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. XIII. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, August 17, 1863. New Series.---No. 37.

RENFREW HOUSE,
Thomas's Old Stand,
Great George Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having completed their Spring Importations, desire to call the attention of the public to their STOCK of

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Consisting of

Grey and White Cottons, Cotton Warp, Striped and Regatta Shirting, Prints, Denims, Drills, Jean, Osnaburg, Canvas, Bed Ticks, Towelings, Crash, Flannels, Sheetings, Table Damask, Damask Cloths, Table Covers, Toilet Covers, Window Muslin, Watered Moreen, Furniture Cotton, Hemp Carpeting, Crumb, Cloth, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies' Dresses & Dress Materials, in Grenadines, Bareges, Challies, Mohairs, Delaines, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Printed Muslins, &c. &c.

Mantles, & Mantle Cloths, Shawls, in Silk Tissue, Black Bound, Filled Paisley, Cashmere, &c.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols, Bonnet Borders, Shapes, Gloves, Hosiery, Chenelle and Silk Hair Nets, Lace, Velvet Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Belts, Stamped and Embroidered Muslins, Collars, Neck Ties, White and Colored Corsets, and a variety of other Fancy GOODS.

SKELETON SKIRTS,

CANE HOOPS,

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Kid, Prunella, Cashmere, Memel, and Congress Boots, Ladies' Enameled Shoes and Slippers, Miss's Prunella Boots and Shoes, Children's Copper Toed and Lola Montes Boots, Men, Women, and Children's Rubbers.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Cloths and Tweeds in great variety; Ready-made Coats, Pants, and Vests, Under Clothing, White and Fancy Shirts, Collars, Ties and Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Hats and Caps.

Men's Felt, Leghorn, Straw, and Panama Hats; Men's (new style) Oxford Hats, Drab and Black; Men's Drab Shell Hats; Men's and Boy's Black Coth and Tweed Caps.

HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Cut Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paint, Oil, Plough and Cart Mounting, Shovels, Hoes, Horse Nails, Shoe Thread, Toe and Heel Balls, Powder, Shot, Weaver's Reeds; Stove, Shoe, and Scrubbing Brushes, Stove Polish, Looking Glasses, Shoe Blacking, Matches, Leather, &c.

Groceries.

TEA (warranted good), Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Coffee, Baking and Washing Soda, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and other family Groceries, all of the best quality.

This Stock comprises almost every article usually found in a General Store, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

DELANY & WILSON.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1863.

1863! 1863!

Spring Stock Complete,

AT

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Thomas's Old Stand,

WILLIAM FULL,

HAVING COMPLETED, per Shi GAZELLE and URANUS, his

SPRING STOCK

OF

BRITISH and FOREIGN

MERCHANDIZE,

now begs to call the attention of Town and Country customers to the same. Having been purchased in the Home Markets on the best terms, he can confidently offer them at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

His Stock comprises

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Including Ladies' Plain and Fancy Dress Materials, Fashionable Mantles, newest style of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Parasols, Gloves, Veils, Belts, Hair Nets, &c.; Ladies' Cashmere, Prunella and Kid Boots; White and Fancy Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Including Grey, White and Striped Shirtings; Denims, Drills, Tickings, Plain and Fancy Printed Cottons; Ginghams, Flannels, Muslins, Linen Tabling, Damasks, Blind and Window Muslins, &c. &c.; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Including Ready-made Coats, Vests and Pants; Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs; Glaze, Felt and Fancy Hats; Summer Tweeds, Black broad Cloths, Black and Grey Doeskins, &c. &c

——ALSO——

40 Chests Prime Congou TEA.

Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, Molasses, New York Sole Leather, including the usual assortment of

Family Groceries, &c. &c.

Great George Street, Charlottetown, June 8, 1863.

THE Undersigned, desirious to establish the business of a Wine and Spirits Merchant on the English system, and to increase the consumption of Wine by reducing the price, without lowering the quality, begs to state that he has made arrangements to import from the London Docks a carefully selected stock of

WINE and SPIRITS,

which will arrive per "URANUS" in the fall, and will be then sold, wholesale or retail, in bond or duty paid, at prices at least as LOW as parties importing for themselves can cellar their own purchases at, regard being had to the quantity and quality of their importations.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Attention is directed to the following tariff of CASH PRICES.

	Per gallon per quart or pipe	In bond	Duty paid
Port No 1, Newman's finest Wine,	"	14s	20s 6d
2, " full rich Wine	"	12s	18s 6d
3, " Stout Do	"	10s	16s 6d
Sherry No 1, Amontillelo,	"	14s 6d	21s 6d
2, a pale Wine, Gordon's brand,	"	12s	18s 6d
3, a stout Wine, Garvey's brand,	"	9s	15s 6d

Retail prices—2s per gallon added to the above for Cash.

