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. XVIII. } CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30 1868. { NO. 32

THE EXAMINER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY

WALTER C. GRANT,

AT HIS OFFICE, HILLSBOROUGH STREET, NEAR KING'S SQUARE.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, half in advance.

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1868.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 9h. 34m., morning.
New Moon, 14th day, 6h. 43m., morning.
First Quarter, 22d day, 2h. 34m., morning.
Full Moon, 29th day, 8h. 48m., evening.

MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	Sun fast clock m s	Moon rises h m	High Water h m	Day's length h m
1	Sun	6 46	4 42	16 18	6 1	10 57	9 56
2	Mon	47	40	16 19	6 42	11 41	53
3	Tues	49	37	16 19	7 36	even	48
4	Wed	50	36	16 18	8 24	1 6	46
5	Thur	52	34	16 16	9 28	1 50	42
6	Frid	53	33	16 13	10 33	2 34	40
7	Sat	55	31	16 10	11 45	3 21	36
8	Sun	56	30	16 5	morn	4 9	34
9	Mon	57	29	16 0	0 53	5 3	32
10	Tues	59	27	15 54	2 5	5 58	28
11	Wed	7 1	26	15 47	3 15	6 56	25
12	Thur	2	25	15 39	4 27	7 48	23
13	Frid	3	24	15 30	5 34	8 41	21
14	Sat	5	23	15 21	sets	9 26	18
15	Sun	7	22	15 10	5 52	10 56	15
16	Mon	8	21	14 58	6 40	11 56	13
17	Tues	9	20	14 46	7 30	morn	11
18	Wed	10	19	14 33	8 21	0 18	9
19	Thur	12	18	14 20	9 16	1 3	6
20	Frid	14	17	14 5	10 15	1 52	3
21	Sat	15	16	13 50	11 13	2 44	1
22	Sun	19	15	13 34	morn	3 38	8 59
23	Mon	18	15	13 17	0 14	3 19	57
24	Tues	20	15	12 59	1 11	4 59	55
25	Wed	23	14	12 41	2 11	5 56	51
26	Thur	24	14	12 21	3 12	7 6	50
27	Frid	25	13	12 2	4 14	8 14	48
28	Sat	26	12	11 41	5 17	9 14	46
29	Sun	26	12	11 20	rises	10 8	46
30	Mon	27	12	10 58	5 23	10 54	45

BELL'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the large number of his customers who have so promptly complied with his terms and paid for their work on delivery. There are, however, a considerable number who have not paid thus promptly; and he respectfully requests all such to call and pay their respective accounts without delay. He would further remind them that their respective amounts, although a trifle to each, would in the aggregate materially assist in making up some of the deficit which their indebtedness has occasioned.

Feb. 17, 1868. JOHN BELL.

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office:-- Great George Street, Charlottetown.
(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)
September 3, 1866. tf

B. WILSON HIGGS
General Commission Merchant
AND
AUCTIONEER,
Charlottetown, ... P. E. Island.
May 27, 1867. 1y

ROBERT TAYLOR,
LOCK AND GUN SMITH
HILLSBOROUGH STREET,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has fitted up a NEW SHOP on the OLD STAND, and is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored with promptness and dispatch.

Bell Hanging, Guns, Locks and Stoves Repaired.

Ch'town, July 20, 1868. 6m

Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, wishes to inform the public that he has fitted up a

NEW SHOP,
IN
DORCHESTER SRTEET,

opposite the store of Owen Connolly, Esq, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with which he may be favored, with neatness and despatch.

WILLIAM DUGGAN.
Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1868.

NEW PAINT SHOP!

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new PAINT SHOP above the Carriage Factory of McPhail & Hunter, Kent Street, where all orders left, either in the

House, Sign, or Carriag Painting,

will be attended to with punctuality, neatness, and on reasonable terms.

FRANCIS McGRORY.
Painter.
McPhail & Hunter's Carriage Factory, Kent Street, May 4, 1868.

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at
Coles's 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 Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1868.

