THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)
FFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable ns. This company has been doing business for e than twenty-five years, and during that period e settled all their losses without compelling the red in any instance to resort to a court of justice. he Directors of the company are Eliphalet Ter- James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Hun- ton, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
es G. Bolles, *Secretary.*
The subscriber having been duly appointed ent for the above company, is prepared to issue icies of Insurance against Fire for all descrip s of property in this city, and throughout the vince on reasonable terms. Conditions made wn, and every information given, on applica to JOHN ROBERTSON.
t. John, 1st March, 1844.
The above is the first agency established by this ompany in St. John.

he Minerva Life Assurance Company,
King William-street, Mansion House, London.
TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halliday, Jun. Esq.; Claude Edward tt, Esq.; Francis Mills, Esq.; James Walkin w, Esq.;
DIRECTORS.
rancis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkin w, Esq. Dep. Chairman.
w. Chippendale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.; omas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Codd Esq.; in Leaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Har- Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zorolin, Jun.
AUDITORS.
ons L. Bennett, Esq.; Robert W. Eyles, Esq.; haw Scott, Esq.
he first Quinquennial Valuation has just been n and Division of the Profits of this Company ared at the Annual General Meeting, held on June last, when Four-fifths of the ascertain- rofit were appropriated to the Policy holders led to participate, enabling the Directors to add versionary bonus *averaging 31 per Cent. on the miums paid during the last five years*, or, to give quivalent reduction of premium of *nearly 17 per t. on the premiums payable during the next five s.*
ables and every Information can be obtained e Office.
W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

neral Agency and Commission Office,
18, Cornhill, London, opposite the New Exchange.
Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public ibraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, & Colonists generally.
L. SIMONDS, General Agent and Com- mission Merchant, in offering his services to riends and the Colonial Public in general, begs quaint them that he is ready to receive orders upplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of y description of first rate quality, at the very st market prices of the day, and to transact bus s upon the most liberal terms, provided he is iously furnished with funds or drafts, at either or short dates, or a reference to some London ercial house for payment.
L. Simonds will receive consignments of any ription of Merchandize to be sold on commis- and accept bills for two-thirds of the amount, eceipt of the bills of lading. Consignments usted to his care will meet with every possible itch in their disposal, and sales be conducted the greatest attention to the interests of the dis- r. An extensive knowledge of general busi- acquired during a long residence in the West s, and subsequent extensive courses of busi with all the British Colonies, the experience veral years in London as a Colonial Agent, led with promptitude, attention, and judgment, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction s who may favor him with their commands.
B.—Parents sending home their children ation may with confidence entrust them to the of Mr. Simonds, who will undertake to see n placed in first rate and respectable establish- s, where every attention shall be paid to their h, morals, improvement, and general comfort.

Cash Only.
O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
OULD beg to acquaint his friends and the Public generally that he has commenced ufacturing Boots and Shoes, on the corner of e Wm. St. Princess streets, adjoining the ery Establishment of Mr. O'Donelly, and r many years previous to 1836 conducted rative part of his Brother's business in the line, (then established where the Commercial now stands,) which with strictly adhering to *sh system*, and a punctual attention to all or- trusted to him, he hopes will receive for him- share of public patronage.
e 2 1843.

B. White & Sons,
MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,
Patentees of
keene's Marble Cement.
HIS CEMENT, which exceeds in hardness any yet offered to the Public, is intended for interiors of Buildings, and is of two kinds: nd *coarse*.
e *fine* quality is delicately white, and is susceptible when properly worked, of as high a polish, as acy Marble. Incorporated with colours to Scagliola, the imitation of variegated marble ered with greater certainty, and less cost, than y other material; and from the facility with one colour is inlaid with another, very beau- mosaic work for Tables, and architectural de- ion, can be produced at small expense.
e *coarse*, or second quality, is available for o, in situation where peculiar strength and ility are desired. Its adoption in place of , for skirtings, architrave and panel moulds with other internal fittings, is attended with ry considerable saving in expence; render- ings so stuccoed, to a great extent fire proof, unassailable by vermin, or dry rot; added to h Rooms finished with this Cement, may be ed or papered at once, and thus fitted for im- ate use.
KEENE's Cement forms a beautiful in-door pav- For the floors of entrance halls, offices, ches, &c., it will be found to combine the du- ty and the appearance of Portland Stone at he price.
RANNEY STURDEE, & Co.
b. 13. Agents for St. John, N. B.

