SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utroque." Number 15.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. W. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

June.		R.	Sun. s	Moon s	H.	W.
7	Saturday,	4	25	7 44	9	1 0 25
8	Sunday	4	26	7 43	9 35	0 56
9	Monday,	4	27	7 43	10	7 1 28
10	Tuesday,	4	27	7 43	10 36	2 3
11	Wednesday	4	28	7 42	11	5 2 40
12	Thursday,	4	29	7 42	11 35	3 21
13	Friday,	4	30	7 41	— —	4 15

Last Quarter, 13th 2h 41m. morning.

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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
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February, 1848.

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I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

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May 25. THOS. HANFORD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

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All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
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Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evi.
Dysenter	Stone an Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

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In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box

PRIMARY VISITATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The primary visitation of the new Archbishop commenced at Thirsk, on Monday last, the 4th inst., when there was a large attendance of the clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Henson, Rector of South Kelvington, and the Charge occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, and will long be remembered for the spirit of humble piety and sound and godly admonition it contained.

His Grace commenced by alluding to the removal of their late diocesan, who had so long, so mildly, and so efficiently exercised his Episcopal functions among them. His aptitude for business, and long experience, rendered it no easy task to fill his post. Some years before his death a considerable part of the diocese was, with his full concurrence, at his own request, abstracted from his jurisdiction, but still it was sufficiently extensive to require the greatest attention. At an almost patriarchal age he had been removed from them, and they all felt they had been deprived of his almost paternal sway. His Grace trusted he had a deep sense of his responsibility, and in humble dependence on his Master's direction, he trusted he and his clergy, feeling their own insufficiency, might labour together for the spread of the Gospel and the glory of their Divine Master. The last few years were remarkable for the building of churches. Fifty new churches had, in the present century, either been built or enlarged; nine in last year and one in this had been consecrated by himself. It was a blessing when the only was thus giving of their abundance, and he felt grateful that more were projected. Suggestions had been made for the formation of a Church Building Society connected with the diocese; but while he would give the subject the best consideration in his power in conjunction his Reverend Brethern, still so long as their private efforts were continued, he did not see the necessity for its formation. It was difficult to estimate the number of schools, but it was quite clear they were increasing and rising up in every direction. The school was indispensible to the carrying out the Church. Before they could embrace right principles, they must necessarily understand them; and though difficulties often presented themselves, they must be overcome. A great deal of discussion had taken place as to Government inspection, and many difficulties and much correspondence had taken place, but the result had been, on the whole, satisfactory; and those parties who had objections to the inspection and to the assistance, had still the power of raising the money, and superintending the schools. He was not sure, however, that the standard of examiners was not too high for village schools, and thought and believed that moral qualifications in school-masters should be taken into consideration in such cases. A plan had been devised by the Rev. Sir H. Thompson, of diocesan visitation by the Rural Dean or other parties, which had many and great advantages.—As to Sunday-schools, there could be no difference of opinion. Though some parishes was too small for week-day schools, at least every parish, however small, should have a Sunday-school. After alluding to the evils of non-residence, and urging that when it arose from insufficient personages, the patrons should endeavour to build them, he strongly urged, in all cases where practicable, that there should be two full services, and very forcibly pressed the catechising of the candidates for Confirmation. One of the important questions now occupying a large share of attention in the Church was that of Baptism. On the subject of adult baptism, little difference of opinion prevailed; but on infant baptism a great deal of discussion was taken place. This much, however, was quite clear, that the compilers of the services, both in the sixth of Edward and also in that of Queen Elizabeth, held the peculiar doctrines of Calvin, almost without exception, on the doctrines of election, predestination, and final perseverance. Hence they taught and believed that spiritual regeneration in baptism could only be partaken of by the elect, and all men were not elected, and thus they could not be supposed as believing it to be received by all, nor could frame it to convey such a meaning, unless with the gross dishonesty practised by some parties now, who teach one doctrine, and at the same time believe another.—No such hypocrisy was their; they did not believe it to be, and you are not called upon to take it as a rule of the Church, that all who are baptized are spiritually regenerated. No such doctrine is taught by the Articles, and you are not to force upon them a construction they will not admit. Our Reformers took the doctrines as they found them in the Scriptures on infant baptism; they neither added to them, nor diminished from them. In the case of adults they restricted the benefits of baptism to the worthy recipient, and left it open in infants, but different from and exclusive of, the *ex operato* of the Church of Rome. The service is in the language of Martin Bucer, and the words are intended only to be expressive of hope and charity. Some parties contend that they left the language so open as to be capable of either interpretation, but no such feelings actuated the Reformers, and they were incapable of stating it in such manner; and we must express it as the Reformers did. Care, however, must be taken in not carrying out these views too far; the opposite extreme is that which we must avoid—of losing sight altogether of the benefit of the sacrament. Men were now ranged under two great parties, but they must not generally be regarded as, in all things, assimilating themselves under either extreme, nor be charged with a rebellious spirit, because they hold somewhat different views, so long as they adhere to the language of the formularies and the Articles. We must not stigmatise those who do not see just as ourselves. The wisdom which is from above is first pure, then peaceable, easy to be entreated, full of good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy; and the reverse of it is that other sort of wisdom, from which proceedeth confusion and every evil work; and "who art thou that judgest another man's servant?