EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 37.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*.

POETRY.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

THE LITTLE BLIND BOY.

O, tell me the form of the soft summer air,
That fosses so gently the curls of my hair;
It breathes on my lips, and it fans my warm cheek,
But it gives me no answer though oft I speak
I feel it play over me, refreshing and light,
And yet cannot touch it because I've no sight.

And music, what is it? and where does it dwell?
I sink and I mount with its cadence and swell;
While thrilled to my heart with the deep going strain,
Till pleasures excessive seems turning to pain.
Now, what the bright colors of music may be,
Will any one tell me for I cannot see.

The odors of flowers that are hovering nigh,
What are they? on what kind of wings do they fly
Are these shining Angels who come to delight,
A poor little child that knows nothing of sight?
The face of the sun never comes to my mind;
Oh! tell me what light is, because I am blind!

Newburyport, Mass. H. F. G.

TO MARY.

BY A. A. LOCKE.

'Tis night—throughout the slumbering air,
A stillness breathes divine;
Or only angels waken there;
And spirits pure as thine;
And while the moonbeams, coldly bright,
Sleep on yon tower and tree,
I gaze upon their tranquil light,
And think of Heaven and thee!

Moments there are when every thought
That swells on things below,
[illegible]
But Memory from her lonely bower
One trembling star can see,
And in that dear, despairing hour,
'Tis bliss to muse on thee.

Oh! that the soul in viewless flight
Could mount the air at will,
And sail upon the clouds of night,
When all the earth was still—
How oft from worldly bondage riv'n,
From worldly passion free,
I'd soar to yonder azure Heaven,
And stretch my arms to thee.

And may not such in years to rise,
When all of earth is past;
When death bestows what life denies,
Be mine perhaps at last;
Oh! 'twere enough for evermore
To wean each sin from me,
To think in Heaven, when time is o'er,
My soul may welcome thee.

Then till that hour no worldly throng
Shall tempt my thoughts astray;
Or lure me from the siren song
That cheers my lat'er day;
The nameless charm that song can give,
Through each reserved decree,
Shall fondly smile, and brightly live,
To tell my soul of thee.

As midnight moon, nor vesper star,
Nor flower of modest fame,
But still, though thou art distant far,
Shall whisper me thy name;
Nor aught of goodness shall I trace,
Nor aught of beauty see,
But in the dear resembling grace
I'll still remember thee!

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC No. 14.]

AN ACT establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the third day of July next, the country included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate Territory, for the purpose of temporary government, by the name of Wisconsin, that is to say: Bounded on the east by a line drawn from the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to a point in the middle of said lake, and opposite the main channel of Green Bay, and through the said channel and Green Bay to the mouth of the Menomonie river; thence through the middle of the main channel of said river, to that head of said river nearest to the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line, to the middle of said Lake; thence through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal river, to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake northwest; thence on the north, with the said territorial line, to the White earth river; on the west, by a line from the said boundary line following down the middle of the main channel of White earth river, to its Missouri river and down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and on the south, from said point, due east to the north west corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by acts of Congress. And after the said third day of July next, all power and authority of the Government of Michigan in and over the Territory hereby constituted, shall cease. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now appertaining to the Indians within the said Territory so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to impair the obligations of any treaty now existing between the United States and such Indians, or to impair in any wise to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, or law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never been passed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing the Territory hereby established into one or more other Territories, in such manner, and at such times, as Congress shall, in its discretion, deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Executive power and authority in and over the said Territory shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within the said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of the Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. *And be further enacted*, That there shall be a Secretary, who shall reside within the said Territory, and who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the Executive proceedings on or before the first Monday in December in each year, to the President of the United States; and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorised and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

