

er terms, and for ancient friendship's sake, he agreed to wait for three years without pressing the matter.

Ernest wrote occasionally to Louise and at the end of the three years, the mother and daughter left their peaceful retreat, and journeyed to the north of France, to the town where Ernest was stationed. L. wishing to give him a surprise, wrote anonymously from the hotel, that a lady wished to see him. He went immediately. Louise rose to throw herself into his arms—he shrank back. Louise fell senseless on the floor, and the heartless libertine retreated to his quarters. The hapless Louise recovering herself and finding that she was deserted, rushed in despair from the house, and after wandering about, strayed into a church-yard, and flung herself exhausted on a grave—she lay there till morning. At daylight, the Sacristan arrived at the field of melancholy labors, and perceiving Louise, he raised her, and humanely sent her home in a conveyance—for she was half dead with cold.

Hilaire, steady and attentive to his duties, now held an office in a Military Bureau in Paris. His mother wrote to inform him what had just happened. He posted instantly to where she was—then hastened to Ernest to ask an explanation of his conduct. Ernest said he could not marry Louise—that his views were changed—that it was true he had promised to marry Louise, but he now could not.

"If it is for want of means," said Hilaire, "I offer to give up the salary of the office I now hold, to support you in comfort and respectability. Louise, too, has some money."

"No," answered Ernest; "with all that I cannot marry your sister."

Hilaire went to the Commandant to ask his advice. He informed Hilaire that Ernest had under promise of marriage to his wife's daughter (by a former marriage,) seduced her also, and that he was utterly at a loss what to do in this disgraceful case—but recommending Hilaire to speak to the second in command, an *Ancien*. The old soldier said, "I know Ernest to be such a libertine, that nothing can be done with one so unprincipled, in the way of persuading him to fulfil his promise of marriage; the only good thing I know of him is, that he is not deficient in courage."

Hilaire returned to Ernest, again implored him to do justice to his sister, and seeing he could make no impression on him, said, "One or the other of us now must die."

"Well," replied Ernest, "since it be so, I have no objection to fight you, and I would sooner die than marry your sister."

The preliminaries of a duel were then arranged. Hilaire and Ernest proceeded to the ground, each attended by three or four seconds—as it is the custom in France. Hilaire was a master of the sword, and Ernest equally dexterous with pistols. Lots were cast for the choice of weapons, and *fortune favored Ernest, and also to the best*. The combatants were placed at a distance of 22 paces—a crowd of spectators had assembled—Ernest raised his pistol—the spectators knowing his skill, held their breath, thinking the fate of Hilaire was sealed, the ball though fired with deadly aim, whistled harmless past the head of Hilaire. The latter then threw down his pistol, and approaching Ernest, besought him for the last time to save the honor of his family.

Hilaire's mother was on the ground in a carriage, and seeing the proceeding of her son, she ran towards him, and cried, "If your heart fails you, here is your brother 14 years of age, who will take your post, and if he falls I will."

Ernest said, Hilaire's heart does fail him—I am fighting with a coward.

Hilaire, stung to the quick, exclaimed "I have given you every chance—now the die is cast, take your merited fate!"

Then resuming his place, he fired. The ball passed through the right eye and brain of Ernest—a party of his men in fatigue dresses ran towards him, bore him off the field streaming with blood, and amidst the cries of the spectators, "L' Honneur est revenge!"

Wheat Crop of Michigan.—The Detroit Free Press estimates the wheat crop of Michigan the present year at 6,700,000 bushels; of which, 5,000,000 bushels, it says, may be considered a surplus, for sale or exportation. The average product per acre is estimated at 20 bushels. The Editor of the Free Press, who has recently travelled extensively, in the state says:

"We could not resist the opinion, which was expressed by nearly every traveller we met with, that there is no other population of 200,000 in the United States who have so many acres of land under improvement as the people of Michigan. Not only farmers, but lawyers, merchants and resident speculators, have raised their 40, 50, and in many instances more than 100 acres of wheat the present year. Corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, have been raised in abundance."—*Baltimore Republican*.

