

'Why, you make me a fool, too, I think!' replied the worthy medical man, a great fellow like you should be ashamed to snuffle like a girl; something more than cousinship here, I guess.

'No, he replied, with a heavy sigh, unless you call me her brother. Let me go to Laura.'

'Great danger of contagion,' insinuated the Doctor.

'Curse the contagious lead on, in mercy.'

'Patience, Patience, this way! mercy on me! here's a fuv!' . . .

What brings you here, nephew Washington,' asked Aunt Greyville, with a pleasant smile, as, about six weeks after, Merton entered the elegant little cottage at Bristol; where she and her niece had removed to; you know Laura won't see you, she can't bear to show her face, altered and disfigured as it is by this ravaging disorder.'

'Is it possible she can be so foolish with me; oh aunt, I have heard this day news dearer to my heart than if the wealth of the world were mine. Madame Ombro told me that Laura's account of herself as a gamester, was merely a joke, as I verily believe were her violent airs also. Oh! aunt think that Laura loves Walsingham!'

'Why do you ask?'

'Principally from a deep interest in her happiness, for alas! he left Philadelphia last week for England.'

'We know it, my dear boy; and rest sure that the cold, selfish creature carried with him nothing of Laura's regrets, but that she should ever have preferred him to one whom trial has but displayed in sterling characters; but here is Laura, let her tell you so herself.'

Miss Graham entered at the moment, who was closely veiled and trembled slightly.

'Laura, my cousin—my ever loved, and now more than ever dear Laura, why conceal your features from me, their change can never change my heart; you are, always must be, lovelier to me than any living creature.'

He drew aside her veil, and her sweet face beamed upon him lovely as ever, and beamed with soft sensibility and graceful affection.

'Washington Merton,' she said, 'you loved me whom you thought me plain and despised by others, but no beauty nor riches could gild misconduct in your eyes. Such as I am—I am yours if you will have me—I have many faults, but you will correct them with steadiness and gentleness—I was very romantic in planning this essay of affection, but never while I live, shall I regret having made the test of love.'

A TRYING EXPERIMENT.

Some years ago, while yet in our minority, we heard an anecdote related which we suppose will prove somewhat amusing. It occurred in the range of our first home—in the Tuscarora Valley of the Juniata, and hence is identified with our earliest and never to be forgotten recollections. Col. ***** was a jovial and intelligent widower, of about 50—lived upon a homestead of some 200 acres of finely cultivated and prolific soil, and the improvements were rather upon the splendid order. His mansion was a hospital for the needy—always the resort of the gay and frolicsome, and hence no man in that section enjoyed a much higher reputation for wealth, or a more merited distinction for philanthropy and good breeding. But the Colonel became fatigued with his life of single blessedness—for in truth, he had some time previous left a large and warm portion of his heart in the keeping of a widow lady—we might as well have said landlady—in a neighboring county, and, having his affections reciprocated, did—MARRY. The honeymoon was passed in the gleesome style which invariably attends country weddings, and its last days of dancing and feasting had been concluded at the homestead, when the Col. left the object of his adoration, to dispose of her goods, chattels, her trappings and appurtenances—all, however, personal property—for she had left her former home, and consigned her future fate to the destiny of her liege lord, the Col. This part of the business was soon completed, for a willing purchaser was soon found in the person of one who wished to succeed the widower, as 'mine host of the Spread Eagle.' The Col. pocketed the change—some \$1500, and wended his way homewards. Now, the bride was both beautiful, sprightly and intelligent, and lacked about a score of the Col's age, and, of course, he listened to numerous jokes and querulous disquisitions on the result of this contrast. His mind was fixed, and soon after his return to the homestead, the property was advertised at Sheriff's sale. His neighbors were amazed, and thousand rumors conjectured the cause of his failure, and on the day fixed for the sale numbers were there either to purchase or gratify curiosity. The bell rung, and the proclamation and terms were made known by the officer.

