Diabland

"Life is only to be valued as it is usefully employed."

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1841.

VOLUME IL.-NUMBER 21.

D. R. M'ANALLY & J.ROBERTS, EDITORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY J. H. CHRISTY & CO., Publishers of the Laurs, Troutice, &c., of the U. S.

TERMS.

This paper is published weakly, at Two Dor. LARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, in advance ; or TIMEZ DOLLARS, if payment be delayed after the receipt of the 10th Number from the time of subcribing. IT These terms will, in all cause, be strictly udhered to.

No subscription discontinued (except at the op-tion of the publishers) until all arrearages are paid IT ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted for One Dollar per square, for the first, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal addression will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF U. STATES OF AMERICA A Proclamation.

Whereas a treaty of commorce and vavigation be tween the United States of America, and Her Most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal and of the Algarves, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at Lisbon, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, which treaty being in the English and Pertuguese languages is, word for word, as follows : In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided

Trinity. The United States of America, and Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal and of the Algarves, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good under-standing which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states; of extend-ing, also, and consolidating the commercial in-t-resurse between them; and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity based upon principles of equity equally beneficial to both countries ; have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of committee and navigation : and they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for that pur-pose, to wit: the President of the United States of America, Edward Kayanaugh, their charge d'affaires at the court of Her Most Faithful most illustrious and most excellent John Baptist de Almeida Garrett, first historiographer to her said Majesty, of her council, member of the Cortes, knight of the most ancient and noble order of the tower and sword, knight com-mander of the order of Christ, officer of the order of Leopald in Belgium, judge of the superior court of commerce, envoy extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary to Her Catholic Majesty ; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded, the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

and favors as may, a that respect, be granted to the most favored nition. And, reciprocally, in consideration theree, Portuguese vessels, shall If either p

thereafter, enjoy, in he same respect, privileges, rights, and favors, b a correspondent extent, in the ports of the United States of America. AFFICLE VI.

All kinds of mercandise, and articles of com-merce, which may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the port of either of the high con-tracting parfies to any foreign country, in national vessels, may, also be xported or re-experted there. from in vessels of the other party, respectively, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind of denomination, than if the same merebandise of an inclusion of commerce were exported or re-exported in nutional vessels.

And the same bounties and drawbacks shall be allowed, whether such exportation or re-exportation he made in vessels of the one party or of the

ARTICLE VII.

It is expressly understood that nothing containes in this treaty shall be applicable to the coast-size navigation of other of the two countries, which each of the two high contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is mutually understood that the foregoing stipulations do not apply to ports and territories, in the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, where foreign commerce and navigation are not admitted ; and that the commerce and navigation are not admitted; and that the commerce and navigation of Portugal, directly to and from the United States of America and the said ports and territories, are, also prohibited. But Her Most Faithful Majesty agrees that, as

soon as the said ports and territories, or any of them, shall be opened to the commerce or naviga-tion of any foreign nation, they shall, from that moment, be also opened to the commerce and navigation of the United States of America, with the same privileges, rights and favors as may be allowed to the most favored nation, gratuitously, if the concession was gratuitously made, or on allowing the same compensation, or an equivalent if the concession was conditional.

ABTICLE. IX.

Whenever the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in any of the rivers, bays, ports, or territories of the other, with their vessels, whe-Majesty ; and Her Most Faithful Majesty, the ther merchant, or of war, through stress of weather, parsuit of pirates or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor, facility and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions and placing them selves in a situation to continue their voyage, without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE X. The two contracting parties shall have the lib-

crty of having, each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, agents and commissaries of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nation. But, before any consul, vice-consul, agent,

or commissary shall act as such, he shall, in the

country other than that to which the importing vessels shall belong, the same privilege shall immediately become common to vessels of the Uni. ted States of America, with all the same rights said real estate is situated, shall be subject to pay

AETICLE XIII.

If either party shall, hereafter, grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, or an equivalent, quam proxime, where the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE XIV.

