

piness before her; while to Charles Longville the refusal was to come from Alice alone.

CHAPTER III.  
Again we pass over some time, and Alice stands at the altar the bride of Gerard Dumont. The brightness hath come back to her dark eye, and her cheek hath the color of health as well as the bridal blush. The bridegroom turns from the altar, to pour out his thanks to the Baron de Leon, too, for his gracious favor. At first De Leon heard him not for his thoughts had wandered back into the depths of past years—to the time when he had stood at a humbler altar, with no more pomp and ceremony than sufficed to mock and ruin one who had given him that holiest of earthly gifts, a maiden's trusting love. Stricken from his reverie by Dumont's address, he returned a heavy answer, when suddenly he seemed so struck with the figure before him, that he hardly restrained the exclamation that had risen to his lips. Perhaps the memories so vividly recalled to his mind at that time caused him to remark the likeness he had never seen before. With great difficulty he strove to conceal the dreadful thought that passed through his mind. But there was one present who had noticed his confusion—the old man Grant.

"Ha!" he exclaimed, as he advanced towards the astonished group, "art thou better of thy blindness?" Lord Lormanton, he continued, turning to Dumont's patron, who had been present at the ceremony, "canst thou tell us who this youth is?"

"All I can tell," replied Lord Lormanton, "the Baron knows already. A dying girl sought shelter under my roof, and as she died I swore to protect her child. She said his father was noble, and married her, but had afterwards discarded her, affirming that the marriage was not a true one."

"Thou knowest more, I think," said the old man, looking fixedly at him; did she not tell her name?"

"She did," she replied, "but I swore not to disclose it—unless to benefit her child."

"Nevertheless, my lord, thou mayest tell those who know it already. Was it not Grant?"

"It was indeed," said he in surprise; "how didst thou know it?"

"Mind not that now, my lord, but look to the Baron de Leon; methinks he hath swooned. Lady Alice de Leon," he continued, "I have performed my promise; nay, start not that I call thee so, for that is still thy name. Thy husband's poor mother was really married to the father of this child. Here is the certificate of their marriage. I was her father. But I am old, and will not stay to check your wedding gaieties. I have done what I came hither for—that for which I have lived so many weary years. On the betrayer of my child—on him who brought misery into the old man's home, and desolation to his hearth—on him, and his race I have had revenge."

### THE WINTER IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes on the 23d ult.—"The winter has been very severe in this country, particularly in the south and Transcaucasia. As early as the middle of December, the snow in the town of Gori reached almost to the roofs of the houses, so that there could be no communication between them, and at a later period, all intercourse between Gori, Tiflis and other surrounding places, became impossible. In the circle of Andropol two men and 350 sheep were frozen to death in the fields; three Cossacks are missing, and many persons have their hands and feet frozen. In the mountains of Erivan the cold was at 20 degrees below zero Reaumur (13 below the same point of Fahrenheit) and cattle were killed by it in every part. Thirty drivers, and all the beasts of burden, belonging to a caravan travelling from Tiflis to Nihilchewan, were caught in a whirlwind, and are still buried under the snow. Eight camels have been found and carried to Erivan. Sixty camels, horses, and asses, have perished. Of five horsemen, who set out for a neighboring village, two have been found frozen to death, but the others could not be discovered."

### SINGULAR HIVE.

A swarm of bees located themselves on the fore-yard of the English ship John Humbertson, Capt Eastman, lying at New Orleans. They were immediately lived in a tea chest, placed in a good situation, went to work with that diligence which is their characteristic, and made themselves perfectly at home. The captain has provided provisions for these strange passengers, and intends taking them with him on his next voyage.

The Pittsfield Sun describes a case recently decided in Berkshire, which Hendrick Eastland sued and claimed damages of the Assessors of Egremont for neglecting to tax him!

