THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

Vol. XIV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, March 28, 1864. New Series.---No. 17.

"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, Soutags, 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.

GROCE IES,

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 Mountings, 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

Furniture Warerooms.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,
Manufacturer and Importer of Furnitur and Upholstery Goods.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of such as are in want of FURNITURE to call at his NEW and SPACIOUS WARE-ROOMS, on the corner of Kent Street and King's Square, directly opposite the Store of Beer & Sons, and examine as good and complete an ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, comprising many new and beautiful designs, as can be found in this City.
His long experience in the business with facilities for prosecuting the same to advantage, combined with moderate expenses, enables him to sell his GOODS at much less per cent than any other Furniture store in this Island. Every article required for Housekeeping supplied at this Establishment.
A few of those celebrated Clothes Wringers, a most convenient article in a good Housekeeper's Laundry.
N. B.—One Superior Rosewood, 7 octavo PIANO FORTE, London make.
GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Corner of Kent Street and King's Square.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1863

Tombstones, Tombstones, Marble Mantle-Pieces, &c.
(Kent Street, next door to Dr. Johnson's)

MARBLE WORK of all kinds executed by the Subscriber, with neatness and dispatch, and of the very best material.
☞ MILLSTONES made to order.
Parties requiring any of the above articles are respectfully requested to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜
JOHN CAIRNS.
Kent Street, Charlottetown, Feb. 29, 1864. RW 4ins
NOTE—I beg to inform the Public generally that I have employed no Agent to solicit orders on my account; therefore can afford to sell cheap. My material and workmanship are scattered over the Island, and I leave it to a discerning public to judge of their merits for themselves. J. C.

Canada Flour.
November Inspection.

500 BBLS. No. 1 Superfine Canada FLOUR, choice;
25 bbls Cabin Biscuit, Toronto manufacture.
For sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Telegraphic Building, Water-street.
December 14, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!

THE subscribers have now completed their Autumn and Winter Stock of STOVES, and have on hand the largest stock ever imported by any one house in this city, consisting in part of—
Magician, Union, Black Diamond and Friend
Cook Stoves for Coal.
Niagara, Waterloo, Royal Arch, Broadside, Golden Farmer, Eastern Premium, and many other patterns of
Wood Cook Stoves.
Franklin Stoves for wood and coal in great variety. Cannon Stoves for shops and halls; Parlor, Cooks, Air tight, Nursery and Bed-room Stoves. A great variety of BOX STOVES, suitable for school-houses, churches, &c. &c.
Extra Pots, Tea Kettles and Iron Boilers. Also extra sets Soapstone and Grates for Magician and Black Diamond Stoves, all of which will be sold on easy terms, or the lowest possible prices for Cash.
DODD & ROGERS.
Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal-st., Nov. 30. tf

QUEBEC PORTER & ALES.
St. Charles-st. Brewery, Quebec.
Thomas Lloyd, Proprietor.

BOTTLED ALES & PORTER, of superior brands, from the above Brewery, for Sale in lots to suit purchasers.
G. A. LLOYD.
Peake's Building, Water-street
Ch'town, P. E. I., Dec. 28, 1863.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of PINE TIMBER which can be delivered in Charlottetown on the opening of the navigation.
—ALSO—
Forty Cedar Sills, length 30 feet, 8 × 10 inches square, and 1000 Cedar Posts from 7 to 8 feet long, 5 × 10 inches square.
Any further information can be had from Mr. Wm. Wilson, Charlottetown, or the subscriber.
JAMES H. MOORE.
West Cape, Lot 8, Feb. 22, 1864. wkly 6i

NOTICE!

THAT BOOKS borrowed from the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, previously to the present date, be RETURNED before the opening of the Session on the 16th MARCH.
L. C. JENKINS, Librarian.
March 4, 1864. 4i

Liverpool House!

FALL & WINTER, 1863-64.