Sec. 4. *And be further enacted*. That the Legislative power shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue four years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue two years. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the said members of the Council and House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected. Previous to the first election, the Governor of the Territory shall cause the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties in the Territory to be taken and made by the sheriffs of the said counties, respectively, and returns thereof made by the said sheriffs to the Governor. The first election shall be held at such time and place and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties is entitled under this act. The number of persons authorised to be elected, having the greatest number of votes in each of the said counties for the Council, shall be declared by the said Governor, to be duly elected to the said Council; and the person or persons having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county may be entitled, shall also be declared, by the Governor, to be duly elected: *Provided*, The Governor shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more voters voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such a tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place on such day as he shall appoint; but, thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the annual commencement of the session of the said Legislative Assembly; but no session, in any year, shall exceed the term of seventy five days.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of said Territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be determined by the Legislative Assembly; *Provided*, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws of the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the Congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township officers and all county officers, except judicial officers justices of the peace, sheriffs, and clerks of courts, shall be elected by the people, in such manner as may be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, shall appoint, all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, & all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers not herein provided for. Vacancies occurring in the recess of the Council shall be filled by appointments from the Governor, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislative Assembly; but the said Governor may appoint, in the first instance, the aforesaid officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office created or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased whilst he was a member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission under the United States, or any of its officers, except as a militia officer, shall be a member of the said Council, or shall hold any office under the Government of the said Territory.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judicial power of the said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of the said Territory, annually, and they shall hold their offices during good behavior. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court or courts shall be held in each of the three districts, by one of the judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law, until the jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided, however*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars. And the said supreme and district courts respectively shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court shall appoint its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held, and the said clerks shall also be the registers in chancery, and any vacancy in said office of clerk happening in the vacation of said court, may be filled by the judge of said district, which appointment shall continue until the next term of said court. And writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals in chancery causes, shall be allowed in all cases, from the final decisions of the said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court, shall a trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court may appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court by which he shall have been appointed. And writs of error and appeals from the final decision of the said supreme court shall be allowed and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, shall exceed one thousand dollars. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. And the first six days of every term of the said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws. And writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of the said courts, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of the Territory, in the same manner as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerk of the district court of the United States in the northern district of the State of New York receives for similar services.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an Attorney for the said Territory appointed, who shall continue in office four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the Michigan Territory. There shall also be a Marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the Marshal of the district court of the United States for the northern district of the State of New York; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Judges, Attorney, and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act, as such respectively take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace in the existing Territory of Michigan, or commissioned and qualified to administer an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the Secretary among the Executive proceedings. And afterwards, the Chief Justice and Associate Judges, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the Governor or Secretary, or some Justice of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the Secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid. And afterwards, the like oath or affirmation and certificate, and record, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law, shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars for his services as Governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs. The said Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually, an sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses. The Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all the rights and privileges of the said Territory shall be secured and enjoyed, all and singular the rights, privileges, advantages, granted and secured to the people of the Territory of the Territories northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of the compact contained in the ordinance for the Government of the said Territory of the Thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, shall be in force in all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions imposed upon the people of the said Territory. The said inhabitants shall also be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Michigan, and to its inhabitants, and the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan shall be extended over said Territory, so far as the same be incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Wisconsin; and further, the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and shall be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provisions thereof may be applicable.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of Government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly. And twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby given to the said Territory, which shall be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings at the seat of Government.

Sec. 14 *And be it further enacted*, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the Delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process, and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the third day of July next, in the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa; and all suits, process and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the said third day of July, in the county courts of the several counties of Crawford, Brown, Iowa, Dubuque, Milwaukee, and Des Moines, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined, in the district courts hereby established, which may include the said counties.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes which shall have been or may be removed from the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa, by appeal or otherwise, into the supreme court for the Territory of Michigan, and which shall be undetermined therein on the third day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk of the said supreme court, and transferred to the supreme court of said Territory of Wisconsin, there to be proceeded in to final determination, in the same manner that they might have been in the said supreme court of the Territory of Michigan.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in the purchase of a library for the accommodation of said Assembly, and of the supreme court hereby established.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, April 5, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

ADVICE TO WIVES.

By J. A. James.

Economy and order in the management of her personal and domestic expenditure, are the obvious duties of the wife.

You are to preside in the direction of household affairs; and much of the little community will depend upon your skilful and prudent arrangements. A showy, luxurious, and expensive taste, is almost universally cherished, and is displayed in numerable instances, where there are no means to support it. Christian families are in most eminent danger of worldly conformity in the present day, and the line of demarkation between the church and the world is fast wearing out. It is true, they have no cards; they do not frequent the theatre, or the ball-room; and, perhaps, they have no midnight routs; but this is all; for many are as anxious about their furniture, the fashion of their habits, the expensiveness of their entertainments, as the veriest worldling can be. Now a wife has a great influence in checking or promoting all this. It has been thought that this increasing disposition for domestic show and gaiety, is to be attributed chiefly to female vanity. It is woman that is generally regarded as the presiding genius of such a scene, she receives the praise and the compliment of the whole, and she, therefore, is under the strongest temptations to promote it. But let her consider how little all this is to do with the happiness of the family even in its most prosperous condition; and how a recollection of it aggravates the misery of adversity, when a reverse takes place.—*Then* to be found in debt for finery of dress and furniture; *then* to have it said that her extravagance helped to ruin her husband; then to want that for bread, which was formerly wasted on luxury, then to hear the whispered reproach of having injured others by her own thoughtless expenditure. Avoid my female friends, these miseries; do not go to prepare wormwood and gall to embitter or to prepare your cup of adversity, still more the already bitter cup of adversity. Endeavour to acquire a skillfulness in domestic management, a frugality, a prudence, a love of order and neatness, a midway course between meanness and luxury, a suitableness to your station in life to your christian profession, your regard for the cause of God and the interests of man.

