

# The Examiner.

## AND SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

"THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY WHEN FREE-BORN MEN—HAVING TO ADVISE THE PUBLIC—MAY SPEAK FREE."—MILTON'S EURIPIDES.

New Series.

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### POETRY.

#### EVENING.

O'er the heath the heifer strays,  
Free, the furrowed task is done,  
Now the village windows blaze  
Burnished by the setting sun.

Now he hides behind a hill,  
Sinking from a golden sky:  
Can the pencil's mimic skill  
Copy the resplendent dye?

Trudging as the ploughmen go,  
(To the smoking hamlet bound,  
Giant-like their shadows grow,  
Lengthened o'er the level ground.

Where the rising forest spreads  
Shelter for the lordly dome,  
To their high-built airy beds  
See the rooks returning home!

As the lark, with varied tune,  
Carols to the Evening loud;  
Mark the mild resplendent Moon  
Breaking through a parted cloud.

Now the hermit owl peeps  
From the barn, or twisted brake;  
And the blue mist slowly creeps,  
Curling on the silver lake.

As the trout, in speckled pride,  
Playful from its bosom springs,  
To the banks a ruffled tide  
Verges in successive rings.

Tripping through the silken grass,  
O'er the path-divided dale,  
Mark the rose-complexioned lass  
With her well-poised milking pail.

Linnets, with unnumbered notes,  
And the Cuckoo bird with two,  
Tuning sweet their mellow throats,  
Bid the setting sun adieu!

#### AUTUMN.

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,  
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;

Conspiring with him how to load and bless  
With fruit the vines that round the thatch eaves run;

To bend with apples the mossed cottage trees,  
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;

To swell the gourd and plump the hazel shells  
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,  
And still more, later flowers for the bees;

Until they think warm days will never cease,  
For Summer has o'erbrimmed their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?  
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find

Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,  
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;

Or in a half-reaped furrow sound asleep,  
Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while the hook

Spores the next swath and all its twined flowers:  
And sometimes, like a glenier, thou dost keep

Steady thy laden head across a brook;  
Or by a cyder-press, with patient look,  
Thou watchest the last oozings hours by hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Aye, where are they?

Think not of them, thou hast thy music too,—

While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,

And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;

Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn

Among the river-sallows borne aloft,

Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies:

And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourns;

Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft

The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft;

And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

### MISCELLANY.

**GIRLISH MERRIMENT.**—Is there any thing in life so lovely and poetical as the laugh and merriment of a young girl, who still in harmony with all her powers sports with you in luxuriant freedom, and in her mirthfulness neither despises nor dislikes? Her gravity is seldom as innocent as her playfulness; still less that haughty discontent which diverts the youthful Psyche into a dull, thick, buzzing, wing-drooping night-moth. Among a certain Indian tribe the youth selected at a feast that maiden for marriage who laughed in her sport; perhaps my opinion inclines the same way.

Laughing cheerfulness throws day-light upon all the paths of life; discontent blows her ill-omened vapors from afar; depression produces more confusion and distraction of thought than the above named giddiness. If indeed, the wife could stereotype this comedy by playing it in wedded life, and sometimes enliven the dull epic of the husband or hero, by her own comic heroic poetry, she would enjoy the delight of winning and enchanting both husband and children. Never fear that feminine playfulness will exclude depth of character and sensibility. The still energy of the heart is ever growing and filling itself beneath the outward glee. How heavenly, when at length for the first time the laughing eye melts in love, and gushing tears murmur forth the whole tender soul!

Let then the laughter-loving creatures giggle on at one another, and especially at the first clumsy make game wight who comes among them, even should he be the writer of this paragraph.—*Richter.*

**BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—The Commissioners for the management of the Industrial Exhibition of 1851 met on Friday for the purpose of deciding finally on the details of the building plan; and as late as six o'clock in the evening came to the resolution that Mr. Paxton's original plan should be adopted, with the addition of transepts and a barrel-roof for these transepts alone.—The roof of the longitudinal portion is to be flat, as proposed in the first instance. The transepts will be useful as breaking the monotony of the long straight line of glass;—the keel-shaped roof for the transepts, though more costly than a flat roof, is justifiable by the reason that the additional elevation gained will permit the enclosure of a line of trees which stand about the middle of the space. The building is to be prepared with galleries. The following statistics will convey a notion of the extent of its capacities.—There will be on the ground floor alone seven miles of tables. There will be 1,200,000 square feet of glass,—24 miles of one description of gutters, and

218 miles of "sash;" and in the construction 4500 tons of iron will be expended. The wooden floor will be arranged with 'divisions,' so as to allow the dust to fall through. The contract has, we believe, been signed with Messrs. Fox & Henderson of the Smithwick Works, Birmingham, for the sum of £77,500.—*Athenæum.*

