

Miscellaneous.

CAPT. MAX STROBEL, THE INFORMER.—Not very long since, a robbery of jewelry and American gold coin, to a very large amount, was committed at Willard's Hotel, Washington, while the lady to whom the valuables belonged was out driving. Suspicion fell upon a German Jew who had been lodging at the Hotel, from circumstances of his being absent at dinner time, while the robbery was committed, and because he had deferred paying his bill for a week or two from want of funds, while just before the robbery was discovered, he had suddenly called for his bill and paid it in gold, saying he was going to Baltimore. It was also found on enquiry, that he had not taken the cars at the regular station in Washington, but had hired a hack to Bladensburg, seven miles from Washington, and then taken the train at a way-side station. The proprietor of Willard's Hotel, from these circumstances, had no hesitation in following the suspected party to Baltimore; he was arrested and taken back to Washington. He was then identified as Capt. Max Strobel, of recruiting notoriety, who figured so largely at the trial of Hertz in Philadelphia, for engaging persons to go to Halifax to enlist in the Foreign Legion, and upon whose testimony almost solely, the U. S. Government relies to establish the complicity of Mr. Crampton in the recruiting business.

It turned out however, on investigation that Capt. Max Strobel had visited Washington on the view of assisting the Government to fix upon Mr. Crampton the charge of having been engaged in recruiting in the United States. At the time the robbery was committed, he was closeted with the Hon. Caleb Cushing the Attorney General of the United States which Mr. Cushing offered to verify by oath. In order to account for Capt. Strobel having acquired gold about that time, it was obliged to be admitted that Mr. Cushing had paid to him a considerable sum in American gold coin, as a reward for his valuable discoveries to the Government; and it was further admitted, that Mr. Cushing had directed him to proceed to Bladensburg, and take the train there, in order that his sudden departure from Washington might not be noticed. Capt. Strobel was thereupon set at liberty.

The American papers while mentioning these circumstances, carefully suppress Capt. Strobel's name, and make no mention of the gold he received from Mr. Cushing, as the paid spy and informer of the American Government. This Strobel went to Halifax last May, with the view of obtaining a commission in the foreign Legion, and being furnished with some introductions, succeeded in obtaining employment from Sir Gaspard Le Marchant. He was stationed on the Canadian frontier but his conduct was such as aroused the suspicions of the military officer at Niagara, with whom he communicated, and he was promptly ordered to Halifax to account for his proceedings; after enquiry, Sir Gaspard dismissed him. It is on the testimony of this informer and spy, that the whole difficulty between the United States and Great Britain has arisen, and it is fortunate that the robbery at Willard's led to the discovery of the intimate relations subsisting between Capt. Max Strobel and the Attorney General of the United States, who it seems, dispenses gold liberally for secret services.—*New Brunswick.*

OFFICERS V. SOLDIERS.—A match in rifle shooting, which excited considerable interest in the army, came off yesterday afternoon (Feb. 11.) at the practice-ground in the Karabelnia ravine.—Lieut.-Col. Blane, military secretary, and Capt. A. Ponsonby, aide-de-camp to Gen. Codrington, had challenged the whole army. The firing was to be at 200 yards' distance; the Minnie rifle, with fixed bayonet, as employed on actual service, was to be the weapon used, and the palm of victory was to be decided in the usual manner by the target. Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, of the Adjutant-General's department, who was formerly chief instructor in the Musketry School, at Hythe, and now superintends the small arms department in the army in the East, selected the men who were to compete with the officers already named. One man was to be chosen to represent each division of the army. To select this candidate for the principal match, the best shot was ascertained in each regiment, and these picked soldiers were then pitted against each other the best proved shot among these remained the representatives of the division. Four divisions were, however, only represented in the contest, the Guards Second, Fourth, and Light; it being understood that the men selected from these were so superior to all others as to distance them beyond a chance of success. This match came off at 3 p. m. A trial shot was first made by each candidate, which did not count towards the decision of the contest. Four rounds were then fired, each firing one shot in suc-

cession. The result gave the victory to the soldiers—a sergeant of the 20th Regt. being the first on the list. Next to him a corporal of the 77th Regt. gained the greatest number of points. The Guards' candidate followed, and then Col. Blane, Capt. Ponsonby, who is reputed a good shot, was singularly unfortunate on this occasion. Gen. Codrington and a very numerous assemblage of staff and regimental officers, as well as a large body of soldiers were present to witness the match. Some file firing and other practice followed.—*Letters from Sebastopol.*

PEACE EJACULATIONS.—"I can't understand it," said Admiral Lyons, when Louis Napoleon announced the news of peace.

"All I know is," said Cambridge, "I'm off for St. James's."

Prince Napoleon dropt two tears. "That," said he, as the first tear fell, "that is for Hungary, that for Poland."

"Peace!" cried Mark Lane, "Dreadful! Why corn'll come down to nothin'."

"Peace!" said John Bright, "Heaven be thanked! No more bloodshed—no more double income tax—every man's vine and every man's fig,—and what's more important than all, I'm safe for Manchester."

"Peace with Russia!" cried Cobden; "of course, didn't I always say we would crumple her!"