The United States of America and her Most Faithful Majesty, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties, by virtue of this treaty or general convention of reciprocal filierty of commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following

points : Ist. The present treaty shall be in force for six years from the date hereof, and further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other, of its intention to terminate the same : each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at any time-after the expiration of the said term of six years; and it is hereby agreed between them that, on the ex-piration of one year such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty shall altogether cease and terminate.

2nd. If any one or more of the citizens or subcts of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen or subject shall the harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the ofender, or sanction such violation.

3d. If, (which, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed, in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or lamages, until the said party, considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either

refused or unreasonbly delayed. 4th. The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, and by Her Most Faithful Majesty, with the previous consent of the General Cortes of the nation, and the ratification shall be exchanged, in the city of Washington, within eight months from the date hereof, or sooner, if posible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the scals of their arms.

Done in triplicate, in the city of Lisbon, the tewenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty. EDWARD KAVANAGH, [I. 8.]

ified on both parts, and the respective ratifications

MASCHLANY.

BY MISS LYDIA JANE PEARSON.

" A happy New-Year, sweetest !" cried menced, "you know that I love you sin-cerely, or I should not venture to say what Charles Barton to his young wife, as he entered from the counting room, to which he I imagine it is my duty to tell you. Your went before she was awake, to make some particular arrangement. " Thank you, dear Charles," she anhe aware that he is considerably in debt .--

Now, creditors, you know, exercise a kind swered, clasping his neck with her round, white arm; but then how can one be happy who is tantalized by ungratified wish- and it is natural for them to say, if Mrcan afford his family such and such indul-** What do you mean, dearest," he replied gences, he might certainly pay me, Now

in a voice of surprise and solicitude; what wish have you ungratified ?"

" Oh ! do not be alarmed, Charles, but you really wish me a happy New-Year,

" I know," she continued, " that I have need of nothing, and yet there is something which I very much desire; I think you will hardly refuse me on this first New-Year's dry of our union. You know that Mrs. Elis and I were rivals in our girlhood, and I lo not like to see her outdo me in splen- I was offended that she should be aware of

New, do not look so grave. It will only cost a few hundred, and we can economise a lttlo in something else, if it be necessary. and we were without a home. In this hoar Come, say yes ; and let us go and order my of darkness, Mrs. Barton came, and with nugnificent set of plate.

" It will hardly be possible for me to attend to you to-day, Charlotte, for I have some particular calls to make, in which, although I did not mention it, I now request that you will accompany me."

" And we shall bespeak the plate to morrow.

" Jes, love, if you please," he replied ; fell violently sick, actual want took holdon and now be ready to go with me in an me. At this a gentleman of our acquaint. tour.' ance called on us, and with great delicicy " [wonder where he is going to take me,'

removed our necessities. But my husband nused Charlotte, as she tied on her hat and died. Our friend took me to his homeastened her superb cloak. Charles took her Alas ! that the noblest feelings of our nature hand with a smile, and they went into the sleigh. Their first call was at a magnificent

are so nearly allied to sin. His generous mansion, the master of which met them in pity and my gratitude grew together into a the hall with a hearty welcome, and led guilty passion. Shall I say on ? I was last. them into a parlor furnished in a style of I sunk deeper in infamy until your husband the most cosly splendor, beyond any that found me dying in the street. He brought And whereas the said treaty has been duly rat. Mrs. Barton had ever seen. The library, me here. I shall soon die. But he bids too, was as enchanted hall. Mr. Allen treat- me hope that the pure God will for Jesus'

ruin soon came.

" As soon as I obtained it, I rode tri- nearly reach the expenses, and I suppose umphantly to Mrs. Barton's. She greeted that you have your purse with you, " I have ; but here is the family on whom me as I thought sorrowfully, and several our call is to be made." times sighed as she looked sadly in my "What, here ! Does any body live here

in this old dilapidated ruin ?" At length I inquired the cause of her uneasinces. "My dear Ellen," she com.

