

# 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, AUGUST 30, 1858.

No. 8.

## Regatta.

THE ANNUAL RACES will take place on TUESDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m. The following PRIZES will be awarded to the owners of each winning Boat—  
First Race—Entrance money 10s.  
First class Club Yachts, £5 0 0  
Second Race—Entrance money 5s.  
Club Yachts under 24 feet in length, 5 0 0  
Third Race—Entrance money 6s.  
Four-oared Gigs, rowed by members of the Club, 6 0 0  
Fourth Race—Entrance money 3s.  
Two-oared Boats, rowed by members of the Club, 3 0 0  
Fifth Race—Entrance money 3s.  
Wherries, rowed by members of the Club, 1 10 0  
Sixth Race—Entrance money 3s.  
Race for Ladies' Purse by Club Boats.  
Seventh Race—Entrance money 1s. 6d.  
Four-oared Boats, rowed by Boys under 14 years, 1 0 0  
Eighth Race—Entrance money 20s.  
Race for the Club Cup, agreeably with the conditions of 1857, value \$100, 30 0 0  
Ninth Race—Entrance money 3s.  
Duck Hunt—Prize, 1 10 0  
Tenth Race—Entrance Free.  
Canoes paddled by Indians—1st Prize 20s., second 10s., third 5s., 1 15 0  
Eleventh Race—Entrance Free.  
Canoes paddled by amateur members of the Club, 0 10 0  
No Prize will be awarded unless the Boats are Rowed or Sailed by members of the Club.

JAMES MORRIS, Secretary.  
Charlottetown, August 18, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BESIDES A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES, offers for Sale—  
A good article of Table and Pickling Vinegar,  
An excellent article of Pearl Barley,  
Fresh Currants, Raisins, Figs, and Nuts of all kinds,  
Pine Apple Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar,  
Spanish Cream (a delightful summer drink),  
An excellent article of Stomachic Bitters (by the gal.)  
Besides all the necessaries in like Establishments.  
For Sale at the Cash Drug Store of  
August 23, 1858. M. W. SKINNER.

Eligible Pasture and Building Lots.  
FOR SALE, 10 LOTS within the City, containing a TOWN LOT each; also, 10 immediately adjoining the City, (free of City taxes), of 1 acre each. Apply to  
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.  
Charlottetown, August 23, 1858.

## Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new building on the site of his old stand in Water Street, where he offers for sale,  
Cheese and half Cheeses TEA,  
Barrels of FLOUR and MEAL,  
Kege and Boxes of Fig and Flat TOBACCO.  
GEO. F. C. LOWDEN.  
Charlottetown, August 2, 1858. (1st 2a.)

## For Sale.

17,000 FEET of 3 inch good quality, fresh cut SPRUCE DEALS, made ready for delivery by Mr. THOMAS ANNEAR, Mastague River. Enquire of BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esq., Charlottetown, or of STEPHENS & CLARKE, Orwell, June 21, 1858.

MESRS. STANFIELD & LORD beg to inform the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that after this date their NEW MILL at TRYON will be ready for Dyeing, Felling and Dressing Cloth, having spared no expense in fitting up. The services of Mr. Lippincott, of Pictou, being secured as manager, they guarantee to finish work in the best possible manner, on the usual terms.  
Mr. H. CALBECK, of Sydney Street, Charlottetown, will receive Cloth, and attend to its being forwarded with despatch.  
Tryon, July 27.

## Hats and Caps.

THE Subscriber has received by recent arrivals, an assortment of the above, consisting of  
Gents' and Boys' Loughs, Seaweed, Straw and Palm-leaf HATS,  
Black and Brown Felt HATS,  
American Glazed HATS,  
Cloth CAPS in variety,  
American Silk Glazed CAPS.  
A. MCKINNON.  
June 28.

## Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at  
Coles' Brewery and Distillery.  
Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of old Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale. Ch. Town, Feb. 16, 1857.

## JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,

KENT-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
Carriage and Sleigh Builders, &c. &c. &c.  
Carriages and Sleighs always on hand, and built to order, at the shortest notice. Carriage and Sleigh Trimming done with neatness and despatch.  
Now on hand a variety of new and second-hand Carriages, for sale at reduced prices. The public are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. 1y May 3, 58.

