Eno. Catrup jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 38]

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of persons to test the usefulness of inventions to improve and render safe the boilers of steam engines against explosions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint three persons, one of whom at least shall be a man of experience and practical knowledge in the construction and use of the steam engine, and the others, by reason of their attainments and science, shall be competent judges of the usefulness of any invention designed to detect the causes of explosion in the boilers; which said persons shall jointly examine any inventions made for the purpose of detecting the cause, and preventing the explosion of boilers, that shall be presented for their consideration; and, if any one or more of such inventions or discoveries, justly, in their judgment, the experiment, and the inventor desires that his invention shall be subjected to the test, then the said persons may proceed and order such preparations to be made, and such experiments to be tried, as, in their judgment, may be necessary to determine the character and usefulness of any such invention.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said board shall give notice of the time and place of their meeting to examine such inventions, and shall direct the preparations to be made, and the experiments to be tried, at such place as they shall deem most suitable and convenient for the purpose; and shall make full report of their doings to Congress at their next session.

Sec. 3. and be it further enacted, That to carry into effect the foregoing objects, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand dollars; and so much thereof as shall be necessary for the above purposes shall be subject to the order of the said board, and to defray such expenses as shall be incurred by their direction, including the sum of three hundred dollars to each, for his personal services and expenses: Provided, however, And their accounts shall be settled at the Treasury, in the same manner as those of other public agents.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
APPROVED, June 28, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No 39.]

AN ACT relating to the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Seante and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury pay to the judge of the orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia, in quarterly payments, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, in lieu of all other compensation for his services as judge of said court.

APPROVED June 28th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 40.]

AN ACT directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to ascertain the quantity of land covered by grants made to Anthony Shane and to Louis Godfroy, in section sixteen, township four south, range two east, in Lima district, Ohio, and its value.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office ascertain the quantity of land contained in section sixteen, township four south, range two east, in Lima district, Ohio, and the quantity covered by each grant made by the United States to Anthony Shane and to Louis Godfroy, in said section; and that he cause the land so granted to be appraised by two judicious and disinterested freeholders, under oath, without regard to the improvements made thereon; and that he make report of the proceedings here directed to Congress as soon as the same shall be had.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 41.]

AN ACT to confirm the act of the Legislative Council of Florida, incorporating the "Florida Peninsula Railroad and Steamboat Company," and granting the right of way to said company through the public lands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed by the Legislative Council of Florida, entitled "An act to incorporate the Florida Peninsula Railroad and Steamboat Company," approved eighth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed: Provided, however, That the said campany shall not be deemed to have, nor shall they exercise, banking privileges; nor shall the said act be so construed as to give or grant banking privileges to said company; and in case the said company shall exercise banking privileges, of any description, in any way or manner, then this confirmation or ratification of said act of incorporation shall be void and of no effect.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right of way shall be, and is hereby, granted to said company over and through any of the public lands of the United States over which the said road may pass: Provided, That the said land to be used and occupied by said company for the line or route of such road shall not exceed eighty feet in width.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall have the right to take from the public lands in the vicinity of said road and within twenty rods of the centre thereof, on each side, all such materials of earth, stone, or wood, as may be necessary or convenien for the actual construction of said road or any part, thereof; and, during the construction of said road, to occupy said lands to the width aforesaid, so far as may be necessary to the convenient performance of said work: Provided, however, That the rights and privileges granted by this section shall be so exercised as to cause as little damage as possible to the public lands adjacent to said road; and proper drains or sluices shall be constructed by the said company so as to prevent the obstruction of any streams or water-courses which may be crossed by said road.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and are hereby, granted to the said company all necessary sites for watering-places, depots, and workshops, along the line of road, Provided, That no one depot or watering place shall contain over four square acres, to be laid off in a square form; and not more than one of said squares shall be granted to or taken by said company for each ten miles of said road.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall, with as little delay as may be convenient, and at all events within one year from the passage of this act, and at their own expense, cause the route of said road and the sites which they may select for depots, watering-places, or workshops, to be surveyed and designated through said public lands by plain marks and monuments; copies of the field-notes of the survey, with a map or plat of the said route and of said sites and of the connection of said route with the previous official surveys of the adjacent lands, shall be returned to the office of the Surveyor General of that land district and to the General Land Office at Washington

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if the said road shall be abandoned or discontinued, or if the route shall cease to be used by said company for the purpose of a railroad, than and in that case this act and the privileges hereby granted shall cease and be void, and the land occupied by said road shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time, until said Territory shall be admitted as a State, prescribe and regulate the tolls to be received by said company, and after said Territory shall be admitted as a State, the Legislature thereof shall possess the like power, and said act of incorporation is hereby approved, subject to the modifications aforesaid.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No 42.]