—to his own master he standeth or falleth." Both the sacraments must be received as means of grace—the one as an admission to the privileges and blessings of the visible Church, and the other as a mark of union and continuance in it. Another question connected with this was the forgiveness of sin before and after baptism; but to suppose either out of the range of forgiveness is to deny the assertion of our Lord. St. John also says—"If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and cleanse us from all unrighteousness;" and and another apostle, in the same spirit, urges us to come boldly to the throne of grace that we may obtain mercy. The Scriptures are full of the offers of grace and repentance; and as to sins, both before and after baptism, "Christ is able to save unto the uttermost all who come unto God by him." They who rely on him for salvation will surely be pardoned; for "he who spared not his own Son, but freely delivered him up for us all, will he not with him also freely give us all things?" His Grace begged to call their attention to the proposed change in the law as to the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which had been brought into the House of Commons by a Member of this county (York). If it were in accordance with God's law, well; if not, there must be an end of the whole discussion. Many persons also disapproved of it on social grounds, and it was a subject which required to be well considered by the clergy. Many as were the claims upon the clergy, there were several Societies which they would do well to promote, by every means in their power. There was the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which was always extremely liberal; and as our Church is essentially a missionary Church, there were the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Church Missionary Society—and the clergy would do well to recommend these not only in set sermons, but incidentally in the course of their ministration, thus bringing their claims regularly and systematically before their hearers. How persons could profess to receive the Gospel, and do nothing for its spread among others, he was totally at a loss to understand. There were also the Additional Curates' Society, and one somewhat differently constituted, but have the same excellent aim—the Pastoral-Aid Society; and to the Incorporated Church Building Society, and the National Society many persons present had been doubtless indebted. Nor must we forget the assistance they also might obtain from the Committee of Council, both for the erection of schools and the maintainance of the school masters. He must not forget to remind them of the Training School at York, where every attention was paid to the preparation of future school-masters, and of the Pavenan School connected with it, which he hoped would be well supported. At reasonable rates it afforded that class the means of a good education; and if they did not avail themselves of superior tuition they would find themselves as a class behind the position they ought to occupy. The times in which we live are times of great mental activity; nay, almost of feverish excitement, and alarm is felt by some parties for the safety of our Church; but without anything is better than the awful indifference and spiritual slumber which prevailed in the early part of the present century. There are divisions and oppositions, and we shall do well to adhere to the advice of inspiration, "Take heed unto thyself and thy doctrine." Scandalous lives, or inattention on the part of the clergy, will alienate the minds of the people from their ministrations, because they will feel that all their advice is hypocritical. Again, if instead of repentance and pardon of sin, they employ their energies in promoting useless puerilities, and place these instead of the Word of Truth, they will estrange their flocks, whereas, if they are faithful their flocks will rally round them; and he was happy to say that at no period was there more vigilance and zeal than in the days on which, by the Providence of God, we are placed. Our discourses should aim at being practical, calculated to build up and stimulate the believer, and to offer pardon and salvation to the sinner. In our ministration we must not disregard or overlook the truths of the Bible, but bring all our doctrines and practices to that as a standard, commend it to the study of our flocks, and pray that they may have the spirit to understand and follow its teaching.—They must also explain and enforce the privileges of Church membership, and explain her rules and formularies, that the members may be intelligent adherents to the Church to which they belong; but this must be done without casting stigmas on those who differ from the principles of our Church.—He doubted not that the clergy adhered to those revered modes and practices of conducting public worship, which time and usage have honoured, not reviving those obsolete usages, the introduction of which is only to disparage the actions of those holy men who found all their pure minds could desire in the entire formularies of the Church.—In the dispositi in which in some places, though not to any very great extent in this diocese, many practices had been introduced without authority which had been practised in past ages, and in doing this that circumstance ought to be borne in mind. We must not expect mankind to agree on points which do not admit of demonstration, and we must make all allowance for persons who cannot on all points see as we do. Adherence to the great fundamental and cardinal points of Christianity—not one saying I am of Paul, and another, I of Appollos, but striving to extend the blessings of the Church should be our aim, and to carry our doctrines and our politics to those distant parts of the earth where they are unknown, "that the wilderness and solitary places may be glad and blossom as the rose."