Republication of the London Quarterlys Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Reviews and Blackwood' Magazine.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

TERMS:

For any one of the Reviews	$1 00	per an
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	[illegible] 00	"
For Blackwood & any two of the Reviews	10 00	
For Blackwood and three of the Review	13 00	"

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last year. Having enlarged and fitted up his establishment at the Old Stand, Lord's Wharf, is now prepared to execute with despatch all orders which he may be favored with in his line as SHIP and GENERAL BLACKSMITH. Fishermen will find Anchors of all sizes for Boats cheaper and better than can be found at any similar establishment in the City.

GEORGE H. FOSTER.
Lord's Wharf, Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1868. 1y

JOSEPH McKAY,
BUTCHER,
CORNER OF
Pownal and Dorchester Streets,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
N. B.—Constantly on hand, FRESH BEEF, LAMB & MUTTON. Also, PORK, Fresh & Salt.
☞ VESSELS SUPPLIED TO ORDER. ☜

A. HERMANS,
GUN-SMITH,
Bell-Hanger and Tin-Smith

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced business on DORCHESTER STREET, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch.

—ON HAND—

A Net Assortment of Tinware Kitchen Utensls, &c., &c.,

ncluding the patent BON TON COFFEE POT which received the Gold Medal Prize at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the Market, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand which, together with a large variety of other STOCK will be sold cheap for CASH.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for
SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,
a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent. is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 1868.

GOOD FIRES.

NOW selling at the Gas Works a quantity of very superior COKE at FIVE PENCE per Bushel. N. B. Coke will last longer and give a greater heat than Sydney Coal.

January 20, 1868. isl

JAMES F. WHITE
COOPER,
Tremain's Red Building, Queen's Wharf.

FISH, Pork, and Beef Barrels, constantly on hand.
300 PORK BARRELS will be sold if applied for immediately, Cheap for CASH or approved notes of hand.
Ch'town, P. E. I. August 3, 1868. 1y

A Fortune for Sale!

IN consequence of the death of the Proprietor, the Subscriber is instructed to offer for positive Sale, that beautifully situated well known pooperty, the

Half Way House, Vernon River, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The, Land consisting of about 40 acres, is in that state of cultivation that it has been for some years past, and will for years to come, yield a clear net profit, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the amount of purchase money asked for the whole establishment. As a money making investment this is an opportunity seldom equalled in these Provinces, which fact can be positively proved to any person about purchasing. The Stock of Liquors and Stock of Goods in the Store can be taken or not at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars, address,
GEORGE ADAMS,
Half-way House, Vernon River. May 18, 1868 tf

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.
1868. 1868.
Summer Arrangement

ON and after MONDAY, 11th MAY next, until futher notice, Trains will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS—GOING EAST:
Leave St. John for Shediac and Point du Chene a 7 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.
Leave St. John for Sussex at 5 p. m.

UP TRAINS—GOING WEST:
Leave Sussex for St. John at 6.15 a. m.
" Shediac for St. John at 7 and 11 a. m.

The 6.15 a. m. Train from Sussex, and the 11 a. m. Train from Shediac, as well as the 1.45 and 5 p. m. Trains from St. John will carry freight.

Freight from St. John for Sussex and stations West, will be sent by the 5 p m. train only and must be delivered at that Station before 4 o'clock.

Freight for Stations EAST of Sussex must be delivered at St. John before noon, daily.

Freight to be forwarded from Sussex, must be delivered at that Station at least ONE HOUR, and from other Stations than St. John, at least HALF-AN-HOUR before the advertised departure of any Freight Train.

Goods for Prince Edward Island must be accompanied with invoice or outward certificate of value, to prevent detention at Point du Chene.

Goods intended for exportation at St. John, to the United States, must, in addition to the invoice, when the value shall exceed $50,000, be accompanied by a U. S. Consul's Certificate.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Manager.
Railway Office, St. John, N. B. April 30, 1868.

NOTICE!
Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure stamps at the Stores of

D. Laird,	H. A Harvie,
E. Reilly,	Mrs Bremner,
Mrs. Stamper,	G. Hubbard,
J. D. McLeod,	Theoph. DesBrisay,
Jas. DesBrisay,	H. Haszard,
G. & S. Davies,	T. O'Connell.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.
General Post Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1867.

NEW PROVISION, GROCERY, AND Liquor Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing his friends, and the public at large, that he has opened a

Wholesale & Retail
PROVISION AND LIQUOR STORE!

