THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

Vol. XIV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, April 11, 1864. New Series.---No. 19.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston 'Courier' makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. "[illegible] has a peculiar effect upon the liver[illegible] the system against disease by [illegible]ar diet. It is said that the [illegible] Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, [illegible] to our unhappy difficulties was [illegible] them homes, was owing to the [illegible]k which it contained as one [illegible]ients.—"In confirmation of [illegible]e of our most distinguished [illegible]t whenever he felt unwell [illegible]ic or atmospheric causes, he [illegible]ved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now, that [illegible]e Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared.—We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know."

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond 'Whig' for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne," but we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secret agents," North or South. There is probably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

CALISAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

CASCARILLA BARK.—For Diarrhœ, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c,

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and fetid breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
Pain over the Eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness.
Sallow complexion. Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 Broadway, N. Y.

R. R. R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Should be used in all cases where pain is experienced. All diseases give due warning of their approach by pain, and if the Relief is used when pain is felt, the disease will be broken up. Diptheria, Influenza, Cold Fevers of all kinds, can be prevented by the use of the Ready Relief. If seized with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Strains, Sprains, Cramps, Spasms, and all other pains, are immediately relieved by Radway's Ready Relief. In sudden attacks of Croup, Diptheria, Influenza, the Ready Relief is a quick and positive cure. In these diseases delays are dangerous. If the Relief is used a cure will be perfected. Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Instant Relief.—Sores which are daily extending, ulcers which are hourly deepening may be arrested in their torturing progress, and induced to assume a healthy action by applying this healing Ointment and taking these purifying Pills. It soothes all distempers of, and extracts all morbid humours from, the skin. Old ulcers of the legs, inflammation caused by varicose veins, and cramps of the lower limbs can sensibly be eased and shortly cured by Holloway's never failing Ointment, which represses excessive, and stimulates sluggish vascular and nervous action. In constitutions breaking down under piles, fistulas, and other similarly painful maladies a few applications of this cooling Ointment will give comfort, and a persistence in its use will effect a cure.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

How strange and wonderful it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure disease. How surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians that the world has ever seen. True, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were a strange race, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing for their strange customs and religion as well civilized as their conquerors. In the words of a writer of some celebrity, "They have perished from the earth, their cities are gigantic piles of ruins, their Kings and Princes so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine alone are left." The united testimony of all intelligent persons is, that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are the most successful medicine in the world in curing disease.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland,

IN returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business, trusts that the same may still be continued towards him. He wishes further to state his present large stock of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. The best description of every thing connected with the trade, selected in LONDON from the best establishments by those competent of doing justice to the business. The Dispensary Department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction. ☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch'town, P. E. Island,
December 7, 1863.

DENTISTRY.

DR. STRICKLAND, having returned to the Island, will resume the practice of DENTISTRY. Office—Great George, three doors from Water-street. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p.m.

December 7th, 1863.

F. P. NORTON,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

Carlton's Condition Powders!

1863.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

A LARGE SUPPLY
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.

☞ *Stand formerly Dempsey's, opposite Apothecary's Hall, Upper Queen Street.*

H. HASZARD

HAS RECEIVED, per *URANUS* from LONDON, *GAZELLE*, and *THERESA* from LIVERPOOL, a large and selected STOCK of

BRITISH DRY GOODS,
Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Stationery.
Groceries and Hardware.

All having been carefully selected direct from the Manufactories, and purchased on the best terms, they will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers, comprising a large Stock of Superfine and

Winter Cloths & Coatings,
in all the latest styles;

Ladies' Dress Materials,
in great variety and newest fashions;

SILKS, black and coloured, in dresses and pieces, Knickerbocker Cloth, French Merinos, Alexandra Cloth, Baratheas, black and coloured, Cloth of Gold, York Repp, Popinettes, &c. &c. &c.