WILLIAM FULL

HAVING completed per "THERESA" and "PRIORSSS," his Stock of *BRITISH & FOREIGN* MERCHANDIZE, Now offers the same to the public at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
The GOODS having been purchased on the best Terms, are confidently offered to compare with any in the market. His Stock includes, in

Staple Dry Goods,
Cotton Warp, Grey Cottons, Striped and White Shirtings, Tickings, Denims, Drills, Fleecy Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Red, White and Fancy FLANNELS, Towellings, Table Linens, White and Colored Damasks, Blankets, Rugs, &c.

Dress Materials,
Including Winceys, Plain and Plaid; Coburgs, Knickerbocker, Fouland Lustres, Camilets, Alexandra Cloth, Black and Coloured Lustres, &c., &c., with DRESS TRIMMINGS and LININGS in great variety.

Ladies' Mantles,
Black and Coloured Cloth, Tweed, &c.; Mantle Cloths & Cloakings, in Black and Coloured Cloths; Alexandra Cloth, Seal Cloths, in all quantities.

Ladies' Shawls,
Including Cloth, Tweed, Cashmere, Paisley, &c

Furs.
A select assortment of, in Mountain Martin, at all prices; Sea side boas, Ermine and white. Ladies' Fashionable Felt Hats, Plain and Fancy Bonnets, &c Ladies Garibaldi Jackets, Soutags & Hoods, Winter Vests, Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Bonnet Ribbons, all colors and widths.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
In ready-made CLOTHING, in great variety; Fancy Flannel SHIRTS, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, &c., HATS & CAPS, in Fur, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Felt, &c.

Boots and Shoes,
In Ladies', Gent's, and Children's, of all kinds.

FAMILY GROCERIES.
A large and varied assortment of, comprising prime Congou TEA, Brown and White Sugars, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above Goods are offered at Whole sale and Retail, at THOMAS'S OLD STAND, GREAT GEORGE STREET.
WILLIAM FULL.
Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1863.

1863.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

A LA GE 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, Chinchilla, 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 Sriped 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 Mountings, 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.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber—
6 AMERICAN SLEIGHS.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

SUGAR! SUGAR!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE—
10 Hhds. SUGAR.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Dec 28, 1863. tf

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.

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

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.

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,
Coach & Sleigh Builders,
Kent Street,

INFORM the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Country generally, that they have now on hand a number of new and second-hand CARRIAGES, open and covered, of different styles, which will be sold cheap for prompt payment.
☞ All orders punctually attended to.
April 14, 1862.

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.

Marine Insurance Company OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Incorporated 14th April, 1863.
PRESIDENT: WILLIAM HEARD, ESQUIRE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. DANL DAVIES, HON. W. W. LORD, JAMES DUNCAN, Esq. | HON. JAS. C. POPE, HON. GEO. BEER, HENRY HASZARD, Esq
SECRETARY: DANIEL J. ROBERTS.
☞ Risks taken daily at the Offices in Water-street.
May 4.

Queen Insurance Company OF LIVERPOOL
FIE AND LIFE!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all des riptions 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 £2567, 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 Fire Insurance Company.
Nov. 10, 1862

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

DENTISTRY.

DR. STRICKLAND, having returned to the Island, will resume the practice of DENTISTRY. Office—Great George street, three doors from the water. Office hours from 10 a m to 4 p.m.
December 7th, 1863.

LITERATURE.

THE BROOK.

A waif of the dews and the showers,
At the mountain's sweet breast nursed,
Looked o'er the ledges shily,
A scared wild thing at first.

Below the enamored valley
Beckoned and waiting stood,
Till the brook's feet silver-sandalled,
Stole down to the maple wood.

Ah! little one of the mountain,
The beeches, and sassafras,
And even the sad pines, nodded,
As you merrily tinkled past.

Lillies and slender grasses
Hand in hand trooped with you,
While the slow-footed ferns and mosses
Rested, but follows you too.

Cooled by the upland breezes,
Yet holding the slumberous glow
Of the south sun slopes in your bosom,
Child of the fire and the snow!

It was well, since the valley entreated
An Eden, to crown you its Eve,
That accepting its sweet adulation,
You love, and love's guerdon receive.

