SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 26.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE :—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—8s if not paid until the termination of the year:

But as the Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. They propose to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

DURANT & CO.
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

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

May.	R. Sun.	s. Moon	H W.		
5 Saturday,	4 48	7 6	4 15	10	36
6 Sunday,	4 47	7 7	4 40	11	10
7 Monday,	4 45	6 8	Rises	11	42
8 Tuesday,	4 44	7 9	8 30	0	0
9 Wednesday,	4 43	7 10	9 24	0	27
10 Thursday,	4 42	7 12	10 14	0	57
11 Friday,	4 40	7 13	11 1	1	29

Full Moon, 7th day, 2h 49m morn

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

ROYAL MAIL STAGE: PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews informs his friends and the public that he leaves the former place every Monday Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.
Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE BETWEEN St. John and St. Andrews.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.
October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—
3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5 8, and 3 4 inch;
7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, ass'd, 15-16, 11-16, 13/16, 11/16, 13/16, and 1 in.
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34cwt. 3qrs. 1 lb.
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.
Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool—
20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.
July 27.

Torryburn House, RE-OPENED.

SEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

THE subscriber having leased the above establishment, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted and furnished it in a superior manner, and rendered it in every way comfortable and convenient for those who may favour him with a call.

Private families can be accommodated—and all who visit his house may rest assured that every attention will be paid to them.
Dec. 15. PETER DRAKE.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice. Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,
February 2, 1849.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, ex *Corra*, for sale cheap
25th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

Printing Paper.

RECEIVED at the Liverpool House ex Beverly from Boston,
25 Reams Royal Printing Paper, 22x33;
25 do. do. do. do. 20x26;
20 do. Fine Blue Ruled Letter Paper. For sale cheap by VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by
Nov. 16. P. HANFORD.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserve Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £37,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies

Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting insurance.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Deschiusy, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: George Lee junior, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR.
FREDERICK R. STARR.
Managers, St. John, N. B.

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,

King William-street, London.

NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Dec. 23. Agents for New-Brunswick

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ⅞ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES;
2 60 fms each ⅞ inch do do. ditto;
2 60 do. ⅞ inch do. do. ditto;
1 75 do. 1 inch do. Close Link, do;
1 60 do ⅞ inch do. ditto, do;
1 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ¾ inch do. ditto, do;
2 60 do. ⅝ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 7-16 inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. ⅜ inch do. ditto, do;
2 75 do. 5 16 inch do. ditto, do;
5 Wrought-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.;
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by THOS. F. RAYMOND.
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or at the Store of Mr. C. C. MacDONALD, No. 5, North side, King-street.
May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

Tea, Coffee, &c.

Per Schr. Beverley from Boston.

22 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
10 bags COFFEE,
10 brls. Bright VARNISH,
5 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE,
7 chests caper Souchong TEA.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 2. Prince Wm. street.

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Ion* from Liverpoopool:

30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted
60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
Daily expected per *Unicorn* and *Thomas*—50 Tons Common and Refined Iron, assorted; 100 Bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
July 11. THOS. F. RAYMOND, Nelson st.

Iron and Tin.

Daily expected to arrive per ship *William Carson* from Liverpool—

50 TONS Bolt and Bar Iron, common and refined,—well assorted,
6 tons Boiler Plates;
6 tons Hoop Iron and Plough Plating, assorted sizes; 100 boxes Tin Plates, assorted.
Also expected by first Vessel from Clyde—
200 tons Scotch Monkland Iron.
For sale by WM. CARVILL.
March 2. Nelson-street

Castor Oil, and Axes.

Just received, and for sale—

26 DOZEN pint and half pint bottles of Castor Oil;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.
JOHN KINNEAR.
Dec. 8. *Prince Wm street.*

Provincial Legislature.