AN ACT to modify the last clause of the fifth section of the deposite act of the twenty third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last clause of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," approved on the twenty third day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty six, declaring that the notes or bills of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the fourth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, so far modified as that the interdiction as to the reception of the bills and notes shall not continue against any bank, which has, since the said fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, issued bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, ro which shall issue any such bills or notes prior to the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight but that from and after the said last mentioned day, the bills or notes of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which bank shall, after that date, issue, re-issue, or pay out any bill or note of a denomination less than five dollars.

APPROVED, June 5th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 43.]

AN ACT to amend "an act authorizing the Secretary of War to establish a pension agency in the town of Decatur, in the State of Alabama, and to provide for the payment of certain pensioners in the said town of Decatur."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his opinion necessary, to remove and establish said pension agency in the town of Huntsville, Alabama; and in the event of said removal, the pensioners decribed in said act, shall be paid in Huntsville.

APPROVED, July 5th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No 44]

AN ACT to authorize vessels bound for the ports of Mexico, and prevented from completing the voyages in consequence of the existing blockade of those ports, to enter and store their cargoes in the ports of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any vessel may have been turned off from her port of destination in Mexico, by the blockading squadron, my land and store her cargo in any port of the United States into which she may first enter, to be kept under the custody of the custom house, free from duty or any other charge except the usual storang: *Provided*, The said cargo be re-exported within twelve months from the time of its being so stored, and the provisions of the existing laws relating to the importation of goods, with privilege of re-exportation without the payment of duty, or with the privilege of a drawback of duty, shall be applicable to goods entered and stored under the provisions of this act, except as is herein otherwise provided.

APPROVED, July 5th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 45]

AN ACT to authorize the issuing of patents to the last bona fide transferee of reservations under the treaty between the United States and the Creek tribe of Indians, which was concluded on the twenty fourth of March eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause patents to be issued to such person or persons as may be the bona fide purchaser, owner, assignee, or transferee of any selection or reservation which has been made to or, in behalf of, any chief or head of an Indian family, under a treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek tribe of Indians, at Washington city, on the twenty fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, whatever may be the number of intermediate transfers or assignments: *Provided*, The person or persons applying for such patent or patents shall adduce satisfactory proof to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the fairness of said several preceding transfers or assignments.

APPROVED, July 5th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 47.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of persons to test the usefulness of inventions to improve and render safe the boilers of steam engines against explosions," approved twenty eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the act to which this additional shall be construed to exclude from the consideration and examination of the commissioners, any plan of a steam engine, for propelling boats constructed without a boiler.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain roads in the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for repairing and opening certain roads in the Territory of Florida, viz:

For opening and constructing a road from Tallahassee to Iola, on the river Appalachicola, the sum of ten thousand dollars;

For repairing the road and reconstructing the bridges and causeways thereon, from Saint Augustine to Picolata, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars;

For repairing the road from Jacksonville, by the Mineral Springs, to Tallahassee, the sum of ten thousand dollars; the said sums to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 49.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain public lands of the United States near the Wabash and Erie canal, in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the State of Ohio shall have completed the selection of lands authorized by an act entitled "An act authorizing the selection of certain Wabash and Erie canal lands, in the State of Ohio, approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty four, the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to proclaim for public sale the residue of the lands reserved from sale by said act; which sale shall be governed by the same rules and regulations, impose the same duties, and give the same rights, which are provided by the existing laws in relation to other sales of the public lands by proclamation of the President: *Provided however*, That no lands shall be sold at such sale for a less price than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of the time fixed in the proclamation of the President for the sale authorized in the first section of this act, any lands which may then remain unsold shall be subject to sale at private entry, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and not less; and no lands hereby authorized to be sold shall be subject to entry under any pre-emption law of Congress.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 50.]

