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Vol 36

## Poetry.

### ONLY A DAUGHTER PAIR.

Only a daughter pair!  
Tender and sweet,  
Two little dimpled hands,  
Two little feet;  
Only a darling one  
Bright as a star,  
Only a two-year old  
Calling papa.

Only two shining eyes,  
Black as a coal,  
Only a little tongue,  
Ready to go;  
Only a nut-brown head,  
Shaded in gold,  
Only a tiny form,  
Precious as gold.

Only a little one  
Sent us from heaven,  
Only a daughter dear,  
Lent, but not given,  
Only a tender child,  
Love's sweetest flower,  
Only an angel child,  
Love's blessed dower.

## Interesting Tale.

### EMILIA CZERNOWITZ.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

The marriage of Edith Stanton to Henry Wigram was one of the grand events of a New York season. It took place at Grace Church, and so many people were anxious to be present that it was found necessary to limit the invitations strictly and rigidly to those who came provided with cards of invitation. If I had a gift of brilliant description in the matter of ladies' dresses and fashionable ornaments, I might make a magnificent scene out of this gorgeous wedding. But I have no such gift, and if I were to paint the picture I should be sure to illustrate only my own ignorance and stupidity. I should have to be describing ceremonies which never could have taken place, and clothing their fabric in the most incongruous and impossible materials. Reminiscences of G. Macchia's wedding would be intruding upon C. Macchia's wedding, and Fifth Avenue belles would as likely as not be made to figure in dresses which were going out of fashion in the younger days of Mary Worley Montagu. To me the whole scene seemed just one glowing mass of flowers and lace and glittering gems, and long hair, I think it was the most magnificent ever seen, except the transformation scene in a first-class London pantomime.

Edith Stanton was the daughter of a wealthy merchant who had a great mansion on Murray Hill. Henry Wigram, the bridegroom, was the chief representative of a long-established Wall Street firm. He was immensely rich, and had been building for his bride a new palace in Fifth Avenue. Yet he really was a good fellow, although he was so rich, even his poor friends admitted that; and his bride Edith was a very good girl. I believe these fashionable marriages do sometimes turn out well, although, of course, it is hard for us poorer Christians, to admit such a possibility. This marriage, at least, had thus far turned out well; but even if it did not, our chief concern just now is not with the bride and bridegroom, but with one of the bridesmaids and the bride's brother.

Of course the eyes of all the ladies in the church were fixed for the greater part of the time on the bride. But I think the male spectators on such occasions are apt very soon to turn their attention to the bridesmaids. One of them—the one already alluded to—was well worthy of special attention. She was a tall, slender young woman, with a noble Grecian outline of face, a white forehead, and a complexion of colorless, marble purity. Dark brown hair, short, thick, and curling, added to the striking appearance of her face and figure, and made her look like the huntress Diana.

The other bridesmaid was a plump, pretty little thing—a "pleasant girl," who reminded one somehow of a pouter pigeon. This latter was one of the belles of New York; and, whenever she chose to be married, would bring her successful wooer a marriage portion fit for a Russian princess. The other bridesmaid—the living presentation of a marble Diana—was probably the poorest girl then standing under the roof of Grace Church.

Edith Czernowitz was a Polish girl. Her father had been one of the exiles of the great insurrection of the last generation, and he had lived for many years in Paris, where Edith and her mother had lately been trying to make a living by teaching the piano. When the

Stantons were spending a year or two in Europe, Edith met the young Polish girl at several houses where Emilia taught, and she took a strong liking to her. At this time Emilia's father was dead, and it so happened that while the Stantons were in Paris the poor girl's mother died too. Then the Stantons, filled with kindness and pity, took bodily possession of the girl, and made her one of the family, whether she would or not, and brought her off to the United States with them; and now she stood a sad and beautiful bride-maid at the wedding of her dearest friend. But, in spite of her best efforts and her better self, sad, although she sincerely rejoiced in the happiness of her friend, sad because she could not but feel that life would no longer be the same to her when Edith had left the Stanton household. Remains in the household any longer Emilia had resolved that she would not.

Edith and her husband were going to Europe, and they would take Emilia with them, and, according to her own urgent wish, help her to settle in Paris or London, and teach music in schools and play the piano at concerts. The Stantons had very much added to what she would in list on leaving her living, she should do so in New York, where their friendship and influence could help her. But she was firmly resolved not to remain in New York, and it was therefore arranged that she was to go Europe with the newly-married pair.

Paul Stanton was the bride's brother, who has been already mentioned. When the ceremony was over, and while congratulations were pouring in, and the crowd was gradually pouring out, he found his way to Emilia's side and whispered in her ear—

Once more, Emilia—will you not change your purpose? And be contrived to touch her hand appealingly.

She did not venture to look round at him, but kept her eyes fixed on the ground; and she spoke in words that sounded something like French literally translated.

No, M. Paul. Impossible that I should change.

Then you will leave?

I must leave you, M. Paul.

But why, why—Emilia? Do you not care for me?

Ah, Paul, you are cruel! Do not demand of me such a question!

And the girl's eyes filled with tears.

Then why leave me? Why persist in going away?

Because, I will not be guilty of treason to your good and noble parents. Because you know they would be unhappy if you do not marry the rich Mademoiselle Vining (the other bridesmaid) and it would perhaps bring a quarrel. When your parents and sister took me by the hand—me, a poor orphan, homeless—and brought me to their home and made me one of their family, did they believe I would repay them by robbing them of their son?

No; and they had reason! Oh, Paul! do not urge me any more—I must go, and I will! Then that is your last answer, Emilia?

