TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.

DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME IX—NUMBER 23.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1852.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 55.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three:

For pay of the army, one million three hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and five thousand five hundred and four dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, twenty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

For three months' extra pay for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, ten thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million and forty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars: *Provided,* That the Commissary Department may use, in excess of the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of said sum for said fiscal year.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, two hundred and three thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-three cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses of companies, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the troops in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field; of the outposts, of straw for soldiers' bedding: and stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank books for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations and reports, one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service, expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members and witnesses while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses and hospitals, and construction of roads and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of officers in the Quartermaster's Department, including that of interpreters, spies and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, including the purchase of blacksmiths' forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horses and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons and farriers for horses and mules, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on the coast survey, the payment of which is no longer authorized by the Quartermaster's Department, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For constructing, repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves and docks, at the several posts and army depots, for temporary accommodations, and the authorized furniture for barracks and rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for rent of quarters and offices for officers and troops, and hospitals for troops, where there are no suitable buildings for their accommodation; for storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, four hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage when traveling on duty without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and military stores from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the place of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army posts; freights, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, drays, boats, and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for wagonage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teams; for transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such places, from their situation, require that it be brought for a distance, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, fifty-one thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For ordnance of fortifications, fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance stores and supplies, as follows: for procurement of small arms and accoutrements for artillery, dragoons, cavalry, and riflemen; materials for and preparation of siege and field ammunition; wages of men employed in making carriages, implements, equipments, harness, &c.; and for purchase of miscellaneous supplies of ordnance stores for issue to the army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery at the Springfield armory, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For armories, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For continuing the topographical and hydrographical survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with such investigations as may lead to determine the most practicable means of securing it from inundation, fifty thousand dollars.

For payment to Priscilla D. Twiggs of the amount of pay and allowances which would have accrued to her husband, George D. Twiggs, had he been regularly in the army as a second lieutenant of infantry, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the date at which he left the United States, to the twelfth of August in the same year when he fell in battle at the Molino del Rey, Mexico, two hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

For completing the light house at Sand Key, Florida, twenty thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents.

