Iware Store,
John, N. B.,
r Cash only:
ss'd. 4 to 10 in.; 25
½ to 3½ inch;
Clasp and Rose head,

s & sheathing Nails
;
S.
Ox Chains,
dex,
Spades,

5lb:
lead Pipe, ⅜ to 1 in.
f cask sheet ZINC,
L BLOCK TIN,

Saucepans,
Boxes,
ors, Griddles, & Steak
S, Lead Lines,
S, 1½ to 2½ inch.,
, 10 doz. Fry Pans,
nd & Dust Pans.
ars, flat & octagon
on and best,

screws for Carriage
Seating, I do. BORAX.
d Pascus,
nd Bellows,
Rivets,
k Plate HINGES,
d Moulds,
TOLS,
gle and Gang Gates &
w of all kinds,
es and Forks, Pen and
tcher & Bread Knives,
f-Knives, German Sil-
ools, Patent Putty and

Silver, Shop and Table
mps, Cambridge and

imnies and Deflectors.

Tea and Coffee POTS,
Urns, Snuffers, Trays,
Hot Water Jugs, Block
s, &c.
s, Snuffers & Trays,
e Baskets, &c.
es, Desks, Tea Caddies,

hite-wash, shoe, scrub,
g, black lead, &c.
excellent assortment of
emakers' TOOLS and
Patent' Rim and Mor-
ttic, common and sun-
s Lock Night Latches,
Norfolk LATCHES,
d Till Locks, common
HINGES, Chest, Table,
H. and strap HINGES,
ds and Tacks, Find and
Hills, Brass and Bronze
and Irons, Rakes, Hoes,
mers, Coffin Mounting
Machines, Steelyards,
and Japanned Candle-
s Lanthorns and Lamps,
mall Wares;
Waiters, Bread & Knife
ews;

l, 20 kegs F. ditto.
on Hand—
LS, Flooring BRADS,
ing NAILS, of the sub-
, and which will be found
e of the kind imported.
MAS R. GORDON.
Market square.

CUTLERY, etc.

Sandall,
ceived per brig Abigail,
Assortment of Hard-
ing of:
ndles Sheet IRON, Nos.
s TIN;
;
k Horse Traces;
cupans, Stewpans and
and Enamel'd;
nd Hods;
WIRE CLOTH;
Fry Pans; I cask sheet
n, Brass and Copper

m, stock, Pad, Till and
offin Mounting: full size
ains; Iron and British
; Hinges; Chisels;
h Brushes; Corkscrews,
Heads; Door springs;
percussion and Flint Gun
es; Dog Collars; Chain
Keys; Pegging, sewing,
y Tacks; Copper Cool
d Board, Cornice, Pole
es; curry Combs; scale
ks Britannia Metal and
Metal and Plated Candle-
uffers and Trays; Imita-
ble Spoons; Ditto Table
w article bearing so clear
silver as to deceive many
man silver Tea and Table
d Plated Cruet stands;
Tea and Coffee Pots, hot

18 to 26 inch;
AIR; 1 cask Cams Tools.
ope Adzes, Broad Bench
ng Hatchets, Hammers,
and Hollowing Knives;
ming Chisels & Gouges;
ble Cutlery. *Jan. 1.*

ry, 1845.

WARE.

ADAMS,
brig *Abigail*, and other
an additional supply of
onsisting of—
; Solar Table LAMPS;
SHOP LAMPS; Glass
and Patent Chimnies;
STICKS, and Snuffers
lesticks; steel Snuffers;
Mounting; Brass and Iron
s; polished steel FIRE
uilding PLATES; Turkey
nting; Police Lanthorns;
and Black Hearth Brushes;
, and Dog Chains; Brass
s; Brass and Iron shoe
and Nails; Coffin Pins;
Spoons; superior Mortice
olishing Paste; Percussion
S; Tin, Tea and Coffee
; Plane Irons; Chisels;
and shingling Hatchets;
ksmiths', Watchmakers,'
ondon Spring, Hand and
s" Buck Saws; 45 Gross,
, Butcher, Oyster, Cooks
Carving Knives and Forks;
k COMBS.—a few cards
superior Pocket Knives;
POTS; 100 Canadian
Ovens and spare Covers;
oxes, &c.

