

"Where Liberty Dwells there is my Country."

Hurrah for laughing love! Hurrah! hurrah! for laughing love, "A fig" for those who sigh— Hurrah! hurrah! for the bounding heart, And the bright and sparkling eye!

Written for the Ohio Democrat. A TALE OF REGRET. FOUNDED ON FACTS. Respectfully Inscribed to Mrs. M. A. D.

CHAPTER I. Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee. Acts 24: 25.

Love has been and still is a theme that baffles the imagination of the poet—puzzles the sagacity of the statesman and astonishes the well disciplined mind of the philosopher.

"To pluck bright honor from the pale face'd moon," and look for roses on the snow topped heads of the Alps, or ice on the sun scorched plain of the great desert, as to avoid its subtle sting—it pierces the heart in a thousand different ways, and ignis fatuus like it leads us into dilemmas at times that nothing save death can extricate or save, as will be fully illustrated to the mind of the reader in the present brief narrative.

It was in one of those pleasant months of the year when the earth was robed in "living green," and all nature was filled with a delicious perfume that arose from the numerous plants and flowers, when the air was made vocal by the sweet chanting carol of the feathered choir and the merry voices of the husbandmen were heard returning from the fields, that the passer by might have noticed in a beautiful grove on the north bank of the river that skirts the village of V—, near the centre of Ohio, two persons in the tender bud of youth, apparently absorbed in deep thought.

The bright golden tints of the fast fading sun cast such a luminous and holy light around, that it was an easy matter to describe them accurately. One, the hero of our tale was a youth of about the middle size of mankind generally, rather slim, with bright blue eyes, light hair, a high commanding forehead and about twenty years of age. He possessed a mind that was somewhat superior to most of young men at that stage of life. He was easy and courteous in his manners; and what was far more delightful in his character, he was proud without haughtiness.

The other was a lovely female, probably two years younger than that of her companion, with dark raven hair, black eyes and skin as white as Grecian marble. She had a heart that was warm and tender—a mind well stored with novels, and withal, a little coquettish.

Such is a kind of a daguerotype likeness of the minds and features of Edward Clifford and Sarah Gilman, two bright ornaments of the world and an honor to the place in which they lived, for they were both strangers to the vile pollution of vice.

Long had they sat gazing on each other without uttering a word, when the maiden broke the stillness of the scene.

"Dear Edward, I shall ever consider it very ungrateful in you to press your claims so hard at this time."

"In what respect?" he very coolly asked.

"Why you know very well that you are poor, and father will never give his consent, he says, for me to marry a beggar—therefore I hope that you will not urge the matter so strongly at present."

As she uttered the word beggar, Edward's face crimsoned—his eyes flashed and his whole soul appeared to be on fire—but when he recollected that it was the language of the father of one, that was dearer to him than life itself, he curbed his temper and with a forced smile on his lips, he spoke in a half suppressed tone.

"I hope you do not consider poverty a disgrace, do you Sarah?"

"No—but I am inclined to believe that father does, for in reprimanding me this morning for promenading with you on last evening, he said that I must renounce you or leave his house for ever, and assigned no other reason but that of your poverty, for so doing."

Again the fire of indignation kindled in the breast of Edward, but as before, when he gazed upon the beautiful creature beside him, he smothered his feelings and with a calm clear voice he said:

"Sarah, did you bow assent to the wishes of your parent?"

"She heaved a heavy sigh and leaned against the bosom of her lover.

"Tell me dear girl—tell me the worst!" exclaimed Edward impatiently.

"She raised her head slowly from his breast, her eyes streaming with tears and half choked with grief she burst forth:

fulgent rays upon the silvery waters that rolled in solemn silence by the variegated beauties that bedecked the valley in which they passed. In fact all nature seemed to smile beneath her gladsome splendor! Dead silence prevailed! save ever and anon the quick and lively notes of "a lone whippoorwill" were heard from the wall of an old block-house or fort, situate not far from the grove.

On arriving at the gate that fronted a large mansion which stood on a small rise of ground just at the edge of town, the lovers stopped, and Edward took the idol of his heart by the hand, pressed it to his lips and with a firm resolute tone, bid her an affectionate farewell and rushed immediately from her presence.