" Come in and we shall see." They entered a miserable ruin, through the chinks and shaking casements of which the keen winds were whispering, keeping husband is an honorable man; but you must the atmosphere far below the freezing point in defiance of the scanty fire that flickered in the chimcey. Charlotte shuddered, but of dictatorship over those that owe them ; she soon forgot the dwelling in the contemplation of its occupants. A shadow of a woman, with a babe at her breast, sat beside a low bed, with her elbow on the pilyour husband's creditors have long been low and her hand on her heart ; her acburn grumbling at what they are please to call hair hung in dishevelled luxuriance around his extravagance, and I fear when they see her pale face ; and from the long fringes of you in your carriage, they will treat him her drooping eyelids the big tears were without mercy. I am sorry that my hus. slowly falling. But there was neither sob you must make me happy by giving me a without mercy. I am sorry that my hus. slowly falling. But there was neither sob New Year's present." The husband was band went to the like unnecessary expense, nor sigh, so deep, so weary was her sorrow. for I much fear that you were prompted by A young man lay on the bed, whose clus. emulation. Bo not be offended, said she, tering black curls, glowing checks and bril-soothingly, and extended her hand, but I liant eyes, contrasted strangely with the drew back, pettishly, and hurrying from the livid lip, and brow and hands so like a withhouse, regained my carriage, sunk back | ered lify. His quick car detected the preinto it, and wept all the way home. I felt sence of visiters ; he turned his head and all the words, but my pride rose against her. sprang up with a glad cry.-

WHOLE NUMBER 73.

"Oh, Barton ! have you come to soften be held personally responsible for the same ; and dor and elegance. Well, when I called on my envy and emulation of her, rnd I towed my death.bed ! I thought I was forgotten her last week, I observed on her sideboard come-what would, never to see her again, by the world. Very different have been a rich and superb set of plate, and I longed But from that time the superfluous finery our destinies since we played together under fora set of plate which shall outshine it. gave me a feeling of guilt and fear. And the old elms that shaded the school house. Since the disastrous fire that consumed my father's property and my own, and left me with my young bride, scarcely a month married, without a house or a solitary dolwords of consolution, offered me a home | lar, I have seen dark and sorrowful days. with her as long as I pleased. Would you The general calamity seemed to have swalbelieve that I haughtily repulsed her kindlowed up individual sympathy, and there ness, although I had no place to lay my were so many in want that none found relief. I however obtained a situation as under clerk, in which copacity I served until had grossly insulted me, and spoke injuri- disease laid me upon this bed, from which ously of him. He hired a room and we I shall rise no more. But how did you disremoved. But he was broken-hearted. He cover me ?"

> "Your physician appealed to me last evening in your behalf, and when he mentioned your name, I resolved to see you as soon as possible. It was the first intelligence I had received of you since your marriage. In truth, Beaumont, my mind was so occupied, that I hardly thought of you or any of my friends unless I saw them or heard their names mentioned. But wo must not lose time in idle chat ; the doctor thinks there is yet hope of your recovery."

" Oh, repeat those blessed words again, ried Mrs. Beaumont, eagerly

A happy New-Year. face.

Messencer,

There shall be, between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of com-merce and navigation. The citizens and subjects of their respective States shall, mutually, have liberty to en'er the ports, places and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign com-merce is, or shall be, permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs ; and they shall enjoy. to that effect, the same scentity and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations- in force concerning commerce.

ABTICLE II.

Vessels of the United States of America arriv. ing, either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal ; and, reciprocally, Portuguese vessels arriving, either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-house duties, pilotage, port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied upon vessels of commerce, in the name or to the profit of the Government,

the local authorities, or of any public, or private establishment, whatsoever.

· ARTICLE III.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation, into the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America ; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation, into the United States of America, of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, than such as are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the growth, produce, or manufacture

of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the im-

pertation or exportation of any article, the growth produce or manufacture of the United States of America, or of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, to or from, the ports of the said king-dom or possessions of Portugal, or of the said States, which shall not equally extend to all other foreign nations.

Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation to the United States of America, or to the kingdom of Portugal, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like arti-

cles to any other foreign country. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this article shall be understood, or intended, to interfere with the stipulation entered into by the United States of America, for a special equivalent, in regard to French wines, in the convention made by the said States and France, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.one; which stipulation will expire, and cease to have effect, in the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ARTICLE IV.