French and German Wines at proportionate rates.

The finest old Cognac Brandy, pale or colored, by the gallon,		27s 6d
Old Pale Brandy, in case of 1 dozen,		72s 0d
Scotch Whiskey,	per gallon,	15s 0d
Irish Do	Do	15s 0d
Island Malt Do	Do	10s 0d
Jamaica Rum, 2 years in warehouse,	Do	15s 0d
DeKeyper's Holland Gin,	Do	9s 0d

ENGLISH ALES, PORTER, &c.

Charlottetown, August 3, 1863.

PATENT PARAFINE PITCH!

A LOT of the above just received and for sale by the subscriber.

WILLIAM DODD.

August 10, 1863. isl advt 2w

1863.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE,

Stand formerly Dempsey's, opposite Apothecaries' Hall, Upper Queen-street.

H. HASZARD

HAS received, per "URANUS," from London, "THERESA" and "PRIORESS" from Liverpool, a large and well selected STOCK of

British Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Stationery, Groceries and Hardware.

Having been purchased direct from the Manufactories on the best terms, they will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash only, comprising—

Ladies' Dress Material, in all the latest styles;

SILKS, black & colored, in dresses & pieces.

SHAWLS and MANTLES, in great variety and very cheap;

Bonnets and Hats.

RIBBONS, a choice selection; Flowers, Feathers, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars and Sleeves, in variety;

Dress Buttons and Trimmings, Hair Nets, Braids, Ladies' Waterproof Capes, &c. &c.

Summer Cloths and Coatings; A large variety of Shades and Textures; Waterproof Coating, &c. &c.; in the latest fashions.

STAPLE GOODS,

Brown Cottons,

White and Striped Shirtings, Skirtings, Prints, Furniture Chintz, Sheetings, Ticks, Sacking, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Oil Floor Cloth, &c. &c. &c.

3000 Pieces Paper - Hangings, English make, very cheap.

Ready-made Clothing,

Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Drills, Duck, Waterproof Coats, Capes and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Pants, Vests, &c.

HARDWARE,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Spiks, Sheet Iron, Steel, Wire, Gig Bushes, Grey's Plough Mounting, &c. &c.

——ALSO——

Molasses, Coffee, Crushed & Moist Sugar, Rice & Pearl Barley, very superior; Mustard, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Raisins, Currants, Starch, Blue, Blacking, Washing and Baking Soda, Leather Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, Manilla Rope, &c.

Charlottetown, June 15th, 1863.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

1863 —— Running of Trains —— 1863

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the Trains will run as follows:—

Leave St. John at 8 a.m., and 1 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Shediac at 9 and 11.50 a.m.
Leave Sussex for St. John at 6.30 a. m.
The 5.30 Train from St. John will go to Sussex only.

The afternoon Trains from St. John, the 11.50 Train from Shediac, and the 6.30 Train from Sussex, will carry Freight; the others, Passengers, Mails and Express only.

The morning Trains on Wednesdays and Saturdays from St. John, will reach Shediac in time to connect with the steamers for P. E. Island.

The stages to and from Buctouche, Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst, and the North, connect daily at Shediac with the morning Trains to and from St. John, as do also the stages at Moncton to and from Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, Truro and Halifax.

For further information apply to

J. S. CARVELL,
Agent for P. E. Island.

June 15, 1863.

International Steamship Company.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE splendid sea-going Steamers "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. WINCHESTER, Master, and "NEW ENGLAND," ENOS FIELD, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, until further notice.

FARES:

To Eastport,	$1 50
Portland,	4 00
Boston,	5 00
Boston by Steam and Railway,	6 00

☞ Freight and Fares payable in New Brunswick Currency, at St. John.

Passages and State Rooms secured at the Company's Office, East end Warehouse, Reed's Point Wharf.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, June 15, 1863.

Better than Gold to Farmers!

Nitro Superphosphate Manure.

THIS MANURE has been analyzed by W. T. RICHARDS, F. C. S., for J. D. NASH & Co, and contains:

Moisture	16,450
Soluble Organic Matter	10,765
Insolubie Organic do	23,112
Alkaline Sulphate and Chloride	2,226
Soluble Phosphate Lime	19,580
Insoluble do do	20,630
Sulphate Lime	6,850
Silica	150
Loss	242
	100,000

Nitrogen 5 62 per cent. Ammonia 6 80 per cent.

