The Pilot and Transcript.

"POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

BY DUFF GREEN. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1840. VOL. 1...NO. 216.

PILOT AND TRANSCRIPT.

Published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 11, Water street, opposite Cheapside—

TERMS:

DAILY PILOT, - - - - $6 per annum.
PILOT FOR THE COUNTRY, - $4 "
WEEKLY PILOT, - - $2 50 "

Where five subscribers at one post office unite, and remit free of postage, they will receive five copies of the Weekly Pilot for.....$10 00
And five of the Country for.....$15 00
And for a greater number at the same rate.

The payment in all cases to be in advance. The Editor reserves the right to continue the paper, unless all arrearages are paid; and in that case the price of the weekly will be THREE DOLLARS per annum, and of the country five dollars per annum.

☞-The "PILOT FOR THE COUNTRY," is a large, handsome sheet, and contains all the interesting political, and other news, from the DAILY PILOT. It is published on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.

The "WEEKLY PILOT" also contains all the interesting matter from the Daily, carefully arranged. It forms a valuable sheet for binding, for future reference, as it is the intention of the publisher to make it a complete Political Register.

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14 Holliday st. 1m
a5

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LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Museum Buildings, Calvert st.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, MILITARY GOODS, &c.
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No. 23 Water street.

SHOES, CAPS, HATS, BONNETS, &C.

JUST received per latest arrivals,
2000 pair men's thick BROGANS
2000 " Kip MONROES
1500 " Boy's thick BROGANS
1500 " " Kip MUNROES
2000 " Youth's fine Muns. and th'k Brogans
1200 " Men's " sewed and pegged BOOTS
1800 " " Coarse do do do
3000 " Wom'n fine and common sew'd & peg'd
1200 " Misses " " do do
And a large assortment of Children's SHOES, of every description
100 dozen Men's Russia and Fur HATS
100 " " White and Black Wool do
500 " Fur, Seal, Otter, Nutra, Muskrat, Coney and Hair Seal CAPS, men and boys
30 cases Silk, Cotton and Gingham Umbrellas
50 doz. Fine Palm Leaf HOODS, with a fine of BONNETS, Shoe Thread, Blacking, &c. and for sale by
PENDEXTER & ALDEN,
No. 248½ Baltimore st., (up starirs.)
sep21 4t

SHOE STORE.

JAMES HANCE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from South st. to that old stand, No. 70, LEXINGTON STREET, near Eutaw, (formerly occupied by Mr. T. Newton,) where he will keep on hand a full and complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and CAPS, and will be happy to serve his customers. Having none but the best of journeymen in his employ, his work cannot fail to please. He invites persons wanting good Shoes to give him a call where they will be served upon the most accommodating terms. no13

COMFORTS—COMFORTABLE COMFORTS—Just finished, a large supply of Comfortables, an excellent article for the approaching winter; a person enscouced beneath one of those truly comfortable articles can bid defiance to the rudest attacks of his frosty majesty.
Apply at the N. W. & S. W. corner of Lombard & Light streets. o24

FOR RENT—A two story Stone House with 7 rooms, and a store attached to it, with a large yard, on Cathedral street, near the Richmond market, and a few steps from the Susquehanna Rail Road, and is a good stand for a small grocery business. Rent $10 per month.
Also—WANTED TO RENT, a small two story Brick House, suitable for a small Grocery Store, in a central situation. A corner store would be preferred, for which a fair rent will be given, on application to LEWIS F. SCOTTI'S General Intelligence and Agency Office, No 2 West Fayette street. o27

A CARD.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.

GABRIEL D. CLARK has recently imported a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Lepine and Virtical Watches, all of which are made by the best makers, and are warranted to perform accurate time, will be sold as low as any other house in the country. Purchasers will find it to their advantage by calling at the store, head of Cheapside, No. 1 WATER STREETS, Baltimore, where they will find a good assortment Gold Gard Chains, new patterns; Rings, Breastpins, gold and silver Pencils, Addison's superior make Silver and Britannia Ware, German Silver Spoons, &c.
N. B. Fine Watches of every kind properly repaired
☞-My country friends are particularly invited to call
Store No. Water st. jy 11 eo G. D. CLARK.