For completing the light house at Chicago, Illinois, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For arrearages prior to July first, eighteen hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May first, eighteen hundred and twenty, in addition to an unexpended balance of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fourteen cents, remaining in the treasury on the thirteenth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the proper Department under his direction, to transfer any portion of the moneys appropriated for a particular branch of expenditure in that Department to be applied to another branch of expenditure in the same Department of War, repealed; and no portion of the moneys appropriated by this act shall be applied to the payment of any expenses incurred prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the President from authorizing appropriations for the subsistence of the army, for forage, for the medical and hospital departments, and for the quartermaster's department, to be applied to any other of the above-mentioned branches of expenditure in the same department, and appropriations made for a specific object for one fiscal year shall not be transferred to any other object after the expiration of that year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, approved the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, as provides extra pay to the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the United States serving in Oregon or California, be and the same is hereby continued in force for one year from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and that the provision of the last mentioned act be, and is hereby, extended to Mexico during the current year, provided for by this section, and that three hundred thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for that purpose: *Provided, further,* That said officers and men shall receive only one-half of the increased amount over the regular pay allowed by law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all the unexpended balances remaining of sums appropriated for fortifications, and now liable to revert to the surplus fund are hereby reappropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That pay masters' clerks shall be entitled to receive one ration per day when on duty at their stations, to be commuted at the price now authorized when travelling on duty.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That for the pay and equipment as mounted riflemen, finding their own horses and forage, of the volunteers serving under the command of Captain John C. Fremont, in California, during the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, as appears by the muster rolls on file in the War Department, and for the subsistence and supplies consumed by said volunteers in said service, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War is authorized and empowered to appoint three competent and disinterested officers of the army to examine and report to Congress upon all such claims as may be presented for funds advanced and subsistence and supplies of all kinds furnished or taken for the use of said command whilst thus engaged in the public service; and for the expenses of said board of officers, the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the second section of an act entiled "An act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions, or otherwise, in Mexico," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be so construed as to extend to officers and other persons who were engaged in the collection of military contributions as collectors in any part of Mexico or California during the war with Mexico.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be directed to pay to each of the survivors, or to the heirs of those who have died, of the Seminole warriors, who were mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Brooke in December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, an amount equal to three months pay and allowances of a private soldier in the army of the United States: *Provided,* That the amount so paid shall not exceed three thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars: *And provided, also,* That such amount paid shall be in full of all claims of said friendly Seminoles during the Florida war, for compensation and for indemnity on account of losses sustained.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That there be appropriated as aforesaid, to refund to the State of North Carolina the amount of money advanced and transportation furnished to volunteers from that State during the late war with Mexico, the sum of nine thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-three cents.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there be appropriated as aforesaid, for refunding to the State of Michigan the amount advanced by said State in organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers previous to their being mustered into the service of the United States, during the late war with Mexico, twenty thousand dollars; which said sum, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay and cancel the claim of said State, as presented and now on file in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Governor or other proper officer of the said State of Michigan: *Provided,* That the same principles be applied in the settlement of the claims of the State of Alabama, and all other States, for moneys advanced in raising, subsisting, and transporting troops for the Mexican war.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That in the adjustment of the accounts of the State of Maine, under the act of the thirteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby directed to include and allow all claims which have been heretofore presented under said act: *Provided,* It shall be satisfactorily shown that said claims have been actually allowed and paid the State.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War allow and pay to the State of Virginia all sums that may have been advanced by that State to the officers and men of her regiment of volunteers engaged to serve for and during the war then existing between the United States and Mexico, for pay for their services from the day of their enrolment until they were mustered into the service of the United States: *Provided,* The same has not been paid heretofore by the U. States to any of the officers or men for said service.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to the State of South Carolina, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums of money as were paid by said State, in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and eighteen hundred and forty, for services, losses, and damages sustained by her volunteers in the Florida war of eighteen hundred and thirty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighteen and thirty-eight, while in the service of the United States, and on their return from said service, as were ascertained and allowed by a board of commissioners appointed for that purpose by an act of the Legislature of said State in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven: *Provided, however,* That no interest shall be allowed upon the moneys paid to the State of South Carolina under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That in the settlements of the claims in the State of Georgia under the provisions of the act of the eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, providing for the settlement of the claims of Georgia for the services of her militia, which have heretofore been suspended or disallowed, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department allow and pay, upon proof that the State has allowed and paid the same, all accounts for forage, subsistence, hospital stores, medical services, and transportation, which have not been heretofore allowed by the United States; that for the pay of mounted infantry, the pay of cavalry be allowed; the same to be paid out of the fund appropriated by the act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to adjust and settle the claims of Florida for the service of her troops under the act of February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, by the provisions stated for the settlement of the claims of Virginia for like services, as prescribed by this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounts of Adjutant General Roger Jones shall be settled by accounting officers of the treasury according to equity and justice, and in such manner as to allow the pay and emoluments of his commission of adjutant general from the time of the reduction of the army, in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, when he was restored to his rank and commission in the staff of the army: *Provided,* That the pay and emoluments of captain of artillery during the same period be deducted therefrom.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the United States treasury are hereby directed to ascertain the amount justly due to Henry L. Kenney for subsistence, medicine, forage, &c., furnished by him to the company of Texas mounted volunteers commanded by Captain Charles M. Blackwell, from September tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and pay him the same out of the sum of seventy-two thousand dollars already appropriated for such purpose, by virtue of the second section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for the fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty: *Provided,* That the same shall not exceed the sum of six thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-six cents.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the board of officers designated by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, to procure sites for the military asylums, by and with the approval of the President of the United States, be, and they or a part of them are hereby, authorized to examine the Blue Lick Springs and the land attached thereto, and if the same be found eligible for the purpose, and can be secured of the proprietors, or any suitable quantity of the land, including the buildings, at a reasonble price, to purchase the same for the Government of the United States, and locate thereon the Western Military Asylum.