The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties, deductions, or privileges allowed, on the importation, into the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the said States, or in Portuguese vessels ; and, reciprocally, the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties, deductions, or privileges allowed, on the importation, into the United States of America, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of Portu-gal, whether such importation shall be in Porturues vessels, or in vessels of the said States.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that, the street ny the high contracting parties, that, whenever there may be lawfully imported into all or any of the ports of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, in vessels of, any foreign country, ar-ticles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of a

suml form, bo r ed and admitted by ernment to which he is sent. But, if any such consuls shall exercise commerce,

they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted, in the same place, in respect of their commercial transactions.

And, it is hereby declared that, in case of offence against the laws, such consul, vice-consul, the Government of the United States, on the part agent or commissary may either be punished according to law, or sentback, the offended Government assigning to the other, reasons for the same. be respected inviolably; and, under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrato seize, or in any

way integfere with them. The consuls, vice-censuls and commercial agents shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and

tween the captains and crews of the vessels beouging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captains, should disturb the order or the tranquility, or offend the laws, of the country ; or the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effoct, or supported.

It is, however, understood that this species of adgment, or arbitration, shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their rotura, to the judicial authorities of their country.

ARTICLE XI.

The said consuls, vice-consuls and commercial agents are authorized to require the assistance of on the Genessee flats. Capt. S's. freight, he local authorities, for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their coun

try. For this purpose, they shall apply to the compe tent tribuails, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand the said deserters, proving by the of crecting the cross on the Belœil or exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews ; and, this reelamation being thus substantiated, the surronder shall be made, without delay. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed

at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the ves-

sels to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country, by a vessel of the same nation, or any other vessel whatsoever. But, if not sent back within four months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not again ble.

be arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, the surrender may be delayed until the tribuna', before which his case shall be pending, shall have prononneed its sentence, and such entence shall have been carried into effect.

ABTICLE XII.

The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have power to dispose of

their personal goods, within the jarisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their representatives shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or ab in testato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same, at will, paying to the profit of the respective Governments such dues only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein the said

goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate, within the territories of one of the high contracting parties, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other party, who, by reason of alien-age, may be incapable of holding it, he shall be allowed the time fixed by the isws of the country ; and in case the laws of the country actual

of the same were exchanged at the city of Wash ington on the twenty-third day of April one thou. sand eight hundred and forty-one, by DANIEL WEBSTER. Secretary of State of the United States, and the Commander JOAQUIN CESAR DE FIGANIE. REE & MORAO, of Her Most Faithful Majesty's Council, Knight Commander of the order of Christ, and Minister Resident of her said Majesty, near of their respective Governments."

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Jours TYLER. President of the United States of America, have The archives and papers of the consulates shall caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens there-

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my arbitrators, in such differences as may arise be- hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington the twenty-fourth day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Indepen-[L. 8.] dence of the United States the sixty-fifth. JOHN TYLER.

By the President : DAN'L WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

THE LARGEST VET .- The brig Rocky Mountain, Capt. Sillman, arrived at Buffalo on Thursday week, from Chicago, with eight thousand six hundred bushels of wheat, and of a quality equal to the finest raised will, it is said, amount to within a fraction of two thousand dollars.

THE " CROSS."-The Montreal papers contain a full description of the ceremony Chambly Mountain, as a memorial of the great and successful exertions of Count in which lay an emaciated female, he bade Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy, in France, for the advancement of religion and tempe- ries concerning the state of the invalid, in. rance in Canada. Between twenty-five and thirty thousand persons were present. The mountain is about 2000 feet in height, and mostly covered with natural forest. From whatever spot the eve embraces the beautiful and insulated mountain of Chambly there will this memorial of the Bishop's labors in Canada and the adjacent countries, be visi-

WHEAT, CORN, AND FLOUR .- Twenty thousand bushels of wheat; two thousand after united herself with a wealthier maneight hundred barrels of corn, and eight than my equally respectable Horace, still thousand two hundred barrels of flour, were she treated me with all the warmth of a sisreceived at Buffalo, N. Y., in one day, ter's affection. But from the day of her October 22.

