

May 10, 1856

of the host's as to how I happened to be so well prepared. I answered with an easy manner:

"O, it's simple enough. I knew that follow who eat supper with me this moment I saw him, for I have met him before. When he asked me about my money, and warned me not to travel any further until morning, I knew he meant to rob me. I knew it. When I went to bed I snored, but did not sleep. By-and-by I heard some one come to my door and try it. I snored away then, but at the same time had my pistols ready. After that person went away I happened to remember the reasons, and there I went and hid myself. I did not fire until the villains showed their weapons and offered to attack me."

This satisfied the host and assured the boy.—The former protested earnestly that he knew nothing about the robbers, and I affected to believe him. Of course I slept no more that night, nor did I leave my pistols far out of reach. In the morning I offered to pay my bills but the landlord would take nothing. I ate an early breakfast, and then set out on my journey, leaving mine host to take care of my night's work at his leisure. I reached Chatillon in safety, but said nothing more of my adventure, for I knew that other brigands would be shy of the place for a while, and that I might only lead to the arrest of the boy. A year afterwards I went that way again. The same host was at the inn, and he assured me that no brigands had been there since the night on which I had stopped there before. I inquired for the boy who had been there, professing to think the lad was his son, but he knew nothing of him, and hinted that the "little scamp belonged to the brigands."

Miscellaneous.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM INDIA.

DETAILS OF THE ANNEXATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDE.—The London papers say that Lord Dalhousie has rendered memorable the termination of his government of India by an act which cannot fail to be productive of immense advantage, in whatever aspect it is contemplated—referring to the annexation of the kingdom of Oude. The important event is thus described by the Bombay Overland Times:—

"Oude has been annexed, and now forms an integral portion of the British empire, and the fairest province of Bengal has ceased to groan under one of the most despicable of native despots. The territory covers an area of 24,000 square miles, containing a population of between three and five millions, with a revenue of nearly a million, which might be doubled under the ordinary system of management. It has hitherto maintained an army of some 80,000 men, ill dressed, ill accoutred, undisciplined, and unpaid, the scourge and terror of those they should have protected. Entreaties, remonstrances, and warnings have all been resorted to alike in vain, it was resolved that Oude as an independent province should be blotted from the map of India. The home authorities are said long to have hesitated. Finding themselves at length backed by the unanimous voice of the press, the home authorities appear to have plucked up heart of grace, and to have assented to the recommendation of the Governor General for a final and complete annexation. The Resident, General Outram, having been summoned to Calcutta to meet the Governor General on his return from the Neilgherries in the end of December, final measures for the annexation were arranged between them, and on the 25 of January the Resident proceeded to Lucknow to carry out the policy with the execution of which he was entrusted. He reached Cawnpore on the 28th, where a force of 12,000 men had been established, a bridge of boats having been constructed to convey them across the river. On the following day orders were issued for two brigades to proceed to Lucknow. The first commanded by Colonel Wheeler, consisted of her Majesty's 52nd, two batteries with guns, the 1st Light Cavalry, and the 18th and 73rd Native Infantry.—The second, of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, a battery of artillery, and the 23 and 41st Native infantry. These having proceeded to the capital, were in readiness to overawe the malecontents should any such present themselves, or put down disturbance should it threaten to appear. But the King of his own accord, had, on their approach, dismantled his guns, disarmed the garrison and shut up the palace. General Outram's first interview with the sovereign occurred on the 4th of February, when, accompanied by Captain Hayes and Captain Weston, members of the mission, his Majesty was urged to sign a deed of abdication. This he positively refused, saying that he would appeal to England; and having persisted in declining voluntarily to retire, he was, on the 7th of February,

deposed by formal proclamation, and the state transferred to the Crown of England without a voice or finger being raised in defence of the departing dynasty. The King retires on a pension of £50,000 a year. It is understood that the future administration will be conducted under General Outram as chief commissioner, with four commissioners, Mr. Wingfield and Mr. Christian, of the civil service, and Colonel Goldney and Major Banks, of the Bengal army. Mr. Cooper deputy secretary to government, is to be secretary to the chief commissioner, and Captain Hayes, military secretary. The following are spoken of as deputy commissioners.—Messrs. Denison, Forbes Simpson Boileau, Martin, Paolock, J. B. Thornhill, C. W. Cunliffe, G. Lawrence, Gonne, and Block. The above with Mr. M. R. Gubbias as financial and Mr. Ommany as judicial commissioner, complete the list up to the present time.

