

ther you come back or not I shall always love you. I first consented to become yours on the day you picked up my blue handkerchief at the Areneberg dance, and brought it to me. When shall I see you again? What pleases me is the information I have received, that the officers esteem you, and your comrades love you. But you have still two years to serve. Get through them as fast as you can, and then we will be married. Adieu, my good friend Peter. Your dear MARIÉ.

P. S.—Try to send me something from France, not for fear I should forget you, but that I may carry it always about me. Kiss what you send, and I am sure I shall soon find out the place of your kiss."

When the colonel had finished reading the letter, Peter resumed: "Arnold," he said, "delivered this letter last night when I received my billet. I could not sleep all night for thinking of Marie. In her letter she asks me for something from France. I had no money,—I have mortgaged my pay for three months in order to help my brother and cousin, who set out on their return home a few days since. This morning, on rising, I opened my window. A blue handkerchief was drying upon a line, and it resembled the one belonging to Marie. The colour and the blue stripes were actually the same. I was base enough to take it and put it into my knapsack. I went out into the street; my conscience smote me, and I was returning to the house to restore it to its owner, when this woman came up to me, with the guard, and the handkerchief was found in my possession. This is the whole truth. The capitulations require that I should be shot;—let me be shot instantly;—but do not despise me."

The judges were unable to conceal their emotion; nevertheless they unanimously condemned Peter to death. He heard the sentence without emotion; then advancing towards his captain, requested the loan of four francs. The captain gave him the money. He then approached the old woman from whom he had taken the handkerchief, and I heard him utter these words:

"Madam, here are four francs; I know not whether your handkerchief be worth more, but if it be, it costs me dear enough, and you may excuse me from paying the difference."

Then, taking the handkerchief, he kissed it and gave it to the captain. "Captain," said he, "in two years you will return to our mountains; if you go near Areneberg, do me the favour to ask for Marie, and give her this blue handkerchief; but do not tell her the price I paid for it." He then knelt, and after praying fervently for a few minutes, rose, and walked with a firm step to the place of execution.

I retired into the wood, that I might not witness the last scene of this tragedy. A few shots soon made known that it was over.

Having returned to the little plain an hour after, I found the regiment gone, and all quiet; but as I followed the border of the wood, in order to reach the high road, I perceived traces of blood, and a mound of freshly moved earth. Cutting a branch of fir, I made a rude cross, which I placed upon the grave of one already forgotten by all save myself and Marie.

#### SAGACITY OF WILD ELEPHANTS.

A small body of sepoy's stationed at an outpost to protect a granary, containing a large quantity of rice, was suddenly removed, in order to quiet some unruly villagers, a few miles distant, who had set the authorities at defiance. Two of our party happened to be on the spot at the moment. No sooner had the sepoy's withdrawn than a herd of wild elephants, which had been long noticed in the neighbourhood, made their appearance in front of the granary. They had been preceded by a scout, which returned to the herd, and, having no doubt satisfied them, in a language which to them needed no interpreter, that the coast was clear, they advanced at a brisk pace towards the building. When they arrived within a few yards of it, quite in martial order, they made a sudden stand, and began deliberately to reconnoitre the object of their attack. Nothing could be more wary and methodical than their proceedings. The walls of the granary were of solid brick-work, very thick, and the only opening into the building was, in the centre of the terraced roof, to which the ascent was by a ladder. On the approach of the elephants, the two astonished spectators clambered up into a lofty banyan tree, in order to escape mischief. The conduct of the four-footed besiegers was such as strongly to excite their curiosity, and they therefore watched the proceedings with intense anxiety. The two spectators were so completely screened by the foliage of the tree to which they had resorted for safety that they could not be perceived by the elephants, though they could see very well, through the little vistas formed by the separated branches, what was going on below. Had there been a door to the granary, all difficulty of obtaining an entrance would have instantly vanished, but four thick brick walls were obstacles which seemed at once to defy both the strength and the sagacity of these dumb robbers. Nothing daunted by the magnitude of the difficulty which they had to surmount, they successively began their operations at the angles of the building. A large male elephant, with tusks of immense proportion, laboured for some time to make an impression, but after a while his strength was exhausted, and he retired. The next in size and strength then advanced, and exhausted his exertions with no better success. A third then came forward, and, applying those tremendous levers with which his jaws were armed, and which he wielded with such prodigious might, he at length succeeded in dislodging a brick. An opening once made, other elephants advanced, when an entrance was soon obtained sufficiently large enough to admit the determined marauders. As the whole herd could not be accommodated at once, they divided into small bodies of three or four. One of these entered, and when they had taken their fill they retired, and their places were immediately

supplied by the next in waiting, until the whole herd, upwards of twenty in number, had made a full meal. By this time a shrill sound was heard from one of the elephants, which was readily understood, when those that were still in the building immediately rushed out and joined their companions. One of the first division, after retiring from the granary, had acted as sentinel while the rest were enjoying the fruits of their sagacity and perseverance. He had so stationed himself as to be enabled to observe the advance of an enemy from any quarter, and, upon perceiving the troops as they returned from the village, he sounded the signal of retreat, when the whole herd, flourishing their trunks, moved rapidly into the jungle.—*The Oriental Annual for 1834.*