DEAD .--- Hon. John Murphy, formerly Governor of Alabama, for two terms, and member of Congress from the Mobile district, died at his residence in Clarke county. on the 21st September, in the 56th year of cles that I had not. I could not rest. My his age.

ENORMOUS RAT .- A live mountain rat in length, and nearly a foot in heighth. It

ed them with polite familiarity, and on their | sake, have mercy even upon me." departure, presented the young bride, as a new-year's gift, a beautifully executed sil. | and with his wife took his departure. ver vase, crowned with an artificial rosebush of enamelled gold, emeralds and ruliberality. He had called on them several times, and his suavity and gentility of man-

dreamed of his being so immensely rich. they drove away, " how do you like my friend and his residence ?"

" Oh, he is a gentleman, and his house such a wealthy man should be so familiar with us ?"

" Not at all, Charlotte. He was my most intimate friend at college; we were always competitors for the same prize, and the same and he does not despise me. We always meet as friends, and what would you think

furnish my parlor and library like his ?" "I understand you, Charles; but then and you. But why stop here at the Hos. forgotten. pital ?"

Barton did not answer, but assisting her from the sleigh, led her trembling into the receptacle of misery. Stopping at a word her be seated; and after some kind inquithere.

" It is a bitter trial," commenced the woman, "to recall my errors, sins and sofferings; but since I owe you so much I will tell you all, in as few words as possible .-Lady, in my youth I was called beautiful. was a schoolmute of your bushand', mo-

ther. I married first, and although she soonmarriage I felt an envy, the more criminal

from its being unprovoked. We set up in a genteel style, my house being elegantly furnished, but still, Mrs. Barton, although an unostentatious lady, had brilliant artihusband was a prodent-man, but unfortu-nately he loved me too well. I urged him

with tears and all manner of persuasions to may be seen at Bloodgood's, Walnut street purchase things which would outvie Mrs. wharf, which measures three feet one inch | Barton's establishment. He frequently warned me that we should be outdone, vet was procured in the neighborhood of Monte he still complied with my extravogant de-Video, and brought here by one of our mands. At length Mr. Barton having made merchant captains.- In shape it very much a successful speculation purchased a beauresembles the common rat, but its hair is tiful span of horses and a splendid equipage. much more bushy and of a lighter grey color. It is perfectly tame, allowing itself to be patted and fondled by any one with from my poor husband to purchase a similar lotte ?" equipage for me.

Barton thanked the weeping penitent,

" My-husband gave up all to his creditors

head I My husband knew not of the prof-

fer, for I had taught him to believe that sac

Charlotte felt the whole force of her husband's silent admonition. She was grieved, bies, and breathing sweet incense from the but as she looked into her own spirit, she altar of roses with which it was enriched. could not but confess that she was naturally She was enraptured with his courtesy and extravagant and proud. Her father had possessed a mere competence, with which he managed to live comfortably, and give ner had won her esteem, but she had never his children the advantages of education .--Charlotte at the boarding school felt many "Well, Charlotte," said Mr. Barton, as a pang, as she compared her simple cos-ney drove away, " how do you like my tumo with the costly dresses of her companions, and compared her home with theirs. Now, as her husband was richer than her s like a palace. But is it not strange that father, she considered him immensely wealthy, and had resolved to be the finest lady in the city. Barton had indulged her until he found that she never would be satis- Barton.

fied, and he now had resolved to appeal to her reason. He saw that she had read his honor. I won most frequently, and he was lesson, and forebore remark. The flush of richer than I, but no jealousy awoke be- excited feeling faded from her check, and tween us. And now I do not envy him, she looked at him imploringly, as he drew excited feeling faded from her cheek, and up in front of a smull house, in an unfashionable street. They were admitted by a of me, Charlotte, if I were to undertake to lovely woman, in plain neat clothing, who Charlotte immediately recognized as a school companion ; a meck, gentle girl, aid. there is not so great an inequality between much in her own circumstances; and one you and Mr. Ellis as between Mr. Allen whom she had never envied, and had almost