Approved August 31, 1852.

The Wives of the Dead.

The following story, the simple and domestic incidents of which may be deemed scarcely worth relating, after such a lapse of time, awakened some degree of interest, a hundred years ago, in a principal seaport of the Bay Province. The twilight of an autumn day, a parlor on the second floor of a small house, plainly furnished, as beseemed the middling circumstances of its inhabitants, yet decorated with little curiosities from beyond the sea, and a few delicate specimens of Indian manufacture—these are the only particulars to be premised in regard to scene and season. Two young and comely women sat together by the fireside, nursing their mutual and peculiar sorrows. They were the recent brides of two brothers, a sailor and landsman, and two successive days had brought tidings of the death of each, by the chances of Canadian warfare, and the tempestuous Atlantic. The universal sympathy excited by this bereavement drew numerous condoling guests to the habitation of the widowed sisters.—Several, among whom was the minister, had remained till the verge of evening; when, one by one, whispering many comfortable passages of Scripture, they were answered by more abundant tears, they took their leave and departed to their own happier homes. The mourners, though not insensible to the kindness of their friends, had yearned to be left alone.—United, as they had been, by the relationship of the living, and now more closely so by that of the dead, each felt as if whatever consolation her grief admitted was to be found in the bosom of the other. They joined their hearts, and wept together silently. But after an hour of indulgence, one of the sisters, all of whose emotions were influenced by her mild, quiet, yet not feeble character, began to recollect the precepts of resignation and endurance which piety had taught her, when she did not need them. Her misfortunes, besides, as earliest known, should earliest cease to interfere with her regular course of duties; accordingly, having placed the table before the fire, and arranged a frugal meal, she took the hand of her companion.

"Come, dearest sister, you have eaten not a morsel to-day," she said. "Arise, I pray you, and let us ask a blessing on that which is provided for us."

Her sister-in-law was of a lively and irritable temperament, and the first pangs of her sorrow had been expressed by shrieks and passionate lamentation. She now shrunk from Mary's words, like a wounded sufferer from the hand that revives the throb.

"There is no blessing left for me, neither will I ask it," cried Margaret, with a fresh burst of tears. "Would it were His will that I might never taste food more."

Yet she trembled at these rebellious expressions, almost as they were uttered, and, by degrees, Mary succeeded in bringing her sister's mind nearer to the situation of her own. Time went on, and their usual hour of repose arrived. The brother and their brides, entering the married state with no more than the slender means which then sanctioned such a step, had confederated themselves in one household, with equal rights the parlor, and claiming exclusive privileges in two sleeping rooms contiguous to it. Thither the widowed ones retired, after heaping ashes upon the dying embers of their fire, and placing a lighted lamp upon the hearth The doors of both chambers were left open, so that a part of the interior of each, and the beds with their unclosed curtains were reciprocally visible. Sleep did not steal upon the sisters at one and the same time. Mary experienced the effeet often consequent upon grief quietly borne, and soon sunk into temporary forgetfulness; while Margaret became more disturbed and feverish in proportion as the night advanced with its deepest and stillest hours. She lay listening to the drops of rain that came down in monotonous succession, unswayed by a breath of wind, and a nervous impulse continually caused her to lift her head frem the pillow, and gaze into Mary's chamber and the intermediate apartment. The cold light of the lamp threw the shadows of the furniture upon the wall, stamping them immovably there except when they were shaken by a sudden flicker of the flame. Two vacant armchairs were in their old positions on opposite sides of the hearth, where the brothers had been want to sit in the young and laughing dignity, as heads of families; two humble seats were near them, the true thrones of that little empire, where Mary and herself had exercised, in love, a power that love had won. The cheerful radiance of the fire had shone upon the happy circle, and the dead glimmer of the lamp might have befitted their reunion now. While Margaret groaned in bitterness, she heard a knock at the street door. "How would my heart have leapt at that sound but yesterday!" thought she, remembering the anxiety with which she had long awaited tidings from her husband. "I care not for it now; let them begone, for I will not arise."