#### A TIGER-SLAYER.

The morning after our arrival it was signified to us that there was a large royal tiger in a nullah near the town. This was soon confirmed by the appearance of a native who was preparing to attack it single-handed. The man was short, not robust, but compactly made, sinewy and active, having a countenance remarkable for its expression of calm determination. He was entirely naked above the hips, below which he simply wore coarse linen trousers reaching about half way down the thigh. He was armed with a ponderous knife, the blade of which was exceedingly wide and thick, with an edge almost as keen as a razor. On the left arm he bore a small conical shield, about eighteen inches in diameter, covered with hide, and studded with brass, having a point of the same metal projecting from the boss. My companions and myself walked with this intrepid little Hindoo to the lair of the sleeping foe. We were the less apprehensive of any personal danger, knowing that the tiger is a very cowardly animal and seldom makes an open attack; and further, that it always prefers attacking a native to a European. We soon reached the nullah, and discovered the beautiful beast at the extremity, basking in the sun. Its proportions were prodigious. I have never seen one larger. The nullah was narrow, but the bottom tolerably free from inequalities, so that the area was more than usually favourable for the operations of the undaunted tiger-slayer. As soon as we reached the spot, the man boldly leaped into the hollow, at the same time uttering a shrill cry in order to arouse his enemy from its slumbers. Upon seeing its resolute aggressor slowly advance, the animal raised itself upon its fore legs with a terrific howl. As the little Hindoo continued to approach, which he did slowly, and with his dark eyes keenly fixed upon the face of his formidable foe, the tiger rose to its full height, and began to lash its sides furiously with its tail, yet it evidently appeared to be in a state of embarrassment. Still the man advanced deliberately but undauntedly; the uneasiness and rage of the excited beast increased with every step; at length it crouched, evidently with a determination to make its terrific spring. The man suddenly stopped, when the tiger paused, turned upon its head, and, uttering a horrible noise, between a snarl and a howl, made one step forward, and sprang towards its victim, who instantly bent his body, received the animal's paws upon his shield, dashed the knife into its body, and fell under, but almost entirely beyond the extremities of his wounded enemy. The creature turned upon its back, the little Hindoo regained his feet in an instant, striking the prostrate tiger, with astonishing quickness and precision, a desperate blow upon the throat, which completely severed the windpipe, at the same moment springing, with the quickness of thought, beyond the reach of the monster's claws. The tiger died almost immediately. When assured that it was positively past doing any more mischief—for it had done much in its time—we descended into the nullah. The gash in the animal's body was terrific. The lower region of the heart had been wounded, and the intestines cut through. By way of a trophy, the victor deliberately skinned his dead enemy, which he soon accomplished, and with great dexterity, and then returned, in the pride of power, with the token of victory upon his shoulders. He obtained from us two or three pagodas, which he considered a most liberal reward of his bravery.—*The Oriental Annual for 1834.*

#### MONUMENT TO NAPOLEON.

It appears by recent French papers, that great efforts are making in Paris to have a monument erected to the memory of "Napoleon le Grand;" and the propriety of the measure is as regularly discussed as any other topic before the nation. It is surmised by many friends of the present king, and with reason, too, that France is indebted to Joseph Bonaparte for the agitation of this question; and that he has objects in view, other than the mere accomplishment of so small an enterprise. Be this as it may, the policy of the measure may be fairly questioned, and its utility honestly doubted. If it be contemplated as a memorial of fraternal affection, it is unnecessary; the light in which the brothers regards each other, is well known in both hemispheres.