THE EGYTIAN STEAM-FRIGATE "SHARKIE."—Cards of invitation having been issued by Mr. Pasquili, Agent in this country for Abbes Pasha, Mahomed Bey, and Commodore Hafuz Bey, to a numerous party, requesting the honor of their company on board the Egyptian frigate *Sharkie*, to proceed down the River in her on Saturday last, two hundred and eighty persons availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting that fine vessel, and enjoying a delightful trip in her. * * * * The *Sharkie* started from Blackwall at five minutes past 1 p.m., and proceeded down the river in fine style, Adams' band enlivening the company with the performance of some of the finest musical productions of the most celebrated masters. When opposite Her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, Commodore Hafuz Bey ordered the English ensign to be raised to the head of the main-mast of the frigate, to salute the Union Jack flying on the flag staff at the Dockyard, and the *Fizgard*, flag ship of Commodore Henry Eden, the band at the same time playing the "National Anthem." * * * * On arriving at the measured mile in Long Reach the time was taken, to ascertain the speed of the vessel during the trip, and the nautical mile was accomplished in 6.51 minutes, being at the rate of 6.78 knots per hour against the tide, which making an allowance of two knots for the run of the tide, gave an average of nearly 9 knots per hour. The vessel continued her progress very satisfactory down the river, the powerful engines working admirably, with scarcely more noise than if it had been the merest toy. This favourable result is remarkable as they are on the cog-wheel principle, instead of the leather bands which have been adopted in some vessels, to obviate the noise generally found to take place on the former plan. The engines are of 550 horse power, and the cylinders 74 inches diameter, with a piston stroke of four feet, the diameter of the screw-propeller being 14 feet 6 inches. The whole of the machinery has been constructed and put together with such nicety that there was no heating in any part, and the arrangements of her boilers and the engine room, although there were 18 fires employed, prevented the sensation of any degree of heat, notwithstanding the open space on the main deck was entirely covered with canvass, and the engine-room and boilers considerably under the water-line.—

* * * During the trip the pipe bearers were very attentive in handing the Turkish-pipes round to the gentlemen who felt inclined to smoke, and coffee was handed round to the ladies, to whom every attention was paid to make them comfortable. The crew consists of 360 Egyptians and Arabs, who conducted themselves admirably, and evidently enjoyed the scene.—*Westwick Gazette.*

THE SPANISH STEAM-FRIGATE 'PIZZARO.'—An experimental trial down the river took place on June 12, with this fine vessel, built to order of the Spanish Government by Messrs. Wigram and Sons, and fitted with engines of 350 horse-power by Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill & Co. The *Pizzarro* left Blackwall at half past 2 o'clock p.m., having on board Messrs. Zulletti, senior and junior; Mr. Peacock, of the Indix House; Mr. Willcox, Mr. Miller, the Messrs. Wigram, junior, and several gentlemen. The river was very full of vessels coming up with the tide at the time, which rendered it a difficult task to navigate her safely; but the ease with which her engines were stopped when requisite, prevented any chance of danger. On arriving at the measured mile in Long Reach the time was taken, and the speed of the vessel ascertained to be 10.999 knots against the tide, the time occupied in running the nautical mile being 5.30. On again trying her with the tide the speed was found to be 15.091 knots per hour; the distance being accomplished in 4.35 minutes, making an average speed of 12 knots per hour exactly, or nearly 14 miles. Although the trial of the *Pizzarro* was the first, the engines were found to be in excellent working order, making from 215 to 22 revolutions per minute with a six-feet stroke, 19 revolutions being the number contected for. The cylinders are 68 inches in diameter, on the oscillating principle, with the air pumps on inclined planes betwixt them. The vessel is 187 feet long by 30 feet in breadth, the depth of the hold 20 feet, and she is upwards of 500 tons burthen, fitted to carry two 68 pounder guns on traversing platforms, four 32 pounder guns on her upper deck, which has been constructed with the fine sweep observable in vessels built by the Messrs. Wigram, and admirably adapted for working the guns of war steamers.—*Ib.*

