

terminated to remain a few days longer, hoping that some intelligence might reach her respecting the colonel.

Meanwhile, she wandered about the streets of Paris, less sanguine, it is true, but still not losing all hope. The capital was full of British visitors at the time, and she met with many who listened to her story with interest, and appeared to sympathise with her in her disappointment; but all thought the case a hopeless one. One afternoon, when she had been about a fortnight in Paris, she was traversing rather gloomily one of the chief streets, after a fruitless visit to the consul's office. She was just led by the crowd returning from a review of the allied troops, which had been held on the Champs Elysees. A regiment of British infantry marched past to its quarters, and Maggie's heart warmed to the well-known quick-step which the band was playing. She made her way to the place of the review, groups of the most varied character were scattered over the ground; soldiers of almost every service in Europe, in all the diversity of uniform, promenading, or talking in companies, or paying their court to the dames of the capital. Maggie looked on wonderingly, though, amidst that collection of all that was strange, her own appearance attracted more notice than she was probably aware of. Her bronzed features, her gown of broad tartan, revealing more than usual of the home knitted hose and buckled shoes, together with the military-cloak on her arm—she always carried that with her—made many turn and look at her as she passed by. She was accosted in her walk by the clerk who had accompanied her to the colonel's house a few days before, who was a countryman of hers, and felt a kind interest in her search. They fell into conversation, and as the young man asked many questions as to her experiences in the war, Maggie gratified his curiosity and related many incidents of battle and danger which she had witnessed. As the evening drew on, the groups began to disperse, and they sat down on a bench to rest after their walk. While she was narrating these details for the behoof of her companion a personage enveloped in a cloak who had been walking listlessly to and fro, sat down near them. Apparently wrapped in his own thoughts he paid no notice to them at first but, catching a part of the conversation, he turned round, and regarded them with apparent curiosity. Presently his eye was arrested by the cloak which Maggie carried, and which happened to be so arranged at the time, that the eagle embroidered on it was exposed to the light of the lamp opposite. A gloomy frown passed over his face, as he probably regarded it as some of the booty taken in the late battles. Coming close to Maggie, he said his hand upon it, and said in a haughty tone, and in English:

"May I beg to know, madam, by what means you obtained possession of this cloak?"

As Maggie was about to reply, her companion interposed.

"My friend, sir, is most willing to give that information, but it must be to a person whom it concerns."

"And whom is it more likely to concern," returned the Frenchman, pointing to the number of the regiment, "than me, who had the honor of commanding the brave corps whose number it bears?"

"Then you are Monsieur Garnier, late colonel of this regiment?"

"It is so."

Maggie, finding the object of her search thus unexpectedly before her, immediately began her story; but her excitement and her broad dialect together rendered her unintelligible to the officer, and the clerk was calld in to her assistance. As soon as M. Garnier understood that she sought a child who had been lost during the retreat in Spain, he seized the cloak and opening it wide, read the initials that were marked upon it.

"Ah!" said he; *je vois, je vois*—you found it covering the body of a dead female?"

"And this woman," said the clerk, "the nurse of the dead lady, has come from Scotland to learn, if possible, the fate of the infant who was left with her."

But the officer was gazing, with evident emotion, on the cloak which he still held in his hands, and tears stood in his eyes as he said to himself:

"Ah, pauvre Guiseppe!"

Maggie's earnest impatience could be restrained no longer.

"For the love of Heaven, sir, if the bairn's live, or ye ken anything anent him, dinna keep him in suspense, for his father's gentleman, is a soldier like yourself, and I'd fain glad his dying eyes with the sight o' his son."