In using this Manure it should be first well mixed with about ten times its own weight of dry soil or sand, so as to ensure a uniform distribution over the surface, from 200 to 500 lbs per acre, according to previous state of the ground will be required for each acre. If once used, no farmer will ever be without it, if he can procure it, as the large increase of crop is such that no other can equal it.

PATRICK STEPHENS,
General Agent for P. E. I.

A few Barrels of the above have just arrived as sample, and will be sold cheap to induce farmers to prove it for next season, at Mr John Williams', Charlottetown, W E Dawson's, Esq, Charlottetown, the Royal Agricultural Society, and at the Depot.

PATRICK STEPHENS,

ORWELL CHEAP STORE, (where may be found from a needle to anchor,) General Agent for P. E. I.

N B.—Wanted a TON or TWO of GOOD WOOL; the highest price paid in cash for it on delivery.

Orwell, June 22, 1863. P. S.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Idaho from New York and Carrie Rich from Boston.

JUST RECEIVED

400 Barrels FLOUR,

different grades. For Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE.

DODD & ROGERS.

May 8, 1863.

PIANO-FORTE.

FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER, 1 very superior ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, 7 octaves, imported quite recently.

WILLIAM DODD.

Queen Square, July 27.

LITERATURE.

UNREQUITED.

On every blood-stained battle-field,
'Neath every country's sun,
Where'er cannon has loudest pealed,
There Celtic blood has run!
The Emerald Isle has buried sons
'Neath India's burning sky,
And ev'ry wind has bleached their bones,
And borne their battle-cry.

They drenched their own dear soil with blood,
While struggling to be free;
Their gore has mixed with every flood,
And crimsoned every sea!
Beneath Italia's gorgeous skies
They've fiercely fought and bled,—
No foeman's flag securely flies,
If 'gainst it GREEN is led!

And through Columbia's hills and dales,
On mountain top and plain,
The Irish mother now bewails
Her child, in battle slain.
They fight Rebellion side by side,
And when the charge is made,
'Tis Celts who meet them far and wide,
And low in death are laid!

They bravely lead the battle's van,
And flesh the gleaming blade;
They fight as only brave men can,
And how are they repaid?
Their leaders brave are from them torn,
Though bearing many a scar,
Yet their thinned ranks, all battle-worn,
Must still be first to dare.

THE DEAD PRINCESS.

The shortest road to matrimony ever discovered was that followed by the imperial princes of Russia about a century ago. Whenever a czar, or a czar's son, happened to want a wife, a special ambassador was despatched to Germany, intrusted with the delicate mission of reporting on the charms, physical and mental, of all the high-born damsels of that happy land of princes and princesses. The list having been duly inspected and revised at St. Petersburg, the *creme de la creme* of marriageable maidens were honoured with circulars of invitation from the Russian court, to which few failed to pay attention. Sometimes as many as a dozen fair princesses, daughters of indigent Teutonic royalty, presented themselves simultaneously before the czar, to whom alone was left the invidious duty of selecting the most favoured of the lot. Money being no object whatever, beauty and grace were the only things considered in the choice. After the selection had been made, the batch of unsuccessful candidates were sent home to their mammas without further ceremony, the gift of a reasonable quantity of diamond necklaces, rings and bracelets being deemed sufficient compensation for the trouble of their journey. Such was the custom of matrimonial alliances at the Russian court in the eighteenth century, and such, in particular, was the mode followed in procuring a consort for the eldest son of Czar Peter I, commonly called Peter the Great.

Peter the Great was married in his seventeenth year, somewhat against his will, to Ewdokija Feodorowna Lapudhin, the daughter of a powerful Russian noble. The nuptials took place on the 27th January 1689, and on the 18th February of the following year his eldest son was born, and baptized Alexis Petrowitsch. Ewdokija early quarrelled with Peter concerning his mistress, a Flemish girl, Anna Moens, and the dispute rising into mutual hatred, the czar, to disembrace himself of his consort, shut her up in the convent of Pokrowskoi, at Susdal, where she had to remain for the rest of her life as a simple nun, under the name of Alona, or Helen. In the absence of maternal supervision, young Alexis's education was utterly neglected till his thirteenth year, when he was placed under the care of a learned German, Henry Huyssen, a native of Westphalia, and formerly privy-councillor of the Prince of Waldeck. Huyssen passed for one of the greatest mathematicians of the age; but he proved a poor tutor to a wild and wilful youth, such as Prince Alexis had grown through neglect; and ten years' hard training in Euclid and algebra did not appear to produce the slightest change on the character and temper of his Imperial Highness. Czar Peter I. meanwhile had taken unto himself another spouse, Catherine, the widow of a Swedish dragoon. The marriage took place secretly in 1707, and was made public four years after, when Catharine had brought her lord two children, Princess Anna—subsequently Duchess of Holstein, and mother of Czar Peter III.—and Elizabeth, the future empress of Russia. To secure to her own children the succession to the throne, Catharine poisoned the mind of the czar against his eldest son, in consequence of which, Herr Huyssen was required to give an account of the progress of his pupil. The report was unfavourable, and the unlucky tutor thereupon was sent out of the way on an impossible mission to Vienna, while Prince Alexis was banished to an obscure village in the interior of Russia. Here he committed a number of wild freaks, on the news of which the czar resolved to marry him forthwith, which he thought would have the effect of quieting his restless temper. A sufficient number of fair matrimonial candidates having been summoned from Germany, the choice of his majesty fell upon Princess Charlotte Sophia of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, daughter of Duke Louis Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, the head of a branch-line of the reigning ducal House of Brunswick.