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**—Now that the question of Railways through these provinces is agitating the public mind, and that it seems to be a settled question that a Railway must go, we have been anxious to ascertain as far as possible, the different quarters from which freight and passenger traffic may be expected; and in the event of the contemplated line going to Shediac, we feel confident, taking the position of Prince Edward Island into consideration, that a considerable amount of traffic from that Colony will find its way to it, the great difficulty experienced by the people there, being the want of some contiguous market for their produce, at sufficient remunerating prices, which they cannot be said to have at present. On this account we have obtained from the Island a few of the leading statistics connected with their trade, which we now lay before our readers. The value of their imports, in Sterling, from Great Britain for last year, was £33,407; from British West Indies, £228; from British North American Colonies £60,057 and from Foreign Countries £16,540—the total value of imports was £115,208. The value of Exports to Great Britain was £16,579; to British West Indies, £508; to British North American Colonies, £34,988 to Foreign Countries, £3,462—the total value of exports being £55,538. From this it will be seen that their Exports are only one-half the value of their imports; but the Island being a sub-building Colony to a small extent, the difference is made up by the value of the new vessels built here and exported, but which does not appear in the account. The following are the quantities of the principal articles of produce exported from the island last year:—Potatoes, 183,780 bushels; Oats, 531,461 bushels; Turnips, 18,630 bushels; Barley, 10,074 bushels; Oatmeal, 223 barrels and 229 bags; Flour, 548 barrels; Cattle, 304; Sheep, 344; Dry Fish, 6230 quintals; Pickled Fish, 352 barrels; Timber, 7476 tons; Boards, 1697 thousand feet. One pound Sterling is thirty shillings Island currency, and other coins in proportion.

**SUGGESTION FOR SAFETY IN THUNDER STORMS.**—Sedulously avoid all conductors of electricity. Do not shelter under trees, nor go near them; the great majority of accidents arise from want of this precaution. Do not handle or be very close to metallic bodies; a servant cleaning a silver fork at a window, during a thunder-storm, the prongs being outwards, was struck, but not killed; a young lady during the same storm, sewing near a window, was thrown from her seat and experienced a glow. The centre of a room, if a metallic lustre is not pendant, is safer than any other part of the apartment, it is not safe to be between the window and the door, or fire-place, where there is a current of air. A bed is the securest retreat, so all ye who fear, and fail to derive pleasure, mingled with awe, in beholding this, the grandest of nature's meteors, ensconce yourselves within the woollen folds, and sunk in your downy couch, if ye cannot fall into a gentle slumber, think at least that you enjoy comparative safety.—*Dr. Thompson's Meteorology.*

**BACHELORS, READ THIS!**—Trismegistus advised Tacitus to have no commerce

with a single man; believing no bachelor could be honest. Georgious Wincelsus thus concludes the twenty six arguments in favour of marriage: "No man can either live piously or die religiously without a wife."

Formerly good breeding made the gentleman. Now brass, a pair of moustaches, and a tailor, make one. Time works wonders.

**FEEDING AT SARATOGA.**—Some idea may be formed of the extent and magnitude of the United States Hotel at Saratoga, kept by the Messrs. Marvin, from the following list of provisions consumed daily. There are now about 700 guests at the House, to which may be added 100 children, 300 servants, making 1,100 persons to feed daily. They consume, besides many other articles, the following each day: 500 lbs. Beef, 500 do. Mutton, 500 Chickens, 150 Ducks and Turkeys, 2,500 Eggs, 600 lbs. Butter, 1,500 Rolls for breakfast, 4 barrels of Flour.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus in the year 1492, taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1511, and they soon exterminated the mild and peaceable natives to the amount of 500,000. The hills are rich in mines, and in some of the rivers there is gold dust. It was invaded by the British in 1762 and Havana taken, but given up to Spain in 1763.

To commit murder quietly, take a young lady and tell her she has a very pretty foot. She will then wear a small thin shoe—go out in the wet, catch cold, and a cold will bring on a fever, and she will die in a month.

Blessed are they that are blind, for they shall see no ghosts. Blessed are they that are deaf, for they never lend money, nor listen to tedious stories. Blessed is she that would get married, but cannot; for the consolations of the gospel are hers. Blessed are they that expect nothing; for they shall not be disappointed. Blessed are they that do not advertise; for they shall rarely be troubled with customers.

The editor of a down east paper, a bachelor, says: "the reason why the women do not cut themselves in two by tight lacing, is because they lace around the heart, and that is so hard they cannot affect it!"

It is often easier to obtain favors from the pride than the charity of men. A shrewd preacher, after an eloquent charity sermon, said to his hearers, "I am afraid, from the sympathy displayed in your countenances that some of you may give too much. I caution you, therefore, that you should be just before you are generous, and wish you to understand that we desire no one who cannot pay his debts to put anything in the plate." That collection was a rousing one.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS SON FREDERICK.**—"I heard the other day, from good authority," says a London correspondent, "an anecdote of Sir Robert Peel's munificence, which bears upon the face of it neither probability nor improbability; it is, that when his son Frederick made the successful maiden speech on the Jew Bill, which was so much talked of at the time, the fond and proud Sir Robert presented him with a check for £10,000."

The wealth of Sir Robert Peel was so great, that the duty or tax on the probate of his will amounted to sixteen thousand