly 20 per cent. than any other Malt Vinegar on sale in London or manufactured on this excellent system. A Vinegar thus perfectly acidified must be far more wholesome, grateful and mild than our ordinary malt fermented Vinegar holding Vinegars, and preferable to much even of the pretended White Wine Vinegar of France, which is made from our ordinary malt fermented Vinegar holding Vinegars, and is stronger by nearly 20 per cent. than any other Malt Vinegar on sale in London or manufactured on this excellent system.

W. W. LORDE & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

Charlotteville, July 27, 1863.

#### PAINTS.

OLDS, GLASS, NAILS, LOCKS, IRON, STEEL, AXLES.

Cheap at W. E. DAWSON'S.

Gibson's Brick Building, 22d June, 1863.

#### Ex "THERESA."

NOW LANDING, Ex above SHIP,

50 Boxes of CIGARETTES,

50 T. D. PIPES,

30 Bbls PALE ALE, (in pints and quarts.)

10 " DUBLIN POT, do do

Hourly except on FRIDAYS & SUNDAYS—

30 chests ENGLISH TEA,

10 cases CHAMPAGNE,

10 " GINGEBRETT.

May 18, 1863. I & R. RANKIN.

#### CHARLES BELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

BEGS to intimate that he has JUST RECEIVED, via Halifax, his SPRING and SUMMER SUPPLY, and is now showing a large and carefully selected STOCK OF NEW GOODS, suitable for the season.

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

HATS AND CAPS, SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, BRACES, UNDER CLOTHING,

FOR MEN'S WEAR.

Inspection respectfully solicited.

Remember the New Stand, QUEEN STREET, Charlotteville, June 1st, 1863.

#### STEAMER "HEATHER BELL."

W. C. BUCKLE, Master.

will sail for the following ports, leaving Charlotteville every TUESDAY morning, at half past seven o'clock, for SUMMERSIDE and MEDICAC, and will return to Charlotteville the following day, calling at Summerside on her way.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board at Reddin's Wharf, or at Summerside to Mr. MERRITT, Telephone No. 15, 1863.

#### HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.

PREPARED AND HOMEOPATHIC

No. 1 Brown and Chocolate, Filberts and Walnuts, Prunes and Raisins, Water Creams and Pilot Bread, Maltine and Corn Syrup, Line Juice and Flavoring Essence, Salt, in crocks, bottles, boxes & bags.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, July 20, 1863.

#### LEATHER.

200 SIDES BEST QUALITY SOLE LEATHER, cheapest and best in the market.

June 8, 1863. J. S. CARVELL.

#### Molasses and Sugar.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN STORE

50 Bbls. CENFONTS MOLASSES, choice

60 Bbls. MUSCOVADO DO.

20 Bbls. SUGAR, choice.

For sale cheap at market.

June 8, 1863. J. S. CARVELL.

#### McLELLAN'S EXPRESS,

Running on E. & N. A. Railway,

CONNECTING at St. John with

TURKEY'S AMERICAN EXPRESS Office

10 & 12 King Street, Boston, for

United States, Canada, Freder-

icton, Nova Scotia, &c.

At Shelburne with Steamers and Stages to Prince

Edward Island, and at St. John's for

And at Moncton with King's Stage for

Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, &c.

Goods Bought & Sold, and Notes, Drafts,

and Bills collected.

OFFICE at St. John's—Tanner's American Express

Office, No. 75, Prince William Street.

#### McLELLAN BROS., Proprietors.

AGENTS.

W. S. CLARK & Co., Charlotteville.

W. B. DEACON, Charlotteville.

H. H. LITTON, Charlotteville.

July 27, 1863. 3 mo

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CLOTH MANUFACTORY,

TRYON.

THE OWNER has the pleasure of announcing that his Machinery for Carding, Spinning and Weaving is now in successful operation, manufacturing WOOD into the usual description of Cloth made in the Colonies.

The Charge for Picking, Oiling, Carding, Spinning and Weaving will be One shilling and three pence per yard, other branches in the same proportion. Wool, which must be washed and dried, may be left with H. J. CARLSON, Sidney Street, Charlotteville, or any of the Agents for the Mill, from which further particulars can be learned.

Wool and Sheepskins will be purchased for Cash, or Cloth given in exchange for the same. Cloth received, as usual, to be Dyed and Dressed. New Machinery having been erected for that purpose, which will ensure the quick return of the same.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD, Tryon, May 23, 1863.