ery, 1845.

ived per barque *Canmore*,
asgow:
quality Tobacco PIPES,
e sold cheap for Cash.
ARCH'D. HEGAN.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

PARR'S *Life Pills*, are now established as the only *certain* cure of disease in the human frame. Sufficient has already been advertised in the public prints to convince any reasonable person that the efficacy of this medicine is unbounded, and that every disease will soon vanish from the effects of this popular remedy. Already the proprietors have received and published twenty-six different sheets of Testimonials; and, having received some thousand letters confirming all the statements published, and proving the immense benefit derived by all classes by taking *Parr's Life Pills*. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one-half received, and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials may be had gratis, of all Agents.

The fame and efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in America.

From the New York Sunday Mercury, Jan. 10, 1844

We call the attention of the invalid to the Testimonials of cures performed by Parr's Life Pills.—The testimony of such respectable names is a certain guarantee for the truth of the efficacy of this truly excellent medicine.

The number of testimonials of cures by Parr's Life Pills, are crowding upon the proprietors daily, and their unsolicited testimony witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the theatrical profession, Mr. T. D RICE, the original Jim Crow—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen, places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the Medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion. This (worth thousands of similar grateful acknowledgments) can be seen at the principal depot, 304 Broadway.

From Mr. T. D. Rice, (the original Jim Crow.)

To Messrs. T. Roberts & co. 304 Broadway, N.Y.

Gentlemen—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with great prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England, I had recourse to your popular Medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the Medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value & great efficacy, and also to the great character they bear in the old country. Your obedient servant,

T. D. RICE, 20 Vestry street.

The following Testimonials in favour of Parr's Life Pills, from highly respectable parties, are confidently submitted to the public. This singularly efficacious medicine is now being introduced into every family, and rests its claims for patronage on the most credible authority.

Cure of an old confirmed stomach and liver complaint.—Mr. John Howarth affirms that he has been for many years suffering from a deranged stomach and liver complaint, and although he has had recourse to various remedies, and has been under one of the most popular surgeons in Manchester, nothing afforded him the desired relief until he met with Parr's Life Pills, which have already afforded him more benefit than all the other advice and medicine he has been taking for years, and therefore can with the greatest confidence urge any one suffering from the same complaint to give them a trial.

Witness to the truth of the above, Mr. George Dean, Market street, Manchester. Feb. 7, 1843.

80, Medlock street, Hulme, Manchester, January. 1843.

To the proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Gentlemen—For the benefit of the afflicted public I hand you the particulars of a case of cure from the use of your benign medicine. I had for many years been out of health, and suffered much from internal pains in various parts of my body. I tried nearly all kinds of medicines without relief, and consulted the most eminent medical practitioners in Manchester, but my complaint defied their best efforts; at length I despaired of ever recovering, and life became to me burdensome; providentially my attention was directed by my nephew Mr. Higginson, of Salford, to make trial of Parr's Life Pills, which I consented to do, and found considerable relief when I had taken only one box, and I continued their use until this time, and have had about six boxes altogether, and have the happiness to say that I am now restored to perfect health. I have, therefore, the best of reasons for placing implicit faith in the invigorating efficacy of your Parr's Pills, which have of a truth been Life Pills to me. This testimony is at your service, hoping it will tend to cause their use to become even yet more universal, as such a medicine ought to be kept in every family.

I am your grateful servant,

[Witnessed by G. Vaughan.] W. Higginson.