Rather check than stimulate the taste of your husband for expense; tell him that it is not necessary for your happiness, nor for the comfort of the family, draw him away from these adventitious circumstances, to the mental improvement, the moral culture, the religious instruction of your children. Let knowledge, piety, good sense, well formed habits, harmony, and mutual love, be the sources of your domestic pleasure; what is splendor of furniture, or dress, or entertainments, to these.—*Family Monitor.*

WHAT IS LOVE LIKE.—Love is like the *devil*, because it torments us; like heaven, because it ravs our soul in bliss; like salt because it is relishing; like pepper, because it often sets one on fire; like sugar, because it is sweet; like a rope, because it is often the death of man; like a prison, because it makes one miserable; like wine, because it makes us happy; like a man, because it is here to-day and gone to-morrow; like a woman because there is no getting rid of it; like a beacon, because it guides one to the wish'd for port; like a will-o-the-wisp, because it often leads one into a bog; like a fierce courser, because it ambles nicely with one, like the bite of a mad dog, or the kiss of a pretty woman, because they both make a man run mad; like a goose, because it is silly, like a rabbit, because there is nothing like it

In a word, it is like a ghost, because it is like every thing, and like nothing; often talked about, but never seen—touched or understood.

From the New York Mirror.

THE CHALLENGE.

Iago. O, beware, my lord of jealousy;
It is the green-eye'd monster, which doth mock,
The meat it feeds on.—OTHELLO, Act. iii. Scene 3.

Monsieur de L——— was an agreeable, sprightly old gentleman of the ancient regime, but he had one very great failing—he was intolerably jealous. This however will not excite the wonder of our readers, when they hear that Madame de L——— was a very agreeable, sprightly dame, full 20 years younger than her husband.

Many a wicked young Parson took delight in teazing the poor old gentleman, and fanning the flame which the considerate and humane always endeavored to stifle.

"Ah! my dear Monsieur de L———, what a happy man are you! How is your lovely and happy spouse?" were the constant exclamations and questions with which he was saluted, whenever he encountered a young friend in the streets.

Monsieur de L——— always, in his heart, wished the querists at the devil; but politeness obliged him to receive them graciously—in truth, he made himself very miserable, and more than once thought of closed windows and doors and a pan of lighted charcoal, after the favorite method of his countrymen, when bent on suicide. But, somehow or other, he altered his determination from day to day, and lived on. He always found an excuse for delaying the ceremony. A new vaudeville was announced—they were preparing a grand opera with music, that he could not die without hearing—or some great savage from Zealand or Timbuctoo had just arrived, to astonish the Parisians with his outlandish performances, so the charcoal fumes were not put in requisition, and Monsieur de L——— continued to exist.

When we say that our old Monsieur was jealous, it will scarcely be necessary to add, that he kept a sharp eye upon Madame, who, as may be supposed, was very much annoyed at it; but she found relief in the consciousness that his suspicions were groundless. She might, perhaps, have sometimes innocently thought, that as she was yet young she might outlive her ancient partner, and have the good fortune to meet with a somewhat younger husband—but then this was all in perspective—merely in perspective; she was a Frenchwoman—witty, lively, gay, but not corrupt.—But to proceed with our story.

Monsieur de L——— was one, evening returning from a visit to a friend in a distant quarter of the city, and had arrived in sight of his residence, when he saw, with some surprise, a man under the windows of his drawing-room, to which he ever and anon directed an anxious look. Rage took possession of the old Frenchman. His first thought was to rush upon the spot, but then he had no weapon. A moment's reflection, however, convinced him that it would be better to wait, and have further proof of his wife's supposed infidelity. Concealing himself in a gate-way, he saw, while his frame quivered with rage and indignation, the object of his suspicions clamber up with the agility of a monkey and enter an open window.