The marriage of Alexis Petrowitsch and Princess Charlotte took place October 25, 1711, the bride being only seventeen years of age at the time. Princess Charlotte was one of those soft and dreamy beauties, with fair blue eyes and a head full of romance, so often met with in Germany, and on her arrival in Russia, she was still almost a child in manners and modes of thought. Alexis, accustomed to intercourse with quite a different class of female beings, conceived an antipathy to his young wife at their first meeting, and did not hesitate to show his dislike on every occasion, sometimes in the most brutal manner. Soon after the marriage he introduced into the palace his former mistress, a low Finnish girl, named Eufrosine; and on the princess making complaints to the czar, he beat her cruelly, in the presence of this very mistress. This coming to the ears of Peter I., his majesty inflicted in return personal chastisement on his eldest son, which naturally had the effect of still more widening the breach between Alexis and his young wife. The latter, as might be expected, felt utterly wretched and miserable, and in numerous letters to her father and friends at home, entreated them to take steps for dissolving her marriage, so as to allow her to return to Germany. Duke Louis, a proud and haughty man, delighted with the idea of beholding his daughter Empress of all the Russias, not only reproached her for entertaining plans of matrimonial separation, but even wrote to Czar Peter I., warning him to keep a watchful eye over the Princess Charlotte. The czar did his best to bring his son to a sense of his duties; but both entreaties and punishments were of no avail, and Alexis let no occasion pass for humiliating and ill-treating his wife. Princess Charlotte bore her husband two children, Natalia, born July 23, 1714, who died at the age of thirteen, and Peter afterwards czar Peter II.; but even the sight of his children did not produce any increase of affection on the part of Alexis. Shortly after the birth of Peter, while Princess Charlotte was still an invalid, confined to her room, Alexis, in a fit of drunkenness, struck her so severely with his cane that she fell senseless to the ground, and many of the persons in attendance, who were involuntary spectators of the scene, thought that she was dead. In reality, the next day, October 20, 1715, the private medical attendant of the princess, who had accompanied her from Germany, and her mistress of the robes, Countess von Konigsmark, appeared before Czar Peter I., announcing to his majesty that his daughter-in-law had been attacked by sudden hysterics which had ended her life early in the morning of that day. Peter was thunderstruck by the news, and was about ordering an inquiry into the causes of death, when he was called off by the announcement that his consort, Catharine, had been seized with the pains of child-birth. In the ensuing confusion, Princess Charlotte was almost forgotten; and while Grand Duke Alexis fled to his distant country house, dreading the anger of his father, and the whole court watched the chamber of the empress and the birth of the long-desired prince, on which the great czar had set his whole heart, a coffin was quietly carried into the church of St. Peter and Paul, in the fortress of St. Petersburg, followed by but half-a-dozen mourning attendants. The coffin was said to contain the mortal remains of Princess Charlotte Sophia of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, consort of the heir-apparent of all the Russias.