But even while a sort of childish fretfulness made her thus resolve, she was breathing hurriedly, and straining her ears to catch a repetition of the summons. It is difficult to be convined of the death of one whom we have deemed another self. The knocking was now renewed in slow and regular strokes, apparently given with the soft end of a double fist, and was accompanied by words faintly heard thro' several thicknesses of wall. Margaret looked to her sister's chamber, and beheld her still lying in the depths of sleep. She arose, placed her foot upon the floor, and slightly arrayed herself, trembling between fear and eagerness as she did so.

"Heaven help me!" sighed she. "I have nothing left to fear, and methinks I am ten times more a coward than ever.

Seizing the lamp from the hearth, she hastened to the window that overlooked the street door. It was a latice, turning upon hinges, and, having thrown it back, she stretched her head a little way into the moist atmosphere. A lantern was reddening the front of the house and melting its light in the neighboring puddles, while a deluge of darkness overwhelmed every other object. As the window grated upon its hinges, a man in a broad-brimmed hat and blanket cloak stepped from under the shelter of the projecting story, and looked upward to discover whom his application had aroused. Margaret knew him as a friendly innkeeper of the town.

"What would you have, good man Parker?" cried the widow.

"Lack-a day! is it you, Mrs. Margaret?" replied the innkeeper; "I was afraid it might be your sister Mary, for I hate to see a young woman in trouble when I haven't a word of comfort to whisper her."

"For heaven's sake! what news do you bring?" screamed Margaret.

"Why, there has been an express thro' the town, within this half hour," said the good man Parker, "travelling from the eastern jurisdiction, with letters from the governor and council. He tarried at my house to refresh himself with a drop and a morsel, and I asked him what tidings on the frontiers. He tells me we had the better in the skirmish you wot of, and that thirteen men, reported slain, are well and sound, and your husband among them. Besides, he is appointed of the escort to bring the captivated Frenchers and Indians home to the province jail. I judged you wouldn't mind being broke of your rest, and so I stept over to tell you. Good night."

So saying, the honest man departed, and his lantern gleamed along the street, bringing to view indistinct shapes of things, and the fragments of a world, like order glimmering through chaos, or memory roaming over the past. But Margaret staid not to watch these picturesque effects. Joy flashed into her heart, and, lighted it up at once, and breathless and with winged steps, she flew to the bedside of her sister. She paused, however, at the door of the chamber, while a thought of pain broke in upon her.

"Poor Mary!" said she to herself.—"Shall I awaken her, to feel her sorrow sharpened by my happiness? No; I will keep it within my own bosom till the morrow."

She approached the bed to discover if Mary's sleep were peaceful. Her face was turned partly inward to the pillow, and had been hidden there to weep; but a look of motionless contentment was now visible upon it as if her heart, like a deep lake, had grown calm because its dead had sunk down so far within. Happy is it, and strange, that the lighter sorrows are those from which dreams are chiefly fabricated. Margaret shrunk from disturbing her sister in law, and felt as if her own better fortune had rendered her involuntarily unfaithful, and as if altered and disminished affection must be the consequence of the disclosure she had to make. With a sudden step she turned away.—But joy could not long be repressed, even by circumstances than would have excited heavy griefs at another moment. Her mind was thronged with delightful tho'ts, till sleep stole on and transferred them to visions, more delightful and more wild, like the breath of winter (but what a cold comparison) working fantastic tracery upon a window.