AN ACT to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, northwest of the river Ohio, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, shall be allowed until the tenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, to complete their locations and surveys, and return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies thereof, to the General Land Office; and all entries and surveys which may have heretofore been made within the said reservation, in satisfaction of any such warrants, on lands not previously entered or surveyed, or on lands not prohibited from entry and survey, shall be held to be good and valid, any omission heretofore to extend the time for the making of such entries and surveys to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That no locations as aforesaid, within the abovementioned tract, shall, after the passage of this act, be made on lands of land which may have been previously patented, or which may have been surveyed in satisfaction of warrants granted for the legal bounties of said officers and soldiers: *And provided also*, That no locations as aforesaid shall be made on any lands lying upon the west side of Ludlow's line; and any patent which may nevertheless be obtained for land contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be held and considered as null and void.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no patent shall be issued by virtue of the preceding section, for a greater quantity of land than the rank or term of service of the officer or soldier to whom, or to whose heirs or assigns, such warrant has been granted, would have entitled him to under the laws of Virginia and of the United States regulating the issuing of such warrants; and whenever it appears to the Secretary of War that the survey made by any of the aforesaid warrants is for a greater quantity of land than the officer or soldier is entitled to for his services, the Secretary of War shall certify, on each survey the amount of such surplus quantity, and the officer or soldier, his heirs or assigns, shall have leave to withdraw his survey from the office of the Secretary of War, and resurvey his location, excluding such surplus quantity, in one body, from any part of his resurvey, and a patent shall issue upon such resurvey as in other cases: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall be obtained on any warrant under this act, unless there be produced to the Secretary of War satisfactory evidence that such warrant was granted for services which, by the laws of Virginia passed prior to the cession of the Northwestern Territory, would have entitled such officer or soldier, his heirs or assigns, to bounty lands; and, also, a certificate of the register of the land office of Virginia, that no other warrant has issued from the said land office for the same services.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No 51.]

AN ACT for the erection of a court house in Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in the city of Washington be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected in the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, a court house, to contain all the offices and accommodations necessary for the court, clerk, marshal, and jurors of the county of Alexandria, and for the accommodations of the Orphans' Court for the said county of Alexandria; the plan of which building shall be submitted to and approved by the President of the United States before the commencement and operation thereon; or, if the President of the United States deems it more conducive to the public interest, he is hereby authorized to purchase the building owned by the late Bank of Alexandria, and convert it into a court house, and offices for the county of Alexandria. And there is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of erecting said court house, the sum of not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no greater sum than is appropriated by this act, shall be expended in the erection of said court house or the purchase of the building aforesaid.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]

AN ACT to reorganize the Legislative Council of Florida and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislative power of the Territory of Florida shall be vested in the Governor and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council shall consist of two Houses, to be called the Senate and House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall be organized and the members thereof shall be chosen as is now prescribed by law for the present Legislative Council; and in addition to the present number, there shall be one member chosen for the county of Calhoun, one for the county of Dade, and an additional member for the county of Duval.—The Senate shall consist of eleven members, to be chosen as follows: three shall be chosen from the western judicial district, including the county of Franklin, by general ticket of the qualified voters of the counties of said district, including the said county of Franklin, four from the middle judicial district, east of the Apalachicola river, to be chosen also by general ticket of the qualified voters of the counties of said district, so limited as aforesaid; three from the eastern judicial district, to be chosen also by general ticket of the qualified voters of the counties of said district; and one from the southern judicial district, to be chosen also by general ticket of the qualified voters of the counties for said district. Said Senators shall be elected for the term of two years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the members of said Legislative Council shall receive each four dollars per diem during the session thereof, and four dollars for every twenty miles' travel to and from the seat of Government; the distance to be computed by the most direct route from the member's place of residence to the place where the session is held.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Senators shall be elected in October next at the same time, in the same manner, and by the same qualified voters as is now prescribed by law for the election of members of the present Legislative Council, and biennially thereafter, in the manner that may be prescribed by the said Legislative Council; and the returns of the election of said Senators shall be made by the marshals of each of said districts to the Governor, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Governor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Legislative Council, by and with the consent of the Governor, are hereby vested with full power, at their first session or at any time thereafter, to apportion the representatives of either House of said Legislative Council as to them may seem best and proper, according to the population of the Territory; and may, for the purpose of more effectually equalizing said representation, increase the Senate to any number not exceeding fifteen in the whole.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no session of said Legislative Council in any year shall exceed the term of seventy five days.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed in relation to the Legislative Council of Florida which are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

POETRY.

FRIEND OF MY SOUL.

LAST EDITION.

Friend of my soul, this tankered sip,
'Twill banish care and fear,
'Tis not so hot as gin or flip,
But ah! 'tis good strong beer:
Like THEIR delusive dreams
'Twill gently soothe thy mind
But when next morning beams,
It leaves no fumes behind.