MARCUS DENISON,
31 BALTIMORE ST.

HAS JUST RECEIVED—Extra superior Rochester White Wheat FLOUR fresh No. 1 HOPS; Velvet CORKS; English and American Sporting POWDER; Bleached Winter Sperm OIL; Loaf SUGAR; Syrup; very choice chewing TOBACCO, and Principe SEGARS, which, with our usual supply of Green and Black TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, are for sale at moderate prices. o15

BINDERS' BOARDS—3 tons assorted Nos. for sale by
TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE,
Charles st.

1000 BUNDLES ENGLISH & AMERICAN SHEET IRON
120 Packs Russia do
140 Pigs English & Banca TIN
4 Cases Tinned COPPER
50 Roll SHEET LEAD
10 Tons best Scotch PIG IRON. For sale by
OLIVER PARKER,
Corner of Calvert and Lombard sts.
d2el s AP

HERRINGS—1000 bbls Susquehanna and Potomac Herrings, of late inspection and superior quality, for sale by SELLMAN & CROOK,
n18 Corner of South & Pratt streets.

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &C. &C

CANFIELD & BROTHER.
South east corner of Market and Charles streets.
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, MILITARY GOODS, &c.

OFFER at Wholesale and retail, a complete assortment of goods in their line. Their facilities for obtaining goods by direct importation, and from the principal Manufactories, are such as to afford them every advantage. Among the leading articles of their assortment are the following:

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison and other makers.
Gold Anchor Levers, do with independent seconds,
Gold Lepines and Vertical Watches,
Silver Levers and Lepines,
Silver and gilt Watches—suitable for the country trade,
Gilt, Alabaster, Ebony & New England clocks
time pieces,
Ladies gold chains,
Gold guard and Fob chains
Seals and Keys, Watch Hooks,
Minature Cases, Lockets,
Gold ear rings and pins, in sets,
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Mosaic, Cameo, Enamelled and gold breast pins.
Do finger rings,
Pearl sets complete,
Gold Thimbles, Pencil cases,
Spectacles, and every variety of Gold Jewelry—also a large assortment of common Jewelry—suitable for country trade.

MILITARY.
United States Army and Navy Swords,
Gilt and Plated Sabre, Cut and Thrust Rapier do.
Fencing foils, masks epaulettes
Wings, sashes, plumes, aguilettes,
Sword belts, tassels, stars,
Hat and cap Trimmings,
Caps furnished to order, and trimmed,
Gold and silver lace,
Cord, thread spangles, bullion, &c
Eagles, plume sockets, ball buttons,
Army, navy and other military buttons
Plumes of all descriptions,
Pocket, Holsters, Travelling and rifle pistols
Dirks, game bags, powder flasks,
Shot pouches, percussion caps,
Gun wadding, &c.

BRONZED GOODS, LAMPS, &c.
Bronzed and gilt astral, mantle and suspending lamps,
Girandoles, candlebras, candlesticks,
Brackets, inkstands, taper stands,
Card vases, Thermometers, &c.

CUTLERY.
Table and pocket cutlery,
Razors, scissors, &c., &c.

SILVER, PLATED & BRITTANIA WARE.
Silver spoons, forks, ladles,
Butter knives, sugar tongs,
Salt spoons, &c.
Plated Bread and cake baskets,
Waiters, castors, candlesticks,
Tea and coffee urns, epergnes,
Snuffers and Trays,
Bottle stands,
Cups, goblets, tankards, &c. for communion service,
Plated tea and coffee sets complete, five and six pieces,
Brittania ware, in sets.