Chronic Rheumatism of three years' standing.—Christopher Sanders, 40 Bengal street, Oldham road, hereby testifies that he has for three years been grievously afflicted with Rheumatism, and for the last fourteen weeks was unable to follow his employment; hearing from Mr. Wainwright, butcher, that Parr's Pills had cured him of the same complaint, I began to take them, and having done so for three weeks, I am so much better as to be able to resume my work again next Monday, and will persevere in their use a short time longer, to complete my restoration to health. Any one doubting the truth of this case, is invited to call upon me or write (post paid) and I will immediately bear testimony.

Bengal street, Oldham road, Manchester, Feb.

JAMES HILL, of No. 8, Ford lane, Charlestown, Pendleton, near Manchester, who is upwards of 60 years of age, says he was attacked with Inflammation of the chest, which confined him to his bed for a long time in a very debilitated state, with almost distressing cough and spitting; after taking various kinds of medicine without the least relief, he at last commenced taking Parr's Life Pills, and having taken three boxes was completely restored to health, and is now much stronger than he has been for some years, and has recommended them to many persons who have taken them and received the greatest benefit from their use, and is ready at any time to attest the above. Witness, John Hatton.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in *White Letters on a Red Ground*, engraved in the Government stamp, pasted round each box; also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane Court, Fleet-street, London," *who have appointed Mr. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Saint John, Wholesale and Retail Agent for New Brunswick.* Sept. 27.

Chains, Chain Cables, &c.

By the Abigail, from Liverpool:

5 HALF Inch CHAIN CABLES;
2 11/16 ditto ditto,
2 ¾ ditto ditto,
2 ¾ ditto ditto,
each 60 fathoms.

2 casks ½ inch CHAIN,
5 casks 5/16 ditto,
5 casks 3/8 ditto,
5 casks 7/16 ditto,
5 casks 1/2 ditto,
4 casks OX NAILS;
8 casks 9 HORSE, ditto;
40 casks assorted ROUND NAILS;
55 casks assorted Deck and Ceiling SPIKES;
7 Hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.—To be sold Wholesale and Retail, by

JOHN KINNEAR
Dec. 20. *Prince Wm. street.*

More IRON!

Landing from the ships Pandora, Eglinton, and Kathleen:

120 TONS best and common IRON well assorted, for present demand and for sale at the lowest rates by

E. L. JARVIS.
December 13th.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* Number 33.

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.

APRIL.		R. Sun.	s. Moon	R.	W.
19	Saturday,	5 17	6 43	3 28	8 10
20	Sunday,	5 16	6 44	3 51	9 58
21	Monday,	5 14	6 46	4 31	10 40
22	Tuesday,	5 13	6 47	*Rises* 11	23
23	Wednesday,	5 12	6 48	8 45	0 4
24	Thursday,	5 11	6 49	9 55	0 43
25	Friday,	5 10	6 50	10 54	1 34

Full Moon 22d, 9h 22m. morning.

A CURE FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case ABANDONED BY *Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.*

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and sith, that he (*his deponent*) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks, and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent then was called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive "it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, Scalds, childblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No 1, King street, St. John, N. B.*

CHEAP NAILS,
Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,
OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, ass'd. from 3dy. to 30dy.
Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2¾d. per lb. by the Keg:
Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes;
Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;
—ALSO—
Cut *Iron* and *Zinc* Sheathing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.

WM. H. SCOVIL,
March 1. *South Market Wharf.*

Information Wanted

OF WILLIAM McQUAID, son of Dunham McQuaid, native of Virgena, County Caven, Ireland, who emigrated from that place 10 years ago, and has since resided in Albany, United states. His brother and sister would like to hear from him. Address William and Ann Hamlin, Portland, County St. John, New Brunswick.

Editors of Papers in the United States will confer a great favour by inserting this.

St. John, March 24, 1844.

27th November, 1844.

