

had said: 'This is for the wine these good folks have drunk; they are my guests.' But now, he continued, addressing the robbers, 'it is time to sleep. In the adjoining room is a sick lady: the entertainment has lasted long enough; I cannot allow any one longer to occupy this room, or disturb the lady's rest by noise.' At this imperative command one of the robbers jumped from his seat, and contemptuously laughing, cried out, 'Does the gentleman fancy that because he has a carriage and four, and plenty of money in his pocket, he has a right to command here?' An uproar ensued. The men vociferated: 'We are poor lads, and therefore we are masters here.' 'We are no timorous peasant who take off our hats to every gentleman.' 'We have yet money and credit enough to swallow a draught when we are thirsty.' We do not accept gifts from people who fancy themselves better than we are.' We will not be ruled.

All this was almost simultaneously uttered, with a loud tumult from all sides. All the robbers had got up. The prince mechanically caught hold of his pistols and threw off his cloak. 'I am a master of the craft in which you are but apprentices,' he exclaimed with dignity. 'You are robbers; I am a soldier, and fear neither the mouth of a rifle nor the edge of an axe.' During this uproar, a man of middling height and strongly marked features had risen from the bench beside the stove, where he had quietly sat during the whole time, without partaking of the wine. He now said in a commanding tone: 'Silence!' The robbers grew speechless at this order, and again sat down to the table. 'Mr officer,' continued the man, 'don't think that you frighten us. I too have been a soldier, and most probably smelt more powder than ever you did. I am Haburak. If I desired to do you any harm, a single whistle would suffice. We never will disturb a lady's rest; we war with men not with women. For the present we shall leave this shelter; yet, remember, sir, that it is the first time for a fortnight that these men have been under a roof, and that the couch there below on the damp oak leaves is by no means comfortable. Farewell! friends, let us go,' he called to his men. They took up their arms and went. The prince was greatly struck by the whole proceeding. He did not entirely trust the robber's words; and relieving his servant, they paced up and down, thus keeping watch the whole night. On the morrow the lady continued her journey. After they had ridden about an hour they suddenly heard the discharge of a rifle close to them in the woods. Haburak stepped forth from the bushes and bid the coachman halt. The horses stopped; the Prince drew forth his pistols. But Haburak, without heeding his threatening mein, rode close up to the carriage, and said: 'We yesterday sacrificed our comfort that the rest of this lady should not be disturbed. Now I will see whether it was worth the trouble.' With these words he lifted the veil which hung down from the lady's bonnet, and looked for an instant into her face. The lady blushed and the robber said, 'She is really very pretty.' He turned round, plucked a wild rose from a bush close at hand, and offered it to the lady with these words: 'Accept this rose kindly as a keepsake from the poor robber Haburak; and if you sometime hear that he has been hanged, pray an *ave maria* for his soul.'

The lady took the rose and the robber vanished. Two years later, newspapers related that the robber Haburak had been caught,—that he had been tried at the Assizes in Torma, convicted of desertion and highway robbery, and hanged.

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.

The journey to Calcutta was not very long ago a serious undertaking, and is still not a trifling affair. To annihilate geographical distance, and shorten the time occupied by nearly three months, was certainly great; but a more wonderful achievement is that by means of which we are conveyed in a few hours from our own smoky and foggy metropolis to the glorious eastern land, and set down in the 'city of palaces,' the capital of our Indian empire. We, however, do not perform the Overland route subject to the annoyances that usually beset travellers: simply, we enter the Gallery of Illustration, in Waterloo-place, seat ourselves comfortably, and make use of our eyes. Imagination will scarcely be required; for the scenes and places occurring along the journey are depicted so correctly and life-like, that after the first five minutes the pleasant and exhilarating delusion steals unconsciously over you that you are actually *en route*. Leaving the bustling docks of Southampton, points of picturesque or historical interest crowd rapidly on, until Cairo is reached—than which no Oriental town more completely realizes the ideas created by a perusal of the Arabian Nights. Halting at the 'city of Victory,' you prepare to cross the desert: and here it is you remember that dear old dismal Albion is far behind. All is changed: wandering Arabs and gorgeous Arnaouts, picturesque encampments, and caravans of camels, and a brilliant sky, take place of the familiar sights at home. The desert is crossed, and at Suez the voyagers embark on the Red Sea, with its associations of sacred story; and on the waves that rose above the hosts of Pharaoh, we journey on to Point de Galle, Ceylon. Here the eye, wearied with the blue sky and the Red Sea still more intensely blue, rests gracefully on the lovely scenery which the table-land of this enchanting island presents. Madras comes next, and then Calcutta itself; and the journey is accomplished. Contrary to the wont of travellers, we have not a word of

dissatisfaction to say—we were highly gratified throughout.