To Retailers.
ONFECTIONARY of the best quality, and of every description, may be had at the *Hibernia Hotel*, in lots of five pounds weight and upwards 9d. per pound. As every kind is made from pure loaf sugar, the Public will find them far rior to those imported; as some unwholesome are often used in colouring, the most simple s have been procured and used in those ma ctured by him, for that purpose, and every care e in the manufacturing to insure satisfaction. ease call and see.
JAMES NETHERY.
ecember 17.

n the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—
0 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS, 12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4 —For sale by
h sept. J. R. CRANE.

THE
Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum:] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Vol. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1844. No. 37.

THE CHRONICLE
Is published every Friday afternoon, by Durant & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.
Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.
Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.
☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.
All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

	May		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W
18	Saturday,	4	49 7 11	8 48	11 48
19	Sunday,	4	48 7 12	9 36	0 23
20	Monday,	4	47 7 13	10 17	0 59
21	Tuesday,	4	46 7 14	10 53	1 37
22	Wednesday,	4	45 7 15	11 26	2 18
23	Thursday,	4	44 7 16	11 55	2 58
24	Friday,	4	44 7 16	Morn	3 49

First Quarter 25th, 2h. 51m. morning.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the day immediately preceding the discount days. Directe next week: Dr. Boyd.
Commercial Bank.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days—Director next week: A S Perkins, Esq.
Bank of British North America. (St. John Branch.) A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.
New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]
Saving's Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.
Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Marine Assurance Company.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Insurance & Assurance
FIRE INSURANCE.
The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Conn.)
THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.
The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.
Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.
Life Assurance.
The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.
Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.
A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, November 3, 1843.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE Business at present conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, is dissolved by mutual consent on the First day of May next. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm, will be closed by John R. Marshall, who is duly authorized to perform the same.
DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.
St. John, April 27, 1843.
THE Business formerly conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, &c., will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, at the old stand South side North Slip.
JOHN R. MARSHALL
FOR SALE AS ABOVE—
60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand.
Also, to Let for One or Three Years—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whitteker, junr. apply as above.
April 26.
☞ NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested, to the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co., in Prince William street, for immediate adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
CATHERINE RANNEY, *Executrix.*
JOHN POLLOK, } *Executors.*
HENRY P. STURDEE. }
Dec. 15.
TO LET,
Six or more Years, or for the Summer Months:
A Pleasantly situated HOUSE, with ten Acres of LAND, a good Barn and out houses in the Parish of Kingston, (King's County,) two miles from Hampton Ferry. For particulars JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
1844

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR
The Hair! the Skin!! and the Teeth!!
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR
Is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore* Hair, (including Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Eyelashes,) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly and glossy.
Caution!—Numerous *pernicious* compounds are universally sold as "Macassar Oil." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship) on which are engraved: *ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL*," in two lines.
⁂ To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters,—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.
Price 3s. 6d.: 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and double that size 21s. per bottle.
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all *Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness Tan, Freckles*, and other defects of the skin; heals *Sunburns, Stings of Insects*, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful roseate hue to the most bilious complexion, and renders the *Arms, Hands*, and *Neck*, transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.
It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing *Wash* for dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the skin.
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,
A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the teeth firmly in the gums. Being an Antiscorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the Gums; strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red. It removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts *sweetness* and *perfume* to the breath.
Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.
Rowland's
ESSENCE OF TYME,
Or, IMPERIAL DYE,
Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to a beautiful Brown or Black.
Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle.
Rowland's Alsana Extract,
Immediately relieves the most violent *Tooth ache, Gum-bilas*, and *Swelled Face*.
Price 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.
Observe! To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's stamps have authorised the Proprietor's signature to be engraved on the Government stamp, thus—
A. Rowland & Son, 20, *Hatton Garden*,
Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are genuine without the stamp.
Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of *being cheap*.
Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles."
☞ Sold by Dr. W. Livingstone, *St. John, N. B.*, and by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world. *June* 9, 1843.
NEW AND CHEAP
Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Inhabitants of this Province generally, that in connexion with his Retail Shoe Store, he has commenced an establishment for the manufacture of every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required ready for sale—A large variety of Gentlemen's Dress *BOOTS*, Walking & stout *BOOTS* &c.
Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Boots for Lumbermen; Pumps, Walking Shoes, Boy's shoes and Boots; Women's Shoes of various qualities, &c. *with a general variety of New Work stored daily.*
All of which, together with any sort which may be manufactured hereafter, the subscriber offers for sale at the *Same Prices* for which the *same quality of Goods* can be purchased, either at *Boston or New York.*
N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favourable Terms. S. K. FOSTER.
March 22. *King & Germain Streets.*
20th December, 1843.
HARDWARE.
C. & W. H. Adams.
Have just received per *Charlotte*, from Liverpool—
FOUR casks Patent SHOT, in 28lb. bags;
1 case Circular & other Saws; 1 cask Files; Which, together with their usual stock of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hair cloth, and Curled Hair, Fishing Lines and Twines, Banks' best and common bar and bolt Iron, steel, &c. now on hand, they offer at low prices for good payment.
No. 2, North Market Wharf.

