the thought of his own heart-sickening disappointment, he wept like an infant. The tears he shed were not merely those of selfish regret. He wept the miseries to which man is exposed, till his mind was insensibly drawn to ponder on the sins that must have made such miseries a necessary punishment. And never had he breathed so contrite a prayer as now came from his soul, humbled before that Almighty Power who only can say to the mourner, "peace!"—to the tempest, "be still!"

A sweet calm at length fell on Robert's tossed mind; the calm of child-like confidence in the goodness and wisdom of God. He felt that all would finally be found to have been ordained in mercy, that all his trials were for the best, and he sunk into a profound sleep, from which he did not awake till aroused by Mendowit.

It was late in the morning; the storm had ceased; and they sallied forth to examine appearances without. An exhalation, like smoke, arose from the drippling woods and wet grounds beneath and around them, concealing most of the devastations the storm had wrought. Tha clouds were moving slowly up the sides of the mountain, still entirely shrouding its tall peaks; but they did not wear the threatning hue of the preceding evening. They had discharged their contents, and their lightened folds were now gradually melting and ready to disperse before the rising sun, though his beams had not yet penetrated their dark masses.

The wind was entirely hushed, and not a sound except the solemn monotonous roar of a distant waterfall, broke on the stillness. While Robert was contrasting the almost breathless tranquility he now gazed upon, with the wild uproar of the preceding night Mendowit touched his shoulder; looking around he beheld the features of the Indian distorted, while he gazed and pointed upward towards a huge mountain that rose at some distance before them. Above its tall peak reposed a black cloud, and it was the appearance of this cloud which had so terrified Mendowit.

"It is the Abamocho," said he, in a suppressed, hollow tone. And certainly by the aid of a little imagination, it might be likened to a human form of gigantic proportions. The dark face, drawn against a cloud of a lighter hue, was seen in profile; a projection of a cloud from the body, that might pass for an arm, stretched forward a vast distance; and then a shapeless mass of vapour, that an Indian might call a robe, fell down and covered the surrounding precipice.

"Your evil genius," said Robert, half laughing, as he glanced alternately at his guide and the cloud, has, to my thinking, a most monstrous and evil-looking nose."

"Hugh!" said Mendowit, interrupting him. That part of the cloud which formed the arm of the spirit was beginning slowly to move towards the body, and it incorporated with it in such a manner that the Indian might well be pardoned for thinking Abamocho had folded his arm on his breast.

Mendowit had held his breath suspended during the movement of the cloud, and his deep aspiration, as he emphatically said,—

"Abamocho is pleased; we may now go in safety!" sounded like the breathing of a drowning man, when he rises to the surface of the water. After hastily refreshing themselves, they descended from their retreat and began their progress through the defile.

The storm had obliterated all traces of the Mohawks, but there were no delivering paths, those who once entered the pass must proceed onward. It was now that Robert became fully sensible of the devastations of the storm. Their way was obstructed by fallen trees, fragments of rocks, deep gullies, and roaring waterfalls, pouring from the sides of the mountains, and swelling the Saco, till its stream nearly flooded the whole valley. They proceeded silently and cautiosly for more than an hour, when Mendowit suddenly paused, and whispering to Robert, "I scent the smoke of a fire," sunk on his hands and knees, crept forward softly as a cat circumventing his prey. A few rods distant lay a huge tree, uprooted by the late storm; sheltered behind this, Mendowit half rose, and through the interstices of the roots, examined the prospect before them.

He soon signed for Robert to advance, who imitating the posture of his guide, instantly crept forward, and at a little distance before them, beheld—Mary. She, with the two Mohawks, was seated beneath a sheltering rock, whose projection had been their only shelter from the storm. The height of the rock did not allow them to stand upright; but the Indians had kindled a fire at one corner, and were now partaking their rude meal. Their backs were towards Robert, their faces fronting their prisoner, who wrapped in a covering of skins, reclined against a projection of the precipice.

Just as Robert gained his station, one of the Mohawks was offering some food to Mary; she uncovered her face, and by a gentle motion refused the morsel. Her cheek was so pale, and her whole countenance looked so sunken, and wo-be-gone, that Robert thought her expiring. His heart and brain seemed on fire, as his eyes flashed around to discover if any advantage might be taken ere he rushed on the foe.—At that moment the Mohawks, uttering a horrible yell, sprang upon their feet, and ran towards the Saco. He raised his gun; but Mendowit seizing his arm, drew him backwards, at the same time exclaiming,—'The mountain! the mountain!"