"Peace!" said Sir Charles Napier; "then it's no use a bully ragging Graham!"

"Peace!" cried Sir James; "then that claps a muzzle upon Napier!"

"Peace!" says Disraeli; "develish provoking.—And I wrote to support Pam in the war!"

"Peace!" cries Gladstone; "then I may yet be decorated with St. Vladimir."

"Peace!" sighed Admiral Dundas; "then my dream's all moonshine, and I shant fish a coronet out of the Baltic."

"Peace!" mused Lord Derby; then we must get rid of Pam. He can't now go to the country on any cry that we can't outery him."

"Peace!" said Lord John Russell; "then I'll bring in my Reform bill—kiss hands at Windsor—and, yes, perhaps I'll once more dine in the city."

"Peace!" said John Bull, with a somewhat soured look. "Peace! And all those beautiful gun-boats—and all that was to have been done in the Baltic—Cronstadt that was to have gone with a crash—the Malachite gates I was to have had for my country house from the pillage of Petersburg—the Emperor who was to have been brought in a cage and—Peace!" and again John groaned; and then John, with a flashing eye, and bringing down his fist, like a mallet on the mahogany, cried—"I tell you what, if it must be peace, that son of a bear, the Rooshian shall and must pay the bill."

Mrs. Bull said—"Peace! Why of course John, he'll pay the bill." But Mrs. Bull was always a discreet woman. She only said as much to mollify John; for, as she afterwards owned to her neighbors, "they'd never get a penny of their income tax back again; for the villains of Russians—she knew 'em—would be let off without paying a farthing!"—*Punch.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—It is said that, during the delivery of the following passage in the Rev. Mr. Caird's sermon, "No man can become a soldier by studying books on military tactics in his closet; he must in actual service acquire those habits of coolness, courage, discipline, address, and rapid combination, without which the most learned in the theory of strategy or engineering will be but a school-boy soldier after all." Prince Albert, exhausted by "actual service" on the moors during the week, was enjoying a comfortable nap. A jog from a royal elbow aroused him, and with pardonable anxiety to maintain a soldierly character for wakefulness at his post, his Royal Highness instantly exclaimed, "Yes! very good, indeed!—Decidedly ought to be printed." Her Majesty entered into the joke, and printed it was accordingly.—*English paper.*

FROM INDIA AND CHINA.—Commercial accounts from India are of a varied character. The Chinese rebellion is said to be making head against the Government, and the successes of the insurgents in the province of Kiangsi threatened to interrupt the transit of the tea and silk producing country. Admiral Stirling has organized a system of convoy between the five points, which is expected to be of incalculable benefit both to native and foreign trades, and highly efficient in suppressing piracy. Two fires broke out at Macao on the 4th and 5th of January, and destroyed about one thousand houses in the Chinese town, and property valued at more than one million of dollars.

CHANGED HER MIND.—Dickey was poor—Katy had a rich mother—Dickey loved Katy, and vice versa—Dickey wanted to marry—Katy's mother was "down" on that measure—Dickey was forbidden the premises—notes were exchanged through a knot-hole in the high board fences which enclosed the ward. One day the old lady went "calling," and Dicky, duly informed of the fact, called on Katy, but remained a little too long. The old lady was close at hand—no chance of escape without detection; at the instance of Katy, Dicky popped into the closet. The old lady saw that Katy looked confused, and guessed that Dicky had been about, but supposed, of course, that he had made his escape. She thought, perhaps, that the young couple had agreed to elope together, but she determined to be too smart for them, so she shut Katy up in the same closet where Dicky was concealed and giving her a pair of quilts and a pillow locked her up for the night without seeing Dicky. The next morning she went to let Katy out of the closet:—

"Oh, Lord!"—a scream; could not get breath for a moment; finally—

"Ahem! Dicky is that you?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Dickey, you must stay to breakfast."

"Could not ma'am."

"Oh, but you must."

Dicky concluded to stay.

Breakfast table—"Dickey, I have been thinking a good deal about you lately."

"So I suppose, ma'am—very lately."

"You are very industrious and honest, I hear."

"I never brag, ma'am."

"Well, now, upon the whole, Dicky, I think you and Katy had better get married."

NAPOLEONIC ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.—In his speech before the Council of State, the other day, the Emperor of France spoke of acts and "sentiments" "which were of a nature to strengthen the alliance between the two nations." Language, in the mouth of men so well trained to weigh it as Napoleon, commonly means more than appears on the surface. What were the "sentiments" which were to strengthen the British alliance? Is it true after all, that the old idea of marriage between Louis Napoleon's heir and a Princess Royal of England has not been abandoned? Let no man venture positively to reply in the negative.

