

THE DEMOCRAT

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC-NO. 1.

AN ACT to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the transfer of the fourth instalment of deposits directed to be made with the States, under the thirteenth section of the act of one twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the same is hereby postponed till the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine: Provided, That the three first instalments under the said act shall remain on deposit with the States, until otherwise directed by Congress.

JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON, President of the Senate.

APPROVED, October 2, 1837.

PUBLIC-NO. 2.

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the Government may require, but not exceeding in the whole amount of notes issued, the sum of ten millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than fifty dollars for any one note, to be prepared, signed, and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Treasury notes, authorized to be issued by the first section of this act, shall be reimbursed and redeemed by the United States, at the Treasury thereof, after the expiration of one year from the dates of the said notes respectively: from which said dates, for the term of one year, and no longer, they shall bear such interest as shall be expressed upon the face of the said notes; and such rate of interest, upon each several issue of which notes, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and approbation of the President: but shall in no case exceed the rate of interest of six per centum per annum. The reimbursement herein provided for shall be made at the Treasury of the United States to the holders of the said notes respectively, upon presentation, and shall include the principal of each note, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time of payment. For this reimbursement, at the time and times herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed, on behalf of the United States, by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury; and that the officers respectively shall, on each such issue, take and secure the public safety, keep separate, full and accurate accounts of the number, date, denomination, and amount of the notes signed and countersigned by them respectively; which said accounts shall be carefully preserved and placed on file in the Treasury Department; and also, similar accounts, kept and preserved in the same manner of all the said notes received, as the same shall be returned and cancelled; and the Treasurer shall further account quarterly for all such notes delivered to him for signature or issue by the Register. The Treasurer and Register of the Treasury are hereby authorized, by and with the consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ such additional temporary clerks as the duties enjoined upon them by this section may render necessary: Provided, said number shall not exceed four, and with a salary of not more than the rate of twelve hundred dollars to each per annum.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be issued such portion of the said Treasury notes as the President may think expedient, in payment of debts due by the United States to such public creditors or other persons as may choose to receive such notes in payment, as aforesaid, at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow, from time to time, not under par, such sums as the President may think expedient, on the credit of such notes.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said Treasury notes shall be transferable by delivery and assignment endorsed thereon, by the person to whose order the same shall, on the face thereof, have been made payable.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said Treasury notes shall be received in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by the said authority, and of all debts to the United States, of any character whatsoever, which may be due and payable at the time when said Treasury notes may be so offered in payment. And, on every such payment, credit shall be given for the amount of the principal interest which, on the day of such payment, may be due on the note or notes thus given in payment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person making payment at the United States in such Treasury notes, into the hands of any collector, receiver of public moneys, or other public officer, or agent, shall on books, kept according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, give duplicate certificates of the number and respective amount of principal and interest of each and every Treasury note thus paid by such person; and every collector, receiver of public moneys, or other public officer or agent, who shall thus receive any of the said Treasury notes in payment, shall, on payment of the same, receive credit both for principal and interest computed as aforesaid, which on the day of such last mentioned payment shall ap-

pear due on the note or notes thus paid in, and he shall be charged for the interest accrued on such note or notes from the day on which the same shall have been received by him in payment as aforesaid to the day on which the same shall be paid by him as aforesaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid the principal and interest of the Treasury notes which may be issued by virtue of this act, at the several times and times when the same, according to the provisions of this act, should be thus reimbursed and paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to make purchases of the said notes, at par, for the amount of the principal and interest due at the time of purchase on such notes. And so much of any unappropriated money in the Treasury as may be necessary for that purpose, is hereby appropriated, for paying the principal and interest of said notes.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for defraying the expense of preparing, printing, engraving, signing, and otherwise incident to the issuing of the Treasury notes authorized by this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note, in imitation of, or purporting to be, a Treasury note aforesaid; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any Treasury note issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be a Treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate, engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or to cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid; or shall have in his custody or possession any such note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid; or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid; every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules, and regulations to the several collectors, receivers of public money, depositaries, and all others who may be authorized to receive the said Treasury notes on behalf of and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the safe keeping, disposition, return, and cancelling of the said notes so paid to and received by them respectively, and as to their accounts and returns to the Department of all such receipts, as may seem to him best calculated to promote the public interest and convenience, and secure the United States and the holders of the said notes against frauds and losses. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue any of said notes, but upon the return of the said notes, or any of them, to the Treasury, the same shall be cancelled.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be, and hereby is, made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly, of the amount of all Treasury notes issued, or redeemed, in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and that the power to issue Treasury notes, conferred on the President of the United States by this act, shall cease and determine on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Approved, October 12th, 1837.