THE POLISH DESERTER.

(Concluded.)

It was long before the patient could find strength for anything like a continuous narrative of his escape and the cause of his desertion. It was a tale not merely of privation and toil, and barbarous warfare on a rugged frontier, but of studied insults, unjust punishments, and a deliberate purpose to break the spirit and crush the heart of every one of these unfortunate exiles. He had fought and marched, had endured the hardest details of a hard life, with an unflinching and uncomplaining courage that was due to his Polish pride, but he had been at last compelled to become 'dustek,' or servant, to a Russian major.

'He was a cruel coward, the most hated of all our tyrants,' said the young man, feebly; 'he taunted me, he spoke to me as if I were his dog; he mocked my country and my creed; he made my tasks, and the bread I ate, as bitter and as odious as a petty despot could. One day he struck me across the face with his cane. Next moment he lay at my feet calling for help, and I fled.'

How he had formed the bold resolve to regain his home in West Poland, penniless and on foot; how he had journeyed, hiding in the woods by day, and travelling by night; how the peasants had sometimes given him food and shelter, and at other times had turned out to hunt him down in hopes of reward; all this he told in simple and modest words. Also, how he had changed clothes with a Malorossian serf, who had given him an old caftan and cap in exchange for his uniform coat; and how, soon afterwards, the tidings of his escape having preceded him, he had been pursued by a troop of Cossacks, and had received his wound from one of their musket balls while in the act of scrambling up the steep bank of a river which he had swum, and which had baffled the horsemen. Finally how, famished, cramped in every joint and sinew, he had dragged himself with bleeding and crippled feet to the door of his father's house, at which he had not dared to knock, and was watching the windows when his mother saw him.

A gallant lad he was, slender and graceful of figure, rather active than strong, and with a handsome face enough, when once it began to lose the gaunt, famine-stricken look which it wore at first. When the crisis of his illness was past, and his recovery became only a question of time, we contrived to remove him to a lodge in the forest, a mile or more from the castle, which was tenanted by a woodsman, whose wife had been his nurse. These good people were wholly trustworthy, and would have borne torture or death, I believe, sooner than betray their young lord. They cared for him with the utmost affection; and Michael, the woodsman, actually relinquished his Sunday visit to the brandy-shop which a Jew kept in the village, lest he should in his cups let slip any unwary allusion.

The winter had now set in with much severity, but Count Emmanuel did not return from St. Petersburg. His letters were few and cautiously worded, as if the writer knew that they would have to pass the ordeal of the Secret Scrutiny Bureau in the Russian post-office; but he spoke of occasional interviews with the ministers and the emperor, and of his hope that he might soon be able to quit the metropolis. Of his son he said little, and that little was cold and artificially expressed; not that the count was without paternal affection, but because of the strict supervision under which he, as the father of a 'delinquent,' was placed.

Emile could walk now, though not very vigorously, nor was it deemed wise for him to stir abroad. A proclamation had been largely circulated in the province, offering a reward of eight thousand roubles — four times the amount first proposed — for the capture of the deserter Oginski. So high a price would never have been set on him, of course, but that he was a man of rank, and heir to a fine estate, which could not legally be confiscated unless he had been tried and convicted of desertion and mutiny. Emile, knouted and imprisoned in Siberia, would lose his civil rights, and the state might inherit at Count Emmanuel's decease; but Emile at liberty and across the borders, could not be so summarily disposed of. In such a case, the Czar could only condemn him as 'contumacious,' and the property would hereafter be sequestered, instead of permanently confiscated.

The proclamation was affixed to trees, posted up in markets, and made widely known, but all in vain. Many of the greedier peasants and of the Jewish inhabitants were rumored to have expressed a longing hope that such a prize might fall in their way; but the laborers on the Oginski estate tore down every one of the detested placards within their reach, and the fierce Slachsiz, or peasant nobles of the province, made no secret of their intention to put to death any traitor who might betray young Oginski into Muscovite hands. Some such threat, ill written and ill spelt, but penned in stern earnest, was to be seen scrawled at the foot of every copy of the manifesto that yet adhered to a wall or tree.