CONTINGENCIES, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1849.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee appointed on the thirty first day of January last to take in consideration the subject of the Contingencies of this House submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

1. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Stationary as per Invoices,	£290	2 5
2. Henry S. Beck, Binding Laws, Journals, &c., and Sundries furnished,	71	7 6
3. Jonathan G. Harding, Paper Cases, &c.,	11	18 3
4. Joseph Gaynor, Sundries,	5	6 0
5. Thomas Aitkin, Carpenter,	5	0 6
6. Spafford Barker, Candlesticks,	1	9 0
7. T. C. Everitt, Repairing Stoves,	0	17 0
8. Rankin & Co., Duties on Stationery,	16	15 6
9. Nelson Turney, Truckage from Oromocto,	1	10 0
10. Charles Hazen, Storage,	0	13 0
11. Justin Spahan, Repairing and taking charge of Clock, and Sundries furnished,	9	4 9
12. George Garden, Wood,	19	2 6
H. B. Rainsford, do.,	3	0 0
Sawing, splitting, and Piling,	12	0 0
13. William A. M'Lean, Coal,	15	2 5
14. Albion, to January 1850,	3	0 0
Quebec Gazette, to May 1849,	2	12 0
Montreal Herald,	3	2 6
Quebec Mercury,	2	10 0
Mark Needham, Librarian, to pay man attending to make Fires and keeping Room in order,	12	10 0
Benjamin Wolhaupter, Sheriff,	10	0 0
J. B. Payne, Travelling expenses,	3	0 0
15. Peter Parker, Cleaning Stoves, and Scrubbing and Cleaning Assembly Rooms,	5	10 0
Printing Notices limiting the time for introducing of Petitions, &c:—		
Head Quarters, J. P. A. Phillips, including charge for Rail Road Reports, Churchhill's Lecture, &c.	20	16 6
Charlotte Gazette,	1	2 0
Observer, D. A. Cameron,	0	11 8
George Turner, Sleigh Hire, 74 days,	92	10 0
Do. extra Hire	10	0 0
John Biggs, attendance on Executive Council,	11	12 6
16. Charles P. Wetmore, Sundries,	5	0 8
Sleighs to Government House with Address,	1	10 0
Clerk, extra services the present Session, same allowance, as for former years,	100	0 0
Clerk, preparing Index to Journals and Files of House, and other services during recess,	100	0 0
Clerk Assistant, extra allowance,	50	0 0
Engrossing Clerks:—		
Henry T. Partelow,	90	0 0
George J. Bliss,	90	0 0
T. Robert Wetmore,	25	0 0
Expenses of Gentlemen of the Press from Saint John,	6	0 0
Extra Copying for Crown Officers,	15	0 0
C. P. Wetmore, for Sundries,	3	13 0
Central Bank advanced Thomas Aitken, work done on Room, Legislative Library,	30	0 0
Contingencies Legislative Council,	727	3 6
	£1,879	13 3

"The Committee on Contingencies, report the amount of the Assembly's Contingencies for the present Session to be eleven hundred and fifty two pounds nine shillings and nine pence agreeably to the Account now submitted, which your Committee recommend being published in detail.—The hasty manner in which the Session was brought to a close last year, precluded the then Committee from investigating and reporting upon the Contingencies, and consequently the sum of fifteen hundred pounds was placed at the disposal of the Clerk of the House to provide for them.—Upon examining the vouchers and other claims for the Session of 1848, the Committee have ascertained the Contingencies for the Session to be £1,344 15 3; consequently the difference between that sum and the £1,500 granted, must be deducted from the appropriation for the present Session. The sum to be granted is therefore £997 5s., which in addition to the Council's Contingencies, £727 3 6, will make the amount to be appropriated £1,724 8 6.

"The Committee have investigated these Accounts most rigidly, and a saving of nearly £200 has been effected, when compared with the expenditure of 1848.

"Your Committee are of opinion that further gradual reductions should be made, and that a further saving could be effected if the Stationery and other absolute necessaries required for the use of the Session, were purchased in the Province, instead of being imported; and they recommend that course in future to be adopted. Some other large items should be voted in Supply, and not as heretofore, form part of the Contingent Bill.

"Respectfully submitted.