Shawls and Mantles,
in great variety and very cheap;

Bonnets, Hats & Caps,
a large assortment in the latest fashions;

RIBBONS, a choice selection, Ribbon Velvet, Cotton & Silk, Black and Coloured Silk Velvets, Terry Velvets, Black German Velvets, &c. &c.

French and other FLOWERS, Borders, Cap Fronts, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Steel & Muslin Collars, Hair Nets, Sleeves, in variety.

Dress Buttons and Trimmings, in great variety, Braids, Tassels and Cord, Laces, Worked Muslin, Insertion and Edging, Gloves, Hosiery, Veils, Silk Twist, Thread, Reels, &c. &c.

FURS—Sable, Stone Martin, Mink, Fitch, Chinchille, Kolenski, Opposum, Mock Ermine, Musquash Riding Boas & Cuffs; Stone Martin, Monkey, Goat and Seal Tail Muffs, &c., Fur Gloves and Gauntlets.

STAPLE GOODS—Brown Cottons, Blankets, Flannels, White and Srriped Shirtings, Skirtings, Prints, Furniture Chintz, Sheetings, Ticks, Sacking, Scotch Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Oil Floor Cloth, &c. &c. &c.

3500 Pieces Paper-Hangings, English make, very cheap and good.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over-Coats, Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Under Shirts, Water-proof Coats and Sheets, &c.

HARDWARE—Iron, Steel, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, Sheet Iron, Wire, Gig & Cart Bushes, Chain Traces, Back Chains, Halter Chains, Grey & Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Hames, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Knives & Forks, Scissors, &c.

ALSO,

Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Crushed & Moist Sugar, Rice, Pearl Barley, Mustard, Pepper, Nutmegs, Spices (ground and unground), Raisins, Currants, Citron, Starch, Blue, Blacking, Baking and Washing Soda, Leather, Tobacco, Pipes;

Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Manilla Rope, Pitch, Pitch & Parafine Oil, Cross and Hand Saws, Chisels, Gouges, Jack, Hand and Bead Planes, Brass Taps, &c. &c.

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1863.

"RENFREW HOUSE,"

THOMAS'S OLD STAND,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

DELANY & WILSON,

HAVING completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS, per PRIORESS from LIVERPOOL, URANUS from LONDON, and vessels from BOSTON and HALIFAX, beg to call the attention of the public to their

Extensive Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Furs,
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
&c. &c. &c.
—— COMPRISING ——

Ladies' Dress Materials in all the new styles, Coloured and Black Cobourgs, Wincies, Alpacas, French Merinos, Delaines, &c. &c. &c.

Shawls, Mantles, Bonnets, Hats, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Borders, Gloves, Hosiery, Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Skating Caps. Polka and Garibaldi Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, In Cloths, Tweeds, Clothing, Fur Caps in great variety of styles and quality, Mufflers, Lambs' Wool Under Clothing, White Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Tweed & Flannel Shirts, Braces, Rubber Coats, &c. &c.

STAPLES,

Grey and White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Prints Ginghams, Bed Tick, Canvass, Osnaburg, Towellings, Table Cloths, White, Red, & Fancy Flannel, &c. &c. &c. Men's, Women's & Children's

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
in endless variety.

Skeleton Skirts & Cane Hoops,
Very Cheap.

GROCERIES,

Tea (warranted superior quality), Sugar (very bright), Molasses, Tobacco, Crushed Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Baking & Washing Soda; Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c. &c. &c.

HARDWARE.

Cut and Wrought Nails, all sizes, Plough Mounting, Chain Traces, Rope, Weaver's Reeds, Paint, Oil, Putty, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, &c., &c., &c.

Homespun taken in exchange for Goods. The highest price paid in Cash for Fur.

☞ *Customers will please take particular notice of the Sign*

"Renfrew House."
Great George Street,
Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1863. v rw isl p

Judson's Worm Tea!