In that well-known stand, lately occupied by W. H. WILSON, one door below Mrs. Stamper's Book Store, QUEEN STREET, and from which he is prepared to supply those who may favor him with their patronage, the following articles in his line, all of which can be warranted as genuine, and at exceedingly Low Prices, viz:—

Good Family Flour, Cornmeal, Tea, Tobacco, Havana Cigars, Good Bright Sugar, Crushed Sugar, Bright Retailing Molasses, Tea, (warranted) Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Rice, Soap, Candles, Clear Burning Kerosene, Spices of all descriptions, Pickles, Malt and White Wine Vinegar, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, and Lobster, Soda, Wine and Butter Crackers, Cheese, Ship Bread, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Matches, Boxes Pipes, No. 1 Sole Leather, Bags Butter & Table Salt, Lamps, Glasses, China, Crockeryware of every description, a few handsome Mantle Ornaments.

ALSO:

A few cases of Lemon, Raspberry, Orange, Vanilla, Pine Apple and Strawberry Syrups.

Having personally selected and purchased the above Stock, in the Cheapest Cash Markets, the Subscriber feels confident that he can give first-class Goods at as low a rate as can be had in the City.

Daily expected, 200 Bbls of No. 1 LABRADOR HERRING.

P FOLEY
Oct. 5, 1868. 3m

JOHN F. BRINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
May be consulted at the Office of John T. Jenkins, Surgeon.
RESIDENCE:
Mrs. BOVYER's, Great George Street,
Nov. 16, 1868. tf

POGIES.
100 BBLS POGIES.
For sale by CARVELL BRO'S.
May 18, 1868.

SOLE LEATHER.
100 Sides No. 1 New York SOLE LEATHER,
For sale by CARVELL BRO'S.
May 8, 1868.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.
50 Hhds. MOLASSES, 20 Hhds. SUGAR,
For sale by CARVELL BRO'S.
May 18, 1868.

DOMINION VINEGAR
25 BBLS. Dominion VINEGAR, choice article).
For sale by CARVELL BRO'S
May 18, 1868.

TOBACCO.
40 BOXES CAVENDISH TOBACCO, for sale by CARVELL BRO'S.
May 18, 1868.

BROOMS & PAILS.
40 DOZEN BROOMS, 40 dozen PAILS,
For sale by CARVELL BRO'S.
May 18, 1868.

Fish Barrels!
500 FISH BARRELS,
For Sale by CARVELL BROS.
June 1.

SALT IN STORE
3,000 Bushels Liverpool Salt, 1,000 bags do do
For sale by CARVELL BRO'S.
May 18, 1868.

WOOL. WOOL.

CASH PAID for WOOL, on delivery at the Store of H. J. CALLBECK.
Charlottetown July 13th, 1868. tf

TO LET!

THE HOUSE and SHOP in KENT STREET, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HUDSON, with large STABLE, COACH-HOUSE and WAREHOUSE attached. Apply to

W. E. DAWSON,
WILLIAM DODD,
Assignees of
JOHN HUDSON.
Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1868.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES.
OFFICE - - - - O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING. GREAT GEORGE STREET.
GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

BRONZONETTE!

THE application of this most elegant preparation is extremely simple, while its effect upon the articles enumerated below is almost magical, imparting to them a glazed bronzed surface of Great beauty:—

Iron Fenders, Stoves, Gas Fittings, Ornaments, Lamp Stands, Copper Coins, &c., STRAW HATS, BONNETS, PLASTER BUSTS & ORNAMENTS, LEAVES, (real), Ivy, Laurel, Holly, &c.—"Effect most charming,"—Leather leaves may be Bronzed ILLUMINATORY and WRITING. Useful and ornamental. Glass may also be Illuminated

W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Victoria Building, August 17, 1868.

MAKE YOUR OWN YEAST.

CHOICE NEW HOPS for family use, in QUARTER, HALF and POUND PAPERS. For Sale by
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Ch'town September 18, 1868.

ERSKIN'S
BRAHEE SUGAR CWDERS
A Tonic and Unfailing Remedy for
Rheumatism of all kinds, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica,
As also for FACE-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, COUGHS, and all affections from Colds.
☞ See Lancet, under MEDICAL PATRONAGE.
WM. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Queen Street, Sept. 16, 1867.

For Sale.