[PUBLIC-NO. 3.]

AN ACT to regulate the fees of the district attorneys, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases of extension of the time of payment of bonds given for duties on imports, it shall be according to such directions as may be given by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the extension of payment of the old bond, or the taking of a new bond, shall be by the respective collectors subject to no other charge than such as may be legally receivable on the taking of an original bond, upon the entry of merchandise.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no fee shall accrue to any district attorney on any bond left with him for collection, or in a suit commenced on any bond for the renewal of which provision is made by law, unless the party or parties shall neglect to apply for such renewal for more than twenty days after the maturity of such bond.

Approved, October 12th, 1837.

[PUBLIC-NO. 4.]

AN ACT to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all acts and parts of acts, or provisions contained within any act, which, by the terms thereof, are made to expire at the termination of the first session of the twenty-fifth Congress, be, and the same are hereby, declared to continue in force to the end of that session of Congress which shall commence, or shall be in session, on the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

APPROVED, October 12th, 1837.

[PUBLIC-NO. 5.]

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost, or destroyed in the military service of the United States, approved January 18th, 1837."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who has turned over to the service of the United States, his horse, saddle, bridle, or equipments, by the order of the commanding general, or other commanding officer, shall be paid the value thereof; that the claims provided for under this act, shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of war, with the assent of the President. This act, and the act to which it is an amendment, shall extend to mules as well as to horses. Decisions under this act, shall be recorded as they are required to be recorded by the act aforesaid, and payment shall be made as is required

by that act. This act shall extend to cases where any person mentioned in the act to which this is an amendment shall have died in the service, and his horse, saddle, bridle, or equipments, shall have been turned over to an officer, or other person for the benefit of the United States, by order of the proper officer commanding, and not restored to the representative of the deceased or paid for by the United States.

Approved, October 14th, 1837.

[PUBLIC-NO. 6.]

AN ACT making further appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz: For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, thirty thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the navy, as enumerated in the act of the third of March last, in addition to the amount appropriated by that act, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses attending the prosecution of the claim of the United States to the legacy bequeathed by the late James Smithson, of London, five thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses in the office of the Treasurer five hundred dollars.

For preparing printing and binding documents ordered by the resolutions of the Senate of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty-fifth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to be dispersed under the direction of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, if the revenue from duties, or from the sales of public lands remaining in the hands of the receiving and collecting officers, be not sufficient at any time to pay debts and other charges which are by existing laws made payable out of the accruing revenue before it is transferred to the credit of the Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the said debt, and other charges out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to arrange and settle any of the outstanding transfer drafts given to the transfer moneys to the States under the act of twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and which have not been paid by the depositors upon which they were drawn or otherwise arranged and settled by the United States by receiving such drafts at par in payment of any debts due to the United States, without any allowance of interest for the time the drafts have been outstanding and unpaid, or any other allowance for interest or damages of any description.

Approved, October 16th, 1837.

[PUBLIC-NO. 7.]

AN ACT making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the second of July eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the acts therein referred to.

Approved, October 16th, 1837.

[PUBLIC-NO. 8.]

AN ACT authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant such further extension of credit upon all bonds for duties now outstanding as shall make the whole extension of credit upon each bond nine months from the time when the original bond became due and payable; making the extension in each case to depend upon the same conditions as to additional security, the payment of interest, and other terms, which have been prescribed by the Treasury Department, to the extension of revenue bonds since May last: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to include any existing bonds where the parties to the same have not, since the bonds became payable, given additional security, or made part payment and are by the proper officers of the Government, considered insolvent, or unsafe securities for the payment of their bonds.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a credit of three and six months shall be allowed on the duty on all merchandise which shall have been or may be imported on or before the first day of November next, upon which the duties are payable in equal instalments, in cash, and that the bonds received for such duties shall be payable, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and shall be in the form and upon the conditions prescribed by existing laws and by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That where the security in any bond, which has been, or may hereafter be, postponed, is entirely satisfactory, the principal of sureties in the same shall not be disabled from being in the mean time, all the period of postponement provided for by this act express, received as principal or sureties in other bonds for duties, notwithstanding the bond first given may not have been actually paid, discharged, or extended before or on the day it fell due: Provided, That such principal and sureties shall be found, in all other respects, safe and satisfactory security for the funds to which they may be proposed as parties.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the operation of all prior laws, which relate to, so far as inconsistent with this act, be suspended in the particulars in which they may conflict with, or differ from, its provisions, until this act shall cease by its own limitations.