CARD.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Esson & Co., (out door manager in that concern, for the past five years), having opened an Office at 257 Hollis Street, as a GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT, begs to offer his services for the sale of all descriptions of Island Produce, and the purchase of West India and other goods; and flatters himself, from the knowledge he possesses of the Halifax market, to do full justice to those who may favour him with their custom. Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFERENCE—Owen Connolly, Esq., Charlottetown: Messrs. Boak & Taylor, Halifax.

ALEX. STEPHEN.

Halifax, 1st April, 1864. isl 1m

Encourage Home Manufacture.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Soap & Candle Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of Importers, and the public generally, to the

SOAP and CANDLES

manufactured at the above establishment, confident that for quality and price they cannot be surpassed.

J. S. CARVELL.

Char'town, Feb. 15, 1864. tf

North American Hotel,
Kent-street, Charlottetown.

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good Stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Ch. Town, P. E. I., Nov. 23, 1863. 1y

W. A. JOHNSTONE,
Late of Halifax, N. S.
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
Notary Public, &c. &c.

☞ OFFICE—Mrs McDonald's, next door to Mrs Forsyth's, north side of Queen Square.

Charlottetown, October 21, 1863.

ROSE & McINTYRE,
General Commission Merchants,
88 Cedar-street - - - New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION to Sales of OATS and other PRODUCE, and purchase of Merchandize for the British American markets.

Refer to—A. N. Brown, Esqr., 185 Greenwich-street, New York; Messrs. Elliot & Co., 16 Lemoine-street, Montreal; Hon. P. Walker, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. CLEMENT McINTYRE.

June 15, 1863.

Marine Insurance Company
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Incorporated 14th April, 1863.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM HEARD, ESQUIRE.

DIRECTORS:
HON. DANL DAVIES, | HON. JAS. C. POPE,
HON. W. W. LORD, | HON GEO. BEER,
JAMES DUNCAN, Esq. | HENRY HASZARD, Esq

SECRETARY:
DANIEL J. ROBERTS.

☞ Risks taken daily at the Offices in Water-street. May 4.

The London and Lancashire
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Companies,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,
Accept all classes of Risks,
At reasonable rates of premium.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 21st, 1864. } all papers

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL.
FIRE AND LIFE!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property. J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2507, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained; and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

The Liverpool and London
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agent for the above first class English Fire Insurance Company begs to call the attention of the public to the advantages offered by this Company, in respect to the security to the assured, and promptness to pay losses, which, without disparaging other Companies, may be safely asserted to be superior to those afforded by any other Company in the Island. The Liverpool and London F. & L. Insurance Company has been in successful operation since 1836, with agencies all over the world, and has paid in losses about two millions and a quarter sterling. Its subscribed capital is £2,000,000 sterling, and its invested funds alone amount to £1,312,000 stg.; and the fire premiums for 1861 amount to £360,130 19s 9d; and in addition to this very large capital, the Company, having been established before the recent Limited Liability Act, the individual fortunes of each of the shareholders, comprising some of the wealthiest merchants in Liverpool and London, are liable for the losses, should the whole of the capital be swept away. In this respect it differs, it is believed, from any other Company established here.

And lastly, the Agent being appointed by Power of Attorney directly from England, is authorised to draw Bills the moment a loss occurs, and without referring to the Home Company, to the extent of one thousand pounds sterling.

With these superior advantages, the Company is not disposed (though it might be well justified) to ask a higher rate of premium than other English Companies, which do not present the same advantageous features, and the Agent has been advised that an uniform rate has been agreed upon by the Directors of this Company and the "Queen's," and that the Agents here should, in this respect, "act in concert."

W. A. JOHNSTONE,
Agent of the Liverpool and London
Nov. 10, 1862. Fire Insurance Company.

LITERATURE.

STANZAS FOR SPRING.

I.

Backward the cold chilly winds are going—
Backward to where the frosts eternal bide;
And Spring, the soft-lipped and the mellow-eyed,
Comes with his world of flowers round him blowing
From 'neath the gathered moss, the little buds
Peer at the boy-god as he bounds along,
And far amid the deeps of shadowed woods
Glad throstles greet him with the joy of song.
Greener and greener grow the grassy reaches,
And now their daisy treasures forth they bring,
For they have felt the kisses of the Spring,
And learned the ways that love for ever teaches.