A NEW SINGLE-SEATED WAGGON, cheap for Cash, or will be exchanged for a young Horse.
JOSEPH McKAY, Butcher, Pownal St.
Ch'town, Oct 5, 1868

Cheapest School Books
AT
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE, Queen Stree
Sept. 7, 1868.

COPPER PAINT!

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a supply of
Tarr & Wonson's Copper Paint,
an article which has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it. It possesses superior qualities for effectually preventing the accumulation of all foul matter, such as Worms, Barnacles, Grass, &c., on the bottoms of Vessels or Boats, when properly applied.
I. C. HALL.
Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1868.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF TIMETABLE
On and after the 9th inst.,
THE
P. E. ISLAND
Steam Navigation Company's
STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings at six o'clock, returning same days, on arrival of train from Halifax.

ALSO,

Will leave Charlottetown for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at five o'clock, returning Wednesday and Saturday.

Nov. 9, 1868. F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

NEW WINTER CLOTHS!
JUST OPENED!
Fine Black and Blue Broad Cloths!
Fancy and Mixed Coatings, Beaver, Whitney, and Pilot Petersham!
OVERCOATING CLOTHS!
Black and Fancy Doeskins!
Fancy Tweeds and Vestings!
Mantle Cloths, &c., &c.,
7 Cases of the above,
☞ *New and Very Cheap!*
DAVIES & WEEKS.
Nov. 2, 1868.

OBSERVE THE PRICES
AT
ROBERT YOUNG'S.
The Centre of Attraction.

ROBERT YOUNG, has this SEASON Received the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS!

that he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the Public of Charlottetown, and which, as regards price and quality, he feels confident cannot be surpassed on the Island.

The following articles deserve the special attention of intending purchasers:—
Fancy Dress Goods from 10½d per yard,
Winseys from 11d per yard,
French Merinos from 5s. per yard,
Crimean Shirting from 1s 6d per yard,
Scarlet and Blue Twilled Flannels all wool, from 2s 3d per yard,
Ladies' Clouds from 2s 11d,
Grey Cottons from 4½d per yard,
White Cottons from 5d per yard,
Men's Under Shirts and Pants from 4s 3d,
Hoop Skirts from 1s 9d,
Fast Colored Prints from 7d per yard,
Gents' Paper Collars from 4½d per box,
Beautiful Stays from 1s 9d.
All Wool Tweeds for Gents' Wear, from 3s 11d per yard. (Cheaper than Homespun.)
Together with a Large and Well Selected Stock of Shawls, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Sontags, Hoods, Pelerines, Furs, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.
Terms Cash, and no Second Price.
Queen Square, Ch'town, Oct. 26th, 1868.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—AND—
BOOK-BINDING
IN EVERY STYLE,
—AT—
W. H. BREMNER S
Kent Street, Nov. 9, 1868. 3m

Ex "Helen Malcolm."
DRU GS MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
WARRANTED PURE.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON

40 DOZ. NEW PERFUMES, in Elegantly Cut Glass Bottles, at greatly Reduced Prices.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON.

30 DOZ. POMADES, COSMETIQUES, FIXATURES, and HAIR DYES.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON.

50 DOZEN HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTHES and SHAVING BRUSHES, from the well known House of John Gosnell, & Co., London.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON.

48 DOZ. BRIAR ROOT, RUSTIC, CHARCOAL and MEERCHAUM PIPES, STEMS and CASES, all of which will be Sold *very cheap* for CASH.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON

24 Doz. ROBINSON'S CORN SOLVENT.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON.

24 DOZ. BRONZONETTE.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON.

Labrador Herring!!
150 Bbls Labrador Herring,
just landed from Schooner *Gazelle*, direct from the Labrador coast and for sale by
I. C. HALL.

KEROSENE!
50 BARRELS
KEROSENE OIL.
FOR SALE BY
I. C. HALL.
Nov. 16, 1868.

WANTED,
A FIRST CLASS COOK, for a Hotel. Apply at this Office. A liberal salary will be given.
Nov 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
To Tenants upon Township No. 18.