PANORAMA OF THE NILE.

Egypt is pre-eminently the land of historical associations, sacred as well as profane; in it originated the art that has civilized the world—the papyrus was the first medium of writing, and the hieroglyphics gave the Greeks and the Hebrews their alphabet. Along the valley of the Nile are situated nearly all its great cities and temples—the mighty ruins that have for ages been the objects of wonder and admiration—upon the banks of its noble stream may be seen the oldest arch, the oldest column, the oldest statue. The panoramic picture at the Egyptian Hall represents all these Titanic relics, in a double voyage, westward from Cairo to the second cataract, thence returning eastward to the starting point. The views are admirably painted, and unquestionably correct: the artist lived twelve years among the scenes which he has delineated. The first view of course is Cairo: Memphis, a royal city long before Alexander became a conqueror, and the huge ruins of Thebes, with the sounding statue of Memnon, follow, in the grandeur of their desolation; and up to Abou Simbel crumbled palaces give place to unroofed temples, and these to deserted towns. At this point the westward journey terminates, with a view of the interior of the great temple of Abou Simbel, first discovered by Burckhardt, and in the halls of which are statues sixty feet in height! On the return eastward, the objects of interest and wonder are no less numerous, with several beautiful moonlight and sunset scenes. —London paper.

From the London People's Journal.

RUTH'S RESOLVE.

BY WILLIAM ILLOTT.

Oh, bid me not to say farewell!
The world would fill my heart with sorrow—
Would grieve me more than words can tell,
And leave me reckless of the morrow:
For thou hast been my friend so long—
Hast cheered my wounded, widowed heart,
And made the bond of love so strong,
It now were well nigh death to part.

Yes, I have lov'd thee long and well,
My earthly lot with thine is twin'd;
And think'st thou I can say farewell!
And break the golden cords that bind?
Intreat me not! I cannot stay
Where thy lov'd form no more will be;
Toilsome and devious tho' thy way,
I'll shun it all, and follow thee.

I lov'd thee in the by-past years,
Ere care had furrow'd o'er thy brow;
Nor shalt thou tread thy path in tears,
Companionless and dreary now.
Whate'er befalls thee I will share;
The God who guides thee, mine shall be;
My voice shall mingle with thy prayer,
And I will sing His praise with thee.

Where'er thou goest I will go;
Thy kindred people mine shall be;
All joy or sorrow, weal or woe—
Till life's last hour I'll share with thee.
And where thou diest, I will die;
Where thou art buried find a grave;
O'er me the same wild flowers shall sigh;
O'er me the same sweet flowers shall wave.

MICE POWER.

A gentleman in Kirkaldy, Scotland, has trained a couple of mice, and invented machinery enabling them to spin cotton yarn. The work is so constructed, that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences, by twisting twine and reeling from 100 to 126 threads per day. To complete this, the little pedestrians have to run 104 miles. A half-penny-worth of oatmeal, at 1s. 3d. per peck, serves one of these treadmill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes 110 threads per day. At this rate a mouse earns 7s. 6d. per annum. Take off 5d. for board and 1s. for machinery, there will arise 6s. clear for every mouse annually. The mouse employer was going to make an application for the lease of an old empty house which will hold 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers, and some hundreds of spectators.

SIMILARITY OF BARBAROUS NATIONS.

In their every-day life there is a great similarity in all barbarous nations. Generally the ruler is supreme, and the director of the customs by which, under the sovereign, savage nations are governed. All black nations, in common with many less barbarous, as, for instance, the Chinese and Malays, in speaking of the organ of man's understanding, imagine that we derive reason and wisdom from the belly. In this there is not so much cause for wonder as is generally considered: with a wild man the day's pastime is regulated by appetite, and by the state of his stomach he is ruled. The educated black looks upon eating and drinking as necessary evils they are compelled to submit to, and, while satisfying the cravings of hunger and thirst, only partake of a sufficiency to sustain nature, and give the necessary strength to enable them to pursue their course of duty. These primitive habits suffer materially on the common advance of civilization and intermixture with Europeans; unless particularly guarded against, the luxury of intoxication completely prostrates the barbarian, and, as with the Indians of North America, might exterminate the aborigines of Africa contemporaneously with the advance of civilisation.