Yet I could not but agree with the countess that the earliest opportunity of getting the young man safe over the frontier ought to be embraced. How to effect his escape was not so clear. Prussia was not far off, but the frontier guards were on the alert, and so were prowling detachments of Cossacks. Money, horses, and a disguise, had to be provided; and we dared not remove any horse from the castle lest the grooms should suspect the reason.

Three months after Emile's arrival, on a crispy frosty morning, when the ice sparkled like flawed crystals on every pool and runlet of water, and the snow upon the dark pine-bows gleamed doubly white and pure in the sunlight. I set off to walk to the lodge. No one in Poland ever dreams of walking for mere pleasure. To account for my being often aloof, I always carried a gun, and occasionally shot a few squirrels or hares. There was a good deal of snow on the ground, and my footsteps made so little noise, that two men, in close conversation beside an enormous pile of rudely hewn logs, did not observe my approach.

'Six out of the eight thousand roubles are mine! Remember that! If I trap the bird, I do not choose to be cheated of my fair share of the roast, Isaac. The place is too good a one to lose gratis; besides, I shall have made Kalisch too hot to hold me.'

It was Glittstein's voice. I bent forward, and, cautiously peering round the corner of the wood pile, beheld the worthy major-domo in company with a red-bearded man in a Jewish dress, but whose flat Tartar countenance matched ill with his Hebrew robe. The latter drew out a folded paper, cast a quick glance to left and right, and handed the paper to Glittstein, saying, in a coaxing tone, in German:

'There, there, excellent brother Glittstein—be pacified, I pray you. Here is a promise under the governor's own hand and seal. Six thousand roubles, and promotion in the Warsaw police office. You are to be a commissary, and in the secret department, on the day when Emile Oginski is brought before the court-martial. Come, good friend, we mean fairly by you. Do you, on your part, be ready to point out the hiding place of the young count. In an hour our men will be here.'

I think the wretch said more, but I had heard enough. I withdrew as silently as I had approached, and hurried back to the house. In five minutes the countess knew all. Glittstein's treachery was clear, and it was also evident that by some means, perhaps by dogging his mistress, or myself, or both, in our frequent visits to the hut where the young man lay concealed, the false major-domo had discovered the lurking place. There was little leisure for thought. In one short hour the soldiery would arrive, and the wood would be surrounded by armed men. The countess bore the cruel tidings bravely, nerving herself, for her son's sake, to be calm and resolute.

'We might resist,' she said, with a bright but steady eye, glancing over the snow-encumbered plain. 'There are nine true Poles among the servants, and Michael, and the four mowers, and Karel the smith, and the tall sawyer and his son, with Demetrius at the farm, and all the quarrymen. Twenty-five good muskets, and a breastwork of trees as the axe would pile up in half an hour, and Polish hearts behind it—ah, no! my good, kind husband. Flight is the only hope! Yet Emile is weak and ill yet—and to fly alone——'

'Not alone; I will go with him,' I exclaimed; 'he is not strong enough to endure alone, but with my help I think he may make shift. By striking through the woods, in four hours time we may touch Prussian ground. The horses——'

Here the countess interrupted me in turn, hastily informing me that the men-servants were all gone to a wedding in the village, and that I could remove two strong horses without being observed. Even as she spoke, she unlocked a cabinet, and drew out a heavy purse of gold, which she had provided to aid Emile's escape, and which she put into my hands, with a thousand thanks and blessings, and fond messages to her son, mingled with entreaties that I would not lose an instant. I rushed down stairs, catching up a whip as I passed the hall, ran to the stable, and hastily saddled two horses; the black which I usually rode, and a fiery chestnut of great fleetness and power. My fingers trembled so much that I could hardly adjust the bridles. As I buckled the last strap, the open door was filled by a dark figure—Glittstein! I had just turned the chestnut in his stall, and the eyes of the major-domo met mine, and each of us read in the other's glance that his secret was known.