Yes, M. Paul.

And we must part forever?

We must part—forever—until we can meet as friends!

She put out her hand gently to meet his. But the young man did not take it, almost repelled it, and turned away and lost himself in the crowd.

Paul Stanton was a young man of ardent, passionate nature, inclined to extravagance in everything. When he threw his soul into business speculation he did so with an energy worthy of Fish of Erie. When he chose to spend money he spent it in a fashion that might have satisfied the late Marquis of Hastings. So when, for the first time in his life, he fell in love he loved with a genuine passion worthy of the grand old romantic times when a disappointed lover was the withering of a whole life. Perhaps if Emilia had known how fervent and how enduring was the love he felt for her, not all her sense of gratitude and duty to his family would have been strong enough to induce her to reject that love. But she felt satisfied that her affection for him was the deeper and stronger of the two, and that on her would fall the heavier burden of renunciation. So she held to her purpose, and she sailed for Europe.

Paul had served with distinction in some of the earlier campaigns of the civil war, and had rendered great service in the raising of recruits. He had returned from the field wounded, not long before his sister's marriage; and his family were then very anxious that he should not return to active service. But they soon began to wish that he was back again with his regiment, or engaged in any earnest, honorable pursuit to which he could give his heart. For a complete change now took place in him. He became moody, fierce, capricious; he plunged occasionally into wild fits of an entirely unwonted dissipation; he used to leave his home without explanation, and go for weeks and weeks campaigning in Adirondacks, or hunting in the far Western prairie, or anywhere. His betrothed bride became alarmed at his ways, and heartily sick of the engagement; and at last she frankly told both her own mother and his that she never had loved him—that she certainly did not love him now.

And accordingly the match was broken off, and there was a scandal; and the people said Paul Stanton was a scoundrel, which he most assuredly was not—only a young man consumed by love so genuine, deep and passionate, that in the New York of our day it was an utterly anomalous anachronism apparently, and people no more sought for such an explanation of Paul's conduct than they would have looked for a Symon Stylites on Murray Hill, or a Savonarola in Grace Church, wherein I think people are much apt to blunder; for the one reality in life, outlasting all change, and unaffected by any climate or condition, is human passion.

One day there came a letter from Edith Wigram, still in Paris—

"I am deeply sorry to tell you, mamma, said one paragraph in it, that a new and great rebellion has broken out in Poland. You will wonder why I am specially sorry for this. Well, because Emilia Czernowitz has been seized with a madness which possessed others of her countrywomen here. They got up a great concert, under the patronage of Prince Napoleon and Count Waleiski, in aid of the Poles; they raised money for the relief of the wounded; and now a dozen or more of them have actually gone off to Cracow, from which they intended to make their way to one of the insurgent camps and act as nurses, and all that sort of thing. Did you ever hear of such madness? It is not like acting as nurses in our war, for they have no hospitals, and no appliances—and no army, I am afraid, poor things!—and these unfortunate girls are sure to be captured; and they say the Russians are as cruel to women as they are to men! Is it not dreadful? Nothing could stop her. I said to her she would never return alive; and you should have seen the sad, sad look on her face when she answered, 'and if I do not want to return alive?—I had, I have long thought that for some reason or other she wishes to die. I only wish you had been here. You might have prevented her; we could not.'"

When the letter was read to Paul he struck his hand heavily on the table and exclaimed—

"There is one woman in the world who deserves to live, and she only wants to die!—Mother, I loved that girl, and by Heaven I'll go to her!"

Next day Paul Stanton left New York for Europe, hardly saying a farewell to any one save his father and mother. Not many days elapsed before he burst in upon his astonished sister in Paris, and demanded of her some clue to Emilia.

Then for the first time his sister learned the depth of his love. But she could give him little guidance toward the finding of Emilia. The Polish girl had gone to Cracow—that was all Edith Wigram knew. Emilia had promised to write, but had not yet written.

Paul sped on to Cracow. He found the town literally swarming with a new and perpetually increasing population of enthusiastic Poles, philo Poles of all nationalities, strangers in search of excitement, newspaper correspondents, and all that indescribable mass of adventurers always to be found hovering on the "rough edge of battle." Perhaps it may be well to remind our readers that Cracow is in the early part of the recent insurrection, showed a strong inclination to work at the mastering of rebels against Russia within her frontier, and that therefore Cracow was for a considerable time the rendezvous, camping-ground, and city of refuge of the insurgents. Gallant, reckless bands of young Poles streamed out of Cracow and across the Russian frontier morning after morning, night after night. Decimated, defeated, bleeding bands of fugitives too often returned to seek a refuge there.

Paul could not discover anything of Emilia in Cracow beyond the fact that a number of devoted young women were believed to have succeeded in joining one of the insurgent camps as nurses. Paul attached himself as volunteer to a little motley band many nations which was about to cross the frontier, and go in search of the insurrection. I purposely use the phrase "in search of the insurrection," because there were great camps and no pitched battles. There were little spouting fires of

rebellion and battle here and there; when a flame was quenched in one place it broke out immediately in another spot. Perhaps in your first days march you fell in with a rebel band, and took part in a fierce little fight with the Cossacks, which the newspapers of Paris described weeks after as a great battle, but which was nothing more than a sharp bout of bush-whacking. Perhaps on the other hand, you wandered—I know men who did—for weeks and weeks in vain through the swamps and forests of the old Kingdom of Poland, and never saw a camp fire or heard a shot, and at last had to give up the futile effort at becoming a beligerent, and struggle back to Cracow weary of limb and sick at heart.