"A contingent of some 15,000 men is to be raised, 12,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and four companies of artillery, and this will take the place of an army larger than that of England itself on its peace establishment, whose services will be dispensed with. The following officers are named as having been appointed to the contingent:—Captain Gowan, Lieutenant Miles, and Lieutenant Hawer, of the Bengal army; and Captain Daly and Lieutenants Black, Johnston, G. Grant, and H. Johnstone, of the Bombay army. By this great concluding act of his administration, Lord Dalhousie will have added to the British empire four provinces, of an area three times that of the United Kingdom, and a population scarcely inferior to that of England.

"The Punjab and Pegu were forced upon him; Nagpore lapsed in terms of the treaty for the want of heirs; and the King of Oude has compelled us to relieve him of the cares of royalty, for the sake of the safety of his people; and the manner in which all these things have been accomplished, with a press steadfastly set against the extension of territory, and not a little prone to carp at the conduct of government, commanded almost universal approval."

COAT TAILS AND CAVALRY TACTICS.—The following piece of London gossip is another proof of the necessity for reform in the British army. The story is vouched for, at least so says the London letter which contains it: Col. Griffiths is a brave soldier, who has done good service in the Crimea.—The Colonel chances to be a tall lanky figure, something of the cut of the traditional Yankee.—Last week he was invited to the Queen's ball, and made his appearance in full regimental dress, expecting to receive the cordial reception which his services merited. But to his astonishment found that he was treated by Field Marshal Prince Albert with a rude coldness, which was, of course, imitated by the smaller fry. The Colonel left, and next day an officer waited on him and expressed Prince Albert's high displeasure that he should have dared to present himself in a coat of which the skirts were at least three inches too long! Griffith indignantly replied that when he had charged the Russian cavalry, no one took the measure of his coat tails, and besides he offered to submit the obnoxious skirts to the measurement of the regimental tailor. That important functionary was sent for, and found the tails strictly of the regulation-length for a man of Griffith's height, and so the war-beaten veteran was once more received into the good graces of Field Marshal Prince Albert.—Colonel Henry Darby Griffith 2nd (Royal North British) Regt. of Dragoons, undoubtedly the officer alluded to by the writer, served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 in command of the Scots Greys, including the battles of Balaklava (wounded in the head) and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasps). He entered the army in 1828, and, after purchasing all his steps, was made full Colonel in June 1855. The evidence of this gallant officer is not expected to be very flattering to the administrative capacity of Sir A. Airey, Lord Lucan and Cardigan.

It is quite a singular thing that the perpetuation of the Bonaparte line comes through Josephine the empress discarded by the first Napoleon because she bore him no issue. Louis Napoleon is the son of Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine. So the new baby is great-grandson of Josephine; whereas the son of "the first of his family," (as Napoleon told Clarke he was, in Italy), and Maria Louisa of Austria, died an Austrian Colonel. The ill-starred boy is not much heard of in history.—There is no doubt but his health and spirit were systematically broken down, and there are suspicious well founded, that he died by a slow poison. At times he exhibited a little of the spirit of his father; but it seemed only a recognition of the greatness to which he was born, with no sigh of hope to reach that greatness.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER IN CANADA.—We copy from the "Star" of 28th Feb., published at Paris, Canada West, the following notice of a New-Brunswickier who settled long since in that district, but who has many friends and relatives in this Province that will be glad to hear of his advancement.