When the night was far advanced, Mary awoke with a sudden start. A vivid dream had latterly involved her in its unreal life; of which, however, she could only remember that it had been broken in upon at the most interesting point. For a little time slumber hung about like a morning mist, hindering her from perceiving the distinct outline of her situation.—She listened with imperfect consciousness to two or three volleys of a rapid and eager knocking, and first she deemed the noise a matter of course, like the breath she drew; next, it appeared a thing in which she had no concern; and lastly, she became aware that it was a summons necessary to be obeyed. At the same moment the pang of recollection darted into her mind; the pall of sleep was thrown back from the face of grief; the dim light of the chamber, all the objects therein revealed, had retained all her suspended ideas, and restored them as soon as she unclosed her eyes. Again there was a quick peal upon the street door.—Fearing that her sister would also be disturbed, Mary wrapped herself in a cloak and hood, took the lamp from the hearth, and hastened to the window. By some accident it had been left unhasped, and yielded easily to her hand.

"Who's there?" asked Mary, trembling as she looked forth.

The storm was over, and the moon was up; it shone upon broken clouds above, and below upon houses black with moisture, and upon little lakes of the fallen rains curling into silver beneath the quick enchantment of a breeze. A young man in a sailor's dress, wet as if he had come out of the depths of the sea, stood alone under the window. Mary recognised him as one whose livelihood was gained by short voyages along the coast; nor did she forget that, previous to her marriage, he had been an unsuccessful wooer of her own.

"What do you seek here Stephen?" said she.

"Cheer up, Mary, for I seek to comfort you," answered the rejected lover. "You must know I got home not ten minutes ago, and the first thing my good mother told me was the news about your husband. So without saying a word to the old woman, I clapt on my hat, and ran out of the house. I couldn't have slept a wink before speaking to you, Mary, for the sake of old times.

"Stephen, I thought better of you!" exclaimed the widow, with gushing tears, and preparing to close the lattice, for she was no whit inclined to imitate the first wife of Zadig.

"But stop and hear my story out," cried the young sailor. "I tell you we spoke a brig yesterday afternoon, bound in from old England. And who do you think I saw standing on deck, well and hearty, only a bit thinner than he was five months ago?"

Mary leaned from the window, but could not speak.

"Why it was your husband himself," contined the generous seaman. "He and three others saved themselves on a spar when the blessing turned bottom upwards. The brig will beat into the bay by daylight with this wind, and you'll see him here to morrow. There's the comfort I bring you, Mary, and so good night."

He hurried away, while Mary watched him with a doubt of waking reality that seemed stronger or weaker as he alternately entered the shade of the houses, or emerged into the broad streaks of moonlight. Gradually, however, a blessed flood of conviction swelled into her heart, in strength enough to overwhelm her, had its increase been more abrupt. Her first impulse was to arouse her sister in law, and communicate the newborn gladness. She opened the chamber door, which had been closed in the course of the night, though not latched, advanced to the bedside, and was about to lay her hands upon the slumberer's shoulders. But then she remembered that Margaret would awake to thoughts of death and woe, rendered not the less bitter by their contrast with her own felicity. She suffered the rays of the lamp to fall upon the unconscious form of the bereaved one. Margaret lay in unquiet sleep, and the drapery was displaced around her; her young cheek was rosy tinted, and her lips half opened in a vivid smile; an expression of joy, debarred its passage by her sealed eyelids, struggled forth like incense from the whole countenance.

"My poor sister! you will 'waken too soon from that happy dream," thought Mary.

Before retiring, she set down the lamp and endeavored to arrange the bed clothes so that the chill air might not do harm to the feverish slumberer. But the hand trembled against Margaret's neck, a tear also fell upon eer cheek, and she suddenly awoke.

THE LATE GREAT STORM.

The New York Journal of Commerce has collected data respecting the late great storm on our coast, showing that the theory of Mr. Redfield, in relation to tempests of this character, is fully sustained by fact.