Miscellany.

THE CAPUCHIN.
A TALE.
(*Concluded.*)

"My father was a merchant of Genoa, who had amassed considerable property and eventually retired upon his gains. Elevated by his prosperity, he felt reluctant to acknowledge the means by which it had been maintained, and nothing gave him greater offence than the mention of any part of his mercantile life; not that his dealings had not been conducted with the greatest probity and order, but because he considered the profession of a merchant derogatory to the renown of his hitherto elevation. He who had been a pattern of frugality and prudence as a merchant, now adopted a very different course, and launched out into all manner of folly and extravagance. My education which had been calculated to render me a useful and active member of society, suffered among other things by the change. It was not enough that I was left to seek out the objects of dissipation and the haunts of fashionable extravagance, these were actually thrown in my way, and I made to rush blindfold, as it were into them. The quiet and well-ordered house of the merchant was changed for a palace, and menials in abundance hired to trumpet their master's fame in his presence, while they derided and robbed him behind his back.

One day at dinner, it happened that my father's oldest and best friend said something in allusion to the transactions of the counting-house; my father heard it, and though the remark was simple and innocent enough in itself, he never forgave the person who made it, and took the earliest opportunity of coming to an open quarrel. With such an example before me, in my own parent, and surrounded as I was with every temptation to err, it could not be matter of astonishment that I became haughty, overbearing, and selfish to a degree. The distinctions of rank were, in those days, more strictly drawn than they are even at present, and in Genoa the upstart Croesus, unaided by the advantages of birth and family, was held in no more regard by the aristocracy than the tradesman or the peasant.

Many, therefore, were the slights which the vanity of my father received, and not a few fell upon my self. Enthralled by the influence of wealth to look it it over inferiors we expected to carry it with the same high hand among the nobles; but here the matter was very different, and he who could rule it over his tradesmen with impunity, was quickly made to yield submission to the aristocrats. There is something about the manner and the habits of the truly noble, that can never be attained by the parvenu; in wealth he may exceed them, in ostentation and display he may shine—he is sure to outdo them, but the effect produced is a failure; and the intrinsic merit as comparable as a diamond of paste my father [illegible] sacrificed. To emulate the pomp and splendor of the nobles, he lavished his hardly earned wealth; he feasted and fated them, and while they partook of his cheer they ridiculed the entertainer. Not a friend they did all this extravagance procure him, and his life became thenceforth but a series of insults. With myself the case was similar; the young and extravagant, often badly supplied at home, would bank with my purse upon a credit which knows no security—the bond of a spendthrift gentleman given to a purse proud parvenu!

* * * *

Familiar with such haunts, (the gaming table,) and dragged to the fall with the cup of iniquity, you will wonder when I tell you that there was yet a spot in my heart untainted by the general corruption—that spot was dedicated to love—to a passion as pure and holy as the rest was base and impure.

Ernesta Soria was the only daughter of one of the Seignors of Genoa, the descendant of a noble but impoverished family. She was indeed lovely, and the rivals for her hand were neither few nor insignificant. Oh! had you seen those full expressive black eyes now flashing with conscious pride upon some luckless suitor, now beaming with a soft and languid light from the silken lashes that shrined them; had you seen those raven locks that fell in many a luxurious curl around her clear and noble brow—the arch smile of those small and ruby lips—the grace, the beauty of that form just developing into womanhood—had you seen these graces as I saw them combined in the person of Ernesta, you would not wonder at hearing her praises even from an old man of eighty.

Need you be told how ardently, how passionately I loved her? No! you in the full prime and freshness of youth can imagine far better than I can describe.