Not so, however, with Paul. His star no doubt it was which led him at once to the war path. He found fighting from the first, and his previous experience of campaigning in American forests was of much service to him. He did some skillful and some desperate things, and became quite a hero with the band to which he was chiefly attached. He had not found Emilia; he began to give up all hope of ever finding her; but he had a fierce, wild delight in the thought that his life was daily and nightly risked in the cause of her people. One day the little band to which he clung was surprised, attacked, and scattered by a considerable body of Russians. Paul and two of his comrades were wounded and made prisoners. Many of the Poles were killed; the rest contrived to disperse in the woods and escape. Paul and his companions, weary and bleeding as they were, had to tramp along through miles and miles of forest. At night, all the Russians were preparing for a bivouac among the trees, when to their amazement, a mass of insurgents, principally armed with the terrible scythe, swept down upon them. The Russians were cut up and driven every way, but of course the insurgents ventured no pursuit. Paul and his comrades were eagerly welcomed by the rebel leaders.

You are wounded and tired, said one of those who spoke French fit for the Fausbourg Saint Germain; and I am glad we have fallen in with you. We have quite a tolerable encampment not far off—and you will have a welcome there, for we have all heard of the gallant American who has done so much for us. How long we shall be able to remain there Heaven only knows—and how long our cause can hold out, believe, Heaven can only tell. But you shall have at least a few hours' rest with us; and we are happy to have with us just now some have Polish ladies who will see to your hurts, and nurse you while we are allowed to keep together.

The sudden wild excitement of hope which those last words produced was too much for Paul Stanton just then. He fell on the earth in a faint.

When he opened his eyes he was lying on a bed made of leaves and a cloak or two, Emilia Czernowitz was kneeling beside him and gazing down upon him.

We need not follow the flickering and fading torches of the rebellion. Even at this time it was utterly hopeless, and it was no longer before the secret chiefs of the movement gave the mot d'ordre for a general dispersing, and saving qui peut. Paul and Emilia were fortunate enough to meet again in safety in Cracow—and they were married there, and he brought home his wife to a family in New York who had long mourned him as lost, and now welcomed him as if he were a son risen from the dead.

A LITTLE HERO, aged eleven years son of Mr. J. Gowanlock of Stanforth, Ontario, plunged into his father's mill pond the other day to rescue two little girls who had fallen into it from a bridge. The water was over 12 feet deep, and he had to swim some twenty yards. The first he came to was his young sister, and having conveyed her to the shore, he went back for the other, who in the meantime had gone under. After diving twice, he succeeded in catching and conveying her to the shore. In this case the vital spark was all but extinct, and she was a long time recovering.

An old bachelor picking up a book, exclaimed, upon seeing a wood-cut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman. "Before I would kneel to a woman, I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it." And then turning to a young woman, he inquired, "Do you not think it would be the best I could do?" "It would undoubtedly be the best for the woman," was the sarcastic reply.

DEITY.—No man is hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, proved for conscience' sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them.

READING.—We may seek costly furniture for our homes, fanciful ornaments for our mantelpieces, and rich carpets for our floors, but after the absolute necessities for a flaming-brook are at once the cheapest, and certainly the most useful and abiding embellishments.

## A Cheap Hon House.

I made my hon house right by ten feet, seven feet high. I boarded it with inch boards running up and down, and eight floor of inch flooring. The first roost is three feet from the floor, second is fourteen inches higher, and fourteen inches in, and so on up to the peak, so that the droppings of the fowls will not fall on those on the lower roost.

On the end I have a window with a twenty light sash; the glass is eight by ten; this is to let them have sunshine. I cut nine fowls in the south side, at the bottom and box outside, with a lid over it for the hens to lay in. I raise the lid and gather the eggs outside without having to go in among the hens after them.

I have a small door at the southwest corner, at the floor, for them to run out in and out yard; and a door in the middle of the north side to go in to clean it out; also three holes by the side of the door on the north side, and a box outside with a lid for them to lay in. These lying boxes have a partition between each lot, so that they can lay and sit without being disturbed by other hens. There are three boxes on the floor on the east side—one for gravel, one for lime, and one for ashes. The sills and planks are two inch plank; the weather boarding is spiked to them; there is no board timber or scumling in it.

My hens are pure, full bodied Gray and Black Dorkings. I see in the Rural of March 20th an advertisement of a gentleman who warrants fifteen different kinds of eggs each of pure blood. I should beg leave to differ in opinion. If he keeps them always shut up they will be of little use; if they are let out so as to associate once in a year they cannot pure blooded eggs. Rural New Yorker.

THE ADVANTAGES OF SINGING.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of commerce—supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing collier will earn much more money again as a collier who gives way to low spirits or indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at head of liberality, and would it he could rob June of his roses, or August of its meadow larks.

Bad company is like a nail driven into a post, which, after the first or second blow, may be drawn out with little difficulty; but being once driven in—the head, the pinners cannot take hold to draw it out.

"Will yer honor take a car?" said a Dublin car driver to a gentleman. "No, thank you, I am able to walk," said the gentleman. "May yer honor be able, but seldom willin'!" was the witty reply.

A DESIRABLE DEBTOR.—"Mr. John, I owe you a grudge—remember that. I shall not be frightened then, for I never know you to pay anything that you owe."

Flourishes in writing, like colors in dress, require care and finish to make them combine and look well; so, also, do flourishes in people.

IT E M S.

Poverty.—The only birthright that a man can lose.

Accidents.—The dismay of phools, the view man's barometer.

There is a Shaker Convention at present sitting in Boston.