Fortunate Escape.—The omnibus which plies between Washington and Georgetown was crossing one of the bridges over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the bridge gave way, and the omnibus fell into the water. There were about thirty-five passengers in at the time, all of whom fortunately escaped with no other injury than a ducking.

The tolls received last month on the New York State Canals, amounted to \$150,899 55, in August of last year, \$171,933 13.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Sept. 10, 1839.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hoskins, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. She sailed from Bristol on the evening of the 24th ultimo. Her news has had the effect to depress stocks from a half to one and a half per cent. The Bank of England on the 8th of August, raised the rate of interest to six per cent. She had borrowed £2,000,000 of the Bank of France and £2,000,000 more had been offered to her. This puts the seal upon the story of her having been refused any loan, which was current at the last account published here.

The state of the weather in England had caused a rise in wheat of two shillings per quarter on the 19th of August, but a favorable change between that and the 22d rendered that staple dull at the rise.

The five Powers had determined to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire, at least so far as to prevent any further advance by Mehemet Ali, and four Southern Powers had determined that if the fleet of either of the five should pass the Dardanelles, all should pass.

Notwithstanding the disturbed state of England from the movements of the Chartists, great confidence is expressed in letters of the latest dates that no serious mischief will occur to the general welfare of the country; and that although money may, and probably will, continue in demand for a year to come, yet there is a general commercial soundness which may be relied upon.

The British Government has made a contract for carrying mails once a fortnight to Halifax, for £50,000 per annum; thence to Boston, for £10,000 additional. Fourteen steamers are also to be employed in carrying the mails to the West Indies, and thence by smaller steamers to the different islands and to the main of both Americas. The contract for the Halifax mail is for seven years for the others ten years, to go in complete operation in 1841. This arrangement is probably one of the most important that has distinguished this enterprising and bustling age.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Canada Government bill on the 17th day of August. The London Morning Post states that Queen Victoria is to be married to Prince Albert Frances, second son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Saalfeld; but the Globe and Courier, and some of the provincial papers, declare there is no truth in the story. Parliament was to be prorogued on the 27th August.

The King of Hanover had appointed a commission of nine members to draw up a plan of conciliation with his subjects.

Mr. F. T. Baring is to be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Mr. Spring Rice, who is to be elevated to the peerage. A Liverpool account of August 21, says:

"We have had a very extensive inquiry for cotton to-day, and the total sales are estimated to be nearly 8,000 bags. The market remains very firm, with a tendency to harden."

The following from a London paper of 23d August, is more comprehensive and definite than any thing I have met with in glancing over the files: "Lord Palmerston gave the strongest assurances last night that the arrangement entered into by the Five Powers for the settlement of the Eastern question, will at all events have the important effect of preserving the peace of Europe. His lordship stated that on the 28th of last month a 'collective note' was presented to the Porte by the representatives of the five Powers have 'agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were instructed to request the Porte to suspend any negotiations with Mehemet Ali, and not to proceed therein without the knowledge and concurrence of Five Powers.' This note, his lordship added, was received by the Porte with great thankfulness."

The above is the substance of the news and general intelligence by the Great Western; and I have stated the immediate effect of the money news upon our market; but as the letters were not generally received when the stock market opened, and as a little time will be required for the digestion of the intelligence, we must wait at least until to-morrow to ascertain how it will bear on this country, so far at least as views and feelings of operators here are concerned.

The Great Western and British Queen steamer have returned from New York; the former reached Bristol on Wednesday and the latter reached Portsmouth on Thursday. They quitted New York on the same day, the 1st instant. The logs of both vessels have been published, the former short and pithy, the latter more florid and "picturesque" in description. The British Queen is stated to "dance merrily over the seas;" to "roll quietly majestically; no sudden jerks, and so calm, that in a gale the passengers could not perceive the motion."