But alas! my love was not returned; the father tolerated my society for the sake of the wealth I possessed, but the daughter regarded me with a haughty superiority, if not with contempt. That very scorn inflamed the spirit of love in my heart. Could I win such a being even in spite of herself thought I what a triumph I should achieve, what a glorious prize for ambition!

The more she manifested dislike to my society, the deeper grew my attachment and the stronger my determination to make her my bride.

Wherever she went in public, there did I watch her with a jealous eye; observing her companions, her amusements and in short everything, that was in the smallest degree connected with herself.—Among her many suitors there was one who seemed more favored than the rest, and consequently against him my unconquerable dislike and anger was principally directed. The young Count of Savona was one of the few who had never condescended to use me as a tool for the performance of any object; he had never sought my acquaintance nor courted me for my wealth, but had ever avoided the society in which I moved.

* * * *

Hardened as I was in the fashionable vices of the time, and hating the young count of Savona for his success with Ernesta, I still shrunk from the method so common in Italy of disposing of a rival, namely, the stiletto of the hireling bravado; and while I wished him every evil comprehended in the sum of human misfortune, I should have been sorry had I been the means of inflicting it. Thus did weeks pass away in the indulgence of unrequited affection, and a cherished hatred, until an event took place which annihilated forever both the one and the other.

One morning, I received information that a party was to start in a felucca, belonging to the count of Savona, on an excursion to Rapalla, and that Ernesta was to be of the party. Enraged at not being invited, and tormented with jealousy at the happiness of my rival, I determined to watch from the shore the progress of the vessel at sea. For this purpose I mounted a horse, and rode leisurely along the road leading to Rapalla. As you must have travelled it so recently yourself, I shall not describe it, nor shall I mention the inn at the village itself, as you must have slept there the first night after leaving Genoa. At every opening in the road where a view of the sea could be obtained, I stopped to watch the progress of the felucca, longing all the while to be one of the party on board. At length she neared the little bay of Rapalla, and I pushed on to arrive before them at the inn.

This I effected, and arrived in time to have the mortification of seeing the object of my affections lifted from the boat, and approaching slowly, leaning on the arm of my fortunate rival.

A formal bend of the head, and some cold and common place words of recognition, were all that I received from Ernesta; while a turn of the nostril, and sarcastic compressing of the lips, betrayed the inward triumph which her companion was enjoying.

"How constantly does misery walk side by side with happiness in this ever varying world!" thought I, as that happy group passed by to the inn; while more discontented and jealous than ever, and cursing my folly in thus riding out upon so fruitless an errand, I hastened to the stable, and watching the moment when my horse had finished his feed, I ordered him to be saddled, and hurried back to Genoa.

The devil was now fairly roused in my heart, and opportunity alone was wanting to pick a quarrel with Savona. That, too, was nearer at hand than I imagined—for that very night, while strolling near the Palazzo Soria, in the hope of catching a glimpse of Ernesta, who should come by but my rival! It was the custom in those days for gentlemen to wear their swords wherever they went, and unfortunately for us on this occasion, we were both armed. It is easy enough to pick a quarrel even from the merest trifle, for such indeed was it upon this occasion. As we were about to pass each other, the count—though it was not his side of the street—was preparing to take the wall of me, which I saw, and as quickly moved up to prevent it.

"Ha, sirrah! what mean you by this?" he said; "do you wish me to teach you your duty to your superiors?"

This was more than I could endure, and hastily drawing my sword bid him defend himself.

The moon was shining brightly at the time, and glittered with a treacherous light; the clashing and steel of our weapons had drawn some people to the windows, and on the balcony of the Soria Palace stood the fair form of Ernesta.

The glance, however, which discovered her to me was but momentary, for my adversary gave me ample employment in warding off his thrusts. It became at length my turn to press him, and failing to parry a thrust which I lunged at him, my sword pierced through his heart—a groan was all he uttered, when he fell upon the pavement.

I cannot describe to you how I felt at that moment; every particle of hatred, jealousy and revenge seemed to have left me; a film came over my eyes, and a dreamy unconsciousness seemed to paralyse every action; how long I remained in this state I know not, but it could not have been long, for a shriek—the wildest I ever heard—methinks I hear it this very moment—woke me from the stupor; I looked up just in time to see the form of Ernesta borne fainting from the balcony in the arms of her father. I turned to the corse, the moon was shining full upon it, and by that light I saw something glittering on his breast; as if knowing what it was, I stooped down and snatched it hastily away, it was a locket with her miniature, which had escaped from its place in the confusion of the fray; eagerly did I seize it and quickly did I conceal the treasure which, to this day has never left its place upon my heart.