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.—From this document just published, we are informed that the French Army consists of 451,000 men and 93,754 horses. There are 16,495 guns of every kind, of which 13,770 are in bronzes and the field pieces amount to 5,139.—The National Guard comprises 4,000,000 men, 1,200,000 of whom are armed with muskets or light arms, and it possesses 500 guns. The *Garde Mobile* consist of 6,000 men. The fleet contains on the active list, 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 18 corvettes, 24 brigs, 12 transports, and 24 light vessels. The active steam fleet comprises 14 frigates, 13 corvettes, and 34 despatch boats. In addition to the active fleet there are advanced ships, and ships in ordinary.—This reserve is ready to act on the shortest notice. It is composed of 10 ships of the line, 15 sailing frigates, 10 steam-frigates, and 6 steam-corvettes, and 6 mail steamers. To man these vessels there are required 950 Officers of all ranks, not including Cadets, and an effective of seamen not less than 28,000 men.

WON AT LAST!
OR,
A TALE OF ATLANTA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

(Concluded.)

It was a clear, luminous moonlight night, late in December, when Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Thurston met at the house of Gen. Leroux.—Thurston had but that day returned from Quebec, where he had been spending some months, and was, therefore, not altogether *au fait* of the state of affairs between his brother soldier and Mademoiselle Eugenie. The friends, though, were bound on the selfsame errand—to solicit the honor of attending upon Mademoiselle to a military ball which was to be given on New Year's eve.

As neither gentleman would resign his claims in favour of the other, a playful alteration ensued—Eugenie declaring herself unable to decide. At this point Henri laughingly proposed that as the night was magnificent the important question should be decided by a skating match; or that Eugenie should play 'Atlanta upon Skates.'

The gentlemen joyfully assented; Eugenie clapped her hand with childish glee, and retired to don her skating costume. This was somewhat different from the one she had worn a year before; the trimming being of white fur, and for the sake of greater conspicuousness on this occasion, she had placed in her cap a long white ostrich plume. The effect of this dress was to render her more bewitchingly beautiful than ever, as she came bounding into the drawing room for her companions. Gen. Leroux, after gazing on her proudly for a moment, embraced her tenderly, and declared his intention of joining the little party, to see that no harm befel her, and that all went fair in the race.

On their way to the river, Captain Hamilton, whose arm Eugenie had taken, looked with sudden seriousness into the roguish eyes of his companion, and whispered—

'May not a question of more moment, than that of escorting you to this ball, be also decided to-night?

'In the same manner, monsieur?

'Yes, and may swiftness of my heel avail where the eloquence of an adoring heart has failed.'

'As you will,' she replied, laughing merrily. 'Overtake me, and I surrender prisoner for life; but fail, and it is the lost Waterloo of your wooing. *Remember!*'

The moon was in its full, and the ice-bound St. Lawrence lay like a broad sheet of glittering silver.

The race was soon fairly began. Thurston at first seemed likeliest to win, but laying out all his strength in desperate efforts to head Eugenie in her marvellous evolutions, at length sank down utterly exhausted; and the provoking girl turned and flew past him like a wild bird on the wing.—The field was now left to Hamilton, who had infinitely more at stake, and he swore a mighty oath (to himself) never to yield until the victory was his.

It was a scene of singular excitement. Hamilton, though an admirable skater, never seemed to gain upon Eugenie, except by her own permission; for she would now and then fling, as though about to pause, place her hand on her side and drop her head, as from weariness. Hamilton would redouble his efforts, and the next moment she would be flying about him in bewildering circles nearer and nearer, till the ring of her skates and the merry laugh were in his ear; and then away shot her little form with incredible swiftness, till far adown the river her long white plume was floating in the moonlight.

At length, Eugenie called back—

"I am getting tired of this, Capt. Hamilton.—You can never overtake me; but stop where you are, and I will come up to you."

Hamilton paused, and soon beheld his immortals swiftly approaching. As she drew nearer however, she glided along more leisurely and coquettishly. Ah, moments of thrilling rapture to the lover, when he watched the magnificent creature coming slowly, but steadily, toward him with her head archly inclined to one side; her luxuriant hair loosed from her cap, and falling over her shoulders; her arms crossed upon her bosom; her lips apart, and her eyes flashing gloriously, and not unlovingly upon him! Nearer, nearer! he reached forth his arm with a cry of joyful welcome! Nearer, nearer; he could see her breath, converted into small clouds, by the frost of the still night—when she bowed her head, and shot beneath his extended arm, like a winged arrow!