An evil look came over Glittstein's face, and he strode forward and snatched the bridle rudely from my hand, saying:

'Nein, nein, Herr Englander; your pretty little pleasure-trip is spoiled.'

I have never clearly remembered how I did it; but in a moment the spy lay groveling on the floor, with my foot on his breast. Glittstein was a cowardly creature, and begged for mercy in abject language. He offered no resistance when I bound his hands tightly with an old girth, tied to one of the wooden pillars, and bade him stir or speak at his peril. I then led out the horses, closed the door and mounted. As I did so, my horse laid back his ears, snorted, and pawed the earth, and the fiery chestnut neighed long and shrill. To my dismay, the neigh was answered by other horses alar off, and then came a long wailing note of the Cossack trumpet. The Czar's bloodhounds were before the hour named for the rendezvous. I darted into the wood, the red horse rearing and plunging, and giving me some trouble. Looking back, I saw a flash of steel between the trees of the avenue, and I heard Glittstein, who had probably caught the sound of the trumpet-call, bawling in the stable and roaring in German and Russian for help.

Emile, when I arrived at the lodge, was not much surprised by the sudden summons to fly. He came to the door, accompanied by Michael and his wife, both uttering exclamations of alarm, while the children set up a wail of terror.

'I have been expecting this for many a day and night, doctor,' said he smiling. 'I hope to escape, if only for my poor mother's sake, but in no case shall they take me alive. Give me the pistols, Michael; I loaded them yesterday. Farewell, Nurse Katrini! farewell, Michael! and you, good doctor—you go with me, you say? My mother ought not to have asked so dangerous a service from you, Burton. These Cossacks are wolves when they scent blood and plunder?'

I assured him that my mind was made up. I had promised, and even had I not promised, I would not have abandoned him in his weak state. He wrung my hand, and mounted without further parley. Away we went along the ride, the frozen snow crunching beneath our feet and the dry branches cracking. Quick as we were, we had scarcely emerged from the forest into a region of morass and scrubby brushwood, beyond which gleamed, iron grey, the frozen lake of Vartha, when a long-drawn whoop rang through the frosty air, and was followed by two or three twanging notes of the trumpet, quick imperious calls for stragglers to close up. Then, looking back, we saw the whole troop of wild riders, some sixty strong, come dashing over the heath towards us, in the rays of the wintry sun. We doubled our speed.

'Steady, Burton, steady!' exclaimed young Oginski. 'A stumble may cost us our lives. Beware of that green bit of ground where the snow has thawed away; it is a bog that would swallow a squadron, horse and man, keep to the right. We must push for the causeway that spans that morass, or we shall get to a creek of the Vartha that cannot be crossed. The ice would bear us, but the banks are rotten and unsafe. A tight rein, and a keen eye for deep drifts, and we shall sleep in Prussia yet.'

Emile had ridden with his greyhounds or his gun over most of the country around, and his knowledge of its localities did us infinite service. At times he seemed at fault, but his memory would soon revive, and he would recollect every knoll and dyke of that difficult district. But fast as we went, we could not shake off the pursuers. It was impossible to help noticing, with a sort of unwilling admiration, how warily and well those wild horsemen made their way through the broken ground, scenting danger with an instinct that never erred. Their long habit of ranging savage plains made them fully a match for Emile's experience.

At Emile himself I looked with some anxiety, I knew that he was weak, much weaker than he would allow, that his left arm was stiff and painful, and that he had lately shown symptoms like those of incipient consumption. He was pale, with a hectic spot on each cheek, and his breath came short, and with effect; but his eye was bright and fearless, and he sat the fiery chestnut like one bred to the saddle.