Speaking of the engines, the log says: "the engines are an incomparable mass of machinery; work with great ease and exactitude; they may seem to the eye of one not experienced in steam navigation, to be unnecessarily massive and ponderous; but it is no trifling affair for the engines to carry against storms and tempest, against head winds and seas, for 15 successive days and nights, 2,700 tons upon their back. A more efficient, powerful, and substantial pair of engines never floated upon the vasty deep, not a drop of water shipped during the passage; no swell of the engines,

no smoke of the furnaces upon deck: the height of the chimneys carries all off far aloft."

The Great Western went out in 121 days: the British Queen in 131. They kept in sight of each other till the afternoon of the third day out when the Great Western bid "the smoker of the Queen adieu." The British Queen, it is stated, has 150 berths engaged in England to take passage to New York.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

From the Marion (Ohio) Visitor

DISGRACEFUL OCCURRENCE

Tuesday morning presented a scene of confusion and excitement, never before witnessed in our peaceful village. It appears that a negro by the name of Bill, was sometime since, taken up as a runaway slave from Virginia, and lodged in the jail of this county for trial. On Monday, the day set for trial, we discovered an unusual number of persons assembled to hear the result—the house was crowded to overflowing. The witnesses were examined, and counsel heard, the judge, however reserved decision till the following morning. It being the first day of the sitting of the court of Common Pleas, a great mass of the people were assembled. At ten o'clock A. M. the court was called (the house was literally crowded,) to hear the decision of the judge, which occupied at least 40 minutes in delivering, during which the greatest order prevailed; but as soon as the Hon. O. Bowen had finished by declaring the prisoner free, all was confusion, riot and disorder.

As soon as the decision was ended, the pretended owners seized the prisoner—the bystanders resisted and endeavored to rescue him, declaring him to be free, and desiring the man to let him run at large, but the Virginians still maintained their possession by force, and presented pistols, bowie-knives, dirks, etc., threatening the lives of all them who would lay hands on them or the negro and all this in open court. Our citizens and friends from the country stood out in defence of their trampled and insulted laws which were thus set at defiance.

In the scene of confusion the negro was taken down stairs, and dragged by his captors through the streets. Those who forced him onward, were armed with pistols, bowie-knives and daggers. At this unusual and horrible sight the populace became enraged, and attacked them with stones, and whatever missiles they could get hold of—they at length succeeded in getting him into one of our Justice's offices and there guarded him, as is stated for a new trial.

Before the door of the office the excited multitude assembled, demanding justice and the negro, but all of no avail, and the en-

gaged with the Sheriff arrived and begged to be heard, and begged the mob to disperse but this was also of no effect. At length the cry for the public arms was made, the arsenal broken open, and the arms obtained, which presented a horrible spectacle. The excited populace under arms still demanded entrance which was refused. All the efforts of the sheriff and court to restore order was of no effect. Pistols and bowie-knives were all the law. At length one of the Associate Judges, (Judge Anderson) who left the bench, and in defiance of cocked pistols and flashing steel, forced his way into the office, after which others followed and burst open the back door, by which means the negro made his escape.

He had run but a short distance, when he was over taken by his pursuer, who threatened with presented pistol, to shoot him if he did not stop. At this time a number of the enraged multitude fell upon the pursuer and knocked him down, another who came to his assistance shared the same fate. The confusion continued until orders were given to arrest the rioters the negro made his escape, and has not since been heard of. In order to give our readers an idea of the spirit that prevailed, we quote one of the threats as thrown out by the rioters: "By the living God in Heaven, I will shoot that fellow!"

We should farther remark that the rioters, (we believe eight in number) were the same day arrested and recognized to appear from day to day, under the bonds of 600 dollars each.

Were we to go into a detail of all the particulars at this time, it would occupy at least two or three columns of this day's paper. We have therefore, concluded to await the farther result of the Court, and present the whole in its proper light.