Virtue.—That ingredient which needs no toll without which nothing is valuable.

The Viceroy of Egypt's son is in England on a visit to the Queen.

A third cable between Europe and America will, if all goes well, be open to the public about the middle of July.

Your pen won't mending, as the shepherd said to the stray sheep.

The man who made an impression on the heart of a coquette, has become a skillful stone cutter.

When is a ride of leather like iron rust?—When it is an ox-hide.

The best of friends fall out. Our teeth are no exception.

Why is a note of hand like a bunch of grapes?—Because it is insured by falling dew.

In the last illness of the witty George Colman, the doctor being late in an appointment, apologized to his patient, saying that he had called to see a man who had fallen down a well.—"Did he kick the bucket, Doctor?" groaned old George.

Queen Victoria intends visiting Switzerland again this year, and will proceed to Sicily and Greece. The trip will be probably via Genoa and Palermo by steam.

Great Britain imports more wheat from Russia than from the United States. During February 14 the importations from Russian ports amounted to \$2,813,193.

Advertisement for various goods and services, including books, paper, and printing. Mentions names like J. W. Street and J. W. Smith.

Advertisement for Anthracite Coal, 20 Tons Red Ash Egg Co. SALT 100 Sacks Coarse Salt. Dec. 7. J. W. Street.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available



TELEGRAPH NEWS.

LONDON, June 11.—The Colliery disaster in Wales proves less serious than at first stated. Fifty six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it was thought that the total number of killed would not exceed seventy-six.

Despatch from Cork states that robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the Southern part of Ireland.

New York, June 12.

Gold 139½. Ottawa, June 11.—Nova Scotia resolutions concerning the railway have been introduced in the House of Assembly, showing that increased grant to Nova Scotia was justifiable and necessary.

Blake moved his amendment to test the constitutional right of the Parliament to open the terms of the Union Act, speaking at length in support of the motion.

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron replied, holding that it would be unconstitutional to allow the matter to be decided by British Parliament, as that would be admitting that it had control over Canadian expenditure.

Harrison supported Blake's view, founding his opinion on provision of Union Act that "subsidy" shall be in full settlement of future demands.

Tupper followed, defending the new arrangements, and Nova Scotia's right to increased subsidy.

June 12.

Mr. Blake's amendment to Nova Scotia resolutions passed. Years 57, including Messrs. Bourque, Dalton, Cannell, Wallace, Pickard, Gossigan, Smith, Nays 94, including Messrs. Tilley, Gray, Ryan, Anglin, Roscoe.

Resolutions passed with understanding that debate will be resumed on motion for concurrence.

London, June 13.

The political excitement reached its height in Paris on Friday, and on Saturday it was newly renewed. The French government was obliged to make large arrests.

Large meetings of the opponents of the Irish Church Bill were held on Saturday in Manchester, Munster, and Liverpool.

The Times says the House of Lords must abandon its position on the bill.

New York, 14th.

Gold 139½.

Ottawa, June 12.—House occupied thus far with discussion of motion for concurrence in report of Committee of the Whole on the Nova Scotia Resolutions.

Wood moved amendment that it is inadvisable to discuss the financial arrangements of the Union Act in favour of Nova Scotia until at some time making provision for increasing in due proportion the amount of debt allowed for Ontario and Quebec. He supported the amendment in a lengthy speech.

Rose replied.

Galt raised the point of order that the amendment involved additional appropriations beyond that recommended in the Message and could not be entertained.

Discussion on this point going on.

Ottawa, June 14.

Mr. Wood's amendment to Nova Scotia resolutions lost. Years 46; nays 87. Mr. Forbes moved an amendment to third resolution that proposed additional subsidy for past two years be capitalized, but failed on 1st July next.

His amendment was ruled out of order.

A vote was taken on third resolution. Years 70; nays 51.

Fourth resolution, relating to Province Bill, was carried by a vote of 118 to 87. Hon. Mr. Rose introduced bill framed on resolutions.

London, June 14.—The Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was brought before the British House of Lords to night.

The question being in its passage to a second reading, quite a long debate took place, participated in by Earl Grosvenor, Earl of Derby, Lord Cairns, Lord Blandford, the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, but the House adjourned soon after midnight without taking any action in the matter.

The Times, in a leading article, says the Bill would unquestionably pass to its second reading.

New York, June 15.

Gold 139½.

Ottawa, June 14.—The Hon. Mr. Rose said he would move now into the House of Commons the Government respecting Banking.

In reply to Council, Sir John said that after Session Government would consider the propriety of having the more important of permanent orders in Council published.

In reply to Council, Sir John said it was not the intention of Government to increase salaries of Judges in the Province of Quebec this season.

Ottawa, June 15.

In Senate Odell moved for correspondence in reference to application of money raised under Imperial guarantee for Intercolonial Railway.

Campbell replied that no correspondence had been received. Actual expenditure upon Railway was about fifty thousand dollars. Contracts given out amount to five million dollars. Nine hundred thousand will be required for purchase of Eastern Extension, if purchased. Canada had in hands of its bankers and agents a larger sum than amount borrowed under Imperial guarantee.

The Alaska Times, published at Sitka, demonstrates the Americanizing of their new possession. Liquor saloons figure largely among the advertisements. The Sitka school, 75 Lincoln street, is kept by Sam Miletich, who has on hand liquors and cigars of unusual

passed excellence, and billiard tables of the latest style; the Central Saloon is opposite the sawmill, and the Oakes House is near. The hotel is the Montague House. There appears besides the card of two lawyers, a city meat market, and a meeting of the Alaska Lodge A. F. M.