FANCY GOODS.
Writing desks, dressing cases,
Work boxes, snuff boxes, card cases,
Segar cases, spectacles, coral,
Razor straps, tooth brushes, purses,
Chessmen, back gammon boards,
Dice, pocket books, wallets,
Morocco Miniature cases.
Musical boxes, opera glasses, buckles,
Slides, Head bands and ornaments,
Purse clasps, shoe buckles,
Decanter Labels.
Pencil cases, &c. &c.
Military companies furnished with equipments at short notice.
Watches repaired and warranted. Watch tools and materials for sale.
ORDERS from the country promtly attended to.

WM. N. HARRISON'S
PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT,
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CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL issued Monthly—consisting of original Essays, Tales of Real Life; Scientific information; Biographica sketches, &c.—Terms $2 25 or 18¾ cts. per month.

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Address WILLIAM N. HARRISON,
Literary Rooms, No. 28th North Gay Street,
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NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

THE printing materials and subscription list of the "Daily Evening Gazette," which was established for the purpose of advocating the election of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are now offered for sale. At no period within the last eight or ten years has so favorable an opportunity presented itself for the establishment of a new paper in the city of Baltimore, as at present, and the terms on which the Gazette will be sold render it an object to a man of enterprise. Apply at the office of the Gazette, Exchange place. n6

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber is authorised to purchase, for gentlemen of the south, a number of Negroes of both sexes.
The highest cash prices will be given for slaves for life and good titles.
He can always be found at the United States Hotel, opposite the Depot, Pratt street.
v 30 dtf G. W. PEARCE

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, letters testamentary with the will annexed, on the estate of ELIZABETH HALL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May, 1841—they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand, this 27th day of Nov. 1840.
SARAHE. PATTERSON, Exr'x.
no 28 w4t

LEDGER PAPERS—
2 cases White Wove Super Royal
2 do Blue do Royal,
2 do do do do
3 do White do do
6 do do do Medium,
6 do Blue do do
2 do do Laid do
8 do do Wove Demy,
10 do White do do
20 do do do Flat Cap,
Of Hudson's, Hubbard's, Sturges & Co., Franklin Manufacturing Company, and of Butler's Manufacture.
d9 TURNER, WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE.

MR. & MRS. DAVIDGES'
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 11 St. Paul Street. Baltimore.

As has been already announced, this Institution will be re-opened on the first Monday, in September next, when the duties of the several departments will be conducted by the persons, whose names are affixed to them respectively, as follows:

ENGLISH and CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, including the Latin and Greek Languages, by Mr. Davidge, aided by Mr. N. Morison, a distinguished graduate of Harvard University, and Miss M. B. Allison, late of the celebrated Charlestown Academy, near Boston, both experienced teachers. In addition to the regular recitations, courses of Lectures on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Botany, will be delivered in their appropriate order.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—FRENCH, by M. Larcintric aided by Mad. Arcambal to whom, as French Governess, the conversational department is particularly assigned.
SPANISH by Sr. Pizarro.
GERMAN by Dr. Freitag.
ITALIAN by Signor B. Castelli.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.—Vocal Music, by Mrs. H. Wallack, (late Miss Turpin,) Instrumental Music including Harp, Piano, Guitar, &c., by Messrs Nenninger, Dielman, Mrs. Wallack, &c.
DRAWING. Mr. Holste.
DANCING Mr. Darocher.

In the Moderen languages, the lessons are given daily, instead of three times a week as usual, a course indispensable, in the opinion of the principals, to the proper advancement of the pupils. In French the recitations occupy from an hour and twenty, to an hour and forty minutes, daily, independently of the conversational exercises, incidental to social intercourse, and, to add to the facilities, there will be at regular intervals, French and Musical Soirees, for the benefit of the pupils in those departments respectively.

In addition to instructing his own classes, Mr. D. will continue to exercise a supervising care over all the branches of study, examining the scholars, and seeing that justice is done to them.