Imagine fair reader for a moment the inward workings of that innocent creature as she stood transfixed with amazement and sorrow watching a man she dearly loved—and it was not until he had entirely vanished from her sight and she had reached her room that she gave vent to her grief in a flood of tears. There she raged in the bitterness of agony—ringing her hands and tearing her dark glossy ringlets from her head in the frantic rage of a maniac.

But happily the ill-fated Edward was ignorant of her deep remorse and anguish—for ere the morning sun dawned upon the wide spread garden of earth, he had bid adieu to the scenes of his youth—he had forsaken a kind father and an indulgent mother regardless of their entreaties or prayers.

"Alas!" said he with a sigh, "my happiness here will ever remain incomplete—all my former hopes and bright anticipations have—faded like the baseless fabric of a vision," playing for a moment before mine eyes like the quick blaze of lightning in the blue vault of heaven, then departing almost in the same instant leaving the mind enshrouded in dark gloom.

CHAPTER II. Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone. Hosea 4: 17. As Edward has gone let us turn our attention awhile to the family of the Gilman's.

Judge Gilman was one of the first settlers in the town of V—. He emigrated from one of the eastern states just after the close of the last war and commenced business as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Having some talent with a parsimonious disposition, he not only raised in point of honor, but through the purchase and sale of lands, he had become immensely rich.—And not only rich but very aristocratic. Forgetting his former life, he looked upon the honest poor with an eye of distrust and utter contempt.

Sarah was his first and only child—her mother died soon after she was born, so she was left entirely to the care and protection of her father. He doted with great fondness on his motherless offspring. Oft would he exclaim in a sorrow stricken voice as he gazed upon her in the sweet repose of sleep, "fair miniature of thy deceased mother, may thy presence ever be a comfort and solace to thy almost bereaved father—for thee, and for thee only sweet innocent will I live."

Ah! would to God he could have looked through the dark mist of futurity and beheld the wretched snare he was laying for his daughter's destruction, he would have shrunk with horror from the sight. But alas for the weak foibles of mankind, he saw it not, and as his child grew in years he sought to ingraft in her mind the false notions he had in his latter days imbibed.—"That none were worthy of her hand except the rich or the well born!"

The next morning after the interview between Edward and Sarah, the old Judge entered his daughter's room and to his great amazement he found her weeping; her eyes were swollen and her hair hung dishevelled over her neck.

"What in the name of heaven my dear child is the matter?" ejaculated the old man. "Wipe those tears from thine eyes and listen to me for a moment."

"Since you have obeyed my injunction in forsaking a man that is much your inferior in every respect, and he has left the country I understand, I have resolved to give a party in honor of your birthday, which will soon be here—and, I have understood that there are a number of eastern gentlemen in town and they shall all have an invitation, and then you will have an elegant chance to display your beauty and captivate a man that is genteel and wealthy."

As soon as her father's voice ceased to sound upon her ears, she burst out afresh and burying her face in her hands, she sobbed aloud,

"Oh! my cruel, cruel father!"

"Be calm my girl and adhere to my counsel and time will soon meliorate the heaviest of your afflictions—it will soothe thy we-worn bosom into rest and cause joy and happiness to gleam therefrom."

Long did this angel of beauty mourn in secret and wait anxiously day after day to hear from her beloved Edward. But so such tidings greeted that anxious waiting.

At last her birth day came and great preparations were made to celebrate it with grandeur and magnificence. She had yielded with some reluctance to the solicitations of her father and friends to be present.

The company was large and fashionable—all the elite of the town were there—all was gayly and pleasure—and all appeared to partake alike of the rich enjoyment save one.

"The lamps shone o'er fair women and great men; A hundred hearts beat happily; and when Music arose with its voluptuous swell, Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spoke again," and all went as merry as the marriage bell.

The Judge though somewhat advanced in years, took a very active part in the drama, by telling anecdotes, etc., to the delight and satisfaction of those around him.

Among the numerous worshippers of our fair heroine on that evening, was a young man that bore the name of Baxter. He represented himself to be a son of a very wealthy wholesale merchant in the city of New York, and was by no means void of good sense or breeding. He was dressed at the height of fashion—an elegant guard chain hung dangling around his neck, to which was attached a splendid gold watch—his fingers were well decorated with rings—he carried an ivory headed walking stick—he was easy, polite and engaging, and withal made quite a prepossessing appearance. When he was describing the fashionable picnics of the east, and more particularly some that were given by himself, and the amount of wealth he possessed the eyes of the Judge would flash, and his whole soul

seemed to be lit up with joy and ecstasy—for money was the only God he pretended to adore, and before the party dispersed that evening he gave Mr. Baxter a special but private invitation to call often, stating at the same time that both himself and daughter would ever be happy to receive his visits.