"For anything I know," said the officer, "the child is yet alive. And now hear what I have had to do with him. At the time you speak of, I was a corporal in this regiment; my captain's name was Guiseppe de Bardonne. He had been made captain on the battle-field for his bravery. We were dear friends before his promotion, and that did not affect our friendship. Our regiment was part of the force under the brave Marshal Ney during the campaign in Spain, and it was my troop that found the corpse of the lady you refer to. I remember it well. Guiseppe, tender as a woman, pitied the helpless infant; I took it from his arms, and

child was committed to the charge of Jeanne, the old vivandiere of the regiment, who nursed him as tenderly as a mother. He returned with us to Madrid, and from thence into Portugal. As he grew older, he became the pet of the soldiers, who were delighted with his tricks and gambols, and he was always called by the name Guiseppe bestowed upon him—The Baby-Trooper. In Portugal, also, was made captain, and I was close to Guiseppe at Salamanca when a cannon ball struck him from his horse, and he died in my arms. Last year the vivandiere who had taken charge of the child died of camp fever, and he was left to my care alone. When the army returned to Paris, defeated and broken down, and we were called on to give up our arms, I knew not what to do with my young charge. After much thought, I resolved to take him to the Foundling Hospital, explain the circumstances in which he was found, and leave a sum of money to provide for him. This, I thought, would be more real kindness to him than to take him with me in my wanderings. A short time after, the Emperor returned to France, and with the rank of colonel, I joined his army. What followed, you know; and I am again a ruined and suspected man. I cannot accompany you to the Foundling Hospital," he resumed, after a pause, "as I am in some danger here, and am about to leave Paris; but you can apply there for the child, and state what I have told you. You have a witness here if one is needed."

Maggie's impatience would not suffer her to wait till the next day, but she expressed her intention to go at once to the hospital. She poured out her thanks to the colonel as he bade her farewell, telling her he should hear of her success from other quarters. It was late in the evening when they arrived there, and the institution was closed for the day; but on explaining the object of their visit, and on the application of an official from the English consulate, they were admitted. They stated to the superintendent the details of the case, and requested that the child might be restored to his parent. He replied that he would at once acquaint the proper authorities with the matter, and, if they approved of the evidence given, the boy would be given into their charge. Maggie's request to see him was complied with, and he was brought into the room. He was a fair haired ruddy boy, and Maggie immediately recognised a striking resemblance to his lost mother. Overjoyed at her successful search, she almost smothered him with her caresses, and lavished every term of endearment upon him. While Maggie examined, with much emotion, a packet containing the knen which he had worn when found in Spain, which had been deposited there with him her friendly companion explained to him, in the only language he could understand, the history of her undertaking, and told him of the sick parent that was awaiting him at home. A few days after, the matter being arranged to the satisfaction of the authorities, he was given over to the care of Maggie, and preparations were made for their speedy departure.

The story, however, having got abroad, and a few days intervening before they could leave Paris, Maggie found herself and her charge the objects of much curiosity; many proofs of kind feeling were given them, and many offers of money were made to her, which, however, she resolutely declined. At last, they fairly started on their journey, and reached Scotland in safety. Maggie had the satisfaction of finding the major in an improved state of health, and having been prepared for the interview, his child was introduced to his presence; and thus after a long series of wonderful dangers and escapes, the father and his long lost son was brought together. In witnessing that affecting meeting, Maggie felt herself more than recompensed for all the pains she had taken to procure it.

Little remains to be told. Under careful attention, and cheered by the unlooked for restoration of his child, Major Gordon in time recovered his health. The faithful Maggie removed her neighbourly ministrations to a nearer spot, and thenceforward her time was divided between those duties and her long visits to the major's residence. She lived long enough to see her youthful charge distinguished in honour and learning, and giving fair promise of excellence in more peaceful pursuits than those to which he was born.

A Fair Retort.—A very leucous female witness, whom the opposition council could not silence, so far kept him at bay, that, by way of brow beating her, he exclaimed, "Why, woman, there is brass enough in your face to make a kettle." "And sauce enough in yours to fill it," she promptly rejoined.

"Mr Jones, don't you think that marriage is a mean or grace?" "Certainly anything is a means of grace that breaks up pride and leads to repentance." Scene closes with broom handle in violent agitation.

A late philosopher says that if anything will make a woman swear, it is looking for her night-cap after the candle is blown out.