On we went, over rough and smooth, now floundering through a snow-bank, now dashing through such a collection of peat bogs, mossgrown stones, and the tough gnarled roots of furze and broom, as I should be sorry to have traversed in cold blood; and every instant a stumble, which no care could avoid, all but brought the horses to their knees. We reached the causeway; a straight road, embanked with rough stones, and built of pine logs and branched faggots, with earth and pebbles rammed into the interstices—a work that dated from the reign of John Cassimir. It was old and out of repair, rotten in many parts, and full of dangerous holes partly concealed by the snow, but it was a welcome exchange for the broken surface of the moor, and we sped on.

"You see that hill, doctor, due west, and beyond the pine-wood, with a white cottage on it, and some trees, and a flagstaff? That is Prussian ground!"

I did see the low swell of the sandy earth, rather a mound than a hill, and yet visible for many miles over the monotonous flat landscape. But, between us and it was a dark stretch of forest, beyond which gleamed something bright—water! There was a river to ford, then, and a wood to struggle through, but the distance was not great. Emile spoke again, after a glance to the rear.

"How those Cossack fellows are closing up? How their ponies go! Steady! they have got the range."

A shot came whizzing past us as Oginski spoke, and I started as I heard the peculiar hiss of the ball blending with the loud and threatening hurrah of the pursuers. I looked round. They had gained on us, and were fearfully near. Two more muskets were fired, and then we plunged into the pine-wood, and galloped up a narrow path that seemed to lead towards the river. There was not room for us to advance abreast, so we hurried on in single fyle, stooping our heads to avoid the branches that stretched across as if to bar our way, and half blinded by the snow that we shook down upon ourselves from bough and sapling. Behind us were the Cossacks, yelling like hounds closing on the prey, and firing random shots, in hopes, no doubt of crippling our horses. We pulled up, panting and torn by bramble and branch, on the bank of the river. It was not frozen. It rolled on, deep and dark, but behind us were the howls of the Russian troopers, and we could not hesitate to plunge in.

'Head him for the spit of land yonder, doctor; the bank is too steep to——Ah? the game is up?'

A bullet from the bank mortally wounded his gallant horse. The poor creature reared and floundered, made an effort to swim on, and then rolled over and sank, snorting beneath the cold water which was crimsoned with his blood. The soldiers set up a shout of exultation. By great good fortune I had contrived to catch Emile by the collar as he sank, and to drag him free of the dying horse. It was an awful moment, for the current was strong, my horse was frightened, and made feeble way against it, and I, encumbered as I was, could hardly keep my seat. The Cossacks set up another shout, and, while some plunged into the stream, others renewed their fire.

'Save yourself, Burton; never mind me,' gasped the young Pole, still up to his neck in water; 'save yourself, for they will give no quarter?'

But I retained my grasp, and in an instant more, to my surprise the exhausted horse touched the ground, and I urged him by voice and heel up the slope, half dragging, half supporting my poor patient, whose strength was gone. The Prussian custom-house guard came hurrying out of their huts, and their German phlegm was surprised into something like excitement, for they gave us a faint cheer as we reached the striped flag-staff, and were safe from our enemies.

'Your passports, Mein Herren? Then you are prisoners in the name of his Majesty of Prussia,' said the sergeant who commanded the post, swelling with official pomposity. For a minute or two I began to fear that our dearly bought liberty was about to be rudely cut short. Emile, however, knew better than I did with whom he had to deal, and, by a judicious investment of part of the gold with which the Countess had supplied me, succeeded in enlisting in our behalf the sympathies of the Prussian guard, who, after all, had but very little love for their Russian neighbours. Accordingly, when, an hour later, the Cossacks crossed the river, and an officer of the Russian police came up to demand in the Czar's name, the extradition of the deserter Emile Oginski, the sergeant demurred and diplomatised, asked for impossible proof, talked of writing for instructions to head-quarters, and finally refused to give up the fugitives until his 'high and well-born Herr Captain Inspector' would decide the point.