Pupils are charged from the time of entrance, *and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of long protracted severe indisposition.*

The academical year commences on the first Monday in September, embraces forty-six weeks, and is divided into four equal terms. Pupils are not received for a period less than a term, and Pupils cannot be withdrawn except at the end of a current full term.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS

Board, per academic year,	
Day boarding, or Dining and thus enjoying the benefit of French conversation at table, per academic year,	60 00
English instruction, in all its branches $17 50 per *single term*, or if continued up to the time of the summer recess, $15 00 per term, say, per year,	60 00
French, Italian, Spanish, German, Latin, &c., each per term, $8 00, or per year,	32 00
Stationery, per term	1 00
Music, including Harp and Guitar, at instructer's prices,	
Use of instrument, per term,	3 00
Drawing and Painting, at instructers' prices.	
Dancing, at instructers prices,	
Washing, per term,	5 00
Bedding, if furnished, per term	3 00

For the convenience of such as may not know Mr. and Mrs. D. the folowing references are given.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Stevenson Archer,	Hon. James Carroll,
" Richard B Magruder,	J. Meredith Esq.
" John Purviance,	Samuel Moale, Esq.
" Nicholas Brice,	J. Glenn, Esq.
" Alexander Nisbet,	D. Sewart, Esq.
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au 4 dtf

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FRANCIS H. SMITH, AGENT OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

750,000

WOULD present to the public a new mode of INSURANCE, extensively practised in other cities. Instead of the annual premium, a deposite is made with the Company in the nature of a loan, for the use of which the party is kept insured. He is not liable to be called upon for any further contribution—but the deposit may be claimed at any time subject to discount of five per cent.

A few examples will render the subject perfectly plain, and show that the expense is in some instances but half the usual mode, and at the same time saves necessity of annually renewing the policy, wherein the neglect of a day has so often proved ruinous.

A Brick Dwelling in the city, paying 35c per $100 annually, may be perpetually insured by a deposite of 31 1-2 per ct. or $35 in every $1000. The interest on this deposite is 2, 10 or 21 cents per $100 instead of 35

A Brick Dwelling in the Country, favorably situated, pays 60 cents per $100. The deposite for perpetual insurance would be 5 per ct. or $50 per $1000, the interest of this is three dollars, that is annually THIRTY cts. instead of SIXTY cents per $100.

A FIRST-RATE mill pays 1½ per cent. annually, and may be insured perpetually for 10 per cent. The deposite would be $100 on every thousand—the interest is six dollars, thus the actual cost of annual insurance on the mill by this mode is 60 instead of 125 per $100.

Insurance is also effected in the usual mode on as reasonable terms as any other office.

F. H. S. is also Agent for the celebrated NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, and prepared to make Insurance on Lives, grant annuities and sell endowments. Office opposite the Custom House, up stairs. nov 30 MW&F

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Sailing from New York on the 13th, and from Liverpool on the 1st of every month.

From New York.
February 13—The UNITED STATES, Captain Th. Fisher
March 13—The VIRGINIAN, Capt. Lewis Higgins.
April 13—The SHEFFIELD, Capt. F. P. Alle
May 13—The STEPHEN WHITNEY, (new) capt. W. C. Thompson.

From Liverpool.
February 1 The SHEFFIELD, 600 tons.
March 1—The STEPHEN WHITNEY, 1000 tons.
April 1—The UNITED STATES 600 tons.
May 1—The VIRGINIAN, 600 tons.

The qualities and accommodations of the above Ships, and the reputation of their commanders, are well known. Every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of passengers and the interests of importers. The price of passage to Liverpool, in the cabin, as in other lines, is fixed at $130, with wines and stores of every description. The owners will not be responsible for any letter, parcel or package, sent by the above ships, for which a bill lading is not taken. For freight or passage apply to
STEPHEN WHITNEY,
SANDS, TURNER, FOX & CO., or
ROBERT KERMIT, 674 Southstreet, N. York

PACKETS FOR HAVRE

The ships of this line will continue their departure from New York on the first, and will sail from Havre on the 24th of each month during the year, thus—

	From New York.	From Havre.
ship UTICA, J. E. Pell,	January 1 / May 1 / Septem. 1	February 24 / June 24 / October 24
ship CHAS. CARROLL, W. Lee.	Febru'y 1 / June 1 / October 1	March 24 / July 24 / November 24
ship ERIE, E. Funk,	March 1 / July 1 / Novem. 1	April 24 / August 24 / December 24
ship BALTIMORE, Jas. Funck	April 1 / August 1 / Decem. 1	January 24 / May 24 / September 24

The accommodations of these Ships are not surpassed, combining all that may be required for comfort. The price of cabin passage is $100. Passengers will be supplied with every requisite, with the exception of wines and liquors.