THE TENANTS upon that portion of Township No. 18, formerly owned by the late Mrs Mary Stewart, of Charlottetown, deceased, and since by the undersigned, in conjunction with her deceased sisters, Mary and Ellen Stewart, are hereby notified that the fee simple of the lands respectively held by them, being now exclusively vested in her, she ALONE is legally authorized to receive the rents accruing therefrom. The several and respective Tenants, above referred to, are hereby further notified that, Theophilus Stewart, Esquire, is duly authorized to receive and recover the rents and arrears of rent in question.

MARGARET STEWART.
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1868.

IN THE PRESS.
HARVIE'S
PRNICE EDWARD ISLAND
ALMANAC
For 1869,
will be ready for sale early in December.
Oct. 26th, 1868.

HEARTS AND HEADS.

Mme. la Countess de Hirville was a young woman who had passionately loved flowers in a figurative sense. She passed her whole life in collecting them, and however powerful their perfume, Mme de Hirville always could endure them. Mme de Hirville was a French woman, Parisian born and bred, whom chance and her parents had united to an old Austrian diplomatist. It was said that M. de Hirville during the two years he had survived his marriage had given his wife a disgust to the whole sex, from the tyranny he had exercised, as well as from the obstinacy of his character, which had disputed with her every trifle, as though the fate of nations had depended on the color of her gloves or the cut of her gown.

Mme. de Hirville, when it suited her purpose to be sentimental would darkly hint at those terrible years, and strove to her friends to give them as an excuse for her coquetries and deceits. Still, as in a moment of confidence, she was heard to say, M. de Hirville deserved my gratitude and my love for having died so soon.

Many of the severe starched dowagers of the Faubourg St. Germain sat in judgment on the Countess Julie de Hirville each time that a dissappointed and rejected suitor was reported, but her feet were so small and narrow that they appeared always to have kept in the path, for they defied even pludery, envy, and old women, to discover that they had made a *faux pas*.

Julie de Hirville was a charming woman—all heart, she said, but the fact was, she was all head. It was her intellect and wit that made her impressive, brilliant, tender, graceful and bewitching and that same intellect being of the shrewdest order, had the power of ignoring itself, and giving the heart the credit of its exploits. Julie being rich, noble, young and beautiful could well afford to make a vow after her husband's death of eternal calibacy, but nobody believed her. First, because such vows are never believed; and secondly, because her constant assurance that she would never marry again looked very like additional coquetries, and certainly were challenges that spurred on the champions of the Pariean *salons*. Many were the suitors who had believed in their powers of overcoming her avowed resolutions; but after much dangling, many hopes, as many fears, and a witty exchange of pink perfumed notes, Julie, when they came to the point, and asked for her decision, would open her eyes, withdraw her snowy hand, and refer them to her oft repeated and avowed determination of never marrying again.

Now, it happened that among Julie's suitor's there was a young Italian Count, named Emmanuel Latour, a man full of courage, utterly ignorant of the world, devoted to his country, utterly uninitiated as regards the Parisians; but he imagined all women to be like his country-women, who had not a particle of coquetry in their whole composition. Julie had never before met with such a simple and true heart. With her Parisian suitors she was on an equality; it was nothing more than a fencing match, where the most skilful was the victor. She was greatly amazed at the passion she had inspired, and suffered Latour to lie at her feet, or to watch her at home, just as she would have permitted the familiarities of a spoiled poodle. Sometimes she would talk to him with the *abandon* of a sister, at other times she would grow tender; then all at once, with the prettiest affectation of innocence, talk to him of her lovers, discuss the possibility of her marrying again, as though perfectly unconscious of the great love that filled his heart. Sometimes Latour would have outbursts of jealousy, of rage, of love, of despair; expressing each with Italian vehemence. Then it was that Julie would crush within her heart the little feeling of preference she was beginning to feel for him, and seeing the misery he endured, congratulted herself upon not being in love, and again resolved to remain heart free.

Emmanuel was a refugee, taken in open rebellion in the Lombard state. Nothing but the devotion of his mother, and the sacrifice of her fortune had saved him from an Austrian State Prison. His hopes had vanished, his future was a blank, and his whole life destroyed. All his energies, all his hopes, ambition, all his aspirations, he therefore concentrated to Julie. He would as soon think of giving up the freedom of Italy, as his love for Julie, and he resolved to win her, and persisted, spite of all his rebuffs in following her from place to place, and in spending all the hours with her in her drawing room, which were formerly devoted to suitors.