The Post Office.

From the Frederickton Royal Gazette Extra. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Orders, Regulations, and Appointments, in pursuance of the provisions of the post office Acts of 1850 and 1851:—

1. The General Post Office of the Province is established in the City of St. John.

4. In conformity with the post office Acts, it is hereby declared, and so far as regards the Province of New Brunswick, it is ordered as follows:—
On and after this date, all Letters transmitted by Post in British North America, with the exception of Packet Letters to and from the United Kingdom, and Letters to and from Newfoundland, and the United States will be liable to a uniform rate of 3d. currency per half ounce for whatever distance conveyed—prepayment will be optional, the charge increasing according to the following scale of weights, thus:—

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| On a Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, | 3d. c'y. |
| Over half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce, | 6d. |
| Over an ounce and not exceeding an ounce and a half, | 9d. |
| Over an ounce and a half and not exceeding two ounces, | 1s. 0d. |
| Over two ounces and not exceeding two ounces and a half, | 1s. 3d. |
| Over two ounces and a half and not exceeding three ounces, | 1s. 6d. |

And so on, adding one rate for every additional half ounce.

5. Subject to the provisions of the post office acts, and to the regulations made under them, and to the instructions he may receive from the Lieutenant Governor, the Postmaster General is authorised to enter into and enforce all contracts for the conveyance of the Mails, and other matters connected with the business of his own department, and to make rules for the conduct and management of the business and affairs of the same, and for the guidance of the officers and servants in the performance of their duties; also to suspend any Postmaster, or other officer or servant of the Department, until the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor be known, and to appoint a person to act in the meantime, in the place and stead of such officer or servant, provided the Postmaster General report the said proceedings to the Lieutenant Governor without delay, for His Excellency's decision thereon.

6. All bonds given by officers or other persons, or their sureties, employed in managing or conducting the Inland Posts and Post communications of this province, or in collecting or accounting for the duties and dues thereof, and all contracts, agreements or engagements, made by any parties with, or to any such officer or person, shall remain in full force and effect, and shall be construed and have effect, to all intents and purposes as if made and entered into with express reference to the Post office acts of this province; and any contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, or for any service to be performed, with reference to the post office, shall be construed to be a contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails under the said acts, and for the performance of the services therein contracted for, for Her Majesty's provincial post office, and the fulfilment of such contract may be enforced accordingly under the provisions of the post office acts of this province and every regulation and departmental order, not inconsistent with the said acts, made by any authority competent at the time to guide or direct such officers and persons in the performance of their duties, or to confer, define or regulate their powers and the exercise thereof, shall remain in full force and effect, until such regulation or order shall be abrogated, or provisions shall be made in the like matter, by some regulation or order made by competent authority in this province under the said acts.

NEWSPAPERS.

7. Newspapers whether published in the United Kingdom, or in British North America, or in the British West Indies, or in the United States, will not be liable to any provincial rate of postage, but newspapers to and from the United Kingdom, specially addressed "via New York," or "via the United States," will be liable as at present to the transit rate of 1d. each payable on delivery only.

8. Any printed Newspaper or other printed paper brought into this Province, and directed to a person who shall have removed from the place to which it is directed, may, if not opened or taken from the post office, be redirected and forwarded by post to such person, at any other place within the Province, free of charge for such extra conveyance.

PRINTED BOOKS, &c., TRANSMITTED WITHIN THE PROVINCE.

9. Printed Books, Pamphlets, or Tracts, when under the weight of two ounces, are not liable to any provincial rate of postage; but if weighing two ounces, they shall be liable to a rate of 4d. each; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, 6d.; and two pence for each additional ounce, up to six ounces in weight, and if exceeding six ounces 3d. for each additional ounce up to sixteen ounces; beyond which weight no printed book, pamphlet or tract will be forwarded by post within the Province, unless such book, pamphlet or tract be addressed to the United Kingdom, or through the United Kingdom to any British Colony.