Goods intended for these vessels will be forwarded by the subscribers, free from any other than the expense actually incurred on them. For freight or passage apply to
BOYD & HINCKEN, Agents.
ma 22 No. 9. Tontine Building, N Y.

VIRGINIA COTTON—20 bales of VIRGINIA COTTON, in store and for sale by
SELLMAN & CROOK,
oc 3 corner South and Pratt street

54 BBLS MESS AND PRIME BEEF
5,000 lbs. Western FEATHERS
For sale by TALBOT JONES & CO.
au 1 eod

THE PILOT.

From the United States Gazette.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Remember the Poor!
It fearfully snoweth,
And bitterly bloweth;
Thou couldst not endure
The tempest's wild power
Through night's dreary hour,
Then pity the poor!

Remember the Poor!
The father is lying
In that hovel, dying
With sickness of heart,
No voice cheers his dwelling,
Of Jesus's love telling,
Ere life shall depart.

Remember the Poor!
The widow is sighing,
The orphans are crying,
Half starving for bread:
With eargerness speed ye
To succour the needy,
Their helper is dead!

Remember the Poor!
The baby is sleeping,
Its cheeks wet with weeping,
On its mother's breast;
Whose cough deep and hollow
Foretells she'll soon follow
Her husband to rest!

Remember the Poor!
To him who aid lendeth,
Whatever he spendeth
The lord will repay;
And sweet thoughts shall cheer him
And God's love be near him,
In his dying day!

T. McK.

From the Christian Keepsake.

SCENE ON THE OHIO.

BY REV. J. TODD.

Well, it is now nearly forty years since I first saw the glorious Ohio. I shouted when I first saw it; I have loved it ever since, and when I die I hope I shall be buried on its banks. On a certain day, I engaged to go down the river to Kentucky, with Capt. Ward, as he was removing his family from the east. The journey was long and at best would be tedious. I was a kind of pilot, for I was well acquainted with the river and all points of danger. The country was full of Indians, and no settlement of any note had been made in Ohio. The whites and the Indians, too, were constantly making war upon each other. I do not know who was the most to blame; the whites killed the most, and the Indians were the most cruel. We purchased an old, crazy, square built boat, between forty and fifty feet in length, and about eight or ten feet wide. We contrived to spike on a single pine plank on each gunnel, and this was the only thing we had to defend us. We had a heavy load, furniture, baggage, horses, pigs, fowls, ploughs, besides nearly a dozen people. These consisted of the Captain, his wife, and their young children, a widowed sister and son, besides several men to manage the boat. When we left, we were fearful lest the Indians should attack us from the shore, but we knew that by keeping in the middle of the river, we should be beyond the reach of their rifles, or could be in a few moments. Thus we passed on for several days, till we supposed we were beyond the haunts of the Indians. One day, just at sun set, after we had become tired with rowing, we let our boat drift lazily and carelessly along the current. We were just getting ready to put up for the night. The mother was promising the children a good run on shore. The widow was getting out provisions, and making preparations for our supper. The captain and his nephew had hold of the oars, and moved them just enough to allow me to steer the boat.

'Rogers,' said the captain, 'suppose we pull in this side of that point, and tie our boat to one of those big trees, and there encamp for the night.'

'It is a good place, captain, and I like it. Besides, a few moments ago, I thought I heard wild turkies over the hill, and I should like to have one for our supper.'

So we put in towards the shore, and had got within fifty yards of that point around which the steamboat had just passed, when I heard a stick crack as if broken by the foot.

'A deer,' said the captain.

'No, no,' I shouted, 'row, row, for life or we are all dead.'