One evening Emmanuel, on his entrance into her boudior, found Julie seated with her feet on the fender, and her eyes pensively fixed on the fire. Emmanuel thought she never looked more charming.

'Emmanuel, is that you?' said Julie.

'Emmanuel,' echoed the Count, 'that is the first time you have given me that name.'

'Indeed, well then call me Julie. Should not a brother and sister call each other by their Christian name?'

'A sister, Julie!'

'Yes, let me be your sister for to-night, at east,' said Julie, giving him her hand, 'I want a brother's advice, and not a lover's to-night.'

'But a lover is even more devoted than a brother.'

'Do not speak thus, Emmanuel, I was in hopes you had no cause to care for me otherwise than as a brother.'

'You know better—you have given me hope.'

'Well, it is not my fault if people will love me. I'm sure I love nobody.'

'Not even me?'

'Certainly not you, but I esteem you, and want your advice. M. de Florac—'

'Another of your suitors?'

'Yes, M. de Florac is very angry with me.'

'He is quite right, you were infinitely coquetish with him.'

'Only in fun, I assure you.'

'Well?'

'Above all he wrote charming letters—'

'Which I cannot do.'

'Pray, don't always talk of yourself—well he wrote charming letters, and I—'

'Answered him.'

'Precisely. M. de Florac being very angry because I won't marry him, has refused to give me back my letters.'

'Do they compromise your honor?'

'Emmanuel, that is impossible. He cannot compromise me, but he can make me ridiculous.'

'Well?'

'Ah, if I were not a poor, helpless widow, I would purchase the letters, but I am alone.' Here the pretty sister wiped her eyes.

'Did you call me your brother, Julie?'

'Emmanuel!'

'Perfect, Julie.'

'Don't go, I will countermand the carriage, and we will go to the opera—so we will forget de Florac.'

Julie knew as well as possible that a duel would follow her request, but it suited her to ignore it, and Emmanuel, when he [illegible] have thought [illegible] he felt con[illegible] waited with [illegible] he could visit M de Florac.

Meanwhile Julie had retired to her dressing room. Before her maid had begun to assist her she stood for some minutes before the glass.

'I am acknowledged to be a very pretty woman, but I must possess some singular charm to make men do such silly things.'

Thus did Julie take the devotion of all her lovers.

De Florac, of course, refused to deliver Julie's letters to Emmanuel—a duel was the consequence, which ended with a scratch on Emmanuel's cheek, and the disarment of de Florac, who gallantly shook hands with Emmanuel, and delivered the letters to him. Emmanuel not even waiting to call a cab, rushed from the Porte Maillot to the Rue Godot, and entering the boudior of Julie threw the letters at her feet.

'Ah!' said she, pretending to be surprised, 'you have got the letters. But you have blood on your face. Oh, how could you do this for me.'

'Are you satisfied, Julie?' Oh, let me love you!'

'It appears I can't help it, there, lie down, let me nurse my companion.'

Emanuel's heart thrilled with hope.

'Burn these letters, Julie.'

'No, I can't burn them, I think they are the best I ever wrote. If you don't like to see me read them go to sleep'

'Julie this may be Parisian grace and wit, but I don't understand it, you have for two years kept me at your feet, by fair means or by foul means, you now must and shall be mine.'

Julie, though she concealed it, was a little frightened, being unaccustomed to Italian love. She confessed her love, she promised to be his. Thus relieved Emmanuel left the house. When he awoke next morning a letter was handed him. It was from Julie.

'My dear rebel,' it said 'you are too violent for a husband. I am afraid to stay in Paris, therefore I have placed between us the most inexorable of obstacles Austrian laws. I am at Conn with my brother-in-law, Gen. Hirville. As you are condemned to death by the Government, you cannot return here, so I am safe. I am sure I told you I only loved you as a sister. JULIE.'

Ten days after this the Countess sitting under the olive tree of her brothers villa, was told that a gentleman from Paris wished to see her. It was Emmanuel. At the same moment General Hirville came and joined her. Julie grew pale, and for a moment her intellect, not her courage, failed her, but she soon recovered, and taking Emmanuel by the hand she turned to the General.

'Count de Coney,' she said, 'a distant cousin.'

Emmanuel cooly submitted to the recognition.