The joy of Czar Peter, on receiving the news of the birth of a son by his beloved Catharine, did not prevent him writing, a few days after, a harsh letter to Alexis, accusing him of having been the murderer of his wife. The extraordinarily severe words of his father made some impression on the prince, who promised to reform, and even to resign the throne, if desired to do so. For some time Alexis remained in great retirement, dreading the anger of the czar; but scarcely had the latter turned his back upon him, in a new journey through Western Europe, when the grand duke fled from his place of refuge, together with his mistress, the girl Eufrosine. His motives for the escape from Russia were constant fear of falling a sacrifice to the ambitious designs of the empress, or being shut up in prison for life, together with his mother. Alexis first went to Naples, and from thence to Vienna, where he was overtaken by two envoys of his father, Baron Rumjanzow, captain of the Imperial Guards, and privy-councillor Tolstoi. Both, however, tried in vain to persuade the prince to return to Russia, and the diplomatists were on the point of giving up their mission in despair, when Tolstoi hit on a last expedient for gaining the desired end—he went in secret to the woman Eufrosine, offering her a large bribe if she would induce the prince to throw himself at the feet of his father; and the wily creature at once consented to do so. She used her influence so well, that Alexis set out on the following day for Moscow, where he had no sooner arrived than he was thrown into prison. Tried for high treason before a special court of nobles and clergy, Alexis was condemned to death, and judgment was read to him, in presence of the czar, on the 15th of July, 1718. Two days after, the news spread through the Russian metropolis that Crown-prince Alexis had died in prison, as was said, in consequence of the excitement attendant upon his trial and condemnation. Another story, told not long after, was, that Czar Peter had beheaded his son with his own hand. Historical inquiries of a later date proved that neither of these rumours represented the truth. According to the most trustworthy sources, the heir-apparent of Russia was murdered in prison, not, indeed, by his father, but, at his order, by a German named Weide, a general in the service of the czar. This general, as Nemesis would have it, was a former attendant upon Princess Charlotte.

Some twenty years after the death of Prince Alexis Petrowitsch, a very curious book was published in Paris—it bore the title, "New Travels in North America, in a Series of Letters written by the Author to his friend, Chevalier Douin, Captain in the Service of the King of France." The writer of this book, Chevalier Bossu, had gained considerable fame as a traveller in the western hemisphere of the world, and from previous publications, was considered eminently trustworthy and honest in his statements, which gave great effect to the extraordinary narrative brought forward in this volume: it was to the effect that Chevalier Bossu had seen with his own eyes at a plantation on the river Mississippi, in the neighbourhood of New Orleans, the wife of Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, who was believed to have died long ago, her mortal remains resting in the vault of the garrison church of St. Petersburg. To show that it could not possibly be a case of mistaken identity, the chevalier added that the princess was well known by her real name by some of the leading families of her adopted country, who had given him the particulars of her most romantic career. According to these statements, the cruelties and most barbaric persecutions of Prince Alexis drove his poor consort to the verge of madness, making her resolve at last to flee from him at any cost, and at the hazard even of her life. Her father refusing to assist her in obtaining her liberation, she made a confidante, and solicited the assitance, of her mistress of the robes, the Countess of Konigsmark, mother of the famous Maurice of Saxny, a lady of great spirit, and almost masculine daring. The countess willingly lent herself to the undertaking; and it was resolved, after careful deliberation, that the princess should escape from Russia in the guise of a domestic servant in the suite of her friend, who had obtained the imperial permission and passports for the purpose. Everything was ready for the flight in the autumn of 1714, when the unexpected return of the czar to St. Petersburgh overthrew the whole of the plans. Peter I., being very fond of the society of his handsome and accomplished daughter-in-law, the princess had scarcely a day to herself, and all attempts at leaving the brilliant court were perfectly out of the question.

Thus the winter passed, and the spring of 1715, and the first days of summer had no sooner come than Princess Charlotte fell dangerously ill, having been again cruelly beaten by her drunken husband, although in a state requiring the greatest care. In consequence, the princess was prematurely confined in the month of September, but, before leaving her chamber, had again to suffer personal chastisement from the monster to whom she had the misfortune of being wedded. This last assault, as already narrated, deprived her for some time of consciousness, to such an extent that her attendants despaired for the moment of her life: however, at the end of four or five hours she opened her eyes again, when she found but two persons at her bedside—her friend the Countess of Konigsmark, and her German physician, an old trusty servant, who had known her from infancy. During the state of unconciousness of the princess, the two had been deliberating together, the result of which counsel they laid before her as soon as she had gathered a little strength. To save Princess Charlotte from further cruelty, and probably death, a bold game was to be played—Countess Konigsmark proposed, and the doctor assented to a scheme for proclaiming the death of her Highness, getting up a sham burial, and meanwhile assisting her in fleeing from the kingdom. The plan succeeded beyond expectation, owing to the simultaneous accouchement of the empress. A wax figure, skilfully modelled by the countess, was put into the coffin supposed to contain the remains of the consort of Alexis, and while the bells of the church of St. Peter and Paul tolled the funeral, the princess embarked on board a Prussian vessel bound for Stettin, and at the end of less than a week was safely landed on the southern shores of the Baltic.