Come take my hat, thy face to shade;
'Tis sun shines hot at *noon*:
Like *Phœbus' rays* thy cheeks may fade,
But ah! not half so soon.
For tho' thy charms decay,
Thou still art in my sight,
But Phœbus shines by day,
And leaves us every night.

From the Spirit of the Times.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The following mission—picked up *no matter where*, appears to have missed its way. It is evidently the *first draft* of the late electioneering document of no matter who. Could you not give it a place in your columns. CROAKER, JR.

LETTER FROM "OLD NICK."

Dear Joe—the jig is up—we now
Are ready for your proclamation;
'Tis time to *seem* to strike a blow,
And save OUR BACON and the—nation!

Congress has cut and run—and we
Have gain'd just that!—with all our bragging,
I now "see what I did not see"—
We've got to cut our cotton bagging.

'Tis true the "circular's" repeal'd—
(They've got another "order," stronger!)
True, the vile treasury's three times killed—
(Its ghost will haunt us, three years longer!)

Besides—(sub-rosa, this I'd give)
They've vetoed all our old shin plasters;
And voted ME a "fugitive
In office"—think of that, my masters!

And then THE PEOPLE,—("rabble crew"
As I once call'd them up at Princeton)—
They've joined the Loco Focos, too,
To bring our noses to the grindstone.

So, as I said, the jig is up!—
I still must stick by your old charter!
Panic won't do!—let's try soft soap!—
The State's gone mad with drinking PORTER!!

Enough! The banks are ready, quite;
And very "grateful for past favours!"—
So, give it to us—"left and right"
And gouge the poor shin-plaster shavers.

And don't forget—I know you'll not—
To d—n Van Buren and the Locos;
But mind you don't reveal our plot!—
The people don't like hocus pocus!

Now Josey, since you are my organ;
I know you'll pardon all this trouble;
For it will make a "glorious Morgan
'Till after 'lection!!"

Yours, NICK BUBBLE.

A Remedy.—Among the remedies proposed for the hard times, is one that meets our cordial approbation, namely, that every decent young man should marry a good girl.

"Massa, one ob your oxens is dead—todder too. I was afraid to tell of em bof at once 'fraid you couldn't bare it."

Why is a tavern a contradiction? Because it is an *Inn*-convenience.

Father Tom's notions of making Whiskey Punch.—"Put in the spirits first,' says his Riv'rence, 'and then put in the sugar; and remember, any dhrop of wather you put in alter that spoils the punch."—*Blackwood.*

Capital.—When does your nose in cold weather become a vegetable? When it is a little reddish!

Some noses are vegetable in all weather.—They are turn-ups.

Chaps.—A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend, that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by *chaps*. "Friend," said Obadiah, "thee should never suffer the *chaps* to come near thy lips."

Newspapers vs. drink.—"I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three, even respectable people, read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none. If I do—the greater the necessity to speak out. Every man is able conveniently to take a weekly nespaper. The cost is only five coppers a week! How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, pay four times as much daily for drink. Miserable man thou art poor indeed!—*Benj. Franklin.*

YOUNG MEN, BEWARE.—We heard of an old gentleman once who had three daughters all of whom were marriageable. A young buck went a wooing the youngest, and finally got her consent to take him "for better or for worse." Upon application to the old fellow for his consent, he flew into a violent rage, declaring that no man should "pick his daughters in that way," and if he wished to get into his family he might marry the oldest, or leave the house forthwith.—Carolina Gazette.

SWIMMING.—A sailor named Samuel Brown, we are informed, swam, for a wager, from Smith's Foundry in Alexandria, to Fort Washington, a distance of nearly EIGHT MILES! He was accompanied by a boat, to see that all was fair. The feat was performed on Wednesday evening.—Gazette.

Old Alligator and the remainder of his tribe, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst. from Tampa Bay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SMUGGLER.

A MOST THRILLING STORY.

Among the mountains on the frontier of—— in Germany, is situated a lonely village, once inhabited by poor but industrious and virtuous people, now, since it has been thrown into the corner of a kingdom, it is a nest of smugglers and thieves, where all the vices have taken up their abode, and where they are fostered by the lucrative though dangerous profession that is there pursued. Here, with all the pride of banditti, boasting of their achievements, they related to me a circumstance, the thought of which makes me shudder.