#### Flour! Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and will be sold low for cash—

300 Bbls. Extra and Superfine FLOUR,

100 Bbls. Pastry FLOUR.

(WARRANTED.)

M. LOWDEN, Peake's Building, May 11, 1863.

#### FOR SALE,

At the Store of Mr. HUGH MORGAN, Queen Street, the following—

Whisky, Rum, Wine, Gin & Brandy, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco and Sole Leather.

30 bbls CORNMEAL and 800 barrels FLOUR.

All of which will be sold for the lowest prices, July 5, 1863.

### Charlotteville, Prince Edward Island, Monday, August 24, 1863.

#### Better than Gold to Farmers!

#### Nitro Superphosphate Manure.

THIS MANURE has been analyzed by W. T. RICHARDS, F. C. S., for J. D. NASH & Co., and is found to contain—

Motture	16,450
Soluble Organic Matter	10,765
Insoluble Organic do	23,112
Urea Salphate Chloride	2,726
Soluble Phosphate Lime	19,580
Insoluble do	20,620
Sulphate Lime	6,850
Silica	130
Loss	242
	100,000

Nitrogen 5 62 per cent. Ammonia 60 per cent. In using this Manure it should be first well mixed with about ten times its own weight of dry soil or sand, so as to ensure a uniform distribution over the surface, from 200 to 500 lbs per acre, according to previous state of the ground will be required for each acre. If once used, no farmer will ever be without it, if he can procure it, as the large increase of crop is such that no other man equal to it.

PATRICK STEPHENS, General Agent for P. E. I.

A few Barrels of the above have just arrived as sample, and will be sold to induce farmers to prove it for next season, at Mr. John Williams', Charlotteville, W. E. Dawson's, Esq., Charlotteville, the Royal Agricultural Society, and at the Depot.

PATRICK STEPHENS, OWELL CHEAP STORE, may be found from a needle to anchor. General Agent for P. E. I.

N. B.—Wanted a TON or TWO of GOOD WOOL; the highest price paid in cash for it on delivery. Orwell, June 22, 1863. P. S.

#### 1863! 1863! Spring Stock Complete,

#### LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

GREAT GEORGE STREET, Thomas's Old Stand.

#### WILLIAM FULL,

HAVING COMPLETED, per SHI GAZELLE and UKANUS, his

#### SPRING STOCK

BRITISH and FOREIGN

#### MERCHANDIZE,

now begs to call the attention of Town and Country customers to the same. Having been purchased in the Home Markets on the best terms, he can confidently offer the same at the lowest prices.

#### LOWEST CASH PRICES.

#### FANCY DRY GOODS,

Including Ladies' Plain and Fancy Dress Materials, Fashionable Mantles, newest style of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Parasols, Gloves, Veils, Belts, Hair Nets, &c.; Ladies' Cashmere, Prunella and Kid Boots; White and Fancy Hosiery, &c. &c.

#### STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Including Grey, White and Striped Shirts, Denims, Drills, Tickings, Plain and Fancy Linen Cloths, Cambrics, Flannels, Muslins, Printed Cottons, &c. &c. White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp.

#### Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Including Ready-made Coats, Vests and Pants; Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs; Gloves, Felt and Fancy Hats; Summer Tweeds, Black Broad Cloth, Black and Blue Dressings, &c. &c.

#### 40 Chests Prime Congo TEA.

Includes Manilla Sugar, Sago, New York Sole Lard, including the best quality of

#### Family Groceries, &c. &c.

Great George Street, Charlotteville, June 8, 1863.

#### UNION BANK

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. C. Hon. J. Beer, M. C. Hon. J. Roper, M. C. Hon. H. E. Henry Dawson, 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., Hon. 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 generally felt. It is the natural consequence of an increasing population, an expanding Commerce, and of the enlarged production of an industries and energetic people. Incredible as it may seem, until a year or two since, 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 development 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. on their shares.

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 industry 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 breadths of land, and cultivation 45,000 acres; increase in the quantity of exports and imports 22,000 tons; that of the year 1861, the imports amounted to £2,472,000; the exports, including shipping, to £2,832,000; currency, including a balance of trade in favour of the Island, to £1,200,000; and that from 1859 to 1860, the revenue more than doubled itself; the figures being, in 1859 £1,217,000; in 1860 £2,410,000.