He was invited to remain at the villa. The first opportunity that offered, Emanuel said:

'Julie, you must be my wife. If you refuse me I will tell the general my real name, and die before your very eyes.'

Julie knew Emmanuel meant every word, and therefore half promised; but immediately on his leaving her, she sought the General and confessed all.

'So,' said the General, 'this cousin is Emmanuel Latour?'

'Yes, but I have your promise not to harm him?'

'You have."

'But still, dear brother, you must get rid of him for me. I cannot marry.

'Yes, dear pretty sister, I will get rid of Emmanuel, and he shall go hence in safety.'

Next morning, while hunting with Emmanuel, Julie was started by being surrounded by soldiers and alarmed when one of them advanced and said: 'Emmanuel, Count Latour, you are my prisoner.'

Julie resisted but in vain, and fainting at the feet of her lover was borne away.

'You see,' said the general next day to his pretty sister, 'I have kept my promise, you are rid of your lover, here is the report of the chief of police.'

'But he is safe?'

'He left Conn unharmed."

'Heavens? Then he will return?'

'I think not,' said the general.

A few weeks after the general placed in the hands of Julie a Vienna journal, with the remark, 'Do you think now he will return.'

Julie, who was surrounddd by many friends and admirers, carelessly glanced at the paper when her eye fell upon the following paragraph:

'On the 17th, the noted rebel, Count Emmanuel Latour, suffered death according te sentence passed on him by H. S. Majesty five years ago. This act of justice is owing to the courage and zeal of the devoted Austrian General Hirville.'

Julie at last found she had a heart, but the head was stronger still, and folding the paper she returned it without comment, and resumed her interrupted conversation; but the next day she left the roof of her brother. While crossing the Alps, in the dreariest part of the Semplin, just as the ascent begun, a party of masked men attacked her carriage, seized her and bore her a considerable distance.

'Spare me—take all I possess,' shricked the Countess.

We are no robbers, but friends of the man you murdered. He must be avenged.'

Julie fainted, but when she recovered she was conscious of but two things—that she was safe in an inn, and of a scorching pain on her forehead. Rising and looking in the glass, she beheld inscribed on her brow, seared there forever, the two letters, E. L Julie gazed for an instant, then threw herself on the bed, not to sleep but to think.

Some few months afterwards, the Parisian world was astonished by an invitation to assist at the ceremony of the taking of the veil in the Convent des Oiseaux of Mme Julie de Hirville.

What could have induced her?'

'Religion!'

'Love?'

'Remorse for her coquetries?'

'A sudden inspiration?'

No, fair fashionable world. The reason that she became a nun was, that the white band concealing the forehead would also hide the fatal letters human science could not efface.

Julie is a nun, but beautiful still, and receives many visits within the grated parlor.

Emmanuel's name is inscribed amongst the martyrs of Italy, by those who probably will each in turn be martyrs to the same power that slew him.

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July 29, 1867. 1y

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 17.]

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION—MR. JOHNSON A FAILURE.

All eyes are turned from the setting to the rising sun, from the outgoing to the incoming administration, from Mr. Johnson to General Grant, from favors lost, refused or enjoyed, to favors expected, and generally from the disappointments of the past to the hopes of the future. Very few politicians or philosophers now care to inquire what Mr. Johnson has done, what he has failed to do, what he may do, what he is doing or intends to do, or whether, on his retirement from the White House, he goes to Tennessee or to Texas. To the public at large it is enough that his administration has been a failure, and that they are awaiting the incoming of General Grant with a very general expectation of something better.

To the aspiring politician, however, Mr. Johnson's administration, even as a failure, is full of instructive matter. First of all, it reminds us of Tyler and Fillmore, each of whom, like Johnson, was elected as Vice President and as a make-weight on the ticket, each of whom became President from the untimely death of his superior, and each of whom as President turned out a failure. It was the great misfortune, we apprehend, of all three of these men that they were not satisfied in being President by accident, but desired another term each in his own name and in his own right. Thus it was that Tyler quarrelled with Henry Clay and the whig party, and endeavored to set up a party of his own on the basis of the distribution of the spoils. The movement was carried to the point of an independent Tyler convention, but it collapsed with the nomination of Polk as the democratic candidate and was merged in the democratic party. Fillmore, as the substitute for General Taylor, played a more cautious game; but failing to secure the whig nomination of 1852 he took the field in 1856 as the candidate of the American or Know Nothing party, the lineal successor of the whig party South, against the republican party, the lineal successor of the whig party North, and so elected Buchanan. Tyler and Fillmore each signally failed in their main object, but they had some satisfaction in the succes of their next purpose, which was the defeat of the party they deserted; and the same may be said of Van Buren, in reference to a second term, as the lineal successor of Jackson.