People had assembled around us, and many a voice bade me fly, while no one put forth a hand to seize me. There was a church of the Capuchins near the spot, and thither, warned by those voices and impelled by my fears I fled. The altar was then a sanctuary for the shedder of blood, whence the hand of the avenger was not permitted to remove him. The excitement in which I had been living for so many weeks needed but this last misfortune to lay me upon a bed of sickness, and thankful ought I ever to be for that merciful visitation.

During the fever that attacked me everything was done by the kind monks to relieve and comfort me, and it could not be wondered at if the desire to lead their quiet and peaceful life should present itself with peculiar recommendation to one, who, like myself, had little left in the world to regret, and much to reform and repent of. I was now told by the monks of a circumstance which had happened at the commencement of my illness, and which in consideration of my affliction, they had kept from my knowledge. It appeared that a few hours after the fatal encounter with Savona, his brother and several of his brethern came to the convent, and violently argued that I should be delivered up to their vengeance. At the risk of their displeasure, and perhaps even of more serious consequences, the abbot refused to comply, urging the antiquity and the inviolable observance of the refuge of the church. This still farther confirmed my resolution—not that I feared their vengeance, for I had become indifferent to consequences—but the desire to atone for the past, and to make my peace with the world urged me forward. I now intimated to the abbot my desire of joining their society, and mentioned the motives for so doing. He approved the resolution, at the same time advising me to quit Genoa for a season and pass the period of my novicate at this convent.—Thus was everything put in train for the accomplishment of my desire, and nothing remained for me to do but to seek a reconciliation with the relatives of Savona. Through the intercession of the abbot an interview was agreed upon, and it was arranged that on the morrow I was to repair to the house of the count's brother and there publicly sue for pardon.

You may well imagine how mortifying such a proceeding must have been to my natural disposition; and how completely I was changed thus to submit to it. Well, the hour of my trial came, and there, in the midst of a room filled with the relatives and friends of the slain, did I kneel to the brother for pardon!

It seemed a harder struggle on his part to grant than it was even on mine to seek that pardon; but his vengeance was satisfied, and raising me from my knees, he embraced me in token of forgiveness. "I am satisfied," he exclaimed, "and the' you cannot repair the injury, you have done all in your power to atone for it; and now before you depart let me pray you to eat at my table."

"The vows," said I, "which I am about to make, must be the excuse if I refuse to partake of your bounty in this house; but if you will bestow a loaf of bread upon me, and suffer me to depart, I will eat it in token of your reconciliation."

"Be it so then," he replied, "and peace be with you."

The loaf was given me and I departed; that very hour I set out from Genoa, and came hither on foot; that loaf served for the first meal on the road, and never did bread taste to me sweeter than did that

My tale is told: may it be a warning to you my son, in your days of youth to shun the vices which are productive of misery at the time, and entail upon our after years the miserable burden of remorse."

THE WINTER PALACE IN ST. PETERSBURGH.

I saw the façade of the new winter palace—a mighty result of human will applying human physical powers in a struggle with the laws of nature. The end has been attained, for in one year this palace has arisen from its ashes; and I believe it is the largest which exists—equalling the Louvre and the Tuileries put together.—In order to complete the work at the time appointed by the Emperor, unheard of efforts were necessary. The interior works were continued during the great frosts; 6000 workmen were continually employed; of these a considerable number died daily, but the victims were instantly replaced by other champions bro't forward to perish, in their turn, in this glorious breach. And the sole end of all these sacrifices was to gratify the caprice of one man. Among people naturally, that is to say, anciently civilized, the life of men is only exposed when common interests, the urgency of which is universally admitted, demand it. But how many generations of monarchs has not the example of Peter the Great corrupted!—During frosts, when the thermometer was 25 to 30 degrees below 0 of Reaumer, 6000 obscure martyrs—martyrs without merit, for their obedience was involuntary—were shut up in halls heated to 20 degs. of Reaumer, in order that the walls might dry more quickly; in entering and leaving this abode of death, destined to become, by virtue of their sacrifice the abode of vanity, magnificence, and pleasure. Thus these miserable beings would have to endure a difference of 50 or 60 degrees of temperature. The works in the mines of the Uralian mountains are less inimical to life, and yet the workmen employed at Petersburg were not malefactors. I was told that those who had to paint the interior of the most highly heated walls, were obliged to place on their heads a kind of bonnet of ice, in order to preserve the use of their senses under the burning temperature. Had there been a design to disgust the world with arts, elegance, luxury and all the pomp of courts, could a more efficacious mode have been taken? And yet the sovereign was called father, by the men immolated before his eyes in prosecuting an object of pure imperial vanity. They were neither spies nor Russian cynics who gave me these details, the authenticity of which I guarantee."—*From the Empire of the Czar, by the Marquis of Custine.*