In conclusion we are happy to state that no lives were lost though several persons were wounded. We hope that the gentlemen from the South will return to their native State, fully satisfied that we have a Court of Justice in the town of Marion, O and a people who are able and willing to sustain it! and that a band of armed assailants are not able to trample upon our laws with impunity.

We cannot pass over without reminding our readers and the public that the above transaction was not an abolition or anti-abolition fracas: a large portion of our citizens were engaged in it, are not only not abolitionists, but strongly opposed to abolition principles. It was not the freedom of the negro that was contended for—it was the law of our country that we saw resisted and defiance bid to, with deadly weapons and apparent reckless disregard of human

life. May those who are guilty of the outrage receive summary punishment—we think the lesson would be salutary.

GUN-POWDER PLOT.

A story is going the rounds of the opposition press that the Democrats had laid a plan to blow up the Philadelphia troops, called out last December by Gov. Ritner, in the celebrated "Buck Shot War." This good 'un originated with a certain A. J. Pleasanton, who writes himself major, and is part of the testimony of the famous Senate Committee, of which S. M. Barclay was chairman.

The Major states that Col. T. B. McElwee of Bedford, (who by the by is a thorn in the side of Stevens, the prince of anti-masons) had revealed to him that the dreadful Democrats had intended to tear up a portion of the railing on the Harrisburg Rail Way, so as to throw the Cars off the track. At this place a mine filled with powder was to be sunk and fired at a given signal when the troops should arrive, and as a matter of course be thrown into a general melee. A few Democrats happening to compose a part of the troops saved this wreck of Whigs and crush of Anti-masons. This story is too good to be lost and will furnish material for the pamphleteers of the "universal party," which with the usual quantum of "infamous, horrible, treason, plotters, agitators, loco focos, agrarians, levelers, &c. &c." will make a most interesting work to be entitled "ANOTHER GUN POWDER PLOT." Besides it will be an excellent means of immortalizing A. J. Pleasanton, who was a regular borer of the legislature, and failed to create any sensation at Harrisburg last winter, except that immediately on his arrival *eau de cologne* rose at least fifty per cent. Admirable dictu, what a fine story it would make if they could only find gawkies to believe it!!

For the preservation of the "universal party," however, we must disclose another "plot" that is about to be laid for their destruction. It is currently reported and believed that the Democrats are preparing an "infernal machine," called the ballot-box, which is to be fired on the second Tuesday of October, and will most effectually blow them up unless they make tracks for Nova Scotia. So look out, gentlemen, there are breakers ahead.—*Easton Sentinel*.

Wonderful Escape.—The St. Augustine Herald states that one of the laborers in Mr. Dallam's employ has arrived at Tampa, with the following story, which in addition to his being a man of credibility, is corroborated by the marks of ligatures on his arms and of burns on his legs. When the Indians made the attack on Col. Harney, this man was taken alive and tied to a tree with leather thongs. The Indians having completed their horrid work, retired to a quantity of wood, placed it around the prisoner, set fire to it, and went away. A shower providentially coming deadened the fire, and at the same time softened the leather, which enabled the man, with tremendous exertion to loose one arm so as to unite himself—then watching his opportunity, he dropped on his hands and knees, crept to the beach, where finding a canoe he put off. After reaching what he considered a safe distance, he landed on a point, where he subsisted on raw clams, until he got on board of a small vessel that was passing.

Prison Discipline.—A New York paper states that a convict in the States prison at Sing Sing, named Mooney, has been most outrageously abused by flogging. He had been in the prison for eleven years, was very aged, grey-haired, and had been stripped entirely naked, and scourged most unmercifully without any good or sufficient cause.—*Balt. Sun*.

Bill Johnson, the Hero of the "thousand Isles," was arrested lately, at Watertown N. Y. and bail to the amount of \$10,000 demanded for his appearance. He offered \$5,000 which was refused. On his way to prison he gave the officers having him in charge *leg bail*. It is thought he will forfeit his recognizance.