At that instant down rushed scores of Indians to the shore, with a shout that made the hills across the river echo it back again. The murderous creatures rushed down to the water's edge, and presented their guns and opened a heavy fire upon us. In an instant the young man snatched his rifle, and rising up his full length, fired at the nearest Indian, who had a shabby head dress;—the Indian fell, and so did the young man at the same instant. As he fell the captain brought the boat still nearer. The Indians yelled, the women screamed, the horses were falling and plunging, and bullets were flying thick around us. Yet above all, the voice of Captain Ward rose, cool—'Rogers, take my oar.'

I took it, and he at the same instant seized a piece of plank, and rowed to such good purpose, that in a few minutes we were out in the river, beyond the reach of rifles. We knew they had no canoes, being on a hunting excursion, and that we were safe. But oh! what a sight! the horses were all dead or dying, one child badly wounded, the boat half filled with water, and the young man in his blood at the bottom of the boat. By this time, the coolness of the captain was all gone. He lay down by the side of his nephew, whom he loved as his son, and exclaimed, O John, John! O Lord have mercy, have mercy! I have brought the dear boy to this death.' But the widowed mother! She was pale as a sheet: but she came to her son, raised his head in her lap, and opened his bosom, where the blood was still coming—he was yet alive.

'John, 'said she in a sweet voice, as if speaking to a babe, 'John, do you know me?'

'My mother, said he in a whisper.

'Can you swallow, John?' said she, putting her hand over and dipping up some water from the river.

He tried, but could not.

'My son, do you know that your dying.

'Yes, mother, but are you hurt?"

'No, no, but don't think of me. Can you pray with the heart now, my dear son?'

'God be merciful to me, a sinner, for the sake of———.'

'Jesus Christ,' said the mother, for he was gone—She bent over him a few minutes as if in silent prayer, then kissed his lips, and for the first time tears filled her eyes, Till that moment, you would have thought she had been talking to a child just going to sleep, her voice was so calm and so mild. She was a widow, and he her only child, and a noble fellow he was. But she was a religious woman. I never saw religion like that before or since

We lay off in the river till dark, and then silently came ashore on this side, for the night. We dared not light a candle, lest the Indians should see it. We milked our only cow, and fed the children, and got them asleep. We then brought the body of the young man up the bank, and when the moon arose, we dug that grave which you see yonder. We had to be careful not to make a noise, nor even to weep aloud. But after we had opened the grave, and were ready to put the corpse in it, the widowed mother spoke:

'Is there no one here that can offer a prayer, as we bury my only child?'

There was no answer. We could all sob, but we had never prayed for ourselves. She then kneit down, and laying her head on the bosom of her dear boy, she in a subdued voice, uttered such a prayer as few ever made. She was calm as the bright waters at our feet. And when she came to pray for the whole of us—for the poor Indians who had murdered her boy—when she gave thanks to God that He had so long comforted her heart with her dear son; and when she gave thanks that God had given her such a son to give back to Him—it was awful! we could not sob aloud!—You preachers talk about sublimity; but if this was not it, I do not know what it is. Well, there we buried him, and there he sleeps yet. In the morning I got up at day light and came up here to place the stone at the head of the grave. It was bloody for his head had rested upon it. I found the mother was there before me; perhaps she had been there all night. She was trying to do the very thing; and so, without saying a single word, I took hold and helped her put the stone at the head of the grave. It is now nearly sunk in the ground; but it stands just as we placed it. When we had done, the widow turned and said, 'Rogers,' but tears came, and I was thanked enough. I have sat on this log many times, and thought over the whole scene; and though the mother has been in the grave many years, yet I can see her even now, just as she looked when she turned to thank me, and I can hear her voice, just as she spoke to her dying boy.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

COUSIN TILLY'S BET.