We must reconcile ourselves to our enemies when we are dying, as an old toper said when he called for a glass of water.

Punch thinks the abolition of the corn laws the most important cereal work ever given to

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
January Sessions, 1856.

The Grand Jury further report that they have examined the Gaol and find it clean and in good order, but would recommend,

GAOL.

For Ward No. 1, some additional Stove Pipe, 3, requires a new Floor, and Ceiling repaired.

" 5, requires Plaster repaired. Six new Stretches requires covering; ten outside windows; roof of Porch require repairing; ventilation for Sinks; new Lock for outside door; two thousand superficial feet of third quality Lumber. These items appear to be necessary.

NEWCASTLE FERRY.

The Grand Jury deem the establishment of a Steam Ferry Boat on the Ferry from the slip in Newcastle to the opposite side, a matter of great importance to the prosperity of Newcastle and the County at large, and as they understand that Edward Fraser is willing to undertake the same, the Grand Jury would respectfully urge upon the Sessions the propriety of giving to Ed. Fraser every facility to undertake the same, and that they should bring the subject before the Legislature and urge them the propriety of granting a sum of money to assist in erecting wharves and slips on either side of the river to facilitate Mr Fraser in his operations.

SAW DUST.

With regard to the question of saw dust, &c., being thrown into the River, thereby obstructing the Navigation and injuring the Fisheries, it is our opinion that if the authorities would carry out the provisions of the law as they now exist with a determination that they should be obeyed, a great part of the evil complained of would cease. The exemption of certain saw mills from being obliged to keep their saw dust out of the streams or brooks on which they are situated, is a perfect nullity. No one can contend that the saw dust does not partially find its way down in the course of time to the mouth of the estuary and obstruct the navigation more or less; and that the fresh water strongly impregnated with resinous, saw dust and other ligenous matter can be beneficial to fish who go up these streams to seek a spawning ground.

SHIPPING OFFICE.

The Grand Jury find that after an experience of several years that the appointment of a Shipping Master for the port of Miramichi has not lessened the expense or facilitated the shipment of seamen in this port, and the office, having failed in these objects, still remain a tax upon the mercantile community interested in shipping. The Grand Jury are of opinion that this office, so far as it relates to this port, should be abolished.

SURVEY OF LUMBER.

That they find the present system of surveying lumber does not meet the wishes of the community, and in its present operation is surrounded with difficulties which in the opinion of this Grand Inquest may be obviated by the passing of a law containing the following provisions:—

1st. That three general superintendents of Surveyors of Lumber be appointed for the County, viz.:—One for the South West Branch of the Miramichi, one for the North West Branch, and one for the Lower District of the County, who alone shall be entitled to receive the fees of surveying or measuring Lumber in their respective districts.

2nd. That no deputy surveyor of Lumber shall be authorized to execute any survey except under the authority and direction of the superintendent who shall be alone responsible for their acts and the due performance of their duties.

3rd. The deputy surveyors to be paid by superintendent under whom he executes surveys, such reasonable compensation as they may agree upon for their services.

4th. The rates charged for surveying ought to be reduced, and a distinction made between measuring and surveying.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Foreman.

The Grand Jury have examined the County and Parish Accounts for the past year now before them, and beg to present.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

No. 1. W. A. Black, late Sheriff. Serving Bench Warrant, £1 10 0
Proportion of allowances of Sheriff 1-3 year, 6 13 4

£3 3 4

No. 1. This service was performed, the party being arrested and brought to Court to answer an Indictment for forcible entry and detainer. No. 2. This is correct, the other 2-3 being charged by his successor, the present Sheriff.