## Valuable Farm.

FOR SALE, and immediate possession given, 60 acres of FARM LAND, north side of Lot No. 44, East Point, the property of Ronald McDonald, jun., Tulloch, and now in possession of Ronald McDonald, Esq., his father, who is authorized to sell the same; and who will extend a good bona fide title of it by reference to the Hon. Charles Young, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown. Time will be given for one-half of the purchase money.  
Big Bush, April 26, 1857. R. McDONALD.

## Saddle, Harness, Collar and Trunk-making ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to the public generally that he has commenced business in the above line in the house on the corner of Queen and Sydney-streets, near the store of the Hon. Daniel Breen, where he will keep for sale a large assortment of  
GIG, CARRIAGE AND CART HARNESS;  
SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, &c.  
All orders for any article connected with the trade will be punctually attended to. He is also prepared to trim Sleighs, Gigs and Carriages in a superior style. The subscriber feels confident he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage, from his having had a long experience in the business both in the Old Country and in this Island.  
JOHN BOWERS.  
Charlottetown, June 7, 1858.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed to country wholesale dealers.

## Spring 1858. New Goods.

THE Subscriber having completed his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, has now on hand a good STOCK of Seasonable DRY GOODS, and which will be disposed of cheap for cash.  
ALEX. MCKINNON.  
June 25.

## Miscellaneous.

### MUSA.

O my lost Beauty!—hast thou folded quite  
Thy wings of morning light,  
Beyond those iron gates,  
Where Life crowds hurrying to the haggard Fates,  
And Age upon his mound of ashes waits  
To chill our fiery dreams,  
Hot from the heart of youth plunged in his icy streams?  
Leave me not fading in these woods of care,  
Whose flowers are silvered hair!—  
Have I not loved thee long,  
Though my young lips have often done thee wrong  
And vexed thy heaven-tuned ear with careless song?  
Ah, wilt thou yet return,  
Bearing thy rose-hued torch, and bid thine altar burn?  
Come to me!—I will flood thy silent shrine  
With my soul's sacred wine,  
And heap thy marble floors,  
As the wild spice-trees waste their fragrant stores  
In leafy islands walled with madrepores  
And lapped in Orient seas,  
When all their feathery palms toss, plume-like, in the breeze.  
Come to me!—thou shalt feed on honeyed words,  
Sweeter than song of birds;—  
No wailing balbut's throat,  
No melting dulcimer's melodious note,  
When o'er the midnight wave its murmurs float,  
Thy ravished sense might soothe  
With flow so liquid-soft, with strain so velvet-smooth.  
Thou shalt be decked with jewels, like a queen,  
Sought in those bowers of green  
Where loop the clustered vines,  
And the close-clinging dulemancra twines,—  
Pure pearls of Maydew where the moonlight shines,  
And Summer's fruited gems,  
And coral pendants shorn from Autumn's berried stems.  
Sit by me drifting on the sleepy waves,—  
Or stretched by grass-grown graves,  
Whose gray, high-shouldered stones,  
Carved with old names Life's time-worn roll disowns,  
Lean, lichen-spotted, o'er the crumbled bones  
Still slumbering where they lay  
While the sad Pilgrim watched to scare the wolf away!  
Spread o'er my couch thy visionary wing!  
Still let me dream and sing,—  
Dream of that winding shore  
Where scarlet cardinals bloom,—for me no more,—  
The storm with heaven beneath its liquid floor,  
And clustering nenuphars  
Sprinkling its mirrored blue like golden-chaicid stars!  
Come while their balms the linden-blossoms shed!—  
Come while the rose is red,—  
While blue-eyed summer smiles  
O'er the green ripples round yon sunken piles.  
Washed by the moon-wave warm from Indian isles,  
And on the sultry air  
The chestnuts spread their palms like holy men in prayer!  
Oh, for thy burning lips to fire my brain  
With thrills of wild sweet pain!  
On life's autumnal blast,  
Like shrivelled leaves, youth's passion-flowers are cast,—  
Once leaving thee, we love thee to the last!  
Behold thy new-decked shrine,  
And hear once more the voice that breathed "Forever thine!"  
—Atlantic Monthly.