It will not naturally be supposed that this offer was declined—but on the contrary it was readily accepted, and in a few weeks it was proclaimed by the gossips of the town that the rich New Yorker was the favorite beau of Sarah Gilman.

Oh, what a base slander upon the character and feelings of this young sufferer. For she scarcely ever appeared in his presence unless she was summoned by her father; and often when she saw him approaching the house she would steal out and wend her way to the grove where she had wandered time after time and side by side with one whose image she wore in her heart. There she would embalm with a tear the sacred spot where first she told the passion of her love—there she would sigh forth the name of Edward—there she would offer up a prayer to the Father of Mercy and invoke the soft and heavenly spirit of her angel mother to hover over and shield her from a man that never could win her heart.

But ah! those prayers if heard were not answered. The long absence of her lover—the stern command of her father and the cunning deceit of a fiend in human shape, induced her to become the bride of Mr. Henry Baxter.

Days, weeks and months passed on and this drooping lily was a mother. Her husband under the pretence of going east after money, deserted her for ever, and she heard no more of him until she saw his name in the public prints as one of those gamblers that expired on the gallows at Natchez.

This shock she did not long survive. In a little over two years from the time of her marriage, she died leaving an infant daughter to the care and consolation of her aged sire.

CHAPTER III. Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. Math. 23: 24. Seven long years had rolled into the vast abyss of eternity since Edward Clifford left the place of his nativity, and a great many rumors, surmises and may-bes were in circulation as to his fate. Some supposed he had gone mad under the influence of love—while others predicted that he was dead. And no one seemed to take a more lively interest in those prognostics than the old Judge, as he was fully aware that it was through his false notions and selfish disposition that drove Clifford from his home, and his only tender, amiable and affectionate child down to an untimely grave.

As he sat one day meditating upon his past life, the weekly newspaper of the town was handed him by one of the domestics of the house. He immediately unfolded it, and the first article that his eye caught immediately under the editorial head, read as follows:

"There will be preaching this evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. E. CLIFFORD, on the second coming of our Saviour: a general attendance is expected."

Mr. Clifford is the same young man that left this place some years since under circumstances best known to himself. Since he has been gone however, the hand of fortune has smiled upon his labors. By strict perseverance and economy he has obtained a collegiate education, and being called upon he says to preach the gospel, he studied Divinity, married a woman of his choice and returned to the land of his birth."

"Merciful Providence," exclaimed the old man as the paper dropped from his hand—"can it be possible that the poor orphan has returned?"

"Yes he has returned, the very same person that I scoffed at and refused to have him enter my door on account of his poverty has returned, and that too as a servant of God pointing out the errors of men. O how I long to kneel at his feet and confess the injuries that I have done him."

After the sermon was over on that evening, (which was delivered in an eloquent and pathetic style, so much so that it brought tears from the eyes of most of the assembly,) a call was made by the preacher to any that felt disposed to turn their backs on the beggarly elements of the world they should make it manifest by coming forward and seat themselves around the altar.

Surprising as it may seem, Judge Gilman was the first out of a great number that approached the stand, yielding his hand to a man that he had wronged and his heart to an all wise and benevolent God, imploring the pardon of both, and he would sin no more.

Although time has wrought a great many changes since the event of our story, it is still fresh in the minds of many, for they often see the modest and handsome little Medora, the adopted daughter of the Rev. E. Clifford, strewing flowers upon the graves of her heart broken mother and a sorrow stricken grand-father.

New Philadelphia, O.

OPINIONS.—In no case can man be justly rewarded or punished for his opinions; they originate not in the will, but in the understanding; they are involuntary, and not criminal. When the mind perceives a sufficient reason or cause for believing a proposition, it is evident it must believe it; would be absurd to say one had seen a sufficient reason for believing a statement and could not believe it. On the other hand, when the mind perceives a reason or cause for believing a proposition untrue, the mind must believe it untrue, because it has been a sufficient reason for it.