As soon as the Harrisburg Convention nominated the old hero of Tippecanoe as a suitable person to preside over our beloved country, Frank Smith looked around among his female friends to select a suitable individual to preside over his affections. Frank was a whole souled Whig, and reposed the utmost confidence in the success of the nominee of the Convention. He was engaged in business, and only declined taking a wife on account of the uncertainty of the times. He kept an old dirty batchelor's hall, which was genteelly furnished with every thing requisite for house-keeping. All that was wanting to complete his happiness was a beautiful companion, with a heart like his own. Frank was as fine a young fellow as ever rallied around the Tippecanoe flag, and might have cut quite a conspicuous figure in the world, if he had been gifted with less diffidence.

Frank soon came to a decision. He silently nominated to the highest office in the gift of his affections, a young lady who was, in every particular, worthy of his noble heart. She was a distant family connexion—a charming cherry-cheeked, cheerful, capricious creature of a cousin—about as old as himself, and endowed with a proper share of that good common sense for which our fair countrywomen are so eminently distinguished all over the world.

'Frank Smith embarked enthusiastically in the double care of love and politics. He carried both with him, hand in hand; but it might have been observed that he conducted one cause with eloquent words and the other with eloquent looks. He often told his fair cousin, Tilly, that General Harrison was his choice for the highest office in the gift of the people, but never once did he tell her that she was his only choice for the highest post in his own gift. But why should he have told her so? She knew it as well as he did.—His eyes had many a time told her a story too plainly to be misunderstood.

'Frank had made at least a dozen attempts to disclose his feelings to his cousin, but his lips invariably refused to obey the promptings of his heart.

'One evening, just before the Presidential election, the two were together engaged, as every body else was, in talking over political matters—for Tilly, like all other pretty girls, was a thorough going Harrisonian.

"Cousin Tilly," said Frank, "it is now certain that Old Tip will be our next President.—The people will then once more be prosperous—business will revive, and those young men who have all along hesitated about changing their condition, may now just as well look out for helpmates. What say you to that?"

'I certainly think,' said she, 'that our sex should now, that this long contest is about to close, receive a share of their attentions.'

'Yes, cousin Tilly, Harrison is good for the next four years—That's certain! You must have noticed cousin Tilly, that I am heartily tired of this confounded bachelor's life; and from the attentions I have paid to you, the object of my affec—that is—the—the—that you are the—I was about to—oh! listen to the glorious Tippecanoe songs in the streets!

For all the world seems turning round,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!

Frank's incoherent love speeches were cut short, fortunately for him, by a crowd in the street singing lustily the famous song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

'Really, cousin Frank,' said Tilly, 'you are not fit for any thing but to talk politics.'

'I am afraid there is too much truth in what you say,' replied Frank, 'but still I must insist that I tried my best to tell you my thoughts upon a different subject.'

'And why did you not finish telling them?' said his cousin archly.

'Because I was too much of a blockhead, or a coward.'

'A bold Tippecanoe soldier you are truly!—You need not fear me, cousin Frank; I am only a woman.'

'So you are, cousin; but I must confess that I am the greatest coward on earth when I attempt to open my heart to you.'

'Most astonishing,' said Tilly.

'All very true, my cousin. You know full well—I know you do—that I have long entertained a deep—what was I going to say?—I don't believe Van will get more than six States at the outside.'

'Cousin Frank, I shall have to put you in charge of old Tip's keepers,' you are going crazy,'

'I believe so myself. I am in a bad box I assure you, Cousin Tilly; tell me how to get out of this confounded quandary. You know what I want to tell you. How shall I say it?'

'Don't know,' said Tilly.

'Cousin,' said Frank, imploringly.

'Well.'

'Do tell me.'

'I'll bet you that Harrison will be elected,' said Tilly.

'Oh! but I would bet that way myself,' replied Frank.

'You wish me to help you out of your quandary, cousin Frank. You must therefore take the bet.'

'What do you want to bet,' inquired Frank.

'Myself.'

'Against what?'

'Yourself.'

'But let me see,' said Frank, who was somewhat puzzled to understand the operation of the wager, 'if I should lose, as I surely will, how will it then be?'

'If you lose,' said she, 'I will win you: and If I lose, you will win me. Either way will suit you, I suppose.'