II.

Spring-time of Life! thou Youth of Mystery!
Emblemed in swelling buds and springing flowers,
Growing unconscious 'neath the mellow showers,
Garnering strength for battles yet to be—
Sweet are the paths thou treadest in thy glee,
Leading to verges where the solemn river
Sweeps calmly onward to the viewless sea
Then, mingling there, and lost to thee for ever.
Look thou to seaward, where the shadows sleep,
And the cloud darkens o'er the crouching wave—
Nerveful and strong must be the limb, to save
Swimmer that ventures on that greedy deep!

III.

Spring-time of Freedom! comest thou once more,
And despots dread the era soon to be,
When chainless earth from laughing sea to sea
Shall pulse in joy that slavery is o'er.
Hark! how the echoes boom along the deep,
Borne from where Sarmatia's brother-men
Call up the peoples from their coward sleep,
Raising in strength the freedom-shout again.
Now the woods bid their leafed branches wave,
Shelt'ring the hero from the tyrant's ball—
Now the Spring chants their dirge, who fighting, fall,
And waves a garland for each freeman's grave!

IV.

Tearfullest Erin! Poland of the main!
This is a season of youth's rushing strength;
Forget the shiverings of the winter's length,
And gather life, while days of life remain.
Hark! how the birds are busy in the leaves
Aweaving nests from grasses green no more.
Chirping and twittering round the stray eaves,
But ever busy till the work be o'er.
Is there no lesson given here at last—
No labour-gospel preached by little birds,
Plainer for being all uncased in words—
"*Work in the Spring-time—work, and use the past!*"

THE CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

(BY A DETECTIVE POLICEMAN.)

"No. — Broadway, March 15, 185-.—Messrs. Barton Brothers would be glad to see Mr. Barker at his earliest convenience, respecting a matter in which they require the aid of his services."

The above note was put into my hands while I was hanging about the City Hall one morning, waiting the arrival of some of my shadows, who were out on a little affair that made a considerable noise at that time.

I lost no time in proceeding to Broadway, where I had an interview with the principals, at which the confidental clerk was also present.

'Good morning, Mr. Barker. You are very prompt. Greatly indebted to you. We have been very much annoyed lately rom missing a large quantity of valuable goods, silks, satins, laces, furs, and other articles, amounting to several hundred dollars; and, although we have for some time kept a strict watch upon those we employ, we have been unable to attach suspicion to any one upon a good foundation. All our young men have been in our employ for some years, and are very steady and respectable. I said *all*, but I should except two, who have only been with us a couple of months or so.'

'Is there any peculiarity in the goods you have lost, gentlemen?' I asked. 'Could you identify them if you were shown them again?'

'We could only identify them by our own private marks upon them. If these were removed, they would be just the same in appearance as other parcels manufactured by the same houses. There is one piece of Lyons satin, however, of a new pattern, which we could identify, as it is the only pattern yet taken from the loom. It is sent to us on approval, and we have ordered several hundred pieces of it; but this sample piece has been missing since the day before yesterday, and has given us a great deal of annoyance, because we have taken a large order from a retail house, and they have shown the pattern to a rich customer, and she wants a dress made up of it to appear in at the next L—— G—— Ball.'

'Can you show me a pattern of this particular piece of goods, gentlemen?'

'Here is a small piece; you see it is quite novel, and very elegant.'

'That will do, gentlemen. I should be able to recognize it among a thousand. Now, gentlemen, am I to understand that you consider that some one in your establishment is a thief?'

'It must be, for the goods are taken from places to which our customers have no access; and whoever has stolen them has taken into calculation the difficulty there will be in fixing suspicion, among so many, upon any particular one.'

'Who is the last to leave at night? who locks up the premises?'