No. 2. James Mitchell, present Sheriff. Proportion of allowance as Sheriff 2-3 year, £13 6 8

Jury List, 5 0 0

Paid for attendance upon a prisoner while suffering under Epilepsy, 6 18 0

Arresting criminals and service of process of Court, 3 8 6

Advertising notice of Supreme Court, 0 7 6

Paid for repairs to gaol and necessaries furnished, 2 5 3

Cleaning Court House and procuring saw dust for same, 3 0 0

Gaoler Salary 2-3rd of year from 17th April 1855, 33 15 0

Board of Prisoners 795 days, 113 weeks 4 days, at 6s, 34 0 8

Washing rugs and blankets for prisoners, 0 10 0

Additional allowance for keeping prisoners in consequence of advance of price in provisions, 17 0 4
8s per week, 8 8 9
Additional allowance to Gaoler, 8 8 9

£128 0 8

Numbers 1, 2, 7, 5 and 8, are proper charges, the same that have heretofore been paid to the Sheriff and Gaoler. This account comprising No. 3 was a very peculiar case and the Sheriff was acting under the direction of the Surgeon in attendance, and hired persons to attend on the prisoners who required constant attendance and watching, the wages charged are moderate. No. 4, these services were performed. No. 6, there are vouchers for these charges. 9, there is an error of 5s and one farthing in extension to be added to £34 5 8. No. 10, this charge is a very small one and cannot be a compensation for the labor performed. Martin Cranney, Coroner, holding three inquests correct, £13 16 6

Robert B. Wasson, Coroner, holding one inquest per account, £4 11 3
He charges stationary 1s 3d, room for Jury 5s, which is not allowed, 0 6 3

Due Coroner, £4 6 0

The Clerk of the Peace has printed forms for Coroners, paid for by the County. Edward Rogers, Jun., Coroner, holding inquest per account correct, £5 13 6

Allan A. Davidson holding five inquests, £23 16 0

Paid per Book of Records, agreeable to presentment of Grand Jury, 1855, 2 15 0

Correct, £26 10 1

Stafford Benson holding two inquests correct, £9 15 0

James A. Pierce, account for printing Blanks, &c. as certified by the Clerk of the Peace correct, 11 16

Doctor Benson, medical attendance on a prisoner in gaol, countersigned by two of the gaol committee agreeable to regulations of Sessions, 3 0 0

Donald Ulloek, he charges 20s for horse hire, his account is marked approved. J. Benson, coroner. As it does not appear it was on County business, the amount cannot be allowed. William Masson, & Co., Soap, Candles, glass, &c. certified by Sheriff and correct, 3 4 3

Estate of Duncan & Loch, sundry articles for Court, Grand Jury, Gaol, Gaol bedding, &c. correct, 6 15 6

William Kelly, horse hire and taking prisoners to gaol and ferriages, no vouchers accompany this account, but believe it to be correct, 4 11 0

Gaol Committee, paid for Firewood Court House and Gaol, £22 4 0

Repairs do, 28 16 6

Chain Pump and fitting up, 4 19 0

Horse hire, going for doctor from Chatham, 0 10 0

Interest as per statement, 1 11 3

Properly vouched and Correct, £58 0 8

Clerk of Sessions, he charges amount of Licence &c. paid County Treasurer, £414 10 0

One year salary per agreement, £55 0 0

Attending examinations before Justices, 19 16 8

Drawing three petitions to Legislature from Sessions, 3 10 0

Drawing bond from County Treasurer, 1 3 4

List of Parish Officers under seal for 10 Parishes, 2 10 0

£82 0 0

Stationary, £3 0 0

Postages and Telegraph on County business, 1 5 2

Paid for County stamp for weights, 1 0 0

Freight of County weights and measures, 7 10 0

£12 15 0

He Credits £500 6 2

Amounts received from fines and licences, £450 6 10

For Pilot regulations, 0 12 0

£450 17 10

Leaving a balance due him of £58 7 4

The charges for stationary is too high by 30s, 1 10 0

£56 17 4

The Postage charged appears large but is chiefly occasioned by parties who are required by law to make their returns, sending them by mail and not paying the postage, one from Martin Cranney, Chatham, for instance, costing 2s 6d.

The Grand Jury express their regret that the Government Weights and Measures brought into the County have not hitherto been made available for the general use of the County. They also recommend that every facility should be afforded to every private individual as well as Parish Officers, to test their weights and