Two hours later, we were suffered to hire a peasant's cart, and to depart for Posen under the nominal custody of a douanier, who left us in the nearest village, wishing us a good journey in return for a brace of golden Fredericks which were slipped into his hand. With some little difficulty, which tact and bribery smoothed away, we managed to traverse Prussia, and at Hamburg we embarked for England. I have not much more to tell, except that my young companion's state of health became such as to induce his physician to order him to the south of Europe, and that at Lisbon he was joined by the Count and Countess Oginski, as soon as the Emperor would give permission to the former to reside out of Russia. This was at length obtained, partly, I believe, in consequence of an unvarnished account of the circumstance of Emile's desertion coming to the Czar's ears. At any rate, after a year's time, it was intimated that Count Emmanuel might please himself as to his residence.

The parents of Emile were only too deeply grateful to the English doctor for the service he had rendered to their son. As I declined a considerable annuity which the Countess proposed, it was settled that I should reside at Miklitz, as manager of the estate and all its wealth of salt mines, with full powers and a liberal salary. This offer I gladly closed with, and I am happy to say that the value of the property has steadily augmented under my care; while this sudden accession of fortune has also enabled me to marry Alice.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A letter from Pictou to this office says:—"There has been great rejoicing in this town on the success of the Pictou Railway Bill, and I can assure you that your advocacy of the measure has gained for you many warm friends, standing alone as you did, for many years advocating the measure irrespective of party politics. It was certainly amusing, but at the same time, pleasing, to see men of extreme views grasping each other by the hand, and offering their congratulations on the result; and I think it safe to say, that the extreme party views, entertained by men on both sides of this county, are now at an end, and that both will unite cordially in furthering the interests of this Province.—*Halifax Express, March* 16.

The news from St. Domingo is favourable to the Spanish. A battle had taken place at Moluso, at which the Royalist troops surprised the rebels, rushed on them, destroyed their camps, and put them completely to flight. The revolting people of St Domingo had received ammunition and supplies from vessels flying the English flag. This fact has aroused some ill feeling in Cuba against England. It is alleged that many families and individuals, despairing of the success of the rebellion, have presented themselves to the Spanish officers, and promised to recognize the legitimate Spanish authorities. This information comes through interested channels.

The Boston *Post*, in common with other Northern journals, mourns over the disastrous beginning of the Spring campaign. The *Post* sums up the February account: "Butler's project to relieve our prisoners at Richmond failed. Kilpatrick's miscarried—We have had a cruel defeat in Florida. Smith and Grierson have returned from Okolona, in Central Mississippi, driven back by the pressure of Forest's columns. Thomas is hurled back from the rugged granite of Dalton; and last and worst, the gallant Sherman has returned to Vicksburg. Grant's late demonstrations from Chattanooga appear now to have been but demonstrations. Not one success out of all these chances."

Again the rumour comes to us that our beloved Sovereign contemplates abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales. The Queen does not appear to be able to shake off her repugnance to return to public life. Her great woe still weighs too heavily upon her spirit to permit the congeniality of the duties of her overwhelming sorrow. Much as the British nation would deplore such a determination on the part of Her Majesty, it could hardly demur to the cause which had rendered it indispensable to the personal comfort of a Monarch whose happiness her subjects would consider no sacrifice too great to ensure.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Gen. Beauregard's wife died on the 2nd inst., and the funeral on the 4th was the largest ever seen in New Orleans. Over 6000 persons attended, and the cortege was over one mile in length. Gen. Banks kindly extended to the family the use of the steamer Nebraska, to convey the remains a few miles up the river to her father's plantation. The body was followed to the levee by thousands of ladies, who wished to take a farewell of one who was loved and esteemed by all.

The present Queen of Denmark is a strong-minded woman, and the real manager of the kingdom. She brought about the marriage of her daughter with the Prince of Wales, and recommended her son for the Grecian throne. Just now she has her hands full to keep her husband firm in regard to the disputed Duchies.

The Chicago Journal says the farmers in various parts of Illinois are already sowing their spring wheat. This is unusually early. It also learns that if the weather continues favourable a large breadth of wheat will be put in.

The Queen's Speech on opening the recent session of Parliament was transmitted to Paris by five wires. The work was accomplished in six minutes, although the document contained 1050 words.