Robert looked upward. Awful precipices, to the height of more than two thousand feet, rose above him. Near the highest pinnacle, and the very one over which Abamocho had been seated, the earth had been loosened by the violent ruins. Some slight cause, perhaps the sudden bursting forth of a mountain spring, had given motion to the mass; it was now moving forward, gathering fresh strength from its progress, uprooting the old trees, unbedding the ancient rocks, and all rolling onwards with a force and velocity which no human barrier could oppose, no created might resist.

One glance told Robert that Mary must perish; that he could not save her.

"But I will die with her!" he exclaimed; and shaking off the grasp of Mendowit as though it had been a feather, he rushed towards her, shouting, Mary! Mary!!" in a tone of agony. She uncovered her head, made an effort to rise, and articulated, "Robert, dear Robert!" as he caught her in his arms, and clasped her to his bosom as a mother would her babe.

"Oh, Mary, must we die? must we die now?" were his agonizing expressions.

"We must, we must, she cried, as she gazed, for the first time, upward, on the rolling mountain. "Why, why did you come?"

He replied not, but leaning against the rock, pressed her closer to his heart, as though he would screen her from the devouring storm; while she, clinging around his neck, burst into a passion of tears, and laying her head on his bosom, sobbed like an infant. He bowed his face upon her cold wet cheek, and breathed one cry for mercy; yet even then there was in the hearts of both lovers, a feeling of happiness, ay, joy in the thought that they should not be separated, that they might die together.

The mass came down, tearing and crumbling, and sweeping all before it. The whole mountain trembled, and the ground shook as though an earthquake were passing. The sun was darkened by the storm of water, stones, and branches of trees, which, crushed and shivered to atoms, filled the atmosphere, while the blast swept by like a whirlwind, and the crash aud roar of the convulsion were far more appalling than the loudest thunder.

It might have been one minute or twenty—for neither of the lovers took note of time—when in the hush as of death-like stillness which succeeded the uproar, Robert looked around, and saw that the consuming storm had passed by. It had passed, covering the valley farther than the eye could reach, with ruin. Masses of granite, and shivered trees, and mountains of earth were heaped high around, filling the bed of the Saco, and exhibiting an awful picture of the desolating track of the Avalanche.

Only one little spot had escaped the general wreck, and there safe as though sheltered in the hollow of His hand, who notices the fall of a sparrow, and locked in each others' arms, were Robert and Mary. Beside them stood Mendowit, his gun firmly clenched in his hand, and quick dark eye rolling around him like a maniac. He had followed Robert though he did not intend it—probably impelled by that feeling which makes us loath to face danger alone, and thus had escaped. The two Mohawks were doubtless crushed and destroyed, for they appeared not again.

Should any traveller to the White Mountains hereafter be anxious to ascertain the spot where the lovers are supposed to have stood during this convulsion of nature, he will find it near the small house which escaped dectruction in an Avalanche, which occurred in these mountains a few years since, very similar to the one we have attempted to portray.

The feelings of the three individuals, so miraculously preserved, cannot be described. Robert and Mary both wept for a long time, and though Mendowit did not shed tears; he preserved that deep silence which speaks the awe that the exhibition of Almighty power always impresses on the heart of the child of nature.

What a change the mountain exhibited! Where the tall pine had waved, perhaps for thousands of years, was now a naked rock, down which a furious tortent dashed and foamed. As Robert gazed upon it in wonder, the sun suddenly broke through the clouds, and shone on the summit of the mountain, and on the spray of the waterfall, blending the rock with the colors of the rainbow. Mendowit saw it, and a smile passed over his rigid features. "Our homeward path will be prosperous," said he; and so it proved. They made a litter for Mary, and bore her on it by day, and her husband sheltered her in his arms by night, till they reached Dover.

Robert and Mary lived long and happily in their dwelling on the banks of the Cochecho. In all the subsequent attacks of the Indians on Dover, they were unmolested; & their devoted affection, which continued unabated even to extreme old age, was often ascribed to the dangers they had suffered and escaped together.

Mendowit thought himself richly repaid for his share in the expedition. He had besides, a new gun, powder and knife, both the guns of the Mohawks, which he managed to carry to Dover as trophies of his complete success in tracking their paths.—And, moreover, he enjoyed, till the day of his death, the friendship and hospitality of Robert and Mary. Their house ways always his home, when he chose to make it so; and when he slept that deep, cold sleep, which, sooner or later, will close the eyes of all who dwell beneath the sun, these faithful friends saw him laid decently in the grave, and their tears fell at the remembrance of his virtues and his services.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special correspondent transmits to us the following notice of yesterdays proceedings of Congress:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, Saturday.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Prentiss presented a petition from Crafton, New *Hampshire* praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the Drstrict of Columbia. The motion to receive the petition was laid upon the table.