Monsieur de L——— waited no longer; he rushed into the house and encountered the intruder in the drawing-room.

The enraged husband, forgetting his natural politeness, instantly commenced a torrent of abuse, which the intruder received with great coolness. Of course this only increased the rage of the abusing party; it was a marvel that Monsieur de L——— did not go out of his wits at that moment. His almost unintelligible splutterings at length subsided, and addressing the violator of his honor in a calm, determined tone, he said,—

"Monsieur, you have wounded a Frenchman where he is most vulnerable—you have invaded my dwelling to dishonor me"—here his voice faltered and his lips quivered; but recovering himself, he continued, "The Bois de Boulogne at *five* to-morrow morning! Pistols! you understand me, eh?"

"Perfectly well, monsieur," replied the stranger—"at five precisely, I will meet you—you will bring a friend with you."

"No," rejoined Monsieur de L———, sternly, "I will passes no one with the hateful story—we will meet alone, if you please."

"Agreed," said the stranger, bowing, "good evening, monsieur;" and with all possible *sang froid* he proceeded down stairs, leaving the old Frenchman a prey to the most torturing emotions.

The professed novelist would here sprinkle the page with a triple row of stars, while the writers of newspaper-paragraphs would inform us, that the scene took place between monsieur and madame, after the departure of the gallant, may be, a better imagined than adders, that at the appointed hour Monsieur de L——— arrived at the Bois de Boulogne with a pistol in hand, and dire revenge in his heart. He had been pacing up and down about 10 minutes, when he beheld *two* persons approaching.

"The villians!" exclaimed the old Frenchman, they are come to assassinate me;" and he resolved to fire upon the pair, as they advanced, when one of them called on him to surrender in the name of the law!

Monsieur de L——— stated with surprise, for he now perceived that neither of the men was the fellow who had appointed to meet him. That surprise was greatly increased, when the police (for such they were) informed him that he was arrested on suspicion of a design to commit highway robbery.

Our old Frenchman was overwhelmed with rage, grief and mortification, from which he had not recovered when he stood before the prefect at the Bureau de Police.

Luckily for monsieur, the prefect was an acquaintance of his, and a shrewd, clever man, who saw through the affair in a moment.

"Monsieur de L———," said he, "you appear to have fallen into a sad error. I strongly suspect that the man whom you thought your rival was a thief, and that he has given information to the police in revenge for your having thwarted his designs upon your property."

Scarcely had he spoken when Madame de L——— entered the office in breathless haste, and confirmed the prefect's suspicions. She had risen immediately on departure of her jealous spouse, and then discovered what she had overlooked in the turmoil of the preceding evening—that the stranger had possessed himself of several valuable portable articles, as he passed through a room in his way down stairs.

Poor monsieur de L——— was stung with self-reproach, he saw that he had been the dupe of groundless jealousy, and, embracing his wife, asked her forgiveness, and declared that he would never again doubt the purity of her conduct.

CAPT. MARRYAT AND MR. N. P. WILLIS

Every misunderstanding comes to be clearly understood at last if people will but be patient. The most irreconcilable foes will be sure to "swear eternal friendship," when the "sudden thought" strikes them. We cordially trust that this has been the case with the two gentlemen we have just mentioned. For some weeks past we have been painfully apprehensive that the sad task would devolve upon us of recording their respected names in our "Obituary"—of numbering them amongst the "eminent persons lately deceased." It seemed probable that we should be called upon to enter an erratum, for "Pencillings by the Way"—read "Pistollings in the Way" and to affix a fatal finis to the "Many Tales of the Pacha." It is, we believe, a fact very generally credited in the best circles, that death is certain; we should not however make too sure even of that; at all events, it is never less certain than when it promises a visitation through the agency of a duel. But we must own that this conviction only strikes us after the danger is past. While the affair is proceeding the mind will float upon bloodshed. We perused each successive column of correspondence between these two gentlemen with the deepest concern; and this anxious feeling must be our excuse for preserving upon the subject a silence of which several of the friends of both parties have complained. But we shall be asked, why should sincerity keep us silent? Are we like the famous Spartan wives,

"Who saw their husbands killed, and only chose
Never to say a word about them more!"

Not so; but observation has convinced us that nothing tends so much to lengthen a vexatious correspondence as the prospect of its being printed; and that nothing tends so much to an extension of hostility as a gratui-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0493