The Christian does not serve God for happiness, but God by a sublime necessity has attached happiness to his service. Along the ranks of his army goes the command to rejoice—above it floats the banner of love. Felicity is the light which rests over it all. From the helmet of the seraphim that light is flashed back in full unclouded blaze; on us of the human race who, as Isaac Taylor says beautifully, "seem to stand almost on the extreme confines of happiness," its first rays are even now descending.—*Bayne.*

HOW JED MISSED IT.—Jed loved Betsy Wilson, but Jed was afraid to speak out. Betsy told Jed she talked in her sleep and always told the truth then. Jed caught Betsy asleep, and said, "Tell me, oh! tell me, dearest Betsy, the object of your dearest affections." "I love—let me think—I love Heaven, my country and baked beans, but if I have one passion above others, it is—(Jed's heart bumped so that you might have heard it through a brick wall) *roast onions.*" Jed didn't wake her, but sloped, and at the last accounts was *shining up* to another young lady!

Another case of poisoning by strychnine has occasioned another excitement in England. The affair occurred at Leeds, and the victim was Mrs. Harriet Dove, the wife of a gentleman of independent means, who has been taken into custody on suspicion of being the guilty person.

RAVAGES OF THE TYPHUS FEVER IN THE FRENCH HOSPITALS.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, under date of March 3d, says that about ten thousand patients are in the various French hospitals in the vicinity of that city, of whom one-fifth have typhus fever, of which a number of the chief medical officers have died.—The number of deaths daily in these hospitals is thought to be quite large.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—A regular system of mail robberies seems to have been planned and put into successful execution between St. Louis and the Atlantic. We learn from the Postmaster at St. Louis, that the mail made up for Boston on the 26th January, the mail of the 27th of the same month for Washington, and the mail of the 7th of March for Philadelphia, are all missing, and have fallen into the hands of robbers.

PERSIA.—The Journal de St. Petersburg quotes an announcement from the Teheran Gazette, to the effect that the Shah is preparing to repel by force any attack which an English fleet may attempt against the coasts of his empire. Troops have been sent to the provinces bordering on the Persian Gulf and the lower course of the Euphrates.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—I perceive that in the Sentinel you have published many of the speeches (and very correctly too,) that were delivered in the House of Assembly this winter, and among others, those of Mr. Connell on the "Want of Confidence" question, and the "Railroad Bills," which two were as attentively listened to by all on the floor or in the gallery as any that were delivered here this season.—At the beginning of the session, it was the opinion of a great many that Mr. Connell's opposition to the Government was to gratify a propensity for factiousness; therefore all were desirous of hearing what he could say in justification of the course he had adopted; and I believe there were few who heard his first speech that were not satisfied that the above opinion was fallacious.

He clearly avowed his own principles—by which he was determined to stand or fall—and he assigned many reasons why he opposed the Government. These reasons it is not now necessary to recapitulate, as they are before the public—one or two, however, it may be as well to repeat.

He said the Government took office with the avowed intention of carrying out liberal principles, but in many instances they had acted contrary to their professions. He asserted that they were coerced into the appointment of Mr. Watters to the Executive Council—which showed a pusillanimity which should not exist in a Government which had confidence in themselves. But the greatest cause of his opposition was the course which the Government were about to pursue with respect to Railroads. He insisted on it, that justice would not be done to the upper part of the Province, if a Railroad would not be built from Fredericton to Woodstock—and Canada—contemporaneously with any other that should be constructed; and he intimated that local feelings rather than justice, governed many in the course they had taken, and therefore so long as he saw the Government were not inclined to do justice to one section of the Province as well as another, he would oppose them.—He was perfectly willing to give his aid in carrying into effect the Railroad already commenced; but at the same time he required one to be constructed on the line he advocated, which would be the means of opening for settlement a very great district of the Province—give us the trade of the eastern part of the State of Maine—facilitate a large commercial intercourse with Canada, and be of immense benefit to the Province at large, and St. John in particular; and he told them plainly that no Government could stand that did not include this route in their Railroad scheme. His reasoning and arguments were plain and forcible, and had great weight with many of the members, and although some did not like his course he had pursued, yet a very large majority gave him credit for sincerity.

But if any thing was wanting to dispel the opinion of Mr. Connell's factiousness, his speech on the Railroad Bill had that effect; for as soon as he knew that the Government had altered their Railroad scheme, and intended to construct a Road from Fredericton to Woodstock, he offered no factious opposition, but professed his willingness to assist in carrying out their intentions. This was honorable, and proved that he was not of a factious disposition, and after the delivery of these two speeches, he stands in as high estimation with the public here as he ever did, for it is seen now what his principles are, and that he will not swerve from them, nor will he support others who do so.

We may now reasonably expect that the Railroad will be constructed from Fredericton up the River, and you may hope that before many years, the train will be running between your City and ours; and when that event takes place, it will be one of the greatest in its consequences that ever happened in this Province, and whether Mr. Connell gets the credit of it or not, he undoubtedly merits it; for if it had not been for his advocacy of that route, it is certain that there would not have been any thing done about it this season, as the Government had not the least intention of doing any thing in that direction at present, and it might have been a long time before they would.

Mr. Connell's assertion that "no Government could stand that would not make that route a part of their Railway scheme," was not a vain threat; for his description of that section of the Province, and the benefits that must be the result of a Railroad in that direction, turned the attention of many members to that part of the country, and the more information they received on the subject, the more were they convinced of the truth of Mr. Connell's statements, and many who had supported