The subscriber has just received per steamer *North America*, from Halifax, and schr *Charlotte*, from Boston:

150 BOXES best bloom RAISINS; 72 Half do. do.
150 Quarter do. do.
45 Drums and Half Drums Fresh FIGS.
In Store,—150 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER: all which will be sold cheap for cash.

ARCH'D. HEGAN.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

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, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, November 3, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOVIL, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James Bolles, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

Printing Paper, Cotton Batting, &c. &c.

Per "Eliza Jane," from Boston:—

TWENTY Reams PRINTING PAPER; 30 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER;
4 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Chests SOUCHONG TEA,
BRUSHES, Clothes PINS, COMBS assorted, &c. &c. &c. ALSO—
3,000 Pieces Paper Hangings.
For sale Cheap, by JOHN LEITCH.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, at S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe store:—Ladies' Patent Elastic American and Grecian pattern Shoes;
Do. plain and figured Rubber Shoes;
Gentlemen's Patent Elastic and Galoshoe Pattern Rubbers;
Girls' and Boys' plain and fig'd, lined and unlined Rubbers;
Children's plain and figured Rubbers, to suit from two years of age;
Boys', Youths' and children's strong Winter Boots.
Do. do do. Bootees.
Do. do do. Shoes, &c.
For sale cheap.

HARDWARE—On Consignment:
Now Landing, ex ship *Duke of Wellington*, from London:
GERMAN silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Door Locks; Improved Patent Letter Clasps, &c. &c. For sale by
Jan. 11. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville, (Westmorland, N. B.) three sets of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to

J. MORICE & SON,
Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.

N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

SAM. GARDNER & CO.

Have just received per *Duke of Wellington*, from London—
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
OVER--COATS,
Consisting of Derby, Chesterfield, and Albert Coats, in Diamond and Plain Beaver;
Which together with their present large and well assorted stock of
MADE CLOTHING,
They offer to the Public—*Cheaper than ever.*
January 17, 1844.

Molasses.

The Subscriber has just received
300 PUNCHEONS very Superior MOLASSES, for sale low by
Jan. 3. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Miscellany.

THE BRIDE OF KAFFRARIA.

A ROMANTIC AND THRILLING TALE, ILLUSTRATING "TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

THREE staid and elderly matrons were seated at the upper part of the large table occupying the centre of the large fore-house or hall, while before steamed the never failing afternoon's refreshment, 'tea water,' which Vrow Muller was, ever and anon, busy in dispensing to her guests. A slave girl, with small, regular features, and long black hair gathered closely in a knot stood at one end of the inner doors, ready to receive and execute the behests of her mistress; her dark eyes often sparkling meanwhile, and her white teeth appearing to betray her unprepared merriment at some tale or remark of her gossipping superiors, whose vicinity forced no restraint on the gambols of two dusky children, just able to walk, that were playing at the dame's feet. Without the house to the right of the entrance, sat Mynheer Muller, on the broad stone stoop, smoking in silence, and enjoying the cool southerly breeze, if he could not his own reflections, which, to judge by the frequent contortions of his ample brow, seemed not altogether pleasant; and every time he raised his eyes, and saw, by the shadows advancing higher on the opposite hills, how near sunset was approaching, a darker shade would overspread his own countenance, and a denser curl of smoke would circle in the air. It was evident that something had greatly discomposed Mynheer Erasmus Muller.

But, if there had, there was one who marked it not, a tall and graceful girl—one whose smiles might form the sunshine of any home, who stood at the nearer end of the stoop, looking far into the distance and watching intently a small line of lighter ground on the one side of a barron hill, which indicated the road from Graham's Town. She had now been for years her father's only daughter—the elder of the two children who were spared out of many, and the chief object of his paternal love, for Erasmus Muller felt little pride in the pale, sickly boy whose lameness required the assistance of a stick as he drew near his sister.

'You watch for him, Zetza,' he remarked; then added, in a very low tone—'would go to meet him, but he would not know me, and I could not ride back as fast as he would come.'