'What means all this?' inquired the fond wife. 'Oh! the homestead is being sold by the Sheriff.' 'And where are the proceeds of my property?' 'Gone to pay a portion of my debts.' 'Well, let them go—we shall still love each other, and while we can mutually aid to the promotion of our happiness, I freely confide myself to your untutored protection.' 'Stop that sale! Sheriff!' insinuated the Col.—Mary is willing to

part with it, but I have concluded to keep it during life, and here, Mary,' continued the gratified Col. handing her the proceeds of her property with the fervent kiss which a newly married man can imprint, 'here is your pin-money.' The whole party then partook of a rare repast, prepared for the occasion—passed many jokes, and spent the residue of the day in joyous festivity. 'Twas about ten in the evening, when the wife, placing both hands within the gentle grasp of her husband, fondly looked him in the face, and affectionately inquired—'What meant to day's doings, Col.?' 'To test your affections, Mary.' 'Then may you never have more cause for suspecting my fidelity. I know I never shall,' replied the Col. and if we might add our own opinion to the conclusion of this anecdote we believe that no couple of their age, ever enjoyed a more pleasurable life of conjugal felicity—*State Cap. Gazette*

ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

The following article is copied into our paper for registration and reference.—It will be found useful and interesting during the approaching Presidential campaign.

Presidential Elections.—Since the Declaration of Independence, there have been but twelve Presidential elections beside the present; and in but two cases has the choice devolved upon Congress. The first was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes in the Electoral College; and the second in 1825, when the Electoral votes were so divided between Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Crawford, and Henry Clay, that neither had a majority. The following schedule will show the number of votes received by the principal candidates at each election, from the origin of the government to the present time.

First Term, 1789.—Electors 69. G. Washington received 69 votes, and John Adams 34; the next highest candidate was John Jay, who received 9 votes. Gen. Washington was therefore declared elected to the Presidency, and John Adams to the Vice-Presidency.

Second Term, 1793.—Electors 135. G. Washington had 132 votes, and was elected President; and John Adams 78, and was elected Vice-President; the next highest candidate was Geo. Clinton, who received 50 votes.

Third Term, 1797.—Electors 158.—John Adams received 71 votes, and was elected President; Thomas Jefferson 69, and was elected Vice-President; the next highest candidate was Thomas Pinckney, who received 59 votes, and after him Aaron Burr, who received 30.

Fourth Term, 1801.—Electors 135.—Thos. Jefferson and Aaron Burr had 83 votes; John Adams 65, and Charles C. Pinckney 64. There being no choice of President, the election was carried into the House of Representatives; and on the 16th ballot, Thomas Jefferson received nine States out of sixteen, and was declared elected. Aaron Burr was declared elected Vice President.

Fifth Term, 1805.—Electors 176.—The new system of voting introduced.—Thomas Jefferson received 182 votes for President; Gen. Clinton 162 votes for Vice Presidency—both elected; Charles C. Pinckney, the only other candidate for the Presidency, received 14 votes, and Rufus King 11 votes for the Vice Presidency.

Sixth Term, 1809.—Electors 178. Jas. Madison received 122 votes for President, and Chas. C. Pinckney 47. Geo. Clinton 122 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were accordingly elected.

Seventh Term, 1813.—Electors 217. J. Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Elbridge Gerry 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry were elected.

Eighth Term, 1817.—Electors 217. J. Monroe received 182 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 183 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 34; and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins elected.

Ninth Term, 1821.—Electors 232. J. Monroe received 231 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

Tenth Term, 1825.—Electors 261. A. Jackson received 99 votes for President, John Q. Adams 84, William H. Crawford 42, Henry Clay 37. Neither Candidate having a majority, the election was carried into the House, where, on the first ballot, John Quincy Adams received the votes of 13 States out of 24, and was declared elected. Seven States voted for Jackson, and four for Crawford. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by the Electoral College, having received 182 votes. The next highest candidates were N. Sandford, who received 39 votes, and Nathl. Macon 24.

Eleventh Term, 1829.—Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 178 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 83; John C. Calhoun 171 votes for Vice President; Richard Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

Twelfth Term, 1833.—Electors 288.—Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President, Henry Clay 40, John Floyd, 41, William Wirt 7. Martin Van Buren received 189 votes for Vice President, John

Sergeant 18, Wm. Wilkins 20, Henry Lee 11, A. Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren elected.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

WANTED,
A FEW BUSHELS OF
WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT
AND POTATOES;
In payment for papers at this Office.

Appointment by the Postmaster General.

Alexander Best, to be Deputy Postmaster of Danville, in place of Sharpless Taylor, removed.

This is a queer move by the administration. It is, in fact, jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. Turning out a Clay man, and appointing a thorough-going anti-masonic Scott man in his place.