Approved, October 16th, 1837.

[PUBLIC-NO. 9.]

AN ACT for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposit banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue to withdraw the public moneys now remaining in any of the former deposit banks, in a manner as gradual and convenient to the institutions as shall be consistent with the pecuniary wants of the Government, and the safety of the funds thus to be drawn; and that no further interest than that required by the deposit act of the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, under which those deposits were made, shall be demanded of any bank which has met, and shall hereafter meet, the requisitions of the Department. This provis-

ion shall also extend to such public moneys as may remain in any of the said banks, whether standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any disbursing or other public officer of the Government.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of neglect or refusal by any of the said banks to comply with the requisitions of the Secretary of the Treasury, as he shall make them, in conformity with the first section of this act, suits shall be instituted, where that has not already been done, to recover the amounts due to the United States, unless the defaulting bank shall forthwith cause to be executed and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury, a bond, with security to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, to pay to the United States the whole moneys due from it in three instalments. The first to be paid on the first day of July next, the second on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the remaining instalment on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and the default mentioned in this act on which interest is to commence at the rate of six per cent. shall be understood to be the neglect or omission of said banks, or any of them, to answer the drafts or requisitions of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on them according to the provisions of the first section of this act; and interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time of default, together with any damages which may have accrued to the United States from protests of drafts drawn upon it, or from any other consequence of its failure to fulfil its obligations to the public Treasury.

Approved, October 16th, 1837.

[PRIVATE-NO. 1.]

AN ACT for the relief of D. P. Madison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause to be executed, a grant and conveyance to Mrs. D. P. Madison, her executors, administrators and assigns, of the right to publish in foreign countries, for her own benefit, the manuscript debates of the convention which formed the Constitution of this Government, as well as the net avails of any such publication which may have been ordered by her: Provided, however, That she shall not be allowed to withdraw from the possession of the Government either of the copies of said debates which accompanied her conveyance.

Approved October 14th, 1837.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.—PUBLIC.

A RESOLUTION directing the postage on letters sent by Express Mail to be paid in advance.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the postage on all letters sent by the Express Mail of the United States to be paid in advance at the time of depositing them for transportation by said mail.

Approved, October 12th, 1837.

Woman.—To a young man whose feelings are fresh and yet unlabied by worldly experience, there is a charm even in the most unimpassioned intercourse with the other sex.—Woman! To him how vast a charm compressed in the narrow compass of a word. In this single abstraction unconnected, as it may be with any individual reality, are united all his purest dreams of happiness, all his brightest conceptions of imaginary beauty—with it no thought of grossness or sensuality comes to contaminate his fancy or his heart.

The danger of unhappy marriage is under all circumstances great. Even when there is no allurement to the connection, congeniality of taste and affection, the number of ill sorted and discordant unions is fearfully great. But the chances of happiness which a young lady with an independent fortune has, are very small indeed. The very fact that she has money will be regarded as an objection by many of the best minds and hearts, while the frivolous and the heartless, and the profligate, will crowd around her. An ingenuous young man shrinks from the imputation of marrying for money, and he fears to take as a companion through life's hard pilgrimage one who has been nurtured in fashion and luxury.

Life is short; and how many trivial circumstances occur daily to remind us of its truth! The pilgrim who has wandered far from his native village, on returning to his little burial place, finds many a stone and many an inscription to chain him in wonder and silence. So short a period, and yet how many lights of friendship have gone out! He wanders among the shadows of the ancient elms which shade his home, but he is a stranger. That silver headed old man, who was the 'uncle' of the village, has laid aside his staff, and has gone to sleep forever. Every one knew him, and his lips were eloquent with many a tale. A playmate that was his, had married and died—one here and another there. We trace them to the grave, and nought breaks the silence of that holy spot, saying the tinkling of the brook or the sighing of some passing zephyr. The grave! That home of the great, and final couch of earth's kings! What a glorious company the living have in view, when they are called away from their idols above! The patriarchs of old Jacob and Joseph, and the Pharaohs, of Egypt—Solomon, whose golden temple mocked the glory of the morning sun—the Thebans—Emperors of Rome and Greece, with thousands of the illustrious of more modern days. The grave is indeed rich with departed greatness. Where is Scott, the immortal Scott? He sleeps with his brother in fame Shakespeare. Where is our own Washington? He sleeps with Cincinnatus and Alfred, three names as legible as the stars in heaven. The grave has them all, and never will such dust dissolve again in its hallowed precincts.