'Mr. Perkins; this gentleman here,' pointing to the confidental clerk, 'is always the last to leave. He stays to see all safe, and when the porter has padlocked the outer door he tries it; the porter then gives him the key, and calls for it at his house next morning.'

'Well, Mr. Perkins, have you any suspicions as to which of the clerks may have committed these robberies?'

'No, Mr. Barker, I cannot say that I have. Most of our clerks are exceedingly well conducted—I may say all, in fact; for we have had the two who were last engaged watched at night upon leaving the warehouse, but nothing improper was seen in their conduct. One goes home to his mother's, a respectable widow lady, the other generally goes to the Mercantile Library in Clinton Hall, stays there till it closes, and then goes straight home to his lodgings.'

'Well, gentlemen, we must take it for granted that the thief is in the house, and must be discovered. You wish me to find out who it is, of course. I will undertake to do so, although it may prove a very long and troublesome job, for I shall have to investigate the habits and doings of your whole staff. How many do you employ?'

'Forty-two, all told, including the porters.'

'Forty-two! Why, if I put all my hounds on the scent it may take three months, if the rogue should happen to be the last taken in hand. If I undertake the business I must stipulate to have the whole matter left in my hands, without any interference on your part.'

'Oh, certainly, Mr. Barker. We cannot go on with the present state of matters; we would rather give up business. We do not mind the expense of your labours; we only hope you may be successful.'

'Well, gentlemen, I shall begin at once; I should like to go through your warehouse, and take a look at your assistants. I am something of a physiognomist, and can tell a thief almost as soon as I look at him. I suppose I can pass for a customer.'

One of the partners escorted me through the warehouses, and the way we turned over things and 'took stock' would have amused you. I took the likenesses of all the young men employed.

'You have no idea, Mr. Barker,' said the senior partner, on escorting me to the door, 'how distressingly painful it is to me to have to suspect any one we employ. We feel an interest in them all, and would promote their welfare by any means in our power. Whenever a young man shows industry and zeal, and after a few years' service desires to set up in business for himself, we do not hesitate to help him as far as we can consistently with prudence.'

'I can understand your feelings, Mr. B., very well, and I hope it will not be long before I am able to relieve your mind. Good-day.'

Upon returning to my crib, I found several of my boys waiting to see me.

'Now, lads,' said I, 'as soon as you have got through with R ——'s affair, I have another job for you, which will amuse you on evenings. Bartons, of Broadway, suspect some of their clerks of robbing them, so you must watch them at night when they quit the ware-houses, and see how they amuse themselves.'

At dusk I had rigged myself up in the 'fast style,' with plenty of jewellery, &c., and took my stand at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street. I had marked nearly every man in the establishment, and I felt sure that at least one or two would come up the street past where I was standing, and I was not mistaken. Soon a couple came along together, and they held a consultation at the corner where I was standing whether they should go to billiards or coffee. Coffee gained the day.

I followed them to a French coffee-shop in Broadway, then kept by Palmo, who started the first opera house in New York, and waited till they had refreshed themselves. Upon coming out, they proceeded up-stairs. I waited outside for a quarter of an hour or so, and then followed up.

I found my gentlemen busy in knocking the balls about. I kept dark; they did not bet, and played for a shilling a game. About a 11 o'clock they made signs for departure. I got quietly down into the street first. They walked together till they reached the corner of Spring Street, where they parted, one proceeding up Broadway, the other down Spring Street, where I concluded he lodged.

Next evening the same young gentlemen were favored with my special attentions. This time they went to the Olympic theatre, where also I took a seat in the pit. Upon quitting the house they proceeded to a public house, and after partaking of some ale they parted, and proceeded on their respective ways, as before. I took a fancy to see where the one who went up Canal street lodged. He led me a long dance up to Chelsea. Arrived at a door in Charles street, he applied a night-key, and let himself in.

'So then,' I argued with myself, 'there is not much to be made of these young fellows; they are like thousands of others who, after getting through their day's work, consider themselves entitled to what they call 'pleasure,' and find it in billiards and farces.'