By the way, the editor of the Intelligencer is fortunate in his puff. He puffed Joseph Ritner before his election, and the appointment of his brother Alexander Best, to the office of Register and Recorder followed. He has lately been puffing and bedaubing with praise, President Tyler and his son Robert, and the appointment of the editor's brother, Alexander Best, to the office of Deputy Post Master, is the reward. Surely the editor of the Danville Intelligencer has always been actuated by principle, in applying his "democratic lash." Who can doubt it?

The following questions have often been propounded to us since the late election, and not being ourselves of the legal profession, we have concluded to put them on paper, and ask some of the legal gentlemen of this county to answer them. It is important to the stability of our republican institution that our elections should be conducted according to law, and as there appears to be some misunderstanding, in some districts; in regard to the true letter of the law, as to how the election shall be conducted, we think it nothing more than the duty of those who ought to know, what the law is, to give the required information to the public, that they may hereafter keep within its provisions.

Is there any penalty attached to the refusal or neglect of the judges and inspectors of a general election, to be sworn before entering upon the duties of the day?

Is there any penalty attached to the refusal or neglect of the same officers, in not making return to the proper officers, of all the papers required of them by law?

Do the officers do their duty when they permit negroes to vote?

Do the officers do their duty when they permit minors and aliens to vote?

Are they in the performance of their duty when they leave the place of holding the election,—go some distance to the residence of a sick man—receive his vote and deposit it in the ballot box, without the voter going near the polls?

Are they in the performance of their duty when they open votes as presented and refuse to receive them unless they are changed to suit the board?

Have they a right to receive the vote of a resident of another county, who arrives at the polls, at nine o'clock on the evening of the election?

Have they a right to receive votes of a resident of another state, who was never in the township, in which the election is held before, and who shall not remain within its limits two hours?

Should men, who were duly elected judges and inspectors, do either, or all of the above acts be considered as honest men? or should they not virtually, if not legally, be considered as having perjured themselves and thereby be counted as dishonest and corrupt? And finally could such men be trusted under oath where their interest was endangered?

The ship Leonidas arrived at New Bedford, Mass. on Tuesday week, from the Indian Ocean, with 1600 barrels of sperm, and 240 barrels of whale oil.

IMPERVIOUS BOOT BLACKING.

We have been presented with a roll of this celebrated blacking, and have used it upon our boots, and find it answers admirably the purpose intended. The maker well describes it, when he says, 'one cake of this blacking, melted and applied to a pair of boots, well bathed in over a fire, will prevent water from penetrating without any injury to the leather.' It leaves the leather soft, and prevents it from cracking. We recommend it to those who wish to keep their feet dry. It may be had of C. R. Barnes, Wilkesbarre, or of Col. B. S. Brockway, Berwick.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday morning last, at Mrs. Charles H. Potts' men were bringing a train of four large Cars from his mines loaded with Coal, the brake gave way just at the head of Market street, and the Cars dashed furiously down the inclined plane, without meeting with any obstruction until they reached the Norwegian Railroad, below Centre street, where they left the track and ran with tremendous force into the Creek, breaking the Cars into a thousand pieces. It is almost a miracle, that this race should have been run in our usually crowded street, without the loss of life or limb—yet we are happy to learn that the only injury sustained was to the Cars, the men very prudently jumped off, and most fortunately without receiving any damage.—*Pottsville Emp.*

BATTLE AXE SOCIETY.

The Courts of Berks county appear to be in a fair way of suppressing at least the public exhibition of licentiousness practiced by a society in that county, called the 'Battle Axe,' and which is of rather recent origin. Stubblebine, the leader, and his paramour, Hannah Williams, have been convicted, the former at the September Sessions, and the latter last week, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 each, and be imprisoned in the county Gaol for one year.

National Observatory.—We understand says the Georgetown Advocate, that proposals for building a National Observatory on Camp Hill, in Washington, have been solicited by the Government. It is to consist of two departments, Astronomical and Magnetic. The work will probably go on at the opening of spring. The plan, we hear, is a magnificent one and just such as should have been entered upon by the nation many years ago. But better late than never.

By an ordinance of the city of Charleston S. C. a penalty is imposed upon all persons riding on horseback or driving any carriage whatever, faster than a walk, when passing by any church or public place of worship while divine service is being performed in the same.