'I see through it,' exclaimed Frank in an ecstacy of joy. 'Done, done, done. Give me your hand—Hurrah for Tip, Ty, and Till. Cousin you have done the business gloriously; I am happy.'

The election came and Harrison carried the day. Of course, cousin Tilly won the bet, and cheerfully was it paid, and gracefully was it accepted.

They celebrated old Tip's election a few evenings ago, by a merry wedding. Joy be with them.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

From the third volume of Bancroft's History of United States.

"The mountaineers of aboriginal America were the Cherokees, who occupied the upper valley of Tennessee river as far west as Muscle shoals, and the highlands of Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—the most picturesque and most salubrious region east of the Mississippi. Their homes were enriched by blue hills rising beyond hills; of which the lofty peaks would kindle with early light, and the overshadowing ridges envelope the valleys like a mass of clouds.—There the rocky cliffs, rising in naked grandeur, defy the lightning, and mock the loudest peals of the thunder-storm; there the gentler slopes are covered with magnolias and flowering forest trees, decorated with roving climbers, and ring with the perpetual note of the whip-poor-will; there the wholesome water gushes profusely from the earth in transparent springs; snow white cascades glitter on the hill-sides; and the rivers, shallow, but pleasant to the eye, rush through the narrow vales which the abundant strawberry crimson, and coppices of rhododendron and flaming azalea adorn. At the fall of the leaf, the fruit of the hickory and chesnut is thickly scattered on the ground. The fertile soil teems with luxurant herbage, on which the roebuck fattens; the vivifying breeze is laden with fragrance; and daybreak is ever welcomed by the shrill cries of the social night-hawk and the liquid carols of the mocking-bird. Through this lovely region were scattered the little villages of the Cherokees nearly fifty in number, each consisting of but a few cabins, erected where the bend in the mountain stream offered at once a defence and a strip of alluvial soil for culture.

Their towns were always by the side of some creek or river, and they loved their native land; above all, they loved its rivers—the Keowee, the Tugeloo, the Flint, and the beautiful branches of the Tennessee. Running waters, inviting to the bath, tempting the angler, alluring wild fowl, were necessary to their paradise. Their language, like that of the Iroquois, abounds in vowels, and is destitute of the labials. Its organization has a common character, but etymology has not yet been able to discover conclusive analogies between the roots of words. The beloved people of the Cherokees were a nation by themselves. Who can say for how many centuries, safe in their undiscovered fastnesses, they had decked their war-chiefs with the feathers of the eagle's tail, and listened to the counsels of their 'old beloved men?' Who can tell how often the waves of barbarous migrations may have broken harmlessly against their cliffs, where nature was the strong ally of the defenders of the land?"

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN MISSOURI AND IOWA.—Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, in his last annual message to the legislature of that State, after giving a brief history of events that have transpired within the last year, touching the question of the disputed boundary line between that State and Iowa, says:

"The increasing importance and population of the Territory of Iowa will doubtless very shortly be made the ground of an application for its admission into the Union as a sovereign and independent State, and the Governor of that Territory has brought the subject to the attention of their legislative body. The consent of Congress cannot and ought not long to be withheld, whenever the Territory shall prove itself entitled to take an equal rank among the States of our confederacy, and in this point of view it becomes extremely important that this question should be definitely settled. It would be far better that the question of boundary should be settled by Congress upon the admission of Iowa into the Union, than that it should be left unadjusted, and remain a ground of immediate controversy so soon as Iowa should assume the authority and rank of a sovereign State.

"In ratifying the constitution which the people of that Territory may submit for approval, the Congress of the United States should be urged to regard the integrity of our domain, and so to limit the government of the new State as not to intrude a foreign jurisdiction upon our soil. To this end I would suggest the propriety of a remonstrance on the part of Congress to limit the extent of our boundary and also against the admission of Iowa into the Union except upon a full and perfect regard of the integrity of our territory and the rightful extent of our constitutional domain. I feel no hesitation in believing that such a declaration of our rights, and of the reasons, on which we base them, will effectually remove the doubt, if any exists as to the justice of our title, and will postpone the ratification