The Pre-emption Bill, before the Senate on Thursday and Friday, came up without any preliminary business of importance, and continued before the Senate until the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Linn, of Missouri, offered an amendment of the following purport:—That the pre-emption act before the Senate should not be so constructed as to deprive those settlers of the benefit of pre-emption, who were in the posession of certain fractions of land reserved for sale in consequence of certain French and Spanish grants then unsettled. This amendment of Mr. Linn was adopted with some modifications, making the amendment applicable to certain districts in his own State. Several important amendments were then adopted or rejected, when

Mr. Merrick, of *Maryland*, introduced an amendment, the object of which was to confine the benefits of the pre-emption act to a native population of the United States, and not to any foreigner until he shall have been neutralized and proved his citizenship. Mr. Merrick defended his amendment in afew and very able remarks, which Mr. Clay warmly commended and thanked Mr. Merrick for their introduction.

Mr. *Clay* defended the amendment also in a very eloquent speech, and said he wished our countrymen might have the benefit of all bounties. Charity began at home, and he saw no reason for extending the same charities to the multitudes swarming our shores from the other side of the Atlantic, as we did to our own citizens.

Mr. Young, of Ill. opposed the amendment warmly, and defended the character of the foreign population who go West.

Mr. Buchanan, of Penn. also opposed the amendment, and went into a defence of the foreign population of the United States. *He* said he was the son of a foreigner, and therefore might feel more interest in the question, but he felt disposed to oppose the amendment of Mr. Merrick in strong language. *He* wished to have his name recorded against it. He referred to the foreigners who took part in our revolutionary struggle, and said that although we might have won our independence without them, still the day of that independence would have been far distant.

Mr. Clay replied to *Mr.* Buchanan, & asked *Mr.* B. if he would confound the Lafayetts and the Dekalbs with the horde of foreigners now swarming our shores.

Would that Senator extend the privileges granted by the pre-emptiou to Hessians? He would not, and does he know the merits of men, the foreigners who make these settlements their homes?—Can he say, from any evidence that they were worthy men! In conclusion, said Mr. Clay, no man will be more willing to give his vote in the negative than I will in the affirmative.

Mr. Buchanan rejoined, and said he would grant the right of pre-emption even to *Hessians* if they would forsake the error of their ways and enlist their services in behalf of the United States.—He would not help them as enemies but as friends and good citizens.

Mr. Walker followed in defence of the general provisions of the bill.

Mr. Clay of Alabama replied to Mr. Clay of Ky. and in behalf of the bill.

Mr. Merrick replied to Mr. Buchanan, and said th at Mr. B. had remarked that at this time there was an undue feeling enlisted against foreigners throughout the country. There is as *Mr.* Clay said a morbid feeling enlisted in their behalf Mr. M. said that Mr. Benton was thanked for introducing this resolution. He was heartily welcome for all the benefit he could derive from its introduction.—In bringing forward the amendment he had discharged a duty which he owed to the State which sent him here and to his country. Believing that he was right nothing should deter him from pressing his amendment.

Like the Senator from Pennsylvania said Mr. Merrick, I too am the son of a Foreigner; and cherishing with all proper respect those who were not born among us, aud who are not of us, I still prefer the land where I was born and benefiting that land to b estowing benefits on others. *Mr.* M. said in conclusion, that he should take pleasure in voting in favor of his amendment, and nothing would deter him.

Mr. Calhoun made some remarks upon the amendment of the bill, but said as he should vote against the bill itself he would not consume the time of the Senate.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Merricks amendment, which was lost, 15 to 28.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

By the last annual Report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore it appears that the debts of the State, as of Dec. 1, 1837, amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, as will be shown in a subjoined statement. That they are represented by securities bearing interest at various rates from 4 1-2 to 6 per cent, and redeemable at periods of time more or less distant.

An exposition of these liabilities, and the means provided for their extinguishment, with a view to elucidate a subject which is believed to be not generally understood, may be satisfactory to many of you—it is, therefore, essayed by an humble individual who has long laboured to improve the finances of his State.