TREASURY DEFECTIVES.—The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has nearly completed his reorganization of that branch of the service which pertains to the prevention of smuggling. He has divided the whole country into five districts. Each district has one chief agent, with two, three, or four assistants as is required, the chief being technically called custom agent.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY CLAIMED.—A chemist at the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, N. Y., claims to have discovered a process by which the nutritious properties of vegetable and animal matter are quite sufficient to nourish—and even increase the strength of a healthy man for two weeks. That is, about one ounce of this highly concentrated food is sufficient to sustain a man of average capacity for twenty-four hours. The Professor, Schuler, by name, has experimented with the food himself, having subsisted for two consecutive weeks on one pound of it. If this food is indeed what is claimed, it will prove a discovery of inestimable value to the world. Armies will no longer be found to remain idle at camp, waiting for the quarters master's trains, "to come up," nor will foreigners or marines on the sea, shipwrecked or detained by adverse winds, be in danger of starvation.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—We direct attention to the sale of the valuable property owned by the estate of the late Edward Wilson. It will be sold in lots, and from its central location and water privileges, is well adapted for mercantile business, or a fishing establishment. The sale will be without reserve.

SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 16, 1889.

An important memorandum prepared by John Cosigan, Esq., M. P., signed by twelve New Brunswick members, a majority of Lower Canada members, also from Ontario and Nova Scotia, and addressed to Hon. W. McDougall, C. B., Minister of Public Works, urging a mode of communication between the St. John valley and that of the St. Lawrence, has been published. We earnestly hope that this movement will result in the building of the long talked of, and much needed Railway, connecting the N. B. & C. Railway with the Line at Rivière du Loup;—then, indeed, the Dominion would be united by iron roads, and a highway which would be the best paying line in the Dominion. We have a strong faith in this work being accomplished, and the sooner it is, the better for the interests of the country.

There appears to be a disposition to belittle some of the leaders in the Parliament at Ottawa, by those opposed to them politically. The plan adopted is by letters, purporting to give reports of debates, in which such men as Sir G. Cartier, Mr. Tilley, Sir John A. Macdonald and some others, are represented as wanting in statesmanship, ability and tact.

It is a pity that their opponents could fill their places with more ability, and with greater profit to the people and the interests of the country. But it is this way—how is it that the Ministers are so largely supported on every vote affecting the Government, or their majorities are so overwhelming on any measure emanating from them? To say that all their supporters "are paid," or "have an axe to grind," is too mean and petty, and is suggestive of the thought, that those who make such assertions would readily accept such remuneration.

The constitution under which we have the happiness to live guarantees to all, freedom of action and expression, without fear of pains and penalties for the exercise of these British rights, provided they are constitutionally used. To moderate, decency and misrepresentation are so overweighing on any measure emanating from them? To say that all their supporters "are paid," or "have an axe to grind," is too mean and petty, and is suggestive of the thought, that those who make such assertions would readily accept such remuneration.

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wards bringing this undertaking to a successful issue, and the citizens of Calais, or a majority of the large taxpayers, are favorable to raising the required amount of \$15,000 to complete the sum agreed upon to build the road.

At the Competitive Examination of the Fredericton Collegiate and other schools of the City, shows that the Collegiate School carried off 8 first and 7 second prizes. The Baptist Seminary 4 first and 4 second prizes. These examinations originated with the Hon. Mr. McMillan while a member of the Government, now Post Office Inspector, and have been ably carried out in several Counties by John Bennett, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Education.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.—The Dominion Rifle Association, will hold their second Annual competition at Halifax, on the 17th August and following days. The prizes are valuable, and we trust that the Charlottetown Association will hold its competition prior to that date, as it will afford our sharpshooters a good opportunity for practice. We trust that our crack shots from this County, will give a good account of themselves at the Halifax Competition.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—We direct attention to the sale of the valuable property owned by the estate of the late Edward Wilson. It will be sold in lots, and from its central location and water privileges, is well adapted for mercantile business, or a fishing establishment. The sale will be without reserve.

We learn that Messrs. Short, of St. Stephen, are building a ship of 840 tons for Messrs. Chipman & Bolton, of that place and J. S. DeWolf & Co., of Liverpool. She is to class A. 1, for 6 years in French Lloyd's. The Messrs. Short have built a number of fine vessels on each side of the river, and are known to be first rate master shipwrights.

The first passenger by the Pacific Railway, from San Francisco for the Province, or Dominion if it is more correct, was a St. Andrews girl, Miss Lemon daughter of Mr. Jas. Lemon formerly of this Town, but latterly of Milton, St. Stephen. And we may here state that natives of St. Andrews, may be found in both Hemispheres—in Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Russia, Italy, East India, China, Australia, New Zealand, the various States of North and South America, California, Nevada, South Sea Islands, West Indies, and we cannot say how many other places, but we are informed that natives of this Town reside in the countries named, and it is pleasant to add, they are reported to be doing well.

The Banquet Dinner at Fredericton last week, was largely attended by the Professors. His Excellency, Lieut. Governor Wilket was present, D. S. Kerr, Esq., Q. C., the President, occupied the chair. It was "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," and passed off harmoniously.

Our street Commissioner, Major Phelan, has a number of men at work, making annual repairs and cleaning the water courses. The Major has his work performed in a military style—efficiently and well. His company of workmen, have a particular respect for the punctuality of their Paymaster.