'I wish she had no cause to watch,' growled the father, angrily. 'I wish he was not coming; I would have prevented it, had I been able.'

'But, father, he never did anything to offend,' said Zetza, turning with the smile that had often proved her most convincing argument. 'It is six years since we saw him, and then, though you liked not his father, you always treated Ignace kindly.'

'I did not like his father, and do not, for his affection to the British yoke. I like not to see any servant of the English government beneath my roof, and least of all, one who is my sister's child. I had no time, or he should have learnt my thoughts; a Muller never was inhospitable, or I should have turned him from my door. But, as it is, when he shall be treated as if he were welcome; though, when he goes, it shall never be to return. So receive him as a friend children; I forbid you not.—Forget, for a week, that he is an English officer.'

Replacing his pipe, Mynheer Muller smoked on with renewed industry, and his children offered no reply to the most decided assertion of dislike to the British government which had ever reached their ears from his lips since they had been old enough to heed it.

Muller had known what it was to fight beneath the Dutch flag before the taking of the Cape; had never forgiven the British ensign's becoming victorious in south Africa; and after having been deeply, though unsuspectedly, concerned in the Boers' rebellion, the summer commencing 1834 found him in his old age a frontier farmer, and one of the few discontented spirits who, there seems any reason to suppose, murmured then against existing powers whether colonial or at home. He had been, for years, at enmity with his brother-in-law, a wealthy land owner in the district of George, in consequence of the latter's satisfaction with the stranger's rule; and though his son had been allowed to pass some months of his boyhood at Muller's house, it had only been because Erasmus hoped to instil into his young mind the prejudices of his own. But this degree of softening had been soon repented of, when Ignatius Vaureenen was sent to finish his education in England; and yet more bitterly, when he learned that Mynheer Vaureenen had yielded to his son's entreaties, and allowed him to enter the British army. The youth's regiment was at Mauritus and now on his way to join it, he had a few months leave to spend at the Cape of Good Hope; and, on reaching home, after six years' absence, had written to prepare his uncle and cousin for a speedy visit. It might have been policy that allowed no time for a reply, or it might only have been the distant recollection of a fair girl of eleven, who, with the high and beauty of more advanced years in other climes, haunted his thoughts as a dream of loveliness, which had closed his eyes to other attractions.

It was chiefly as a variety to their peaceful but monotonous existence that Zetza had been so anxious to greet her absent relation, and now her father's remarks made her half regret his coming; but whilst she listened, he had passed the place which she had watched, and two horsemen riding up to the house, was the first intimation of their approach, and she advanced to greet him with a welcome which one half hour before, would have been more unembarrassed. His uncle's reception of him was precisely that of guest by host; the Vrow Muller was as affectionate and uninteresting as ever; but Wilhelm shrank from notice, as though the fall of the tree which had lamed him, had distorted his mind as well as body, making it a thing that he should blush for; and as though his misfortune should turn from him the love of all others, as it had repelled his father's.

The sooner the rose bud opens, the sooner the flower too often fades; and Ignace might have thought to find the charms of early girlhood already passing from his cousin; but not one had died, and their attraction kept far longer in Mynheer Muller's presence, the irritation to which he made his mind for a week's endurance.

But that week had lengthened into two, and still thought his uncle was never particularly gracious, Ignace did not speak of going. Some suspicion of the truth did not enter the old man's mind, but he was too prudent to hazard the chance of leading, by their betrayal, his daughter's thoughts in a direction they might otherwise avoid.

The third week was at length advancing, and there seemed no more hope of young Vaureenen's departure than there had been at the beginning of the first. The long walks in the deep kloofs and over the broad poots, grew longer every day; and the loitering on the stoop in the calm starlight grew more protracted every evening, until Muller's patience was fairly exhausted—the last remnant deserting as he noticed the striking contrast between the listlessness with which Zetza hearkened to a handsome young Boer, who had rode 20 miles to visit them, and the attention she gave to her scarcely handsomer but more intellectual and elegant cousin.