Johnson has, then, been more unfortunate than Van Buren, or Tyler or Fillmore. His independent Johnson party movement of 1866 and his efforts to secure the democratic nomination of 1868 were love's labor lost, and quite as fruitless were his efforts at the eleventh hour of the day to turn the scale by a *pronunciamiento* in favor of Seymour. Worst of all, however, for Johnson, in his policy to make the Presidential office subservient to his election as President in his own right, by a third party or by the democratic party, his administration from beginning to end may be pronounced a failure, and a failure compared with which that of Tyler was a great enjoyment and that of Fillmore a great success

The first step of Mr. Johnson after he was sworn in as President of the United States was the blunder to which his whole budget of subsequent blunders and failures may be charged. We refer to his primary blunder of undertaking the reconstruction of the subjugated rebel States without the assistance of Congress. As the law then existed the two houses which had adjourned on the 4th of March, 1865, would not, without a special call, meet again till December. The rebellion (April 15) had just been suppressed, the conquered rebel Stetes were all in chaos, and to Congress properly belonged the work of reconstruction. Why, then, did not Mr. Johnson call the two houses together in an extra session? Because he had resolved upon a reconstruction plan of his own, from which he expected such an amount of political capital as would make him President for another term, whether supported or opposed by Congress. He had a Congressional recess of eight months before him, and within that time he expected to complete his work, and that, accepted or rejected, in making its acceptance his ultimatum to Congress the succession would be within his grasp.

This theory of the inspiration of Mr. Johnson's Southern policy makes it clear and consistent from first to last, foolish and pigheaded as it appears upon any other theory. But so much has been absorbed in this great game of "my policy" of reconstruction against Congress that he has not paid sufficient attention to anything else. Otherwise the Mexican question would have been settled according to the policy suggested by Grant and Sheridan, the Alabama claims would have been settled according to the policy suggested by Andrew Jackson, and the internal revenue frauds of all sorts, especially the whiskey frauds, would have been thoroughly overhauled by a general suspension of officials charged with or suspected of dishonest associations, and by a complete sifting of their cases before the courts preparatory to a submission of the facts to the Senate.

To sum up the administration of Mr. Johnson it amounts to this: His mind was set in the beginning upon the experiment of securing the next Presidency through his scheme of Southern reconstruction, and he has been so deeply absorbed in this business and so indifferent to anything else that our interests abroad have been permitted to run to seed, while plundering whiskey rings have been depleting the Treasury at the rate, not of a few paltry hundreds of thousands of dollars, but to the tune of a hundred millions a year. So it is well that but a short remnant is left of the turbulent, costly and unprofitable administration of Johnson.

THE PARAGUAY WAR—MARSHAL WASHBURN IN THE FIELD.

We have had to chronicle the defeat of a dozen and one generals in their attacks upon Paraguay since the struggle opened for the domination of the Plata valley. Yesterday it came Marshal Washburn's turn. It appears that this brave marshal wished to overthrow the Paraguay government by an internal movement, and signally failed in the attempt. It is strange that Mr. Seward's diplomatic clerks cannot mind their own business. We remember that for the first year of the war Minister Washburn made himself extremely obnoxious to both Brazilians and Argentines by conveying intelligence to President Lopez of the allied movements and their military strength. So partizan were his efforts that representations were frequently made to our State Department by the then Argentine Minister to the United States, Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, who offered to Mr. Seward numerous proofs of the unwarrantable interference of Mr. Washburn in the war. Our Government paid no attention to the evidence presented. Our Minister at that time was so hand-in-glove with Lopez that he almost belonged to the government of Paraguay instead of the United States. 'Tis strange how matters have changed since Marshal Washburn's visit home. Now he describes Lopez as a terrible despot, who every three months massacres and imprisons more men than his little despotism h[illegible], while he opposes a very bold