From Boston papers of Monday we learn that the preparations for the "Peace Jubilee" are completed. The hotels were filled up, and the trains bringing additions to the numbers daily. The steamer "New York" left Eastport on Monday with 700 passengers for Boston.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.—This excellent Magazine now fulfils, as nearly as one Magazine can, all that a lady wants of one, as an assistant in her house, in her wardrobe, and in her care of her children. Every department is complete and perfect in itself, showing the immense amount of labor bestowed upon the whole. The "Ladies' Club" alone gives more sensible advice and information than all the rest of the Magazines put together. \$3 per annum, with a premium. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for June has been received. It is a first class publication of its kind, and is well worthy of the support of the music loving public. J. L. Peters, of 198 Broadway, New York, is the publisher.

A number of our Townsmen and women, left here on Monday, to attend the "Peace Jubilee" in Boston. The good Steamer, New York we understand was crowded.

The upset price of Timber Berths, we notice by the Royal Gazette have been advanced to \$10 per square mile, and the sales will take place September 7th.

Col. Inches, the popular and efficient Brigadier Major of the Western District was here on Tuesday, and inspected the Arms; he was present at the Artillery Company's drill in the evening, and expressed himself well pleased. The Colonel left here for St. George, on Tuesday morning accompanied by Capt. Jas. Bolton.

DEFACING BILLS.—Complaints are made of boys who are in the habit of tearing down and defacing printed notices, and tearing off Auction Bills from public places where they are stuck up. As this is a punishable offence, those who are guilty of such conduct in future will be sent to the "stone jug."

The Pic Nic by the Catholics of Woodstock, will take place on Wednesday next, 23d inst. They have chartered the Cars on the Railway to carry passengers from St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and other points, at a reduced fare.

The PEAK FAMILY of Bell Ringers are to perform at Calais this evening and Thursday evening, and at St. Stephen on Friday and Saturday evenings.

The following is the statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st May, 1889:

REVENUE.	AMOUNT.
Customs	\$940,294.87
Excise	229,700.41
Post Office	89,690.32
Public Works including Railways	72,784.38
Bill Stamp Duty	10,970.25
Miscellaneous	69,017.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,412,456.74</b>
Expenditure	\$604,722.27

A CLEAR REPUTATION.—A short time ago Mr. Bridges published a letter relative to the so-called exodus from the Province. The following comments upon the letter, from the Hamilton Spectator, will, however, give some idea of its contents:—

"It has been repeatedly asserted of late, in the Lower Canadian journals, that the working population of the Province were rapidly clearing out in favor of Western States. These statements have been repeated by the American papers, and a sort of jubilation about has more than once been raised over the supposed exodus to annexation which was thus developing. No, we have from the first regarded these statements as utterly false, or as very exaggerated, and we are now glad of the testimony furnished by Mr. Bridges in confirmation of the opinion we have avowed. That gentlemen have taken the most sensible and business like method of testing the accuracy of the reports which were in circulation on this 'Canadian Exodus,' as our neighbors called it. It was perfectly clear that if such a rush were going on to the Western States as had been claimed, it must be very much by means of the Grand Trunk Railway. As Mr. Bridges puts it, from the first of January to the middle of May no other mode of conveyance was practicable on a large scale. Nothing therefore, was easier than to ascertain from agents of the Grand Trunk line the probable number of persons who had left Lower Canada for the United States for the purpose of temporary or settled residence, during the last six months. This information Mr. Bridges sought by addressing a circular to the agents at all the Stations from Montreal to Quebec, Rivière du Loup, and as far as the boundary line, near Island Pond.

In these circulars, Mr. Bridges requested to be informed whether any unusual number of persons had left each particular locality for a permanent or temporary residence in the States, and what may have been the motives by which they were influenced in leaving. The reply to this circular Mr. Bridges has collected, and condensed into a letter; and the purport of all the information thus obtained is this, that few have left Canada for the States with the intention of making their home there; that the majority of those who have gone during the last few months have gone only for the summer work which they may find, and will return in the Fall; and that almost every train that comes from the States brings back large number of persons who had left Canada previously, have been disappointed in their expectations, and are glad to return to their old homes. This is just how we expected the matter would turn out when properly explained; and this will surely be enough to remove the fears of Canadians, on the one hand, and to prevent the boasting of the Americans on the other.

THE "Morning News" has been increased in size by additional length to its columns.

The Cable telegrams give an account of an appalling disaster in a coal mine in Wales, by which 76 lives were lost.

THE DOCKYARDS AND IMMIGRATION.—A communication has been received from the Admiralty to the effect that her Majesty's S. S. Crocodile which left with emigrants for Canada about a fortnight since, will, after her return home, make a trip to New Brunswick, and that a limited party of discharged Government workmen will be taken.—United Service Gazette, May 29.

The posts for the New York elevated railway are set as far as Thirtieth street, three miles per town, and it is expected that in about ten weeks the road for that distance will be opened. The rails are to be of steel and the car wheels of wrought iron with flanges on each.

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and a half deep to lessen the danger of running off the track.

B. R. Lawrence, Esq., of New River, has purchased the property on Colborne street, owned by Mrs. Owens, and will become a resident of St. John.

A machine shop in connection with the Intercolonial Railway is to be erected at Amherst.

A DROVE of Horses to the number of fifteen or twenty, passed through here yesterday from P. E. Island on their way to St. Stephen and the American market. Among the lot is a beautiful blood mare, bought on the Island by Dr. Ross, of St. Stephen.—Globe.

John F. Cook, a colored man, is about being nominated by his brethren, for the Mayoralty of Washington.

One hundred and fifty persons were arrested in Chicago the other day for leaving their horses unattended in the streets.

Calcutta dispatches of the 9th report a severe cyclone there, which did considerable damage to buildings and shipping.