"W. J. RITCHIE,
J. R. PARTELOW,
W. WILSON,
JAMES TAYLOR,

ALBERT BYE ROADS.

£20 for the road from Hayward's to the Great Road in Hopewell, thence to the Public Wharf; 10 from James Rodgers' through the Hailey Settlement; 15 from the Hailey road to the Memel Settlement; 5 from the Memel road to Flannigan's; 5 from Dry Brook to H. Woodworth's; 5 from Creek road to Jamieson's; 5 from L. O. Regan's to Wilber's, thence to Caledonia road; 20 from the Great Road in Hopwell to and through Caledonia Settlement; 20 from Ferry Point to Caledonia, through Woodworth Settlement; 15 from Great Road, up Turtle Creek, to Milton's; 10 from M'Latchy's Bridge to Stony Creek; 5 from Abraham Steves' to Benjamin Jonah's; 10 from the Great Road near Dawson's to Turtle Creek, thence to Irving's road; 20 for the Road and Bridge from the Great Road to Milton's road; 5 from the Great Road to and over Gray's Island; 5 from Stony Creek to Thomas Rodger's, thence to Lannan's; 20 from David Wallace's, up Turtle Creek, to the Great Road; 20 from Henry Steves' to Irving's, thence to Caledonia Mountain; 20 from Irving's to the West Branch of the Turtle Creek, thence to Little River; 10 from Henry Steves' to Round Hill, thence to Duffy's; 10 for the Road and Bridge from Henry Steves' to John E. Steves'; 15 from Hayward's to William Warnock's; 5 from Freeby Hill to Robert Steves'; 25 from Stony Creek to Lazarus Colpitt's; 5 from Coverdale road to Niagara Settlement; 33 15 from Lazarus Colpitt's to William Stone's; 10 of which to be laid out on Cramberry and Robert Chapman's Hills; 35 from the Great Road in Coverdale, up Little River, to Parkin's; 20 of which to be paid to George Colpitts, towards the erection of a Bridge over Coverdale River; 5 from George Colpitt's Mill to Bannister's; 5 from Great Road to Coverdale River, by Nixon's; 5 from Parkin's road to Robert Colpitt's, Junior, thence to E. Mullin's; 5 from William Parkin's to the Colpitt road; 20 from Gideon Bray's to Coverdale River; 4 10s of which to be paid to Gideon Bray to enable him to pay expenses of exploration; 30 from King's County Line, near George Jonah's, to Pollett River, thence to Coverdale River over the Golding Mountain; 10 from Robert Colpitt's, up Pollett River, to Mechanics' Settlement; 20 from Pollett River Isaac Horseman's, thence through South Settlement to Little River; 10 from Pollet River to Dorrons'; 35 from the Great Road to Gallagher's, through the Germain Town Settlement; 7 10s. of which to be paid Nicholas Keiver for over-expenditure in 1848; 40 from Germain Town Road to the County Line, through New Ireland Settlement; 5 from New Ireland road, by Raborn's, to Kinley's or Dailey's; 5 from New Ireland road to Hanson's; 15 for the road over Germain Town Marsh to Samuel Tingley's; 10 from Forsyth's to Gallagher's; 5 from T. Edgett's to Fullerton's; 10 from William Tingley's to the Lake road; 5 for the Road up Bever Brook, to Edgett's; 5 from Fillamore's to D. Copp's; 15 from New Ireland to Salmon River; 10 for the road up Pine Brook, to Bennett's Lake; 35 from Dennis Gallagher's to Point Wolf; 5 from Point Wolf to Herring Cove; 5 from H. Coil's to M'Lauchlan's; 5 from Gideon Hunt's to Philip Daley's.

Miscellany.