The latest news from Kingston, Jamaica, states that incendiaries are at work in the Island.—Strong fears are entertained of another rebellion.—The Trash House at Rochampton Estate, in St. James has been destroyed by fire. The whole of the parish of St. James is in a dreadful state of excitement especially the vicinity of Montego Bay.

A late London paper estimates that the late British speculations in breadstuffs have resulted in a loss, to those concerned in them, of about ten millions of dollars.

The last Fredericksburg Herald says that there has been found on the farm of the Rev. Dr. Grymes, of Orange county Va, a Diamond, pronounced to be of first water of a yellowish-green color, weighing upwards of five-eighths of a carat. The editor has seen it, and says that when polished of its exterior crust, it will no doubt be a beautiful and brilliant gem. It was asserted some few years ago, that a diamond was found in one of the western states; if so, this is the second ever produced in the United States.

The Prince de Joinville, son of the King of the French, has refused to be made a Rear Admiral out of his turn.

The Cherokee Congress convened in its annual session at Fort Gibson, Ark. on the 16th ult.—Trouble was feared from the failure of Ross's negotiations with the Federal Government, and the intrusion of Alligator and his band from Florida.

Strength of the Muscles.—The Boston Journal says, Dr. Mussey, a number of years ago, met with a case where the arm and shoulder blade were torn from the body of a robust young man of 14 years of age, while he was at work in a cotton factory. There was scarcely any hemorrhage, and the patient soon recovered his health. The whole machinery of the mill having been arrested, and held in check some seconds, before the integuments and muscles gave way, he was thus enabled to test the strength and power of the muscles. He found by actual experiment, that the weight which would just balance the machinery was eight hundred and thirty pounds!

A Dangerous Composition.—John M. Moore the witty editor of the New York Chronicle, who was nearly 'used up' by the bursting of a lamp, a few days since, thus speaks of the treacherous composition. 'Camphine, we are informed, is not liable to explosion, but will merely burn on the surface, but the explosion of a lamp which nearly blew us out of a fourth story window, and succeeding up, or searing away half the hair from our head, has fully settled the question in our mind, that the composition is not to be trusted.'

Santa Ana's Foot.—In a Mexican paper, under date of September 28th, we find the following item of news:—'Yesterday was buried with pomp and solemnity in the cemetery of Saint Paul, the foot which His Excellency President General Santa Ana lost in the action of the 5th December, 1839. It was deposited in a monument erected for that purpose. Don Ignacio Sierrally Rosa having pronounced a funeral discourse appropriate to the purpose.'

Last Saturday night, a new case came before the Albany police, in which a woman, name McGarahan, was charged with marrying another woman. The fact of the marriage was clearly proved, and the female husband committed.

Arrival of Chinese.—The Panama from Canton, arrived at New York the other day, after one hundred and twenty-seven days passage. Among the passengers were Mrs. Gotzlaiff, wife of the celebrated missionary, and four Chinese children. We doubt whether those children will ever return, or, if they do, whether they will fare so well at home for this journey. The jealousy of the Chinese makes returned travellers an uncomfortable life.

It is said that the Farmington Canal Company, in Connecticut, have this year made their first dividend. They moved the tow path and divided the hay.

A bill providing for the abolition of Punishment of Death has been lost in the Vermont Legislature.

A Patriarch.—There is now living, and in good health, at a place called 'The Liberty Pole,' about twelve miles north of Hoboken, (according to the N. Y. Sun,) a respectable yeoman, named Peter Van Burskirk, who can truly say: 'My daughter, thy daughter's daughter, who had a daughter some eighteen months ago, has now a second daughter.' The parties are all living within a circumference of five miles—the first daughter in Hackensack.

Maine Lumber.—The Bangor Whig states that a number of the citizens of Maine are making preparations to engage in the lumber business on the Aroostook and St. John's rivers, this winter. This movement is attributable to the free navigation of St. John's river, secured by the recent treaty between Great Britain and this country.

A Wild Cat measuring four feet from his nose to the end of his tail, was shot near Newburyport, Mass.; on Monday last.

A merchant left Detroit Michigan, on the 13th ult. for New York, to purchase goods. In seventeen days thereafter, his merchandise was received at his store in the West. This is what we call quick work.

The Providence Chronicle notices the receipt of delicious raspberries, the second crop this season. Second crop Strawberries, and second crop shed have been offered, and of course taken, New York Market. Wonders appear to have abounded this season.