The strawberry growers in Delaware and Pennsylvania are troubled to get help enough to gather their berries and prepare them for market.

James Hall, the famous Aberdeen shipbuilder, is dead. It is said there is not a part in the world where "Hall's clippers" are not known.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 9. S. S. Elizabeth, Wilkeson, St. George, ballast.

Matilda, Stinson, Mde. to J. E. Bradford and others.

11. Brig Emily Comer, Adams, Campo Bello, 125 Bundles Cordwood, &c.

12. Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, Meal, &c., J. R. Bradford.

16. Esther, Maloney, Boston, ballast.

17. S. S. Emma Pemberton, Simpson, Portland, 2200 sleepers, R. Ross.

Elizabeth, Wilkeson, Fishing voyage.

11. Drenought, Lord, Calais, 150 M. shingles, Goodwin & Co.

14. Eliza Francis, Hunt, Boston, 100 cords bark, R. Ross.

15. Daisy, Shuchan, Portland, 1982 sleepers, R. Ross.

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Martha Ann, Brown, Inland, In-  
land.

Matilda, Bradford, St. Stephen, Mead, &  
J. R. Bradford.

Esther, Maloney, Boston, Belfast.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,  
Monday 24th day of May, 1869.

PRESENT:  
His Excellency the Governor General in  
Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His  
Excellency in Council that it is advisable  
expedient that no bill should be levied or  
passed on Coal passing upwards through the  
land, St. Lawrence, Chambly, St. Ours, Bur-  
gundy Bay or Ottawa Canal, or St. Anne's Lock,  
either of them;

And whereas by the 28th section of the Act 31  
e. Cap. 12, intitled: "An Act respecting the  
time-Works of Canada," it is enacted, that  
at the Governor may, by Order in Council, re-  
vise and authorize the collection of dues or tolls  
Canada, and from time to time, in like manner,  
may alter or change such dues or tolls, and may  
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His Excellency on the recommendation of the  
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## KENNEDY'S HOTEL.

Front Street, St. Andrews.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most business  
part of the Town, and within a short dis-  
tance of the Steamboat Landing and Railway  
Station. The house is new, commodious, newly  
furnished, and open to the travelling com-  
munity. A good Stable is on the premises, and  
Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.  
A. KENNEDY,  
Proprietor.

May 19-20

## THE "WAVERLEY HOUSE."

75 KING STREET, ST. JOHN.

THIS House has been patronized by H. R. H.  
the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. Prince Ar-  
chibald, by all the British American Governors, and  
by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as  
by the most distinguished Americans, whom busi-  
ness or pleasure may have brought to St. John.  
It has been joined in pronouncing it  
The favorite House of the Province.

The Proprietor, thankful for past favors,  
could respectfully intimate to the travelling Pub-  
lic that he will spare no pains or expense to ren-  
der the House still further deserving their patron-  
age.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.  
JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

His Excellency the Governor General in  
Council.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the  
Minister of Customs, and under and in  
virtue of the subsection of the Act 31 Vic. Cap.  
6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs,"  
His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it  
is hereby ordered, that "Byng Inlet," situate at  
the mouth of the River Magalloway on the  
Georgian Bay, in the Province of Ontario, shall  
be and the same is hereby declared to be an Out-  
Port of Entry under the Survey of the Port of  
Toronto.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

may 29 31

## SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

BY order of the Executors of the Will of the  
late Edward Wilson, there will be sold on  
Thursday the seventeenth (17th)  
day of JUNE next,  
at 11 o'clock a.m. on the premises:  
All that Valuable Property situate in the Town  
of St. Andrews, known as the  
E. & J. WILSON PROPERTY,  
having thereon  
Dwelling Houses, Warehouses,  
Stores, WHARVES, and a Blacksmith  
shop. This property will be sold in lots, three  
of them having a frontage on West Street, with  
a building thereon, and one comprising the  
Wharves with the Storehouses and Blacksmith  
shop thereon, having an entrance thereto from  
Edward street.

The wharves and Storehouses are well suited for  
a fishing Establishment, with ample store-room  
for salt and other fishing supplies.

ALSO.—At the same time and place, a Tract of  
Land, containing One Hundred and fifty Acres  
more or less, known as the "Wilson Block," on  
Pleasant Harbor, heretofore conveyed by William  
Smart to the said E. & J. Wilson, and about a  
mile from the residence of James Smart, Esquire,  
in the Parish of Lunenburg.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.—Terms, 25 per cent.  
on day of sale, balance in 3, 6, and 9 months  
with interest, secured by approved notes or mor-  
gage on the premises.

For further particulars apply to the Executors  
R. Stevenson or Z. Chipman, or  
A. B. STEVENSON  
Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, May 19, 1869.

## NEW WORK.

EARLY in June the subscriber intends to publish  
a work, to be entitled  
"LIVINGSTON'S HAND BOOK AND VIS-  
ITOR'S GUIDE OF SAINT JOHN."

It will contain an account of the historical re-  
minders of the city. It also contains notices of its  
public buildings and institutions and a variety  
of other matter interesting alike to its inhabi-  
tants and to strangers who may visit St. John.

For the benefit of the latter, it will include in-  
formation for travellers in reference to the Rail-  
ways, Steamboats, Post and Telegraph Offices.  
It will also contain an account of Fredericton  
and the chief points of interest on the St. John  
River.

AN EDITION OF FIVE THOUSAND COPIES  
will be published, and such arrangements have  
been made as will ensure their sale.

The experience which the subscriber has had  
in the newspaper line during the past three and  
a half years, warrants him in saying that this  
work affords  
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM  
ever known in this city.