She traversed Germany in all haste, not venturing to show herself to her friends, and, when arrived at Strasburg, joined a company of Swiss emigrants, intending to embark for Louisiana, the colonization of which was pursued with great zeal by the French government. Disposing of part of her jewellery at Paris, the princess found abundant means for the voyage across the Atlantic, enabling her even to engage the services of one of the Swiss families, with whose help she intended cultivating a small estate on the banks of the Mississippi, on which she might live in retirement. The voyage was accomplished without further accident; but, arrived at New Orleans, the princess was recognised by Count d'Aubant, a gentleman connected with the French diplomatic service, and who had been formerly on a mission to St. Petersburg, in the *salons* of which he had occasion to see the consort of Grand Duke Alexis repeatedly. The count, at the first accidental meeting, had not the courage to address Princess Charlotte; but, fascinated beyond measure, followed her steps, until she, with her Swiss attendants, had settled down on a newly-purchased farm, some fifty miles from the capital of Louisiana. He then hastened back to New Orleans, and obtained an unlimited *conge* from the governor-general, who happened to be his near relation, and who, at his desire, granted him at the same time a large territory on the Mississippi, adjoining the estate on which the mysterious princess had taken refuge. A simple dwelling was soon erected, and the count, under some pretext, was enabled before long to enter the neighbouring farm, and present himself to the lady whose acquaintance he so much desired. The intercourse gradually ripened into an intimacy, when Count d'Aubant disclosed himself to the princess, and while expressing the deepest sympathy for her exalted misfortunes, offered his hand and heart. An eminently handsome no less than highly-educated man, he did not fail making a deep impression upon the heart of the lonely lady, who, nevertheless, positively refused offers of marriage. Again and again the count urged his love, but with no better success, and, bowed down by his hopeless passion, he at last made up his mind to return to Europe, promising, however, never to reveal the great secret of which he was the sole bearer. With tears in his eyes, he took farewell of the princess, went once more to New Orleans, and immediately engaged a passage on board a vessel ready to sail for Marseilles. While the anchor was being lifted, he glanced over the file of of the *Mercure Hollandois* of the year 1718, which he found in the captain's cabin, and the first paragraph which met his eyes was a report from St. Petersburg, containing the news of the trial and death of Grand Duke Alexis. To hasten on deck, journal in hand, exchange a few hurried words with the commander, and throw himself into a boat to be rowed ashore, was the work of a moment. Resting in the city no longer than was necessary to procure the swiftest horse, the count pressed forward with such impatience, that at the end of five or six hours he found himself once more at the simple farm where dwelt the lady of his love. He entered her room hastily, and found her bathed in tears—before his own portrait. A few words were sufficient to seal the doom of two hearts. Two months after, Princess Charlotte of Brunswick was married to Count d'Aubant.

Years passed, and the happy pair had quite fortified themselves in their resolution of spending their joint lives in quiet retirement from the world, when all on a sudden Count d'Aubant fell dangerously ill. The anxious wife summoned the best medical assistance from the capital, but was told that her husband's life would be forfeited unless he could be made to return forthwith to Europe. She did not hesitate for a single moment on the course to be adopted, but immediately went on board the French packet at New Orleans with the count and their only child, a little daughter, and sailed for Le Havre, from whence the travellers proceeded to Paris. Here the princess lived in the greatest retirement, nursing her husband, and never leaving her lodgings but for an occasional promenade in the garden of the Tuilleries. In one of these walks, however, while speaking German to her little daughter, she attracted the attention of a gentleman, who suddenly turning round and looking her full in the face, fell back in amazement. The gentleman was Count Maurice of Saxony, temporarily sojourning at Paris. He recognized Princess Charlotte immediately, and unable to hide his surprise, addressed her by name. Her confusion did not allow a further incognito, nor could she prevent the count from accompanying her to her humble residence. Nevertheless, before parting, she made him give his word of honour not to tell his secret before the end of three months, to which he consented with the understanding that he should be allowed to call upon her once a week. Punctually at the end of seven days, Count Maurice knocked at the door of the house to which he had followed the princess, but was informed that she had left, together with her husband and child. In spite of his making researches in all directions, he was unable to discover a trace of the fugitives, who seemed to have disappeared as mysteriously as they had arrived. True to his word, the count waited three months before informing any person of the strange discovery he had made; but at the end of this period, he went direct to King Louis XIV., and disclosed the whole affair. His majesty at once wrote an autograph letter to the queen of Hungary, the eldest daughter of Duke Louis of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, informing her that her much-lamented sister was still alive, and offering his best services towards inducing her to return to her surviving friends.