The truth of these observations is evident from the absurdity that would follow the contrary supposition, which would be to admit that the mind was capable of believing a proposition to be false, which at the same time it concluded to be true, or disbelieving what it had reason to believe. Here it is evident that belief of any kind, or unbelief of any kind, does not imply moral guilt. We must believe what our judgment tells us is true, disbelieve what our judgment tells us is untrue, and doubt what our judgment has not perceived sufficient reason for believing to be either true or false.

There is no crime without a breach of some moral law; but here there is no breach of any moral law, but the fulfillment of an imperious law of nature, which impels us to believe what we do not see reason for believing.—[Boston Investigator.]

DETERGENTS.—Let a man keep to probability, and he will hardly ever impose on any. By dealing in the marvellous, he tickles the imagination, and carries away the judgment;—and judgment once gone, what shall save a man from folly!

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.

A comical circumstance occurred lately at Buffalo, N. Y. During the session of the court, the following billet was handed into the judges, and much amused the whole bar.

BUFFALO BARCKET, February 16, 1844. Judge H.—Dear Sir I hear that there is a young lady in jail and is sentenced to state prison for life and has got 19 days before she goes and if any body will marry her in that time she will get clear I will volunteer to marry her, if I can and I wish that the Judge would be so good as to see in it I am a soldier in the service of the United States I am in the guard house now for some slight offence you might send the constable up and get me and I will come and marry her and I will support her as it is in my power. I am dear your most obedient servant. G**** S*****

OCCUPATION.—With the exception of one extraordinary man, we have never knew an individual, least of all an individual genius, healthy or happy, without a profession, i. e., without some regular employment. Now, though talents may exist without genius, yet as genius cannot exist, certainly not manifest itself, without talents, we would advise every scholar who feels the genial power working within him, so far to make a division between the two, as that he should devote his talents to the acquirement of a competence in some known trade or profession, and his genius to objects of his tranquil and unbiassed choice.—[Biographia Literaria.]

INSTRUCTION.—The wealth and worldly prospects of parents should make no difference in the treatment of children at school; except that all the little airs of pride, and the exactions of vanity, which the children of the poor, should be effectually rebuked and repressed; and the tyranny of power which older and stronger children are inclined to exercise upon those who are younger and weaker, should receive, on all occasions, the severest reprobation. To inculcate a love of justice, an inviolable attachment to truth, and a rigid observance of all the social virtues, should be ever regarded as among the primary duties of an instructor.

THE DEACON'S PRAYER.—A friend tells us of a superannuated old deacon, formerly living in the vicinity of Skowhegan, way down east, who was noted for his disposition to inquire about all that was going on around him. Even when engaged in family devotions, whenever an individual passed his window, he would inquire who it was. His prayer would be somewhat after this fashion:—"Lord, we are poor, miserable creatures—who is that going by!—have mercy upon us—I guess it's neighbor C.—we are prone to do evil—what does he want! Amen!"—[Portland Tribune.]

A DUTCH ADVERTISEMENT.—They are beginning to vie with the Americans in the article of original advertisements. A short time ago, one of the Dutch manufacturers came under our observation. Here it is, and let the reader judge of its merits for himself.—"Von Roof" dees on the 15th inst. He was the best of husbands, and his relict is inconsolable at her loss. God rest his soul in peace, is the earnest prayer of his deeply afflicted widow who will, as usual, continue to supply her friends with the best articles in the grocery and the cheese-mongery line, at the most reasonable terms!"

VASTNESS.—The sublimity connected with vastness is familiar to every eye. The most abstruse, the most far-reaching, perhaps the most chastened of the poet's thoughts, crowd on the imagination as he gazes into the depths of the illimitable void. The expanse of the ocean is seldom seen by the novice with indifference, and the mind, even in the obscurity of night, finds a parallel to that grandeur, which seems inseparable from images that the senses cannot compass.

DEPENDENCY.—There are moments of dependency when Shakespeare thought himself no poet, and Raphael no painter; when the greatest wits have doubted the excellence of their happiest efforts.

APPORTIONMENT BILL. [FIRST SECTION.]

To the county of Hamilton, two Senators and four Representatives; one Senator to be elected each year.

To the counties of Clermont and Brown, one Senator, to be elected in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-seven. To each Representative, and one additional Representative to be elected in common, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

To the counties of Montgomery and Warren, one Senator, to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and eighteen hundred and forty-six. To the county of Montgomery, two Representatives, and to the county of Warren one Representative.