I followed up some of the other young gentlemen in their turn, and derived considerable amusement from the way in which they spent their leisure hours.

Two of the clerks were members of the Irving Lyceum, where they generally spent their evenings—harmless enough, and very profitable. Another went every night to some theatre; but as he generally resorted to the gallery, I did dot consider his habits so expensive as those who smoked and frequented drinking saloons. One seemed to have a passion for old books, and generally pulled up at some book-stall, where he would spend an hour or two, and then stroll leisurely home. Another had a taste for engravings, and seemed to be a collector. Most of the others were of the moral school; one was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; another a member of a Bible class and a Sunday-school teacher. After leaving his class at the Tabernacle one evening, he proceeded along Broadway, and stopped to speak to a young woman at the corner of Howard street. In a few minutes they both proceeded together to a house of ill-fame in Church street.

Thus matters went on for some three weeks, and finding nothing tangible in the suspicions I might have formed of different individuals, I then made my report to Messrs. Barton, and we had a very long discussion over the various comings and goings of the young gentlemen in their employ. I cannot say that my communications were calculated to make those gentlemen more comfortable. It was naturally concluded that a member of a Lyceum might have use for more money than a salary of six hundred dollars a year afforded. A patron of the fine arts could spend his years' income upon a few engravings or a picture; a billiard player might venture to play for high stakes occasionally; and an admirer of the drama might meet, in his visits to the Temple of Thespis, a goddess before whom he might be tempted to fall down and exclaim, "I am thy slave forever."

Upon each of these travellers on the road of life, not a little time had been fruitlessly spent, but nothing was elicited to justify a suspicion that any one among them was false to his employers. There were two or three of the clerks who were allowed to leave half an hour earlier than the others, on the plea of being members of certain religious associations which met at 7 o'clock. These were the nice young men of the house, the saints of the community, and I had been forbidden to watch them, as they were beyond suspicion. As soon as I learned these facts, I determined to take them in hand, and a week or two served to put me in possession of some very interesting facts respecting two of them.

One, who wore the most sanctified face you ever saw, and who was constantly lecturing his companions on their want of piety, was found to be addicted to low sensual vices. On the score of economy, I suppose, he kept a toy to play with. And kept her in very elegant style; still I could not venture to say that he robbed his employers, although I was puzzled to find out where the money came from. I have known ambitious young men who, upon coming into a salary of four hundred dollars a year, thinking probably, that it was not easy to get through so large a sum, have at once taken to smoking and to women, and soon found it necessary to make up the unexpected deficiency by embezzlement.

I must say I began to despair of success, and thought seriously of giving up the matter as a bad job, when one evening I was riding in an omnibus along Broadway. Opposite the end of Pearl street, the omnibus was hailed, and presently a lady dressed in the most expensive and fashionable style got in. The richness of her toilette, and the abundance of jewelery on her person, would have attracted my attention under any circumstances. I thought them singularly out of place in an omnibus. But I was fascinated by her satin dress. It was the identical pattern of the rare piece Messrs. Barton had lost!

'Now then,' I thought to myself, 'the time has come at last; I am to be rewarded for all my care and anxiety on behalf of Barton & Co.' There was no other passengers in the omnibus beside the lady and myself, consequently I felt quite justified in bestowing all my attention upon her. She seemed grateful, and evidently gratified at my silent admiration of her splendid *tour nure*, as the French would say; 'make up' as *we* should say. The lady, I thought, was of a rather nervous disposition; every five minutes she drew out a splendid gold watch set with brilliants, noted the time, and forgot it as soon as noted.

'Madam,' I said to myself, 'we must be better acquainted. I cannot ask you for your card, so I will be your page or footman, and escort you safely home. The night is dark, and wolves are abroad; I'll be your watch-dog.'

When we came opposite to Abingdon Square the lady begged me to stop the vehicle. I did so, and took the opportunity of getting out first. My lady soon followed, and proceeded to No. —.