Instructions of a confidential nature were simultaneously given to the secret police, who were not long in discovering that Count d'Aubant and his wife had gone under an assumed name to Nantes, and returned to the colony of Louisiana. Thither followed immediately a vessel of the royal navy, carrying instructions to the governor-general to treat Count and Countess d'Aubant with the greatest attention, to obey every one of their wishes, and to put himself at their disposition. The royal orders were strictly fulfilled; but the strangers who had returned to their lonely farm on the Mississippi, absolutely refused to accept any kind of assistance from the government. The anxious governor-general, continuing to offer his services, the count and his wife after a while left Louisiana, and on board a Dutch vessel went to the isle of Bourbon. Here they lived for many years in great happiness and contentment, until 1754, when, on the breaking out of an epidemic fever, the count fell a victim to it, together with his child. In her great grief, the lonely widow resolved to return again to Europe; and in the autumn of 1755, took up her residence in a small cottage in the Faubourg Montmartre, near Paris. Here she lived till the year 1761, when she went to Brussels, on the invitation of some friends of her family, to whom her existence and all her movements had become perfectly known in the meanwhile. The troubles of the sanguinary Seven Years' War, however, prevented any great attention being paid to her by her relatives, the whole of them too deeply concerned in the tremendous struggle to think of the romance of a single life. Only the Duke of Brunswick-Bevern, Ferdinand Albert II., who had married the younger sister of Princess Charlotte, assisted her actively in her distress by allowing her a regular annual pension 60,000 florins, the greater portion of which she gave to the poor of Brussels, after she had come to live at that place. From her sister, the queen of Bohemia, the widow of Count d'Aubant received repeated invitations to settle at Vienna, which she as constantly refused, fearing that it might lead her to a compulsory change of religion.

While living at Brussels, many persons who had known her in her earlier years had occasion to see Princess Charlotte, and they all asserted their solemn belief that she was the former wife of Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Among the witnesses who gave testimony to this effect was the Baron von Arensburg, a noble Swede, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Pultowa, under Charles XII., and who had afterwards lived for a long while at St. Petersburg, where he had occasion to see the grand Duchess repeatedly. From his account, that of Count Maurice of Saxony, and the published relation of Chevalier Bossu — whose books went through several editions, the last of them dedicated to Prince Philip of Schleswig-Holstein, a near relative of the imperial family of Russia—the *Journal Encyclopedique* gathered materials for a long biographical article on the Princess, which appeared in the number of February 15, 1777. The article, with all the facts on which it was based, made an immense sensation at the time; so much so, that even the Russian government found it necessary to reply to it in the columns of the official Gazette of St. Petersburg. The contradiction, chiefly based on the testimony of utterly obscure Russian servants, who stated that they had seen the corpse of the princess in the coffin, was generally held to be very lame, which induced the foreign minister of the Czar to address a new letter on the subject to the *Journal Encyclopedique* itself. This note appeared on the 15th of May, 1778, but had still less effect than the former refutation, and made the world believe more firmly than ever in the romantic career of the wife of the Grand Duke Alexis. Historical researches since that time have done little to clear up the mystery which surrounds the eventful life of the Dead Princess.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COOLNESS IN ACTION.—Capt. Robert Adair received a wound in the thigh (at Waterloo), which made amputation necessary. The surgeon, whose name was Gilder, was performing the operation with difficulty, his instruments being blunted by over-use, when Adair calmed and encouraged him by a regimental joke — "Take your time, Mr. Carver." Burges, of the same regiment, after undergoing amputation of a leg upon the field, refused to have soldiers called to carry him to the cart, saying—"I will hop to it;" which he did. This feat is better attested, if somewhat less surprising, than the one mentioned by Lamartine, who states that "General Lescure, having received six sabre wounds, dismounts from his horse, whilst his dragoons are rallying for a fresh charge, has his arm amputated, and the blood stanched, remounts his horse, and charges with them." Even this French general, however, must yield the palm of pluck and endurance to a crusading ancestor of the Percivals, who (according to the late Mr. Henry Drummond,) "having lost a leg in an engagement in Palestine, continued, notwithstanding, on horseback till he lost his arm also, and then still remained some time in his seat, holding the bridle in his teeth, till he fell from loss of blood." Perhaps the story of Widdington fighting on his stumps may be thought equally worthy of consideration by some future annalist. So thin is the partition that divides the apocryphal from the authentic, the impossible from the extraordinary, fable from fact.—*Review of Gronow's "Reminiscenses."*