10. Newspapers, Pamphlets, and all printed papers, transmitted by post, must be sent

without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends; if this be not done, or if there be any writing or marks upon the cover, or upon the papers, &c., except the name and address of the sender, and the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the whole packet will be charged with full letter postage.

LEGISLATIVE PAPERS, AND ROYAL GAZETTE.

11. All papers ordered to be printed by either House or Parliament, or by Her Majesty's command, or by the Legislative Council or Assembly of this Province, or by virtue of an address of the Legislative Council or Assembly, as also the Royal Gazette of this Province, shall pass through this province free of postage; but parliamentary or Legislative votes or proceedings transmitted to and from the United Kingdom, will be liable as at present to the rate of 1d. currency per four ounces.

SHIP LETTERS.

12. The gratuity to be paid to Ship Masters for letters brought to offices on the sea board, shall be 14d. currency as heretofore; and the charge on such letters, when delivered in this Province, shall be 3d. currency.

WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

13. The fee hitherto charged by way office keepers of 2d. each on all letters passing through their hands, is hereby abolished, and the salaries to be paid to these officers, as well as to such postmasters as were not provided for by the post office act of 1850, will be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, after the new law shall have been in operation sufficiently long to enable His Excellency to form a correct opinion as to what will be a fair amount of remuneration.

BY PACKET TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—LETTERS.

1. The Packet rates on letters to and from the United Kingdom, will be as follows, namely: "via Halifax," 1s., sterling, or 1s. 3d. currency; and on Letters specially addressed, "via New York," or "via United States," 1s. 2d., sterling, or 1s. 54d. currency, prepayment being optional, the charge increasing according to the present rates, thus:—
A letter not exceeding half an ounce, 1 rate.
Exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce, 2 rates.
Exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, 4 "
Exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, 6 "
And so on adding two rates for every half ounce.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.

2. Printed books, magazines, reviews or pamphlets whether British, Colonial or Foreign, may be sent through the post from this Colony to the United Kingdom, or from the United Kingdom to this Colony, or from the United Kingdom to or from this Colony and any other British Colony, whether the conveyance be by packet or private ship, at the following rates of postage:

| | |
|---|---------|
| For a single volume, not exceeding half a pound weight, | 7d. Cy. |
| Exceeding half a pound and not exceeding a pound, | 1s. 3d. |
| Exceeding one pound and not exceeding two pounds, | 2s. 6d. |

And so on, adding 1s. 3d. currency for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. Printed books, &c., thus forwarded, will be subject in all respects, except as to weight, to the same conditions and restrictions to which newspapers are liable. The postage thereon according to the above rates must in all cases be prepaid—they can only be forwarded by the direct route via Halifax,—and in case of being posted in large numbers at one time, Postmasters are authorised, if necessary, to keep over a portion of them until the despatch of the following mail, but not longer.

UNITED STATES.—LETTERS.

1. Letters posted at any office in New Brunswick, addressed to any place in the United States, except California and Oregon, will be rated at a uniform rate of six pence currency per half ounce.

2. Letters posted in any part of the United States, except California and Oregon, addressed to New Brunswick, will be rated there with an uniform rate of ten cents, equal to six pence currency per half ounce.

3. The Postage rate on letters passing between New Brunswick and California and Oregon, will be an uniform rate of nine pence currency, equal to fifteen cents per half ounce.

4. It is to be understood that the above rates, stated in sections 1, 2 and 3, include the whole charge for the transmission of a letter between any place in New Brunswick and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon.

5. The scale in the United States for computing the charge upon Letters weighing more than half an ounce is the same as that for letters passing within this Province, viz: 6d. for every half ounce or fraction more than half ounce.

6. Prepayment of Letters passing between New Brunswick and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon, will in all cases be optional.

NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

7. Newspapers and pamphlets, posted in New Brunswick, addressed to the United States, including California and Oregon, will be duly forwarded through New Brunswick free of charge to the Province line.

8. United States Newspapers and Pamphlets, duly posted and addressed to places in New Brunswick will not be charged with any United States postage in the Province.

9. New Brunswick Postage Stamps, when used, will be taken in the United States as evidences of prepayment of postage on Letters.