As the space for advertisements will be limited,  
persons who wish to advertise should lose no  
time in doing so.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., furnished on  
application to  
GORDON LIVINGSTON.  
St. John, May 25, 1869.

## NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber lately of Railroad Hotel, has  
taken the new and commodious stables in  
rear of Bradford's Hotel, fitted them up with all  
the modern conveniences, and is prepared to  
furnish board for horses for any time, on reason-  
able terms, and solicits a continuance of patron-  
age from his friends, who will find attentive host-  
lers in attendance.

Passengers conveyed Free by the Coach to and  
from  
Kennedy's, Hatch's, and Bradford's  
Hotels.

He is also proprietor of the Stage Line between  
St. Andrews and St. George, leaving St. Andrews  
at 4 P. M., and St. George at 4 A. M., daily, Sun-  
days excepted.  
May 12.

C. C. BRIDGES.

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, June 4, 1869.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN IN-  
VOICES until further notice: 2 1/2 per cent.  
R. S. M. BOUGHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

June 2

## Assessors of Rates.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned  
Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish  
of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will  
receive, until the 5th day of June next, statements  
in writing, from all liable to be assessed for the  
current year in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the  
real and personal properties and income they pos-  
sess.

S. H. WHITLOCK, Assessors of Rates.  
R. STEVENSON,  
CHAS. O'NEIL,  
St. Andrews, May 4, 1869.

## New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

St. Stephen and Woodstock  
Branch Railway.

## SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On Monday 17th May, and until further notice,  
Trains will run as follows:

UP Passenger and Freight TRAINS will leave  
St. Andrews every day at 8 45 a.m., (except  
Saturdays, on Saturdays will leave at 6 30 a.m.)  
and St. Stephen at 9 45 a.m., for Woodstock  
and Richmond.

DOWN Passenger and Freight TRAINS will  
leave Woodstock every day at 7 30 a.m. and  
Richmond at 8 a.m. for St. Andrews and St.  
Stephen.

On Monday 7th June and until further notice, a  
Passenger Train will leave St. Andrews every  
day at 8 a.m. for Woodstock and Richmond and  
return same day, leaving Woodstock at 2 p.m.  
and Richmond at 2 15 p.m.

A Train will leave St. Andrews every Saturday  
at 6 30 a.m. to connect with this Up Train only.

AGENT.  
D. J. SEELY, Water street, St. John.  
HENRY OSBURN,  
St. Andrews, May 12, 1869.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the  
Estate of Duncan Styles, late of Lunenburg,  
Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to present  
the same only to the undersigned within three  
months from date, and all parties indebted to  
said estate, will make immediate payment to  
NATHAN SMART,  
Executor.

St. Andrews, Jan. 2, 1869.

N. B.—Any demands against the estate, or  
monies belonging to the same, may be left at  
the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, St. Andrews.

## THE ST. STEPHEN BOOK STORE,

"COURIER PRINTING HOUSE,"  
Saint-Stephen, N. B.

THE business of the above establishment has  
been considerably enlarged, and we now offer  
for the most liberal inducements to dealers in our  
line of goods. We make a specialty of

Flat, Folio, Foolscap, Letter and  
Note Papers and Envelopes;  
SLATES, PENCILS,  
Copy Books and Wrapping  
Paper.

Our stock of ROOM PAPERS and Fishing  
Tackle will be found the most complete of any  
on the coast.

We invite the attention of dealers to the above.  
May 10, 1869.

## COURIER BOOK BINDERY.

St. Stephen, N. B.

Fitted up with new stock and  
machinery.

All kinds of BOOK BINDING done in the best  
style and at fair prices.

Books, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Magazines, &c.,  
neatly bound.

DAVID MAIN, PROPRIETOR.  
Pamphlets and Book Printing neatly executed.  
May 10, 1869.

## OIL & FLOUR.

10 Casks Kerosene Oil.  
75 Barrels choice brand Canada and California  
Flour. For sale by  
C. E. O. HATHEWAY.

April 28, 1869.

## TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Offer for sale a large stock of  
FLOUR, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO  
Molasses, Sugar, Saleratus, Spice,  
and other Grocery goods and Provisions, at low  
est rates.

## NEW GOODS.

NEW STAPLE AND  
FANCY GOODS.  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Which are offered at small advance on cost.  
Public patronage solicited.

JOHN S. MAGEE,  
Albion House.  
Molasses.

20 HDS choice Retailing Molasses.  
J. W. STREET

## MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY 1869.

## ODELL & TURNER

Have received per Steamships "Palmyra" "Hecla" "China," &c., a well assorted stock of  
NEW DRESS GOODS.

In Sultana Cord, German Lintres, Grantees, Alpacaes, &c. Printed Calicoes,  
Regattas, Brilliants and Skirtings, Velvet and Cloth Jackets and Mantles, Parasols, Gloves, White  
Cotton Hose, White Balbriggan Hose and Hair Hose.

HATS & BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and Shapes, Gossamers, Hair Nets,  
Corsets, Ma-lins and Grapes.

Every requisite for Family Requiring.

GREY and WHITE COTTONS, LINENS, TICKINGS & TOWELLINGS, BROAD CLOTHS,  
WATIN Proof and Secord T. WENDS, DUMAKS, MOREENS, KILGERMINSTER CARPETINGS,  
Floor Oil Cloth, Mattings and Door Mats.

## Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. Also—10 Bales New Paper Hangings.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ODELL & TURNER.  
St. Andrews, May 1869.

## E. & N. A. Railway.