THE WARDEN OF BRANT.—Colonel Perley's star is in the ascendant this year. We have noted since its commencement his promotion to the rank of Colonel, his appointment as Associate Judge, his election to the Wardenship of the County, and to the presidency of the Agricultural Society. No one grudges Colonel Perley these honors; he has deserved them by a long course of honourable and successful industry, and bears them with modesty and good taste. Indeed, we may perhaps recognize in Colonel Perley's unostentatious manners and kindly disposition, one of the main causes of his public success. He is trusted and respected, and people find a pleasure in giving him honor. For upwards of fifty years has Charles Perley been settled in Canada, and he is emphatically a self-made man. In New Brunswick several members of the same family have become men of mark, but they may all be proud of their Canadian cousin. A Tory in name, he is in practice a thorough liberal; scorning tyranny and hating oppression, but devotedly attached to British and Protestant principles. It will not have been forgotten how boldly he exposed, and perseveringly denounced, a corrupt clique in his township. Neither Queen's Council, Special Commissioners, nor actions in the Queen's Bench, could put him down; he relied on the verdict of a jury, and was not disappointed. On the whole, Colonel Perley's course has been one eminently calculated to encourage the youth of the country to aspire to honorable distinctions, and to depend, for their attainment, upon the correct and conscientious performance of the every-day duties of life.

A COOL PROPOSITION FROM OLD NICK.—Some weeks since, a grand masked ball was given in Paris, by the Master of the Empress's Household. Before the ordinary hour for the arrival of the guests, the chaplain of the palace, M. Menjand, Bishop of Nancy, who lives in the palace, went into the apartments to see the decorations. He did not intend to visit the ball, and thought the moment between the lighting up and the arrival of the first guests the most favorable to see the apartments. But one person, a particular friend of the Master, had already arrived, and by a singular choice was dressed as the devil. A green material, fitting tight to his skin, covered his whole person, the face included; two horns ornamented his head; and a long tail, terminating in a fiery and barbed extremity, completed his satanic majesty's toilet. The bishop wore the ordinary black robe of the catholic church; and the meeting of these two individuals in a large and vacant room of the palace, produced a strange effect upon both. The masked approached and saluted the prelate humbly, with these words—"Monseigneur, permit me to seize the occasion to offer you the hand of reconciliation!"

A MUSICAL AUTOMATON.—A late Boston paper notices a most ingenious piece of mechanism, constructed by a native of Holland, in the island of Java. It represents the full length figure of a man who holds in his hand a musical instrument from which he discourses music, in exact time and with almost super-human skill. The instruments used are a clarinet and cornet, but it also plays an organ in which latter case the feet are used as well as the hands. The interior contains complete mechanism which, inflating the lungs, as it were, sends the breath into the instrument, which controls the fingers moving the keys, and which serves as the nerves and muscles of the automaton. When this machinery is wound up, the head bows, the eyes turn in the most natural manner, and the lips seem to count the measure, that the clarinet may begin at the exact moment required to accord with the accompaniment on the piano. Several musical gentlemen of Boston have examined the automaton and expressed themselves delighted with the ingenuity of the contrivance. The public are promised an early opportunity to see and listen to this wonderful piece of mechanism. It will probably prove a second edition of the automaton Chess player which some years ago excited so much attention in the world.

Four schooners in ballast, and one with firewood, arrived here yesterday from Les Eboulements. We learn that a schooner loaded with provisions for the market has also come up from Bic. The Captain, Pierre Lavoie, fils, reports the navigation to have been open in Bic harbour for a month past, and that the ice from the Upper St. Lawrence and Lakes alone interrupts communication between Bic and Quebec.—Quebec Chronicle.