'Come along,' said a father one evening to a girl of thirteen, who had just returned from the pastor of the village, who was giving her instruction preparatory to confirmation, 'put on your thick coat; we have something to get to night.—Bid your mother good-bye, and beg her to lay her hand upon your head, for we cannot tell whether the Almighty will bring us safe through this business or not.' They set out. The wind blew intensely cold over the hills, and howled among the trees, while low clouds, heavily laden with snow, sailed slowly over the gray heads of the naked rocks. They proceeded in silence along an unfrequented mountain path; and clambered like chamois along a yawning abyss, where the foaming torrent was struggling against the overpowering force of winter. 'Lay hold of my belt,' whispered the father, as though apprehensive lest the very air might overtake him; 'and hold fast—'tis not the most pleasant walking here.'—The girl trembled with cold and fear, and silently followed her rough conductor. 'Stop!' he cried all at once, 'do you hear nothing? Were not those men's voices?"

'No, father, it is the wind howling through the pines.'

'Stand still then, and listen; those must be footsteps. I hear them quite plain.'

'No, father, it is the ice bursting in the abyss, and the water dashing against the rocks.'

The old man, wrapped in a gray surtout, clapped his ear to the side of the rock to listen, and presently cried, 'Come on.' The path became more difficult, and the rocks more abrupt.

'Should any misfortune befall me to night, my dear girl,' said he, 'tell your mother she must not give up the business; I have made a profitable concern of it, and I should not die content if I believed it would drop with my life. You are now old enough to lend me a hand, and when you have once taken the sacrament, you will be able, I should think, to carry on the thing well enough.'

He then directed her to conceal herself in a small cavern in a rock. 'You may eat your supper there.' he observed, 'for we are now upon the frontier; and up yonder you would only be in my way. I'll whistle when I come back. When you hear that sign, look about and bestir yourself.'

With these words he continued his ascent; and the half frozen girl crept sobbing into the snowy retreat to say a paternoster. At a dizzy depth below, the torrent rolled monotonously; before, the wind whirled the snow in eddies from the rocks. She was alone in this dreary spot.

After a while the appointed signal was given, and she heard footsteps. Her father came with a pack, which he dragged after him.

'Here,' said he, 'pull it in, it is but light; you will have no difficulty. 'Tis worth a good round sum, though.'

The pack was deposited in the cavern, and the smuggler went back again. The girl meanwhile crouched behind the pack, and rubbed her frozen limbs to warm and keep herself awake. Some time again elapsed; again a whistle was given as before, and the father returned with another load. He bade her take up the first and made her go on before him.

'Father, I hear dogs barking, don't you?'

'No, no—'tis only the wheezing of my old lungs.'

'There, again! I fancy I hear something behind us.'

'Go along, girl, and hold your tongue.'

'There is something moving behind us, rather, down yonder, don't you see?'

'Good patience! the sharpshooters! We are lost if we cannot reach the ravine.'

A dog came up and threatened to seize the man, when clinging, without other hope of safety, to the rock; he hurled his pack at the animal, which tumbled howling, together with a mass of snow, down the precipice. 'Give it me,' he cried, taking the lighter load from the girl, grasping her hand firmly, and drawing her with accelerated steps down the rocky path. Fright deprived her of the use of her limbs, and he dragged her along like a thing. Destruction pressed closer upon their heels; voices repeatedly cried 'Halt.' No answer was returned—and the report of a piece reverberated a hundred fold by the echoes of the mountains. The ball struck the rock, and dropped at their feet.

'Merciful God!' ejaculated the girl, 'I cannot go any further. Leave me, father; they will not murder me.'

'But you will betray me, girl.'

'No, no—leave me here, and make your escape'

'You will betray me, and bring your father to the gallows. Come, come along.'

Filled with despair, he raised her from the ground, and wound with two-fold burden round a ledge of rock. It was to no purpose. The sharpshooters appeared above and below, and the anxiety of the smuggler increased every instant. The girl had sunk down as if inanimate; and all the efforts of the affrighted father to arouse her were unavailing. Again was heard the cry of 'Halt!'—and again the ball whizzed past; and the ministers of the law kept approaching near and nearer—life or death depended on a single moment. He bent over his child, and caught her in his arms.—'So help me God in my utmost need!' he ejaculated aloud, and threw her down the abyss!

The body dashed against the projecting crags in the descent, and rolled into the torrent beneath.

The pursuers stood aghast at the atrocious deed, and overpowered with horror, dropped their weapons. The smuggler escaped with his pack, and has since often visited the same spot on a similar errand.

An affray took place at New Harmony, In. between a few white citizens of that place, and five or six negroes. One of the negroes was killed.

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