### SKETCH OF CAIRO.

And now as regards Cairo. It is certainly a wonderful kaleidoscope, and has all its beauties and some of its inconveniences. First, its narrow streets, so bustling and picturesque, are so inconvenient to paint as in Cheap-side. The dust and crowd make oils impossible. The religious prejudices of the people make it difficult to persuade any respectable person to sit, and especially at an hotel; and they are so horribly lazy, that they will not make the exertion. With a private house, and residing here, the thing may be managed—and had Hunt come out with me, we might easily have arranged it; as it is, he is in despair at the difficulty of getting any woman to sit. There is, doubtless, much beauty in the architecture; but I confess that it is so different from that which is required in Europe, that I doubt the expediency of an architect's coming here. As in Europe, so here, it is only the old buildings that are grand, and there are very few of them. The style resembles much the Romanesque; the double or triple semi-circular-headed window, with a hole or holes spaniel, is very constant. In the earlier buildings, such as the Laylon mosque, the piers and arches are very massive; and a flat ornament, like lace-work, is carried round all the openings, very similar in character to the work in Romanesque and Norman buildings, and circular windows of small geometric patterns are introduced in the spandrels. The grandest thing in Cairo is the door to the mosque of Sultan Hassan, which is treated on a totally different principle from those of our churches. A recess is carried up to a height of full one hundred feet, and the doorway is placed in it, with steps leading up from either side; this gives great height and grandeur of effect. The doors to the mosque are many of them extremely beautiful, being covered with bronze ornaments in relief. They employ mosaic very beautifully in the older mosques, as also covered tiles in the interior both of houses and mosques. The Cairo minarets are very beautiful—much more so than the needle ones of Stamboul—and there are two of the city gates which are very grand and imposing, but everything is built of such perishable material, and so utterly neglected, that there is little that is good remaining. Most of what looks so picturesque in painting is merely daubed on with a brush, and red, white and black wash.  
The last three days there has been an illumination here, in honour of the betrothal of the Sultan's daughter to the Pasha's son, and the town really looks very picturesque. All the shops in every street are decked out with their handsomest things, and the walls are hung with carpets, shawls, and draperies; or, if the owners are too poor for this, an old coat, once handsome, does duty. At night, all the shops are illuminated, while the masters are seated with their

friends around them, smoking and taking coffee. One street (the streets, you must remember, are only about two yards wide,) where the Pasha's private treasurer lives, has coloured awnings over it; while light wooden arches, thrown from house to house, and covered with lights, make it look like an arcade, the walls all down being covered with lamps, and chandeliers suspended in the middle of the street. The master of the house has hired an orchestra, who play every evening—the effect is really beautiful. Some of the Pashas have also illuminated the whole wall of their palaces, and often the whole street in front of them. The order and good temper of the people are something wonderful to those who know a pushing, noisy, European crowd; and long strings of eight or ten women, like great black clothes' bags, or silk balloons, on donkeys, preceded by a very grand black eunuch, and the rear brought up by another, followed by most bumptious blackies, are threading their way through the crowd. In fact, it must be a grand field-day for the ladies, who are out in shoals this evening.—From *Memoirs of Thomas Seddon*.

### DESCRIPTION OF DAMIETTA.

Damietta is a large town, lying very picturesquely upon a hill, sloping down to the river side, where many of the merchants' houses have small court-yards in front, fitted up with benches, and with roofs of trellis-work covered with vines, and with stone steps leading down to the river, much like what I imagine the houses in Venice to have. We found the Vice-Consul, a Syrian, exceedingly attentive. He went with us about everywhere, apologising for leaving us occasionally, and taking us to see his new boat and his new house; and finding that I was fond of horses, his whole stud, colts and all, were trotted out for our inspection. We dined with him, and showed him how to mix mustard a l'Anglaise. After dinner, we began to smoke. The first pipes were six feet long, with amber mouth-pieces; and every ten minutes, a set with longer stems and richer mouth-pieces was introduced, till, after examining a whole arsenal of guns and pistols, and exterminating the Russians several times, the pipes had become eighteen feet long, with amber tops as large as hen's eggs; and as nothing short of a small palm-tree could come next, we took our leave.