Of course I made a memorandum of the number of her house, and waited long enough to satisfy myself that she resided in it; for in a few minutes a light appeared in the second floor front room and I fancied I could see my lady arranging her hair at the mirror between the windows.

It was too late that evening to make inquiries, so I hastened up to the neighborhood early next morning, with a dummy parcel made up for Mrs. Vernon, No. —, Abington Square, the lady's number. I rang the bell; the servant who answered it assured me that no Mrs. Vernon lived there, only a Mrs. Glossop.

That was all I wanted. I made inquiries among the shopkeepers in the neighborhood; all the information they could give me was that she had lived there long—they believed she was newly married.

Of course a watch was set upon the house that evening. I was quietly ensconced in the parlor of a public-house close by, waiting for any thing suspicious that might turn up. I had not sat there long before one of my boys hurried in, and tipped me the signal. I quickly finished my grog, and proceeded to the square. In about an hour a gentleman came out, whom I at once recognized as one of the staff of Messrs. Barton Brothers.

Next night the watch was set again. At about eight o'clock the clerk made his appearance in the square, knocked at No. —, entered, and remained there all night.

I had now some curiosity to see the inside of the house, but it was necessary to resort to some *ruse* to obtain that privilege. Next morning I presented myself at the door dressed as a mechanic, with flannel jacket, corduroys, and a basket of tools over my back. 'I was sent by the landlord to look at the gas-fitting.' Admitted of course, and obtained access to every room in the house, accompanied by a chatty little housemaid, upon whom I was very sweet; praised her little foot, promised her a handsome husband, and she, out of pure gratitude, told me lots of news—told me how extravagant 'missus' was, and how master and she were always having words—showed me 'missus's' wardrobe—remarkable truly for its richness and variety. The house was elegantly furnished—every thing of the best description—carpets, curtains, mirrors, paintings, rosewood furniture—bed-curtains satin. The bedroom was like a jeweller's shop. O my! I was perfectly dazzled. I had in my pocket a dime with a hole in it; this I gave to the little housemaid, as a charm, for luck, and I am sure that night she dreamed of 'that nice man, the gas-fitter.'

'Where did the money come from for all this luxury? Who pays?' These were important questions in the business, and must be solved by me before I could satisfy my clients. The house was hired in the name of one of Messrs. Barton Brothers' clerks. Could he keep such an establishment on his salary, liberal though it was? And the lady—what was she? Well conducted, or only a Delilah, ready to betray her *friend* the moment it became her interest to do so?

Next day a watch was again set upon the house, and toward evening I strolled up to see if anything had transpired. While standing at a corner, talking to a man, I saw one of Messrs. Barton's porters pass by with a good-sized bundle. We followed him up. He stopped at the door of No. —, and was about to ring the bell, when we laid hold of him, and told him he was wanted.

He seemed too much alarmed to offer any resistance or to ask for any explanation, so he followed us quietly to the station. The bundle was found to contain a roll of rich satin and other valuable articles; and the man, without any reserve, told us that they were given to him to deliver by Mr. ——, clerk of Messrs. Barton Brothers, and that he was constantly in the habit of bringing parcels to No. —, Abington Square.

We locked the man up for the night, and next morning took him with the bundle to Broadway, leaving him outside in charge of an officer, while I went in and communicated to the firm what I had seen, and what had taken place.

Messrs. Barton appeared thunder-struck. They could not believe it. Thought there must be some mistake. What! the man of all others in whom they reposed the greatest confidence—the one of all others the least to be suspected! They were incredulous.

'Better send for Mr. Perkins, gentlemen, and hear what he has to say.'

The confidential clerk was then summoned. When he entered the room, as soon as his eyes fell upon me, I observed a convulsive twitching at the corners of his mouth, and he cast his eyes down upon the floor.

'So we have discovered the thief, Mr. Perkins,' said I quietly.