Naughty young man.—An old lady meeting a Cambridge student, asked him, how her nephew behaved himself? "Truly, madam," says he, "he is a brave fellow, and sticks close to Catharine Hall, (the name of a college there)." "I vow," said she, "I feared as much; he had always a hankering after the venches from a boy."

It is related of Munden, the actor, that he was once at a dinner party placed behind a bunch of venison, and requested to carve it. "Really, gentlemen," said he, "I do declare I know very little about table anatomy—I dare say, there's some particular cut in a haunch—some favorite bon morceau—I dare say there is—but, I assure you I am quite ignorant where to pick for it." A dozen knives instantly started from the cloth, and Munden was told where the rich meat lay. Joe uttered out a whole string of thanks, worked out the prime slice, loaded it with sauce and jelly and then, with the plate in his hand, looked through his glasses round the table. Every mouth watered, every hand was raised, and every tooth prepared. "Really, gentlemen," said the comedian, "I wish I could please you all; but if I give the bit to one, I shall offend the rest; so, I'll give it to myself, and let every gentleman help himself to what he likes best."—Detroit Morning Post.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

BY S. W. DAVIES.

The next day he was to depart—perhaps forever—and a few friends were assembled to bid farewell to one who had been the delight of their little circle. His aged parents leaned their heads dejectedly and silently on their hands, and his younger brothers and sisters hung with mournful feelings around his chair. "Brother, you will come back!" said a favorite little sister, "those naughty men shall not kill you shall they?" "Oh no! dear Ellen! I hope not," answered Henry, as a tear started in his eye and he pressed her again to his bosom. The voice of innocence had thus suddenly touched a chord which vibrated with painful force in every heart, and the audible sobs of his beloved friends and companions, told the strength of the grief which oppressed them at the prospect of his loss.

The aged father and Henry alone seemed to combat the spirit of sorrow that groaned within them. "We must hope for the best," said the grief-stricken parent—the calls of our country require we should yield to its will—but oh Henry, one thing rests heavy on my soul. You have an elder brother—the last time we heard of him he was on the lines—perhaps you may meet in mortal combat, and if heaven wills it so—in the heat of blood and battle when the war-shill is heard, and the blast of death surrounds you, you should meet, oh remember you are both my children, and drench not your hands in each other's blood." The increasing sobs of Henry's aged and beloved mother, told the force with which this appeal also fell on her heart. He tried to comfort and to soothe them, but his bosom was too full and would not be resisted. Begging his friends for a while to excuse him, he seized his hat and wandered, in the indulgence of his grief, and amid the solitude of the hour, to conceal from all but one eye, the sorrows which, in despite of his efforts to prevent it, filled his manly bosom.

The place in which the friends had thus met, was a beautiful cottage on the margin of the Grand Lake, and in one of the most romantic glens of the new world. When the war (of 1812) broke out which ended so gloriously for the happiness of man, all classes were called upon by every feeling of patriotism and love of country to show themselves worthy the deeds and fame of their sires. The young men flew to arms, and with a noble daring succeeded in defending their soil against the efforts of a valiant and well appointed foe.

Henry—had much to allure him to his home. The scenes of his youth were among the most beautiful in nature. The wild shores of the lake contained their enchantment—he was the idol of the young, and the pride of the old, for miles around. Belonging to an ancient and respected family, his father had cultivated all the elegancies and refinements of life, and educated his children with the anxiety and care of a tender and devoted parent. Misfortune had borne heavy upon his early manhood, but he succeeded in saving wherewith to purchase a farm on the margin of the expansive and beautiful sheet of water which we have mentioned. His children grew around him the pride of his soul and the delight of his eye. His eldest son had been called by a profitable business to the other side of the lakes, and was settled in a town near the boundaries of the two countries. He was now about to part with another—the flower of his family, and one in whom his heart seemed to centre; and the situation in which the two, in the conflict and strife about to commence, might be placed to each other, filled his soul with anguish amounting almost to despair.

He had seen with sorrow, mingled with pride, the noble motives which induced his child to part with every thing dear to him, and mingle in the ranks of his patriotic countrymen, defending their homes and their soil—exchanging the comforts and safety of his happy domicile, for the dangers and trials of the battle field and the camp—and although he would have given worlds, if in his possession, that circumstances did not require the services of his gallant boy, he resigned himself with noble meekness, to the blow. "Go, my child," was his language, "nobly do your duty, and the blessing of God—your parents—and your country, be upon you."