"You are welcome, dear Charlotte," she cried joyfully. "I am glad that you are not one of those who go the assessor's book to find out the real value of their friends. Pray lay off your cloak and let us have a little friendly chat after our long separation." Then as she served some excellent troduced his wife, and besought the sufferer cake, fruit and wine, she continued, "I am to tell who she was, and how she came happy to see you the wife of Mr. Barton; four little boys were clinging, while a beau-I know you must be happy, for his character is well known, and you always had a passion for magnificence which truly becomes you. I never was ambitious of aught in a husband but integrity and love, and these it has pleased Heaven to abot me .--

And I am happy. I have no wish beyond what I now enjoy. I want for nothing. My home is like a bower of roses, where the dove builds her nest, and the sun and dew mingle together. The world masses on in its pomp and pride and ambition, but I heed it not, for these are not happiness. I love and am beloved ; and He from whom comes every good and perfect gift, smiles on this union of affection, and adds His blessings, health and contentment. We earn our daily bread, and it is invigorating. I would not exchange my situation for that of the his debts. Last summer he lay sick with Queen of England."

"We have spent a very pleasant hour," said Mr. Barton as they rose to depart .-"We shall insist upon you visiting us; Mrs. our furniture, and even the tools from his Green. Come, Charlotte, we have one more call to make, and we must be at home hands. Since then he could scarce earn before our guests arrive."

f' And I suppose as we shall go to the ball this evening, we can call at the milliner's and get my ball dress," Have you money with you, Char.

" I have one hundred dollars, which will

Barton's arm, "say once more there is hope for those words fall upon my burning spirit like refreshing rain upon the scorched and flagging flowers."

" Mary, be calm, my love," said the sick man, and his eyes filled with tears ; " the hope, like most of those that have risen on your pathway, will soon be lost in the blackness of despair. I feel that I must die .---Do not weep so, Mary, we must all die, and blessed are the dead that die in the Lord .---You will protect my wife, Mr. Barton, and return her to her widowed mother, and the widow's God will comfort and support her and our fatherless boy. Barton," said he, in a suppressed voice, "we are suffering for lack of food and fire."

" You shall speedily be provided with all things necessary and a servant also," said

- " And if your lovely wife becomes a widow," said Charlotte, tremulously, "she shall be taken care of. She shall live with us and be my sister, if she will, or I will accompany her to her mother's dwelling."

" Bless you, bless you both !" murmured Beaumont, and poor Mary clasped her hands convulsively, as they departed to procure and despatch to them the promised

As they proceeded homeward, they were suddenly accosted by a young man of their acquaintance, with " Mr. Barton, please tep into this house."

He immediately sprung from the sleigh, handed out his wife, and opened the door designated. Within all was confusion and distress. In the centre of the room stood an iron-faced man, an officer of the law, speaking in a threatening tone to a pale. drooping fellow-man, around whose knees tiful little girl of probably ten years stood on a stool beside him, with her arms about his neck, while the big tears streamed down her rosy cheeks, and hung glittering in the dark locks upon his temple. At the far side of the room, with her face to the wall, sot a female sobbing convulsively over an infant which was crying most piteously .--" There is no use in all this," continued the officer, " come along, I say."

"What has the poor man done ?" tremu. lously inquired Charlotte.

"I presume he cannot pay his debts," replied Barton.

"And are they going to take him to prison ?" she inquired with a shudder.

The weeping woman turned around "It is even so," she said. "He cannot pay the fever ; after he began to recover, those who had ostentatiously trusted us during his sickness, sued for their dues, and look away workshop; thus, as it were, cutting off his his bread, and all my exertions would barely clothe the children, which has always been my task ; and now the doctor has sued him and he must go to jail, and we must starve.' "For what amount is he arrested ?" asked Barton of the officer.

"Thirty dollars, sir, and cost."