Our correspondent has forwarded a work just issued from the London press, in which the idea of at all disturbing the remains of the illustrated hero, or of erecting any other monument than that provided by Nature in the island of St. Helena, is condemned in no measured terms:—"If," says the writer, "the object of a monument is to insure the endurance of fame, this volcanic rock—typical of the moral convulsion that produced and formed man, standing alone in isolated majesty, and rearing its proud crest, towering and lofty as his own aspiring ambition, in the centre of that globe filled by his name—amid the wide waste of waters, profound as his own vast conceptions, and boundless as his own insatiate wishes—sternly firm and unshaken amidst the war of elements as his own immovable resolves, unbending will, and feelings indurated in the carnage and the strife of contending nations; and lastly, fruitless as the vanity of his selfish will and misdirected ambition; if, I say, the resting place of the dead should typify the deeds and character

of that dead when living, where but on the rock of St. Helena should lie the bones of Napoleon? The Pyramids of Egypt will, in a space of time that may be reckoned, be buried in the rapidly accumulating sands of the desert; and already the name of Cheops enveloped in doubt and mystery, (to preserve whose memory or remains they were perhaps raised by the blood and sweat of millions,) is all that remains of their history. Vendôme's proud column, pointing to the skies,—and still truer memorial of the warrior's blood-stained fame,—at the mercy of numerous contingencies inseparable from war and politics, may in one short hour be levelled with the dust; whilst that ocean island shall endure until

—the great globe itself,  
And all which it inherits, shall dissolve,  
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,  
Leave not a wreck behind."

## COLONIAL.

### NEWBRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN COURIER.—*Novascotia Notes.*—Owing to the great quantity of Novascotia Notes at present in circulation in this city, and the difficulty of obtaining specie for them when remitted to Halifax, they have of late become quite a drug in our market. At present they can only be passed at a discount of ten, and in some instances, twelve percent. Some measures, we think, ought to be adopted immediately, to remove and guard against the recurrence of an evil so prejudicial to the interests of all classes of the community.

FREDERICTON WATCHMAN.—The usual examination of the College and Collegiate School, which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last week, afforded gratifying evidence of the steady progress which the Students and Scholars continue to make, in the several branches of a sound and liberal education.

### NOVASCOTIA.

HALIFAX ROYAL GAZETTE.—*Cape Breton*—We are sorry to learn the Cape Breton paper, that the crops in the N. W. district of that Island have also failed; and that much distress was apprehended during the winter, unless relief is afforded by Legislative grant or otherwise.

### CANADA.

QUEBEC GAZETTE.—It is stated that a mandamus calling Francois Quirouet, Esq. member for the County of Orleans, to the Legislative Council, has been brought by the English mail.

With Mr Morin's resignation announced in the French Gazette of Saturday, there will now be two vacancies in the representation of the district of Quebec.

We have had no snow nor bad weather for the last fortnight and several days in that interval, yesterday and to-day particularly, were quite pleasant, clear, and mild. To-day, at two o'clock, the thermometer was 20° above freezing in the shade; and it has not fallen under 4 to 5° above zero this fall. December 23.

A notice of a motion has been given in the Assembly of Upper Canada, to convey the thanks of the Legislature, with the gift of £1000, to Captain Ross, who has just returned from the arctic expedition.

The rumour, that the Assembly, at its next meeting, would stop all proceedings, by acting immediately on the Report of the Committee of Privileges concurred in at the close of the last Session, is still prevalent, but does not gain ground. It is now said that some of those who voted for that Report, will insist upon letting the declared breach of privilege stand over, with a *salvo* that it shall not be cited as a precedent in future.

We believe the breach of privilege alluded to was, that the Governor had not issued a writ for the election of Montreal, in the place of Mr Mondelet, whose seat had been declared vacant, he having accepted a seat in the Executive Council, in contravention of certain Resolutions of the House of the 14th February, 1834; and acted upon on this occasion for the first time. It seems that His Excellency, being addressed by the House on the delay in issuing the writ, informed the House, that he had deemed it expedient to consult on the subject the Home Government, from which he derives his power, and to which he is responsible; and this answer being referred, produced the long and angry Report which was concurred in, paragraph by paragraph, on the 14th March last.

We do not know what may have been the answers of the Home Government to, we believe, two or three references by the Assembly at the last Session, one or two by the Legislative Council, and no doubt several by the Governor. Indeed, till lately it has been said that no answers had yet been received. We should suppose, however, that the heats which are apt to warp the judgments of men in the Colony have little influence with the Home Government, and that it still adheres to the liberal policy made public in the Despatches, and before both branches of the Legislature since the Report of the Canada Committee, and all conformable to the recommendations of that Report. In that case, it is still possible that the ensuing Session may be productive of real good to the country.

## SCHEDIASMA.

M I R A M I C H I :  
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7 1834.

To the kindness of an attentive correspondent at New-York, we are indebted for a file of the New-York Advertiser to the 22d ult. which puts us in possession of European dates to the 17th November.