'Prey, Ignace, how long did you tell your father you should be absent when you left him?' demanded Muller, during dinner time, interrupting a dialogue he little liked to observe, which was being carried on in whispers: while Carl Breda conversed with his hostess, keeping his admiring, though not overly satisfied gaze, on Zetza.

'A week perhaps,' stammered Vaureenen, coloring: 'but I have written to him since.'

'And for what period has he agreed to your remaining?'

'I did not mention any particular time,' said Ignace, hesitatingly.

'Then I think you had best return at once: your father cannot like your remaining away from him so long, and I do not choose he should think I was to blame. If there is any further quarrel with your family it shall not be my fault,' with peculiar emphasis, and striking off a skewer the whole array of smoking carbonadoes with a single blow of such force, that his plate was severed as it fell, and even the yellow wood table shaken.

'Why, Muller, how was that?' enquired his helpmate. 'Here, Aida, run, get another plate for Baas; I must think his has been cracked. And so you will leave us, Ignace?'

'Yes; at day light, to-morrow,' was the reply.—If the young officer looked sadder, Carl Breda's spirits seemed infinitely lightened by the intelligence.

A few hours after, two persons were wandering slowly amid the picturesque mimosa groups, which shadowed here and there the smooth green turf of a small and shallow valley. Both were silent; for the thought of parting weighed heavy on the heart of each. Zetza regretted it, she knew not exactly why; but Ignace knew, far too well for his own composure of mind, the nature of the sentiments with which he had learned to regard his cousin.—Dared he to hope they were reciprocated! There were moments when he had hoped it; and surely, if it were so, Muller's affection for his daughter and former kindness to himself, might overcome the long existing disgust towards his father.

Twenty-one—at least with his sex—is commonly sanguine, and Ignace looked on the brightest aspect of the future.

'Come, sit down, Zetza,' said he, at length, leading her within the shelter of the graceful mimosa. 'I had much to say, but feel unable; yet I would ask if you will not feel a little sorry to see your cousin go—for how long it may be, he fears almost to think?'

Zetza looked at him for an instant—then quickly turned her face away without reply; but he saw the large blue eyes were dimmed with tears—and asked nothing more to convince him of his power. The moment flew swiftly onwards, and the shadows lengthened; while the lover's voice awoke feelings which were but slumbering in the maiden's heart, casting their influence over her thoughts, yet in themselves unknown; and when the discordant scream of a toucan flying slowly by, broke in, like an evil omen, on their forgetfulness of the world, and recalled them to the present reality, the affection of the girl had been owned as fully as her cousin's.

'But you are going away; you will leave the Cape altogether,' said Zetza, sadly, as though the toucan's cry, jarring on her nerves, had banished the feelings of unfeaning happiness.

'No, Zetza—no! that can be easily arranged.—Had I not heard, while in Europe, a false rumour that you were married. I had not, perhaps, been where I am.'

'But we have parents, and they are not friends.'

'Mine will, I know, receive and love you as if you had been his own daughter,' cried Ignace eagerly.

'Hark,' interrupted Zetza, 'there is a step; some one is near.'

'It must be Wilhelm—he was gathering lillies of the valley, and has followed us.'

But the youth had scarcely spoken, when the towering form of Erasmus Muller stood before the lovers. He appeared at first displeased, yet nothing more, at seeing them. But their own disconcerted looks betrayed them instantly, and in a voice of anger the old man demanded what had happened?—Zetza covered her face in her hands, and Ignace looked down in silence.

'Leave us, child,' continued Muller, 'I would speak with this young man alone.

A single glance was exchanged between them ere the girl trembling obeyed; and in one hour, Ignace was on his way to George Town, with an intention never more to enter his uncle's house, and Zetza was weeping over her first sorrow—whilst Muller puffed away at his pipe, and stamped, and frowned and clutched his hands until the little slave boy, who sat crouched up in a corner of the stoop, watching him with his deep black glittering eyes, had half fancied it must be the intoxicating daka that the Baas was so indefatigably smoking.