The baffled officer turned quickly, too quickly, alas! for his foot slid from under him, and he measured his length on the ice. He suddenly recovered himself to behold Eugenie pausing at a little distance, and resigning herself to extravagant merriment;—her wild laugh ringing like a peal of bells on the clear, frosty air. Vexation and mortification gave our hero new strength, and he again set out with all the energy of desperation.—This time he gained upon his treacherous ladylove. Eugenie became really alarmed when looking backward, she saw him dashing on like an eagle in pursuit of a devoted wood-pigeon. She strove eagerly to reach the bank, but in vain.—Hamilton saw with exultation that the prize would soon be his; he already stretched out his arms, when—she was gone, gone! and at his feet yawned a chasm in the ice! Fearless of death and the [illegible], the gallant captain leaped to the rescue! And as Heaven would have it, Eugenie rose in his arms place where she sank, and was safely lifted from the water and borne to the bank by her affrighted lover. She had chanced upon a spot not thoroughly frozen over; the thick ice having been cut and removed on that very day.

The poor girl was chilled into partial unconsciousness, and Hamilton knelt by her side, and tenderly strove to revive her. Her father, Henri and the Lieutenant reached the spot, but no one interfered with the office of her rescuer. He seemed not to notice the presence of others, as he bent over the fainting girl, and chafed her hands and temples. At last he pressed his lips to her's, and called upon her name in agony of love and fear. As though she had received a powerful galvanic shock, Eugenie instantly sprang to her feet, rejecting with indignation and hauteur the further assistance of her presuming lover. Supported by her father and brother she proudly and silently walked homeward, hurt and mortified by the evening's amusement.

The adventurers reached the house with icicles depending from every point and edge of their attire and found themselves pretty thoroughly chilled, but a change of clothing and a trifle of *eau de vie* soon set all right again.

Eugenie maintained her proud and silent reserve until, as Capt. Hamilton was about leaving, Gen Leroux, grasping his hand, said in a tremulous voice—

"My dear young friend you have saved the life of my dear child—receive a father's blessing."

Eugenie's heart was touched; she sprang forward impetuously, seized Hamilton's other hand, and looking up with tearful eyes, said in a tone to be heard by all present—

'Let me also thank you, my preserver; I have been ungrateful, unwomanly, forgive me!'

A short time subsequent to the little adventure which we have narrated, Capt. Hamilton was ordered to another station where he remained during the winter; his *affaires de cœur* continuing in the mean time pretty much in *statu quo*. In the spring time he returned, but only to bid his friends adieu, as his company had been recalled to England.

On his announcing this to Eugenie, she threw aside her reserve at once, exclaiming—

'Holy Mother, going? and I—how am I to endure the parting?

'Great Heaven, Eugenie! is it possible that you love me at last?'

"I do, truly, tenderly; I can never love another—will never wed another! I tell you this, my friend, because I cannot wed with you.'

'Say not so, dearest; be my wife! go with me to England! I will make any sacrifice for your love. Say the word, and I will leave the army, that I may never be the active enemy of your native country. Tell me, my love, will you not be persuaded?'

'Oh! do not urge me, I entreat you—*I must not leave my father!*' A stranger in a strange land, his country, his emperor, his daughter, all lost to him; would he not die of a broken heart? No, no, I will never forsake him!" and the child burst into tears.

Capt. Hamilton strode up and down the apartment, pale and heart wrung with contending emotions, but he was too honorable, too truly noble long to hesitate, and respectfully taking Eugenie's hand in his, he said—

'I honor you for your decision; I love you the more tenderly for this beautiful exhibition of filial piety. May God give us strength to endure our common trial, and permit me to return at no distant day to claim this hand.'

Then, after folding her for the first time to his breast, and kissing away the tears which hung on her long, dark eye lashes, he turned hastily and was gone. But he had returned in a moment—he had left a glove, and returned to find Mademoiselle Eugenie pressing that same glove to her lips and heart, in her passionate sorrow. She was overcome with confusion, and could scarcely raise her eyes to her lover's, as he hurriedly requested her to inform her father that he would wait upon him in the morning to make his suit.

Early the next morning Eugenie sought her father in the library, and with as much calmness as she could command, related the occurrence of the preceding evening.

The General, surprised and agitated, exclaimed—

'It is possible that you love this man whom you rejected?'

'As sincerely as my departed mother must have