While to carry the additional trade, the public Banking accommodation of the Island was still, and since that time has never exceeded £200,000 per annum, or about thirty millions 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 £1,000,000 per annum.

The effect of the large additions above referred to, has been an increasing demand for Discount, and for a larger amount of Circulation of Floating Capital, but the Bank of Prince Edward Island did not provide this, the Public in their necessity were driven to the private discounters for accommodation, at very high rates, and thereby have 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 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 amount of the Stock held by them; but no Stockholder shall be liable for any sum exceeding five times 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 Stockholders already largely subscribed for are in the hands of each of the provisional committees.

Charlotteville, April 20, 1863.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE CHILD AND THE WIND.

"Father, father, are you listening?"

Said the shepherd's little child,

"As it howls across the wild,

"When I hear it in the chimneys,

"When it sweeps along the ground,

"Tis to me as if deep voices

Mingled strangely with the sound.

"Now they louder swell and roar—

"Now they fall and die away;

"Can you tell me, dearest father,

"What it is the wild winds say?"

"Nay, my child, they are not speaking;

"Not a word the winds impart,

"But each sound the Almighty sendeth,

"Has a message to the heart.

"And that turmoil, deep and awful,

"Couldst thou catch its voice aright,

"It might whisper, 'Child be grateful,

"Thou art safe at home to-night."

"While for thee the red fire burneth,

"Sitting by thy father's knee,

"Many laden ships are tossing

"Far away on the salt sea.

"Many mothers, sitting watchful,

"Count the storm gusts one by one,

"Weeping sorely as they tremble

"For some distant sailor son.

"They might tell of Him who holdeth,

"In the hollow of his hand,

"Gentle breeze and ruder tempest,

"Coming all at his command.

"He provideth our home shelter,

"He protecteth on the sea;

"When the wild winds seem to whisper

"Let them tell thee things like these."

"Thus replied the shepherd farmer,

"And the child with opening mind,

"Had a thought of God's great mercies

As he listened to the wind.

#### LIFE OR DEATH.

#### A TEXAN RANGER'S BEST SHOT.

Wilson and Cameron stood apart from their companions. With folded arms and thoughtful faces, they watched the shadows of night stealing over lake and chapparal.

"An hour like this casts a spell upon my spirit," said Cameron. "I love to see the glare of day fade and give place to the dim, placid twilight."

"I have similar feelings," replied Wilson, "but I like night best when advanced toward the small hours, and the moon and stars are brightly shining."

Cameron made no reply, and the parties remained silent. Wilson was the first to speak.

"That's a heavy rifle of yours," he said, glancing at the weapon upon which Cameron was leaning. "I dare say it has been of service to you in its time?"

"No money could induce me to part with it, because I have proved its metal on various occasions. Did I ever tell you of an adventure I once had near the Red River?"

"You never did; I should like to hear it," said Wilson.

"Several years ago," resumed Cameron, "I was hunting near Uros Timbers, not far from Red River. The Indians were then treacherous, and frequently committed their depredations on the frontier settlements; but I was fond of hunting, and while it was for them, willing to trust to my own courage and ingenuity in any emergency that might occur. I carried this same rifle, and was called one of the best shots in the country."

"Many people said the piece was too heavy for common use; but I was used to it, and it didn't feel burdensome to me—and when I fired, it was sure to do the right thing, for what animal could carry off an ounce and a half of lead, skillfully sped on its errand? Having discovered Indian signs one day, I thought it best to change my hunting ground, and so put a considerable distance between me and the spot, and encamped on a wide prairie, bounded on the east by the Cross Timbers. Not long after this event, I was sitting on the bank of a small stream, resting my weary limbs after a long and fatiguing hunt, when I was fired upon and slightly wounded."

"I was fortunate enough to discover the marksman, who proved to be an Indian, of what tribe I do not remember. I instantly shot him dead, and then perceived that he was not alone, for one of his brethren was with him, who made good his escape. Time passed on, and I was undisturbed in my amusements for a long time."