Sufferings of the British Army on their Retreat from Cabool.—On the force reaching Choord-Cabool the snow began to descend heavily. Only four small tents were saved; of which one belonged to the general, two were set apart for the ladies and children, and one was devoted to the use of the sick. But this could accommodate but a few and numbers of poor wounded wretches wandered shelterless about during the night, till they fell down to perish in the snow.—Death, indeed, was a release, and many of the wretched survivors, as they set out upon their morning's march, gazed upon the stiffened and snow-covered corpses which marked the place of encampment with feelings of envy for their happier fate. Never was an army exposed to more fearful sufferings. Not that of the celebrated "ten thousand." No, nor even that which perished in the fearful retreat from Russia. These both appal from their length of endurance, and the latter from its magnitude; but, for the time they lasted, the miseries of the Cabool forces were equal. They had now ascended into a still keener climate, and were without shelter, fuel, or food. Such was the intense severity of the cold that the breath, as it issued from their mouths, congealed and hung in icicles upon their beards. The earth was enveloped in a thick covering of snow, and, save when broken by the rattling thunder of the artillery and the noise of conflict, a death-like stillness pervaded the atmosphere, as though nature's self was numbed and frozen. Still the miserable soldiers dragged along their enfeebled limbs till brought to the ground by the enemy's guns or by the snow collecting round their own or their horses' feet in such a manner as to make them stumble and fall. To attempt rising again was hopeless; equally hopeless were their groans and cries of distress.—Their companions were struggling for their own preservation. Even their weapons were an almost insupportable weight to some, and many had their fingers frozen on the muskets they still grasped.—Akbar Khan's next proposition, was, that all the widowed ladies and married families should be placed under his protection to preserve them from further hardship and danger; and Captain Skinner strenuously urged the ladies to accede to the proposition, the ladies had tasted food since their departure for Cabool. Some had infants only a few days old at the breast, and others were approaching their confinement. What they had undergone upon this fatal march has been seen, and every hour added to their difficulties and dangers. How, in fact, they were able to bear up as they did so long, is wonderful, and it is more than likely most of them would have perished before they reached Jellalabad, even if any of the troops succeeded in doing so, which now appeared extremely problematical. Faithless, therefore, as the Afghan chief had proved himself, it seemed the least dangerous alternative of the two for the ladies to put themselves under his care. The general accordingly consented to the arrangement and ordered the married ladies to prepare for their immediate departure, who, bidding their friends a long farewell, joined the party of Afghan horse deputed to escort them, and were quickly out of sight.—*History of the War in Affghanistan.*

Statistics of the Present House of Commons.—From the general election of July, 1841, to the month of February, 1844, there have been no less than 69 changes in the representation, or more than one-tenth of the number of members. Of these 23 have been unseated on petitions, namely, 10 conservatives and 13 radicals; 17 have died, namely, 7 conservatives and 8 radicals; 26 have retired, namely, 18 conservatives and 8 radicals; 16 conservatives have been returned in the places of radicals, and 11 radicals in the places of conservatives. The conservatives who succeeded conservatives are 23 in number; the radicals who filled the places of their predecessors of the same politics are 12. In this list are included Tipperary and Sudbury, which are both vacant, and among the deaths, that of the late Sir Francis Burdett. The gain, on the whole, is five in favour of the ministerial side of the house.

Interesting to Old People.—We find in an "old paper" the following method recommended to aged people, as a means of enabling them to preserve their eyesight, or recover it after it has failed:—

"Every morning, when washing yourself, dip your face in the water, open your eyes and keep them under the water as long as you can hold your breath. This strengthens the eye, and cleanses it from the rheum, which deadens the sight and considerably affects the ball. A gentleman in Maryland, by the name of Jas. Calder, after using spectacles for twenty-five years, followed this plan, and at the age of seventy recovered his sight so as to see without them. Dipping the crown of the head into cold water every morning, both winter and summer, is a preventive against the head and ear ache, and will materially assist the other operation in its effect upon the eyes."

MUTILATED ISSUE