VALUE OF THE POTATO.—Professor C. U. Sheppard, in his address before the Agricultural Societies of Hampden and Hampshire counties, made the following remarks in regard to the potato:—

The potato is a vegetable which the rich man knows not how to forego, and which places the poor man above want.—With a shelter from the weather, and one or two acres of ground to plant with this tuber, man may subsist at almost any distance from the miller, the baker, the butcher, and, I may almost add, the doctor. It suits all tastes, flourishes in all climates, and is eminently nutricious and healthful. Its cultivation demands but little labour, and when the earth has ripened the tubers, they are harvested without trouble, and cooked without expence. A few faggots in summer will boil them, and in winter the necessary heat is applied without expense. There is no waste of time in the process of milling, sifting, kneading, baking, seasoning, jointing or carving. There is nothing deficient nor superfluous, in a well-boiled potato. As soon as it is cooked, it opens by chinks, lets fails its thin pellicle on the platter, and with a little salt, butter or milk, is ready for the unfastidious appetite of the hungry man. Start not back at the idea of subsisting upon the potato alone, ye who think it necessary to load your tables with all the dainty viands of the market, with fish, flesh and fowl, seasoned with oils and spices, eaten perhaps with wines; start not back, I say, with feigned disgusts, until you are able to display in your own pampered persons a firmer muscle, a more beau ideal outline, and a healthier red, than the potato fed peasantry of Ireland and Scotland once showed you as you passed the cabin doors! No; the chemical physiologist will tell you that the well ripened potato, when properly cooked, contains every element that man requires for nutrition; and in the best proportions in which they are found in any plant whatever. There is the abounding supply of starch for enabling him to maintain the process of breathing, and for generating the necessary warmth of body, there is the nitrogen for contributing to the growth and renovation of organs; the lime, and the phosphorus for the bones, and all the salts which a healthy circulation demands. In fine, the potato may well be called the universal calamity. If any agricultural institution should ever be so fortunate as to make us acquainted with the means of controling it, its name would quickly rank by the side of the proudest universities; and if the great discovery should proceed from a single individual, his name would live when those of the greatest generals and conquerors have become as uncouth and strange to human utterance, as their deeds were unfriendly and opposed to human happiness.

HABITS OF THE CALIFORNIANS.—They are much addicted to gambling and drunkenness, and you seldom mee ta Californian who does not carry in his saddle bags, near his weapons, a bottle of brandy. 'The bottle for our friend,' they say, 'and the arms for our enemy.' These men are a very fine race, and never go on foot. Their first care on rising is to saddle their horses, which is fastened at their door, and which they make use of to go a distance of not less than fifty yards. Their life is spent in the greatest idleness. A California Colon is never seen tilling the ground. If you enter a *rancho* you are sure to find men lying down smoking and drinking brandy.—Women alone attend to a little agriculture and gardening. They sometimes hire a few Indians to sow small patches of land. Their women are generally tall, robust, and have preserved the type of beauty of the Spanish peasantry. Their fecundity is extreme. You often see some with twelve or fifteen children, which circumstance accounts for the rapid increase in the population of California. Strangers are generally preferred by the women, to the natives, as they are more industrious, more kind to them, and take better care of their children. The existence of these women is very active; they manage the horse and the *lasso* with as much skill as their husbands, whom they surpass in intelligence and moral qualities. The salubrity of the country is such, that the diseases of the Colons are always free from climate influences. The former as well as the Indians of the missions, being vaccinated under the superintendence of the religious community, are free from intermitting fevers and the small pox, which rage among the wild Indians. Instances of longevity are often to be met with, and many individuals exceeding the age of one hundred years are to be found in that country. There are no doctors in California. In fact, their presence would be of no use, except in surgical cases, such as fractures occasioned by falls from horses or wounds received in their quarrels. The Californians, who are, as we might say, born on horseback, are the most intrepid horsemen that can be imagined. They are passionately fond of coursing, and the exorbitant bets they make among themselves are often the cause of their ruin. They are great gamblers, fond of cock-fighting and bull-baiting, and also combats between bulls and bears. To prevent the two enemies from shunning each other, they fasten one by the right hind leg and the other by the left. The bear being the more dexterous animal generally comes off the conqueror. At the moment that the bull lowers his head, the bear claws by the snout with one paw, while with the other he tears open his throat. The Californians, in accosting you, stretch out their hands to you, offer you brandy, and ask you your name, your profession, and the objects of your journey; themselves answering beforehand all the questions which might be put to them on such subjects. They invite you at once to accompany them either to be present at the shoeing of their horses of the uncle, or at the wedding of a cousin. If you accept, you may rely upon being well entertained, though these estimable relations may reside a hundred or a hundred and fifty leagues from the spot where the proposal was first made you.—*M. Duflat de Mofras.*

HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.—The ground was thoroughly heated to the depth of three or four feet, and the tremendous heat that prevailed had parched vegetation and drawn moisture from everything. In an air so rarified, and an atmosphere so dry, it was hardly to be expected that any experiment upon it would be attended with its usual results, or that the particles of moisture, so far separated could be condensed by ordinary methods. The mean of the thermometer for the months of December, January, and February, had been 101, 104, and 101 deg. respectively in the shade. Under its effects every screw in our boxes had been drawn, and the horn handles of our instruments as well as our combs, were split into fine laminæ. The lead dropped out of our pencils; our signal rockets were entirely spoiled; our hair, as well as the wool on the sheep ceased to grow, and our nails had become as brittle as glass.—The flour lost more than 8 per cent. of its original weight, and the other provisions in a still greater proportion. The bran in which our bacon had been packed was perfectly saturated, and weighed almost as heavy as the meat; we were obliged to bury our wax candles; a bottle of citric acid in Mr. Brown's box became fluid, and escaping, burned a quantity of his linen; and we found it difficult to write or draw, so rapidly did the fluid dry in our pens and brushes. It was happy for us, therefore, that a cooler season set in; otherwise I do not think that many of us could have much longer survived. But although it might be said that the intense heat of the summer had passed, there still were intervals of most oppressive weather.—*Stuart's Expedition into Central Australia.*

ANECDOTE OF KOSCIUSKO.—The celebrated Polish General Kosciusko, wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman at Solothurn; and, as he hesitated to sent them by his servant, lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zelmer, and desired him to take the horse he usually rode.—Young Zelmer on his return, said to Kociusko that he would never ride his horse again, unless he gave his purse at the same time. Kosciusko asked what he meant? He replied, as soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks for charity, the horse immediately stands still, and will not stir till something is given to the petitioner, and, as I had no money about me, I was obliged to make a motion as if I was giving something, in order to satisfy the horse. A higher eulogium could be hardly pronounced on the Polish hero.

Save the Erring.

FROM ALDERSBROOK—BY FANNY FORESTER.

[*Concluded.*]

The evening on which our story commences, Mrs. Lane had intended to spend abroad with her daughter; but had been prevented by the receipt of the note above mentioned. Robert had never been home since he was commanded to leave it; and though anxious both about the cause and result, she could not but be rejoiced at the thought of seeing him again in her own private sitting-room. She had many things, too, to learn.—She wished to know where he lived, how he supported himself, and what were his intentions for the future; and she wished to expostulate with and advise him; in short, her mother's heart told her everything could be done in that one evening.

While Mrs. Lane walked up and down her little sitting-room, wishing that ten o'clock would come, her son entered his small, neatly furnished apartment in a decent boarding house, and throwing himself upon the only chair within it, he covered his face with his hands. For a long time he sat in this position; then he arose, and taking down a pocket-pistol, examined it carefully, primed it, and laid it beneath his pillow. Immediately, however, he took it out, charged it heavily, and laying it on the table, folded his arms and gazed fixedly upon it, muttering, "It may be needed when I least expect it. I have one friend, at least, while this is by." After pacing two or three times across the narrow space between his bed-head and the little window at the foot, he opened the door of a small closet, and taking thence a cloak and muffler, carefully adjusted them; then slouching a broad brimmed hat over his eyes, he hurried down the stairs into the street. Two or three times Robert Lane paused and reasoned with himself, before he reached his father's door; and even when his hand was extended to the bell-knob, he hesitated.