"One day, not feeling very well, I returned to my camp sooner than usual. I laid down to sleep, but could not. I felt uneasy and nervous, and so arose and went on the prairie. The grass was not very tall, and the hot sun of the season had dried it until it was crisp, and rattled as I walked through it. I ascended a gentle swell and looked around me. The scene was a grand one. On one hand were the Cross Timbers dimly seen in the distance, resembling a dense wall of wood built by human hands, while in every direction the prairie stretched away until lost in the distance. The sun was getting low, and looked like a sunset on the sea. As my eyes wandered from point to point, they were suddenly fixed upon a solitary figure seven hundred yards distant, at the foot of the long swell or roll upon which I was standing."

"He stood in open space; and I at first wondered how that could be, as the grass was so high in every other place; but the affair soon explained itself. More careful examination showed me that the solitary object was an Indian, and his object in peering up the dry grass was to fire the prairie. It was doubtless the same fellow that had escaped at the time I had been fired on. He had discovered my retreat, and was about to revenge himself in a singular manner."

"The wind was fresh towards me, and if the grass had been set on fire, no power on earth could have saved me, for the dearest horse could not run fast enough to escape from its devouring flames. A terrible dread of that kind of death came over me. I stood like one fascinated, and gazed at the preparation of the savage. He stood in the middle of the open space he had made, with a blazing torch in his hand. Innumerable thoughts rushed through my mind in an instant of time. I was never so completely

paralysed and stupified in my life. The power of thought seemed to be the only power left me, and that was stimulated to an unnatural degree. The past, present and future were reviewed and speculated upon in that brief fragment of time which the savage stood waiting for the brand to burn more brightly before he thrust it into the grass. Yes, my destiny was to be burned. Some hunter or traveller would find my body charred or blackened; and others, after a time, would pass my bones bleaching in the sun.

"You must remember that all these ideas and reflections ran through my mind in the shortest appreciable space of time; for you must know that the sudden prospect of great danger, from which there is no apparent mode of escape, imparts to the brain a horrible faculty of thought, of which the mind at rest can form no possible conception. I closed my eyes against the one great absorbing idea in my mind—that of being burnt up like the vile reptile that crawls in the woods.

"My lids unclenched, and as they did so my eyes rested upon my trusty rifle; it was the first time I had thought of it, for the distance was great between me and the enemy; but now it looked like an old friend, the one that had power to save me."

"I embraced the thought that the sight of my rifle called up—a species of joy which is nearly overpowered by an agonizing feeling. One chance still remained; a small chance, but few young men are here. The dancels cannot paralyze and subdue the heart while one faint hope remains. I lifted the instrument upon which hung my destiny. As my glance ran over the intervening distance, I felt how desperate, indeed, was my prospect of life, for a hundred good marksmen might try their skill in vain aiming at an object so far off. Then I remembered that my weapon was of an uncommon calibre and weight, and would throw a ball farther than any I had ever seen. I recollected also that I had loaded it that very day with uncommon care, and for a long shot.

"The Indian moved the torch, and was about to apply it to the combustible materials; there was no time to lose. The rifle came to my shoulder quick and firm, and I braced my nerves for a steady aim with a strong effort of the will. I looked through the double sights, and the muzzle covered the Indian's head. My heart seemed to stop beating, held in the grasp of that terrible suspense. It was but an instant—then the rifle sent an ounce and a half of lead on its mission, with a crack that was unusually loud and sharp, and a recoil which threw me back a few paces.

"The smoke curled away, but I dared not look. I passed my hand slowly across my forehead, for my brain was throbbing painfully. Every moment I expected to be greeted by dense smoke from the burning prairie, and to hear the hissing of the burning flame; but nothing of the kind occurred, and I returned to look toward the spot where the savage had stood with his torch; I took courage; reloaded my rifle, and lastly walked toward the place. I reached it—the Indian lay upon his back, the brand, half extinguished, beside him; an ounce and a half of lead through his head. I sank down, overpowered with gratitude and the various emotions which such an incident was calculated to inspire.

"This was the greatest shot I ever made, and probably shall never equal it again.

"Can you wonder that I am attached to my rifle?"

"Not at all," said the captain earnestly. "I should never part with it if it were mine."

#### HOW TO PROCURE A HUSBAND.

The following story might, perhaps, furnish matter for a little comedy, if comedies were still written in England. It is generally the case that the richer and more beautiful the young female is, the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of a husband, and the more offers they refuse. The one is too tall, the other is too short; this is not wealthy, that not respectable enough. Meanwhile one spring passes after the leaf