1. The loan of 1827, at 5 per cent, per act of 1826, ch. 252, for the purchase of real estate, payable at pleasure after August 9, 1837, out of the tobacco inspection revenue, if not already paid is provided for by funds in hand, and may be considered as redeemed	$48, 000 00
2. The principal of the loan of 1828, at 5 per cent per act of 1826, ch. 229. for $30, 000, payable at pleasure after Dec. 31, 1842, for the erection of an additional penitentiary building, is provided for by an investment of premium obtained on the loan; and the interest which is charged on the profits of the institution, has been regularly paid, and will probably continue to be so paid unless a change in the mode of punishment or other circumstances, should impair its means, in which event the charge for interest would devolve upon the Treasury.— The like remarks may substantially apply to the loan of 1822, per act of 1821. ch. 150, for $27,-947 30—and to those of 1835, per chs. 108 and 350, for $50,000 and $30 000, and to that of 1836, ch. 300, for $30, 000, together amounting to	127, 947 30
3. The interest of the University 5 per cent stock, per act of 1821, ch. 88, payable in 1852, is charged upon the Medical Professors. The payment of the principal is secured by a safe investment of capital. But this, being a literary institution, and its valuable grounds, buildings and other properties being vested in the State, it might be deemed just and proper to cancel the obligations of the *Medical* Professors, in which event the Treasury would be subject to the charge of interest,	30, 000 00
4. The Rail-road 5 per ct. stock per act of 1827, 104, payable at different dates from 1844 to '78, is also provided for by investments according to the said act,	256, 189 00
5. As is that concentrated for the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road per ch. 33 of '33 payable after 1859—beside the increasing tax on that improvement already exceeding $30,00 annually,	500, 000 00
6. *And* that created in virtue of the act of 1833 ch. 105, payable in 1849 and '59,	125,000 00
7. Also the Canal 5 per cent stock of 1827, ch. 105, and of 1833. ch. 239, payable in 1844, '45, '46, '47 and '49, amounting together to	387,500 0
8. Likewise to the State stock of 5 percent per act of 1830, ch. 46, payable in 1846, '47, '48 and 49,	350,311 00
9. And to the Rail-road 41-2 per cent of 1830, ch. 119, payable in 1846, '47,	100,000 00
10. The State 6 per cent stock, per act of 1834, ch. 241, payable in 1871, is secured by the bonds of the corporations for which it was created—the *interest* is charged upon those corporations, and the reimbursments of the *principal* is provided for by adequate redeeming capital,	3,000,000 00
11. The Monument stock, for act of 1929, ch. 165, is charged upon the receipts of the state lotteries, and will be redeemed by their operations,	10,000 00
12. The indemnity 5 per cent stock, per act of 1835, chs 148 226, and of 1836, ch. 34 is redeemable out of the annual donation of 20,000 for deepening the harbour of Baltimore—which donation will be withheld for that purpose untill its final extinguishment,	77,033 43
Making a total of	$5,011 980 73

Of which $292,980 73 is for funds raised for the purchase of real estate, and the erection of Penitentiary buildings, and Tobacco Inspection Warehouses—the establishment of the University—the completion of the Washington Monument and to indemnify the sufferless by Baltimore riots—and $4,719, 000 for the promotion of internal improvement, whereof $1,719,000 is held in stock of different companies, and $3,-000,000 in bonds of the corporations upon the security of their respective works and revenues.

Over and above funds specifical appropriated by the several acts, which are particularly referred to for the more authentic elucidation of the matter, a large amount has been specially assigned and set apart for the redemption of the different debts, within their periods of maturity—insomuch that *the effective means of the sinking fund* ALREAEY EXCEED AN AGGREGATE OF MORE THAN EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS— which is esteemed a sum sufficient (if executed in good faith) *by its accumulate operations*, to avoid any probable demand upon the Treasury on account of the *principals* of those debts; and the payment of *interest* being also secured, you are well protected *by existing laws*, against additional taxation for the support of government, and to sustain your credit for a term of time which may be safely computed to reach beyond the productive operation of great improvement now in progress or prospective, and it cannot be believed that any enactment will be interposed to counteract or impair the wise provisions which have been made for those inestimable purposes.

In future numbers the writer will essay to exhibit the wealth and income which have accrued to the State, or are in prospect, from the creation of the debts enumerated; and to demonstrate the deeply injurious consequences which would result from adverse cause of policy, by which the improvements would be retarded or destroyed.

A MARYLANDER.