The country around Damietta is perfectly flat, and a great deal of it consists of rice fields, which, being kept covered with water, makes it unhealthy. The lake Meuzaleh, about forty miles long, begins about half a mile from the town. It was the finest land in the Delta, until, in the war between the English and French in Egypt, we cut the dykes and let in the water, burying villages and all. However, as it is, there are such enormous quantities of fish and waterfowl, that it yields nearly as much revenue as before. There are a great many pelicans there, which get wonderfully tame when caught. M. Mariette had one which formed an attachment for his cat. It used to open its beak, and take pussy into its pouch, where she would go to sleep quite contentedly. One day, Madam Pelican snapped up the monkey, who was frightened out of his wits, and screamed and shrieked till the pelican was tired and let him out.

While taking a walk one afternoon near the lake, we went through a most lovely wood, just like an English one, with long grass and flowers, and orange and pomegranate trees, covered with their crimson blossoms, among the under-wood. But the oddest thing we saw was a procession through the streets, conveying the property and dowry of a bride to her husband's house. First came women, carrying jewels and a set of coffee things, trays, jugs, pots, saucers, &c.—no one carrying more than one thing, in order to make a great show. Then, men and boys, carrying two or three ottomans, cushion by cushion; a huge box, painted bright green, large enough to hold the young couple, upon a man's back, followed by several small boxes, carpets, rugs, and mats; and the procession finished with blankets and feather-beds.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE!

St. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 15.—The steamship Europa, which sailed from Boston on the 11th inst., and from Halifax on the 13th, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock to-day. She reports having been run foul of on Saturday, 14th, at 10.30 P. M., by the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool for New York, which vessel mistook the Europa's lights for the Cape Race light. The cutter and stem of the Europa were knocked off and much damage done. She will have to repair at this port. The Arabia, after boarding, lay by the Europa some time, and then proceeded on her voyage to New York, not much injured.

The Arabia's dispatches for the press were not put on board the Europa, but Liverpool dates of the 7th were obtained, of which the following is a summary:

The steamship Fulton arrived at Southampton on the 5th.

The general news is of no great importance, but the commercial advices are of some interest.

The rebellion in Central India had been effectually put down.

Lord Canning's proclamation holds out no hope of pardon to any persons who were immediately concerned in the murders of British subjects.

It was expected at Paris that the Credit Mobilier was winding up its affairs, and would effect a fusion with the discount Bank of M. de St. Paul.

Vienna advices report a concentration of the Austrian corps du armee, consisting of 33,000 men, all rangers, in South Hungary, on points nearest Turkey, the Bosnian and Servian frontiers.

It was reported that M. de Piccolomini had been engaged by Barnum to make a professional tour in America.

Disraeli favors the repeal of the paper tax, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer will spare the amount.

There has been a large embarkation of troops for India. The success of the Atlantic Cable was received on "Change at Liverpool with glorious enthusiasm, and with the declaration that the electric union of Great Britain and America will lead to the unity of all nations.

New York, August 17.—The steamship Saxonia arrived this evening from Hamburg and Southampton, 4th inst. The Africa arrived out on the 21.

Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 21. Her Majesty's message says the session has been productive of many important measures. Her Majesty looks with confidence to the preservation of general peace. She trusts that the Paris Conference may lead to satisfactory solutions of the questions referred to them—alludes to the gallantry and devotedness of the troops in India, and hopes that their efforts have already so far been crowned with success, that the revolt may be speedily suppressed. She has given willing assent to the bill for transferring the government of India to her direct authority, and hopes by a just and impartial

administration of the law to secure its advantages to her subjects of every race and creed. The Queen thanks the Commons for the judicious liberality with which they have provided for the exigencies of the public service. The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters.

Parliament was then prorogued until October 19.

Two and a half million dollars in specie had been received from Australia.

Fered Pasha was expected in London to negotiate a Turkish loan with the Rothschilds and Baring.

Chili is also about to raise a loan.

Arrangements to lay the Red Sea Cable are complete.

Mr. Syngé is appointed Secretary to Sir Gore Quaeley's special mission to Central America.

Upwards of a dozen vessels had foundered in the North Sea, in a gale, including two steamers.

Ismael Pasha, Ottoman Commissioner, had arrived at Seddah.

France and England have come to an understanding in reference to the recent horrible events at Jeddah. All offenders will be punished, irrespective of rank, and indemnities be payable, by the towns who have had any hand in the massacre, to all injured persons. Two hundred persons have been arrested at Jeddah.