SWEDEN AND THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.—A pamphlet, by a Swedish writer, M. Lallerstedt, has just appeared in which new light is thrown on the relations of Sweden with the allied powers. According to this writer, who professes to have the best sources of information, Sweden herself originated the proposal of her admission into the western alliance. Much negotiation ensued on the subject, the allies being sufficiently desirous of securing the maritime support of Sweden, but not being at all desirous of guaranteeing all future contingencies that might arise therefrom. At length the matter eventuated in the famous visit of Canrobert to Stockholm, and the treaty which immediately succeeded that event. Sweden now considers herself ill-used by the allies, inasmuch as she is amenable to the consequence, of her declared hostility to Russia, and has no compensation as a member of the Congress. Whether M. Lallerstedt's statement be true or false is not apparent, but if true they would resolve several of the mysteries inexplicable in recent events.

ABOLITION OF DEATH PUNISHMENT FOR CHANGE OF RELIGION IN TURKEY.—In a letter, dated 18th February, received from the Rev. R. Koenig, the Jewish Missionary of the Free Church at Constantinople, the writer states, that two days previous, the Dutch Ambassador had informed him that the Turkish Government had actually passed a law which would allow Mahomedans to profess Christianity without being liable to capital punishment. The law was to be published that day (18th).—This was one of the great fruits of the war.—Glasgow Daily Mail.

COST OF WAR.—The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a statement made to Parliament, estimates the cost of the two years' war with Russia at £43,364,000, or about \$200,000,000! Add to this sum equal amounts for France Russia and Turkey, and we have a total of \$800,000,000. It will take, perhaps, one thousand millions to pay all the expenses of the war.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST OUTRAGE.—It is asserted by the most responsible persons in Washington, and by those who have the best means of obtaining information, that the Administration has ordered the arrest of all the members of the free states government of Kansas, and that President Pierce believes they are all in prison before this.—Should this prove true, which we trust it may not, it would be an act of unmitigated and remorseless oppression, and would justify the victims of it in resorting to that violence which, in the last extremity, we must all rely on for the protection of our personal rights.—Kenebec Journal.

Advices from Florence state that the Tuscan Government has commenced a persecution against the Protestants settled at Pontedera. The English Ambassador at Florence had been applied to. His Excellency immediately addressed the Tuscan Government on the subject, but hitherto without success.

Late advices from Hayti mention the arrival at Port-au-Prince of 4 English and 2 French men of war, lately comprising a part of the Baltic fleet; other war vessels were expected, and it is said from 12 to 14,000 French troops had landed at Guadeloupe. Much interest is excited by these movements.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONCTON.—An extensive and destructive conflagration occurred at Moncton (the Bend) on Monday night last, at half past nine o'clock. It was first discovered in Mr. Baldwin's store, but, not until the interior of the building had been so far consumed as to render all efforts to save it unavailing. The fire communicated to buildings east and west of the place of its origin. The first building on the west was Mr. Binney's, which was completely destroyed, but the goods in the store were mostly saved. The adjoining building, in which was Mr. Trueman's store, was razed to the ground, and the fire in that direction thereby stayed. On the east side Mr. Beattie's store was consumed, but by the most extraordinary exertions the dwelling-house attached was saved. It is stated that the whole of the property destroyed was uninsured, excepting the case of Mr. Baldwin, who had about £1000. A defective stove-pipe, it is said, caused the mischief.—Cou.

DAMAGE BY THE ICE.—We learn from a gentleman who was standing on the Grand Trunk Railway wharf, at Point Levi, on Tuesday afternoon, that the floating ice, which was at that moment running down in vast quantities, struck the end of Mr. Tibbitts' wharf with such force as to demolish about 60 feet of the structure, together with a pile of some 5000 worth of coals, all being carried in to 40 feet of water. The crash was heard at a great distance, and our informant says the shock was distinctly felt where he stood.—[Quebec Mercury.]

GASPE.—A correspondent at Gaspé Basin, in a letter dated the 1st inst., says:—"We have beautiful weather, and every appearance of a remarkably early Spring; there is scarcely any snow on the ground, and the ice has all gone from the Bay."