'Ah!' said he, 'discovered—how?' and his voice trembled with emotion; 'and who is he?'

Catching his eye for a moment, I looked steadily at him, and slowly repeated his name:—

'Mr. George Perkins?'

'Tis false,' said he. 'Who dare to accuse me?'

'I'll find one who will do that very soon,' I replied. And the next moment the porter and his bundle were confronted with him. Finding himself caught, he dropped his bluster, and put on an air of injured innocence. Finally, when he found the damning evidence too strong against him, he made a full confession. He had plundered his employers to the extent of some thousands.

The same day we paid a visit to a certain lady at No.——, Abington Square, with a polite request that she would surrender her illgotten plunder. How she fretted and fumed! She was just going out for a drive to Bloomingdale. The carriage was waiting at the door.

'But must I give everything up? Can I not keep anything? Where is that wretch Perkins? Why is he not here to protect me?'

'Mr. Perkins will not come here again, and has quite enough to do to protect himself. Every thing here seems to be obtained from plundering his employers. If you do not wish to be arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, you will make no more trouble, but surrender the house and its contents quietly. Here is a note from Mr. Perkins, which will show you that we do not act without his knowledge and sanction.'

'My God! what shall I do? Where shall I go?'

'If you will take my advice, ma'am, you will immediately pack up a small trunk of articles necessary for a lady's wear, and go and take a quiet lodging for a week or two, until you can turn yourself round.'

'Stolen! All these things stolen! Perkins a paltry thief! I am astonished! He told me he was a partner in the house of Strang, Perkins & Co., and I believed him. What a fool I have been!'

'Not the only one, madam: but make the best of it.'

The lady took my advice. She ordered the servant to bring a small trunk into the room. It was brought by the chatty little housemaid, who recognized me in my new costume, started upon seeing me, and dropped the trunk on to the floor.

'I am going into the country for a few days, Ann. Bring me a change of things, and put them into that trunk. You may send the brougham away and call a cab.'

I had a hard struggle with the lady when we came to the jewellery, which she was extremely unwilling to part with, especially her watch set with brilliants. She seemed to have a perfect passion for these baubles.

'Must I give up my rings?'

'Every thing, madam.'

Then the water-works were set going. She threw herself into an easy chair and sobbed violently. The fingers of each hand were covered with rings. She drew them off one by one, till only a wedding ring and keeper remained. When I saw that I said,—

'There, that will do; you had better keep those.'

There was a pair of diamond ear-rings that took a long time to get out of the lady's ears. I fancied they must be rivetted in.

'Cab's at the door, ma'am.'

Sobbing more violent than ever. Ann looked on in amazement. I dare say she wondered what all this had to do with gas-fitting.

At last my lady summoned resolution enough to bid 'a sad farewell to all her greatness,' and she ordered the cab to drive to Grand Street, and drove off.

A few days afterwards there was a sale of furniture and other effects at a certain house in Abington Square, and the articles fetched very good prices. Little Ann, the housemaid, helped me to make up the inventory.

As for Mr. Perkins, his employers dealt leniently with him on account of his wife and young family. He was not prosecuted. The proceeds of the sale of the furniture, &c., reduced the losses of the firm to a few hundred dollars; and on condition that the late confidential clerk would emigrate to California, Messrs Barton Brothers paid for the passage of himself and family out.

I met one of the firm a few months ago. He told me that Perkins had been very successful as an accountant and shipbroker there, and had just remitted them a draft for two thousand dollars, to indemnify them for any loss they might have sustained through him.

They made me a present of that gold watch you see hanging over the mantle piece, as an acknowledgment of my services, besides paying all expenses.

There are a good many such fools as Perkins, who will risk every thing for a Delilah.

A shocking case is published by the Canadian papers of a party of men who were lost in the wilderness last winter, and killed one of their number for subsistence, and actually ate him up.

A company of Frenchmen has been formed in Chicago, for catching rats, curing their skins, and exporting them to Paris, where they are made up into the finest quality of kid gloves.