This was September; and early in October, Muller informed his daughter, that their friend Breda wished to make her the mistress of his house, and that both her mother and himself were perfectly satisfied with the idea of having her permanently settled within a distance of twenty miles.

Zetza pulled a sprig of scarlet geranium into a hundred pieces—it was but a type of the ruin her father's communication had brought on the little of hope and happiness which yet lingered in her heart; and throwing with an impatient gesture the destroyed branch to a distance from the stoop, she leaned on a large arm of the vine which covered an entire side with its deep green leaves, and still in silence, bowed her head on her hand.

'See,' continued Muller, after a pause, and pointing far away to a dark speck on the plain, 'yonder is Christian riding away with my answer, and Breda will be here to-morrow to speak as young men do to young girls on such occasions.'

'I would sooner die than marry Cral Breda,' exclaimed Zetza, clasping her hands, and looking up in her father's face.

'And I would sooner see you dead than married to Ignace Vaureenen,' retorted Muller, in the harsh tones with which he sometimes rebuked unruly oxen.

It was the first time that the young officer had been alluded to by either since the parting in the mimosa grove, and at his name Zetza dropped her head again to hide her tears and the hour passed along the stoop, with the tread of a hippopotamus and the dignity of a lion.

At length he returned to the weeping girl—'hear me, child,' cried he, 'you know I do not speak much, but what I say I mean. I love you better than house, or lands, or slaves, or cattle; yet I would rather fling you into the midst of Fish River, when the freshets were rushing with the greatest fury from the mountains, than that Ignace Vaureenen should call thee his wife—sooner than any friend or servant of a government, that I have not hated the less because it would crush me if I showed any hostility—should call me father.'

Zetza shuddered as he spoke, and without daring to look up, leaned in silence against the vine branches.

Muller paused awhile for reply, which was not attempted—then proceeded. 'But I know well what you can do: if you are resolved to break your father's heart, you can; your seventeen years have given you much wisdom—so says the law; and you can defy me. You may summon me to set forth my objections, and the court would tell you marry, and be happy. But, hark you, Zetza!' added the old man, grinding his teeth, and clenching his hands, 'it will be your father's curse which will be his gift on your wedding day, and make your misery through life.'

'Father, father, do not speak so,' cried the poor girl imploringly: 'I would never disgrace myself and you by such an act. But why ask to wed another? Why cannot I stay here to sing to you and write for you, as I have ever done? Let me be as before he came, and I will never reproach you.'

No—the daughter of Erasmus Muller must not pass her days in her father's house, as though none had asked her hand. You are the first of your race who has ever been left so long unwedded, and this must not be. One by one your elder brothers and sisters have been cut off, until of the fifteen mere children that I have seen picking gokoms and chasing kokontjees on the poist, only one remains to form the pride of my old age: and I could not close my eyes in peace on my deathbed unless I had placed you under the protection of a husband everyway worthy of you.'

'But there is Wilhelm,' said Zetza, timidly: 'and you, my father, you are not young, but you are always in health, and as strong and powerful as I ever remember you—why talk of your death?'

'Wilhelm!' said the boor contemptuously: 'he will never be fit for anything but to gather flowers and feed tame antelopes. But of me, child—have you forgot that old age requires no sickness to be the forerunner of death? I am healthy and strong, it is true, so I may be to the very last; but I have lived my time and you know it is not here as in our fatherland, for in this climate extreme old age is rare, and when we attain advanced years we die off with illness or without to make way for the next generation. I am an old man now—I have no friend as old; and as they will some day soon, have to bring my coffin out of the lumber room, it is now time I settled all my affairs, and saw my daughter married.'

The old man's voice softened as he proceeded, and Zetza wept bitterly, for she knew that he had numbered more than seventy years.