The Bombay mail has reached England.

Sir Hugh Ross had been appointed to a command in consequence of his brilliant services.

Behdit Foul, the Paris banker, was dead.

The sentence of Nicotera has been commuted from death to perpetual servitude in the galleys. The remaining convicts are to have 4 to 25 years in irons.

The *Sun* newspaper office had been burned down.

The Emperor, at the fetes, will grant free pardon to all offenders connected with the press.

The recent battle between the Turks and Christians on the frontier is said to have been very sanguinary. The Christians were the victors at all points. The Turks rallied near Koharoz, bombarded and destroyed the village, and drove the Christians to the Aurian frontier.

Sir Colin Campbell has ordered the troops into cantonments until after the rainy season. The amnesty terminates Sept. 1.

The Princess of Jhansi had been killed.

The commercial intelligence by this arrival has been anticipated. The English funds were firm. Consols on Tuesday 96 a 96½ for money, and 96½ for Sept. 7.

The Liverpool *Courier* of the 7th says that as compared with last week, the prices of breadstuffs are rather firmer—the ultimate yield of the present harvest favoring holders at the previously reduced average prices. Flour was more inquired for full prices to-day.

The *Times* makes the following comments on Her Majesty's Message to Parliament:

The Queen's English is proverbially ill used; never more so than yesterday. Our first impressions on reading Her Majesty's Message, were unaffected thankfulness that her own lips had not been insulted with its utterance, and a conviction that she could have written one a hundred times better. Who does these things? To what rank or office do they belong? Is anybody at all answerable for them, or is direct authorship dexterously avoided? The only account we can give of the matter of this document, is that Ministers, feeling they had really something to say, and had got the reputation of being rather too complacent, resolved to leave as much as possible to the imagination of the public.

A company of gentlemen at Rocky Point, R. I., caught seventeen sharks, one evening last week! That is preferable to having seventeen sharks catch a company of gentlemen.—*New Haven Register*.

LIBERAL MINDER.—A gentleman, in our hearing, the other day, made a boy an offer which, we think, exhibited traits of disinterested benevolence. The boy referred to was a ragged, shiftless, vagrant boy, who has been idling about our streets of late. The gentleman of whom we speak, meeting the lad, and evidently commiserating his unfortunate condition, addressed him thus:

"Boy, where do you come from, and how do you live?"  
"Come from Pennsylvania, and live by eating. What of it?"  
"Would you like something to eat?"  
"Don't care, if 'tain't hard work!"  
"Well, boy, if you like, I will set you up in a business that will prove both pleasant and profitable."  
"Drive ahead, I'm listening."  
"Well, you go some where and steal a basket, and then go around begging for cold victuals, and you may have half you get."

The impudence of the ragamuffin's answer to this display of liberality, caused him to be "set up" in the "boot business."

EFFECTUAL AND TENDER REPROOF.—Was ever a parent more effectually and tenderly reproved than the one mentioned in the following paragraph?

A very little boy had one day done wrong, and was sent, after paternal correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed him to the door of his room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be made better, never to be angry again; and then, with childish simplicity, he added, "Lord, make mamma's temper better too."

THE INTELLIGENCE AND COWARDICE OF ELEPHANTS.—A single trick I have several times caught her doing on her own account proved more for her intelligence than all these. She used to put her eye to a keyhole. Ay, that she would, and so watch for hours to see what devil's trick she could do with impunity—she would see me out of the way and then go to work. Where there was no keyhole, I have seen her pick the knot out of a deal-board, and squint through the little hole she had thus made. A dog comes next to an elephant; but he is not up to looking through a keyhole, or a crack. He can think of nothing better than snuffing under the door. At one place, being under a granary, she worked a hole in the ceiling no bigger than a thumb, and sucked down sacksful of grain before she was found out. Talk of half reasoning elephant; she seldom met a man that could match her in reasoning—to a bad end. Her weak points were her cruelty and cowardice, and by this latter, Tom Elliot and I governed her with a rod of iron—vulgarily called a pitchfork. If a mouse pattered about the floor in her stable, Dick used to tremble all over, and whine with terror till the little monster was gone. A ton shaken by an ounce. I have seen her back in dismay from a small feather floating in the air. If her heart had been as stout as her will to do mischief was strong, mankind must have risen to put her down.