"FEMINOLOGY."—A queer gatherer of statistics has made the discovery that the stouter a lady is the more she rolls her eyes up while waltzing. The smaller a lady is, so much the more does she affect sunflower rosettes, enormous flounces, and extra-sized ornaments. Diminutive ladies invariably admire giant-like gentlemen, and *vice versa*. Sensible aimable, and conscientious young ladies of gentle disposition, are invariably fond of reading newspapers; this sort make the best wives. Ladies who are greatly admired by their own sex are very seldom viewed in the same light by gentlemen. Some ladies speak of "ladies' beauties" and "gentleman's beauties." If you walk up the street with a bouquet in your hand, nine women out of ten will look attentively at it, while not one man in twenty will notice its existence. It is a curious fact that those women who have made the most acquaintances during a long course of years have by far the best memory for faces and persons. Although women are supposed to be the talkative sex, it is not less true that in learning a foreign tongue men acquire more readily the facility in speaking it, while ladies understand it better and sooner when spoken to.

RUM AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.—Mr. Cave, M. P., chairman of the West India Committee, has received a letter from Jamaica, containing a scheme which has caused great interest in the island, for using rum instead of spirits of turpentine in the preparation of paint. The present price of turpentine is 10s. a gallon; that of rum in bond from 1s. 4d. to 2s.; but the duty amounts to 10s. 2d. in addition, and it is suggested that rum rendered unfit for drinking, either mixture of creosote or naphtha, such as is now used in methylating spirits of wine, might be admitted duty free as a desiccant of paint, for which it has been proved by experiment to be well fitted. The revenue would not suffer, as the spoiled rum would come into competition with a duty-free article, and considerable relief would be given to the painting trade, which is in many places brought to a stand by the high price of turpentine.—*Scotch paper.*

A novel mode of lighting has been introduced at a Baptist church just built in Philadelphia. There is not a gas burner visible in the audience room. In the panels of the ceiling are circles of ground glass, two feet in diameter. Above each of these, in the loft, is an argand burner, and over the burner a powerful reflector, the effect is just about the same as if there were thirty full moons shining in the ceiling. The light is not sharp and intense, but abundant and mellow, and not painful to the eyes.

An inquisitive chambermaid, living with a wealthy family in New York, who, it seems, was in the habit of meddling with her mistress's things, and using her perfumery, hair-oil and other toilet articles, poured a lot of aquafortis (from a vial she found upon her mistress's toilet table) upon her head, thinking it was some article of perfumery. The result may be easily imagined. The meddlesome girl's head was badly burned by the corroding fluid, and the hair came out wherever the aquafortis touched the roots.

The fact that "all the fools are not dead yet," is the secret of the success of a very considerable number of well to do people in this world. For example, we have no doubt the clever fellow, who advertises in the papers, "Don't flee your country! Don't resist the draft! Learn an honorable and certain way to avoid it! Enclose $1 to the address of ——," &c., makes a very good thing of it. The dollar is received, and the answer contains only one word, and that is "Enlist"—of course.

A chap in New Hampshire recently struck out an entirely new branch of business, and made it profitable for a few days. He rode round the country towns, and wherever he found an avaliable defect in a road he very carefully tipped over his waggon, set his horse loose, and tumbled himself down in the road with severe "internal injuries." The Selectman of several towns paid him handsome sums rather than stand a law suit. As usual, however, he tried it on once too often, and came to grief.

WHAT IS CHEEK?—Pray pardon the use of a slang term; Impudence will not do, for it may exist with prudence; nor self-possession, for that is a passive rather than an active virtue; nor Boldness, which a man may have without humor. True, you may say that a man has the face to do or say anything; but that is a roundabout way of expressing one-self, and you cannot speak of his face in allegorical sense or call him *facey*. Grant me the term, then, and I will endeavour to explain it to my young brotherless lady readers. Cheek, then, is a rare union of fun, impudence, readiness, perseverence and inteligence, endowing its possessor with the power of walking quietly over social obstacles, which forms an impassable barrier to the majority of mankind. For example, it was "cheek" that gave Diogenes the advantage over Alexander; that procured wives (it is great at that) for the early Romans; that got dear old Falstaff out of all his scrapes, enabling him to make a good end instead of a parlous bad one; that procured James Boswell admission to a club and a niche in history denied to many a better man; that enabled the great Barnum to gull his fellow creatures out of a fortune, and when he had spent that to make a second by telling his dupes, face to face, how he had done them. —*Once a Week.*

A colored firm in Newark, New Jersey, having suffered some pecuniary embarrassments, repently closed business, and the senior member gave to the public the following "notis":—"De disholution of co-parsnips heretofo resisting twixt me and Mose Jones in the barber perfession, am heretofo resolved. Pussone who ose must pay to de scriber. Dem what de firm ose must call on Jones, as de firm is insolved."