"I must see her, at any risk," he at last exclaimed; pulling lightly upon the cord.

The girl started when she opened the door, but gave no other token of recognition. Robert inquired for Mrs. Lane; and following after the girl, found himself in the back sitting-room, remembered but too, fondly for his composure. As soon as the door closed behind him, he cast off his mufflings, and throwing himself upon a little ottoman at his mother's feet, leaned his forehead on her knees.

"Is it any new trouble, Robert?" she inquired, tenderly, and laying her hand gently on his head, "any new—*guilt?*" she whispered, bending her lips close till his ear, and placing the other hand over his neck. "Tell your mother, Robert—tell her everything—she may help you—she will—oh, Robert! you know she will love you, and cling to you through it all!"

The boy raised his head, and now she saw, for the first time, the change that had come over him. His face was haggard, his eye sunk and bloodshot; that round, rosy cheek, which her lip had loved to meet, had grown pale and thin; and, in place of the gay, careless smile, had risen looks of anxiety and bitterness.

"I shall break your heart mother," he said sorrowfully, "and poor little Ella's too. Oh! it is a dreadful thing to murder those one loves best. I never meant to do it—try to believe that, dear mother, whatever comes."

"I do believe, Robert."

"Ah! you know only a small part yet; but I could not go away without seeing and telling you. I knew you would learn it from others, and I wanted to hear you say you could love me after all. I knew you would, but I wanted to hear you say it."

"I will, Robert, I will; but surely you have nothing worse to tell than I know already?"

The boy looked down; his lip quivered, and the large purple veins upon his forehead worked themselves into knots, and rose and fell as though ready to burst at every throb.

She passed her hand soothingly over them.

"Whatever it is, Robert, you are not before a harsh judge now. Tell it to your mother, my darling boy; perhaps she can assist, advise—she certainly can love you through all."

"Oh, mother! you must not speak so, or I can never tell you. If you talk like this—if you do not blame me, I shall almost wish I had gone away without seeing you. Oh! if I had only listened to you six months ago! but they flattered me, and I was foolish, I was wicked. But I thought of you all the time, mother—of you and Ella—and I promised myself, every night when I went to my pillow, that I would break away from the things that were entangling me, and become all that you desired. I was not conscious then of doing anything decidedly wrong; but I knew that my companions were not such as you would approve, and I knew—I could but know—that I was too much interested by their flatteries. At last I resorted to cards; I played very cautiously at first, and only to do as others did, then for larger sums, and again still larger; till finally it became my sole object to recover the moneys I had lost, and thus prevent the necessity of applying to my father for more. I still lost, and still went on, till finally the discovery, which, I believe, dear mother, all in kindness, you brought about, was made. Perhaps I was in the wrong, but, mother, it *did* seem to me dishonorable to refuse to pay those debts which—"

"Your father was angry or he would not have refused. You tired his patience, Robert, and then, I fear, you were more bold than conciliatory."

"I made one more attempt to better my fortunes that evening, and the time passed before I was aware of it; and I promised—I told *them*—those scoffers, mother—that it was my last evening among them; I promised myself so, and repeated it to my father; and I would have kept my promise—I *would*. But you know how it turned. Then I was desperate."

Mrs. Lane trembled, and passed her arm caressingly about his neck, as though to re-assure him. "I met you several times after that, Robert, and you did not seem so very unhappy."

"I was determined to have the money, mother, and I got it."

"How, Robert?"

"Not honestly."

The boy's voice was low and husky; and his hand, as it closed over his mother's while his forehead again rested on her knees, was a death-like chilliness.

A faintness came over her, a horrid feeling went curdling to her heart, and she felt as though her breath was going away from her. But the cold hand was freezing about hers, the throbbing forehead rested on her knees, and every sob, as it burst forth uncontrollably, fell like a crushing weight upon her bosom. It was the mother's pitying heart, that, subduing its own emotions, enabled her again to articulate, though in a low whisper, "How, Robert?"

"By forgery. No matter for the particulars—I could not tell them now, but you could not pass