The King of Holland is increasing the strength of his navy. It appears that it now consists of 64 vessels, carrying 2377 guns. The Dutch have been formidable on the ocean but it is not likely that in the depressed state of their commerce, they will speedily become so again.

Good.—A man, named Harvey Peas, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county jail at Brookville, Ia., for whipping his wife. He had been in the habit of beating her since the wedding night. Such *peas* ought to be threshed.

Upwards of \$2,500,000 worth of British cloths have been seized by the Custom house officers, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. They were smuggled into New York and distributed to commissioned merchants in the above cities for sale.

The Paris, Kentucky, Citizen says,—"The Grand Jury, at the present term of our Circuit Court, found sixty-two indictments and presentments, of which thirty-two were for betting on elections, and twenty-one for gaming."

SUMMARY.

The cultivation of tobacco in China has been prohibited, on the plea that it is not necessary for human existence.

A gentleman sailed in the Liverpool steamer to bring out machinery from France, for an extensive beet-sugar manufactory, about to be established at Boston.

France is represented as having agreed to recognize the independence of Texas.

The bilious intermittent fever is prevailing very considerably in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

A general convention of the friends of a well regulated and efficacious militia, will be held in the city of New York on the first Monday of October next.

Galveston, Texas, which contained only twelve houses a year ago, comprises 300 houses and 2,500 inhabitants.

A man named Levant Hubbell has been arrested at Detroit for passing counterfeit money.

The New Orleans Courier estimates the loss on this year's exportation of Cotton from that port at two millions of dollars, according to the most moderate calculations.

One of the North River boats made her passage on Friday, between New York and Albany, in less than nine hours and a half, included all the landing.

The last year's revenue, in Great Britain, yielded £45,049,432.

We learn from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, that there is considerable sickness in the Lake country west of that place.

A child, of even years of age, died in Erie county, N. Y., of hydrophobia, a few days since.

The N. Y. Commercial states that the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have chartered a vessel, which will sail on the 1st proximo, with 50 passengers, all concerned with the Oregon Territory mission.

Upwards of 1,500 emigrants arrived at New York one day last week.

The monthly list of prisoners in the Boston jail, shows at this time but ten debtors in prison; of these, six are at the suit of their tailors. The lawyers most admire these new suits.

There were no less than 26 arrivals of vessels from foreign ports in New York, on Wednesday last. They brought an immense amount of merchandise, and at least 1200 passengers.

Several serious disturbances have recently taken place on the line of the Reading Rail Road near Haverburg. On one occasion the volunteer company from that place was called out, and by their exertions the riot was quelled, and several of the leaders were lodged in Berks County Jail.

The ship Birmingham, arrived at Bath, reports having picked up two men at sea, drifting upon a plank. They belonged to some vessel lost in the late gale, the name of which is not given.

When molasses is used for cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes the unpleasant raw taste and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at time.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. Always have your tinderbox and lamp ready for use in case of a sudden alarm. Have your important papers all together, where you can lay your hand on them at once, in case of fire.

The Thames Tunnel.—It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be completed, and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed within five feet on the Middlesex side.

A Revolutionary veteran named *Smolk* recently died at Detroit in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was buried with military honours.

A man named Bollinger and his wife, were recently killed by lightning in their house, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Their five children, who were in the house at the time escaped unhurt.

Rail-Roads.—It is stated that in New York there are thirteen rail road companies and that the state has granted aid to them to the amount of about \$4,000,000.

All the free persons of color remaining in the State of Alabama after the 1st of August next will render themselves liable to be enslaved according to a law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Fairfield (Democrat) is re-elected by an immense majority over his opponent, Kent. The increase has been astonishing. The Legislature is Democratic throughout.—We are almost tired recording Victories.

Contested Election.—We learn from the Lexington Gazette that the election of Mr. Graves is to be contested, and if the facts stated be correct, there is certainly good ground and a fair prospect of success.

Early Snow.—It is said that snow fell at the Catskill Mountain House, on the 29th ult. in a quantity sufficient to cover the ground for several minutes.