'And now,' he continued pursuing his advantage 'you know why I press this marriage. And what have you got to urge against it, except what I will not have mentioned in my presence? Has not Breda the best farm and most cattle of any young man we know? Young, rich, good looking, and good tempered—what more can you ask?'

The girl was silent, and Muller's brow grew once more dark and angry, as he said—

'Answer me, Zetza, if you would not have me believe you awaiting your father's death to wed him: Ay, and answer me, girl, as though you cared whether your father's dying words should convey a blessing or a curse.'

Is it any wonder that so wrought upon, so urged—accustomed, moreover, from infancy upward, never to question the propriety of any decree, any action of her parents—is it any wonder that the unhappy girl threw herself into her father's arms, and with bitter tears replied. 'Do with me as you please; I know no will but yours!' and Muller embraced his child with as much satisfaction and apparent affection, as though he had not just exacted from her one of the greatest sacrifices that maiden's heart could make.

After this Zetza's cheek grew every week more pale, and her smile less frequent, but she never murmured; and her father felt confident that all would in time be well. Her mother, who from a flirting girl, had become a careful, good-humoured and well meaning, but soulless housewife, was too deeply intent upon preparing the wardrobe of the bride, to have much leisure for reflection on her chances of happiness; while poor Wilhelm, who knew the truth could but regret it, and vainly wish that he had the power to interfere—for to him his father seldom spoke, and never listened; thinking because his frame was weak, his words gentle, and his tastes refined, that his heart must be faint and his spirit degenerate.

(To be Continued.)

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

It is always very gratifying to hear of the improvement of old worn out or naturally poor lands; because it indicates the addition of solid wealth to the country, and sets a good example to others. It is a question well worthy of consideration, whether a good farm may not be made out of the poorest "old field" in the Old States, at an expence much less than in the emigration to and purchase and preparation of, a rich one, incident thereto, be calculated in the account. Be that as it may, however, the improvement of poor land in all the old States, is an object of the first importance, both to individuals and States, to farmers and townspeople. Let any one look about the environs of the city of Baltimore for example, or of Washington, or indeed anywhere in the middle and southern States, and see the large tracts of waste land that meet his view at every turn, and then ask himself whether individuals, cities, towns and States, would not all be benefited by the improvement of these "old fields," and their conversion to profitable uses. But the thing is so self evident that no argument can be required to illustrate it. The fact not the *why* it should be done, is the great point. How can this poor old field be made to produce thirty bushels of wheat, forty of corn, fifty of oats, or two tons of hay to the acre, at a cost that will enable the aforesaid crops to yield a fair interest on the investment and a fair compensation for the labor? That is the frequent question; and ten thousand echoes answer, "*age how?*" It is not intended here to answer this question, but to make remarks applicable to it, for the purpose of preparing the way for the answer at a future, but not distant day. We often hear of this and that case of improvement by this and that man, and of the wonders they have performed in the still more wonderfully short time of so and so many years.—These announcements are always gratifying to everybody; they are eagerly sent forth to all the world in the newspapers and are returned in grateful echoes upon the improver's delighted ears. And this is all right. It acts as a more powerful excitant upon others that had been more dilatory; it stimulates and encourages them to do likewise. But unfortunately, they are always, or almost always, not quite accompanied by the well known fact, that the improvers were in the possession of wealth, and that enabled them to accomplish the wonders spoken of. They were not obliged to earn the bread they were eating, by the sweat of the brow, at the very time they were making the improvements. They were not obliged to raise the interest on the debt incurred in the purchase of the very piece of land, by hard work, at the very time they were ditching and draining and liming. They had the means wherewith to improve, and the time wherewithal to do it in. And it is wonderful that with these attributes of ability in full possession, they made the improvements! Would it not have been wonderful if they had not? Still it is a good thing no matter by what means it is accomplished; it is an act that deserves pra