To the counties of Butler and Preble, one Senator, to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. To each, one Representative, and to the county of Butler one additional Representative, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six.

To the counties of Miami, Darke and Shelby, one Senator, to be elected in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six. To the county of Miami one Representative, and to the counties of Darke and Shelby one Representative.

To the counties of Mercer, Allen, Vanwert, Putnam, Paulding, Williams and Henry, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-seven. To the counties of Mercer, Allen and Vanwert one Representative, and to the counties of Putnam, Paulding, Williams and Henry one Representative.

To the counties of Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Ottawa, one Senator and one Representative; the Senator to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six.

To the counties of Sandusky, Seneca and Crawford, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six; and to each county one Representative.

To the counties of Delaware and Marion one Senator, and one Representative. The Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six.

teen hundred and forty-six. To the counties of Hardin, Logan, Champaign and Union, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-seven. To the counties of Hardin and Logan one Representative, and to the counties of Champaign and Union one Representative.

To the counties of Clark, Madison and Franklin one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six. To the county of Clark one Representative, and to the counties of Madison and Franklin two Representatives.

To the counties of Green, Fayette and Clinton, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five & fort-seven. To the county of Green, one Representative, and to the counties of Fayette and Clinton, one Representative.

To the counties of Highland, Adams, and Pike, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-seven. To the county of Highland, one Representative, & to the counties of Adams and Pike, one Representative.

To the counties of Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, and Gallia, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-seven. To the counties of Scioto and Lawrence one Representative, and the counties of Jackson and Gallia one Representative.

To the counties of Ross and Hoeking, one Senator and one Representative. The Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

To the counties of Pickaway and Fairfield one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six, to the county of Pickaway one Representative and to the county of Fairfield two Representatives.

To the counties of Athens and Meigs, one Senator and one Representative. The Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five, and eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

To the counties of Perry, Morgan Washington, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-seven. To each of the said counties one Representative, and an additional Representative to the county of Morgan in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

To the counties of Monroe and Belmont, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-seven; to each one Representative, and an additional to the county of Belmont in the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and forty-six.

To the county of Guernsey and Coshocton, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty seven; to each one Representative, and an additional Representative to be elected in common, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six.

To the counties of Jefferson and Harrison, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-four and eighteen hundred and forty-six, and each one Representative.

To the counties of Tuscarawas and Carroll one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty seven, and to each one Representative.

To the county of Muskingum one Senator and one Representative, and an additional representative, in the years eighteen hundred and forty five and eighteen hundred and forty seven; the Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty five, & eighteen hundred and forty seven.

To the county of Licking one Senator and one Representative, and an additional representative in the years eighteen hundred and forty five; the Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six.

To the counties of Knox and Holmes one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six; to each one Representative; and to the county of Knox an additional Representative in the years eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six.

To the county of Columbiana one Senator and one Representative, and an additional Representative in the years eighteen hundred and forty five and eighteen hundred and forty seven; the Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty five, and eighteen hundred and forty seven.

To the county of Stark one Senator and one Representative, and an additional Representative in the years eighteen hundred and forty four, & eighteen hundred and forty six. The Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six.

To the county of Wayne one Senator and one Representative, and an additional Representative, in the year eighteen hundred and forty five. The Senator to be elected in the year eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six.

To the county of Richland one Senator and two Representatives; the Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty five and eighteen hundred and forty seven.

To the counties of Huron and Erie one Senator and one Representative; the Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six.

To the counties of Lorain and Medina one Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six, and to each one Representative.

To the counties of Cuyahoga and Geauga one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty five and eighteen hundred and forty seven; to each one Representative. To the counties of Cuyahoga an additional Representative in years eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six.

To the counties of Summit and Portage, one Senator, to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty four and eighteen hundred and forty six. To each one Representative, and an additional Representative in common, to be elected in eighteen hundred and forty five and eighteen hundred and forty seven.

To the county of Trumbull, one Senator and one Representative, and an additional Representative in the years eighteen hundred and forty five, and eighteen hundred and forty seven. The Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty four, and eighteen hundred and forty six.

To the counties of Lake and Ashtabula one Senator to be elected in the years eighteen hundred and forty five and eighteen hundred and forty seven, and to each one Representative.