P. S.—Editors friendly to internal improvement or favourable to the diffusion of correct information on the financial concerns of the State, are requested to insert the foregoing, and such future essays as may follow on the same subject.

A. M.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

Two o'clock.—We have just received the papers by the northern mail, which left Albany yesterday.—N. Y. Com.

From the Albany Argus of yesterday.

The Western mails of yesterday (two from Buffalo) brought us nothing material.

The destination of the patriot forces does not appear to be distinctly known, or at leastnot definitely stated.

The general belief was that they had taken passage up the lake, in steam boats, for Amherstburg, below Malden, where the report is that the patriots are in force 1000 strong.

The latter report is not to be credited.—It is said that all except 20 of the Navy Islanders preferred to follow the fortunes of Van Rensselaer and Mackenzie.

"There is a rumor in town (saye the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 17th) that a schooner had been taken by the Canadians, near the head of the lake, with 150 patriots and 4 pieces of cannon on board. If true, the the men taken prisoners were probably the Cleveland volunteers, but we very much doubt the story altogether."

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, 1838.

The Orphans Court of this county will sit on Monday the 12th February.

A HUSBAND WANTED.—The following advertisement appeared in the Baltimore Chronicle, on Monday morning last, which the editor of that paper says came to him through the post office, accompanied with the money to pay for its publication. He also states that it was written in a neat lady's hand, and from all the circumstances appears to be no forgery. The lady should have fixed on a more distant day, by so doing, those who live at a distance from the monumental city, (and would be willing to take this lady for *better* or for *worse*,) might have an equal chance. We hope she may find a suitable partner, and one too who will prove an affectionate husband.

TO THE YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—A young Lady between twenty and twenty one years of age of handsome person & amiable disposition, with a fortune of fifteen thousand dollars, wishes to engage in the matrimonial state with any Young gentlemen of good family and pleasing manners. To those who choose to avail themselves of this notice an interview will be granted, provided they will address P. *M.* thro, the Baltimore Post Office cefore Wednesday next. No attention will be paid to any if real name and address will not be put.

ERATTA.—In publishing the communication, signed "Adelphos," in our last paper, several errors occurred, owing to the illegible hand of the writer.

In the sentence which read—"*We* must admit some reward them of fear in our hemisphere, should have read thus—some have appeared in our hemisphere, &c.

The most extent and extreme activity of commercial intercourse, &c.—should have read. The vast extent and extreme activity of commercial intercourse, &c.

"The peculiar cone on the udder of the cow. &c" should have read—The peculiar sore on the udder of the cow. &c.

We learn that J. I. Cohen, Jr. Esq. has been unanimously elected President of the Baltimore and Port Deposite Rail Road Company, in the place of Captain L. Brantz, deceased.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF BOSTON.—The developements of the management of this Bank, as a party agent, continue to come in from other quarters than the east. The Lousville Journal gives the following facts in its illustration of the system pursued in aiding its partizan favorites.

"A few weeks, ago, a judgment was obtained in the Circuit Court of this city, on a joint note for $3,000, payable to the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, and signed by Shadrach Penn, Jr., R. M. Johnson, T. P. Moore, Patrick H. Pope, and Albert G. Hawes. In this case an amusing incident occurred. The case went by default, and when the Sheriff, who is a good Jackson man, had called out the names of the defendants, he archly asked the Judge, in an under tone, whether he should call Martin Van Buren.

Shadrich Penn is the editor of the Louisville Public Advertiser, a Van Buren paper, Richard M. Johnson, is the Vice President, T. P. Moore, is the late Jackson minister to Columbia, Patrick H. Pope and Albert G. Hawes are ex-members of Congress, rejected by the people. The whole batch, principal and securities, are partizans. The Commonwelth Bank received the government money at Boston. We see how it has been distributed.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers, this morning, the proceedings of the Convention of the Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky. They breathe the true spirit, and will we have not the least doubt, be responded to by a majority of the Whigs of the Union.

Their recommendation of a National Convention, upon the plan heretefore suggested in the Chronicle, has many decided advantages, and, we can scarcely doubt that it will be universally adopted. The resolutions are more conciliatory in their spirit than those adopted at the Harrison meeting in Cincinatti, and will better serve as models for other parts of the country. Whilst they express a decided preference for *Mr.* Clay, they announce, in unequivocal terms, the determination of Kentucky to vote for the nominee of a National Convention, whoever he may be. It is only by the expression of such a resolution as this that the harmonious action of the Whig party can be secured. Balt. Gazette.