Henry had never, till this evening, realized the full force of that sorrow which bears down the spirit and fills the soul with agony, on parting, for the first time, with the home of his youth, and the companions of his early dreams. His fine form, set off with the becoming uniform of green which his regiment had adopted, and the insignias of his commission, seemed, while wandering along the shores of the lake, with his arms folded in dejection, and his plume wavering gracefully over his brow, like a spirit of the glen, sorrowing at the departure of those joys which he had fondly hoped in the elasticity of his youthful emotions were ever to be his.

In addition to the sorrowing group which Henry had just left there was another—one dearer to his soul than life itself, from whom he had but an hour before parted. She lived on the opposite side of the lake. They had been companions from their infancy, and grew to maturity together. Susan—loved Henry with an ardor and purity worthy the celestial spirits, and it was as fervently returned. They parted that night forever.

The next day saw Henry at the town where his regiment was assembled under orders for the lines. Slight marks of sorrow were on his brow, but the firm tread and gallant bearing of the young soldier proved that he meant to perform his duty. He went, and he often learned, in connection with his companions, of his daring exploits. More than once was he desperately wounded, but soon again in the field. Oh! those were days, indeed, "which tried men's souls," when the sound of war was heard on every blast; when fathers were called to mourn the loss of sons, and wives of husbands, when the widow and the orphan were left to groan in agony, and the demon of war swept relentlessly by. Holy was the cause, and glorious as was the result, may such sounds never fall upon the ear again! Among the most anxious inquiries for Henry's safety was his own beloved. He wrote to her and his family when the tools of war permitted it. "Keep up your spirit," was his language, "we will soon have a glorious and joy again."—We shall meet in happiness and joy again."—This would cheer her for a moment, yet who can picture the agony in such a situation of an anxious and adoring woman's heart.

Henry never was destined to see that happy home again. In a desperate engagement in the night, while leading on his gallant followers, he fell, covered with glorious wounds. The news

received as a death blow to his agonizing friends, and many a tear is shed, even to this day, over the memory of Henry.

As to Susan—she in a short time had disappeared. True, the favorite skiff in which she and Henry had often amused themselves on the lake, was picked up far from the shore. The waves of that lake had covered her fair form—a lamented offering at the shrine of blighted love.

The prudent Friend.—There is a story which that excellent sportsman and jolly companion used to relate, that should follow by way of moral, and to guard us against being by any want of caution "down upon our luck." During a night's play at Frascati a young man had lost a rumous sum at Rouge et Noir. Having, however, a hundred Napoleons remaining, he rushed into the Roulette room, with fifty in his hand; and was reaching forward to place them on numero 23, when his foot coming in contact with a chair, he and his gold came to the ground together just as the ball settled on the number which he had selected. But for this contre temps he had won thirty-six times the amount of his stake. This was enough to fit most people for a straight-waistcoat. A friend, who had endeavored to dissuade him from playing on with the run so obviously against him, quoted the last coup as a proof that he was not to win, and besought him no longer to persevere. This well intended, but not well executed interference served only to irritate the player, and render him more headstrong. Stung to desperation, he deposited his last fifty Napoleons upon the table, and turned aside in nervous agony, unable to witness the result. His prudent and considerate companion, however, taking advantage of his averted regard, and resolving to rescue his money from his perilous position, succeeded in snatching it from the board at the critical moment when the numero upon which it had been staked came up! The player upon the result being announced, turned with a triumphant countenance to seize his thirty-six times doubled stake and found—nothing! Well might he have exclaimed: "Save me from my friends!"

Dependence.—Political freedom is destroyed by dependence, and the safety of the state endangered thereby.

Charities.—It is a perversion of terms, to say that a charter gives rights. It operates by a contrary effect in all its inhabitants; but charters, by annulling those rights in the majority, leave the right, by exclusion, in the hands of the few.

Avarice.—Men whose political opinions are founded on avarice, are beyond the reach of reason.

A Johnsonian Mantua-maker.—The following sign was found on the house of a paltry mantua-maker at Whitechurch, in Hampshire, England: "Microcosm & habliniens fashionably fabricated, invisibly renovated, metamorphosed and deputed, by E. Wate, cosmopolitan."

DEFINITION OF A DENTIST. A Dentist, love, makes teeth of bone For those whom fate has left without, And finds provision for his own By pulling other people's out.

Parallels of the Sexes.—The North American says, there is an admirable partition of qualities between the sexes, which the Author of being has distributed to each, with a wisdom, that challenges our unbounded admiration.—Man is strong—Women is beautiful. Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action—Woman in suffering. Man shines abroad—Woman at home. Men talks to convince—Woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart—Woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery—Woman relieves it. Man has science—Woman taste. Man has judgement—Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—Woman an angel of mercy.