This theory, it will be remembered, for it has frequently been described in the Bulletin, supposes these gales to be great whirlwinds, in diameter from three hundred to five hundred miles, beginning in the West Indies, and describing the arc of a circle as they move northward. The Journal of Commerce, collecting newspaper notices in reference to the late storm, has shown that the tempest began near Havana, and first passed northwestwardly, in the direction of Mobile, but here, meeting the great Allegheny chain, it was deflected to the northeast, and accordingly swept along the Atlantic coast, until it was finally lost sight of on the banks of Newfoundland. To traverse this vast arc, it required nearly, if not quite two weeks; for eleven days alone were consumed by it in passing from Key West to Halifax. The accounts collected by the Journal of Commerce, trace it from the 31st of August, when it made a wreck of the barque Jasper, off Key West, to the 31st, when it raged so fiercely at Halifax that the news by the America could not be telegraphed. A wind, blowing in a straight line between these two points, and moving with the velocity of wind in a gale, would traverse the distance in about a day.

During its progress the storm lasted, at no given point, more than three days, and when it reached the highest latitudes, and began to be spent, it did not continue even so long. At Pensacola, it commenced on the 24th, and raged till the 26th, attaining maximum towards evening on the 25th. At this place the tempest began with the wind at east, thence it shifted to the south, and finally changed to the west, showing that the centre of the whirlwind was, at first, west of the town, and subsequently passed to the east of it. On the same days it appeared at Mobile, doing immense damage. It has been traced as far west, indeed, as Lake Ponchartrain. Its diameter must, therefore, have been about five hundred miles. A day later we find it commencing in Georgia. It reached Baltimore on the 28th, about a hundred hours after it appeared at Pensacola. Before noon, of the same day, if we remember accurately, it began in this city, and, an hour or two after, commenced in New York. By evening it was raging, in both cities, with great violence. Its greatest fury here was from about seven o'clock P. M., of Saturday, the 28th, until noon of Sunday, the 29th. At Boston, it was first noticed on the evening of Saturday, when a slight rain heralded its coming, and from that time, it blew with accelerated violence, nearly twenty-four hours, when it began to subside. As we have already seen, it reached Halifax in time to be blowing with the utmost fury, by the 31st.

At this place, as well as at New York, the wind commenced from the coast, and thence moved north east and north, to the west, where it was when the gale ceased. The centre of this great whirlwind, therefore, passed to the east of this place.—Though very violent in Philadelphia, New Jersey, and New England, it was less so than it had been in Georgia, or even Virginia showing that the vortex of the tempest was well to the east of us, far out at sea. Its fury at Columbia and Augusta prove its centre to have been not far from those cities. At Key West it was considered the most violent tempest that had occurred since 1846. Here it has been surpassed in violence by many. This is further evidence that only the edges of the storm swept us, while its very axis, as it were, passed Key West. If we regard the centre of the storm, which is probable, as having passed over both Key West and Augusta, we have a period of nearly five days occupied by the storm in traversing its circuitous route, by way of Mobile, between those two points.

The Journal of Commerce urges the importance of newspapers along the entire Atlantic coast carefully noting the begining and termination of these storms, as also the changes of wind that characterize them. We join in this excellent suggestion. There is no coast in the world more suitable for observing facts, by which a complete theory of the law of storms may be arrived at. Give scientific men the facts.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Drowned.—We neglected to notice last week, the death by drowning of W. Spencer Brown, chief Engineer of the South Carolina Rail road Co., long and favorably known. Mr. B. a Mr. Jeffers and a Mr. McCollum, and his little boy while attempting to cross Broad River, at Alston in a bateau, were upset, and Mr. B. and the little boy were drowned; the latter has been found but Mr. Brown's body has not yet been discovered; he leaves an affectionate wife and five daughters with a large circle of friends to mourn his sad fate. "He died at his post," watching the work of his hands.—*Asheville Mes.*