### A TORNADO.

During the thunder storm of Wednesday evening last a tornado or whirlwind, which commenced a little south of the city, crossed the Delaware, and rushed through New Jersey for about ten miles through New Jersey. It presented appearance of a vast, dense and black cloud, from which vivid lightnings & appalling thunders issued, & viewed from the south wharves, it seemed to travel with fearful rapidity—indeed the entire space we have mentioned, was traversed in seven or eight minutes, when the apparently solid and rolling mass of cloud separated into a general and heavy shower. The breadth of the tornado is estimated at less than a mile. Before leaving this side of the river, it did considerable damage in the lower part of the country. The roof was torn from the Methodist Church in Wharton Street near Fourth, and portions of it were carried a considerable distance. Some bricks were knocked into the pulpit, and others were dashed through the floor below, to the injury of a number of pews. No person was in the Church at the time, but a meeting in one of the rooms had just adjourned. The *Chronicle* states that "the roof in falling, struck a boy whose leg was broken, a small girl was instantly killed. A wagon on the Point House Road was overturned in an instant." The hurricane as it crossed the river, presented a fearful scene. It was at once sublime and terrible, especially to individuals who happened to be crossing the Delaware at the time, immediately opposite the city. The tornado itself seemed to cross somewhere below Vaughn's Point, & several schooners appeared to be in great danger. Fortunately, however, they lowered or cut away the ropes of their sails, and thus escaped disaster. Even out of the track of the hurricane, the wind was furious and the steam ferry-boat "Farmer" had her smoke pipe carried away. The accounts from New Jersey are as yet imperfect, but we learn with regret that much damage was done. In South Camden, a barn was blown down, several windows of houses were blown completely out, buildings unroofed, levelled with the ground, and in Camden a building in progress of erection by the Camden and Amboy Company, for a foundry, was much damaged. The track of the hurricane was fortunately South of Camden, and its roaring through the woods, is represented by the inhabitants as having been loud and alarming. Several frame buildings near Newton Meeting House, were blown down, and trees uprooted, while a violent storm of hail was the terror of the moment. An apple orchard, belonging to Mr. Isaac Collins, and containing nearly 300 fine trees, was completely ruined, and most of the trees levelled with the earth. A large barn near the orchard was blown down, and a team belonging to Mr. Isaac Coffin, was upset in a moment and much injured. We regret to state also that the pear and early crops in several fields, were destroyed.—*Phila. Paper.*

### GOVERNMENT FORMED IN OREGON.

We have mentioned before that the American residents in Oregon Territory has formed themselves into a government, for mutual protection. A letter from the Territory, giving an account of this movement, states as follows: "A general meeting of the whole settlement was called by committee appointed for that purpose, said committee being chosen by a respectable number of the people who were convened upon another occasion. When the time of meeting arrived, the settlement came together, and the Canadian Frenchmen, servants to the Hudson's Bay Company, declined participating in the proceedings of the day.—The American part of the settlement then went forward, and formed themselves into a government for present purposes, with a view to deliver up to the government of the United States all our documents and all our authority, whenever the said Government shall pursue the same course with us as with other Territories on their frontier, viz: pass an ordinance and appoint us a Governor, &c., thus organizing into a Territory of the United States."

### REMEDY FOR SCARLET FEVER.

At Hartford, Ct., the experiment of covering the body with sliced onions, and renewing them often till the fever subsides, has been tried with great effect, in cases of scarlet fever. The onions draw the fever to the surface, and imbibe it to some extent.

### STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Shortly after a great hail storm at Utica, last week, multitudes of fresh-water lobsters were discovered on the ground. They were mostly about a finger's length in size, and lay in piles two to three inches thick. Three pails full were picked up in a single garden.

### ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL OUT- RAGE IN CONGRESS.

Another fracas, similar to those which have too often disgraced our country, occurred between two members in the House of Representatives; on Tuesday last. During a party squabble between Messrs. White, (Speaker of the last House of Representatives) and Rithman, the lie was passed, and the two Honorables fell to pummeling each other, in the Grog-shop style! Other members interferred and they were separated. During the affray, a man named Moore, not a member, interferred, and insisted upon it that the combatants should be permitted to "fight it out"—Mr. McCauslen, a member, forced Moore out of the Hall, when the latter drew a pistol and fired at the former, missing him, but hitting Isaac H. Wailes, one of the police of the Capitol. The ball took effect lodging in Mr. Waile's thigh, near the body. Order being restored, a motion was made to arrest the refractory members—they made an apology and shook hands—a Committee was appointed to report upon the subject, which will probably be the last we shall hear of it, until Congress and the Country is again disgraced by some similar blackguard exhibition.

### SHAMOKING, MAHONY AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

We are indebted to Col. Straub, of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg for a copy of the Act authorizing the Governor, when 300 shares of the stock shall be subscribed, to incorporate "THE SHAMOKING, MAHONY AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD COMPANY." The stock of the company is to be divided into ten thousand shares of \$50 each—and authority is given to survey and fix such route as they shall deem expedient, for a Railroad beginning and uniting with the Western division of the Pottsville and Danville Railroad, at or near the town of Shamokin, in Northumberland county, and terminating at and uniting with the Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia Railroad, between Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven. It is further provided that if the company deem it expedient, they may terminate the said road by uniting with either of the following Railroads, to wit:—The Mount Carbon, the Mount Carbon and Port Carbon, the Schuylkill Haven and Mine Hill, or the Mill Creek and Mine Hill—all of which unite with said Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia Railroad.—*Potts. Em.*

### WHO WANTS A NATIONAL BANK.

Only the politicians, with Mr. Clay and Mr. Bots at their head, are blind enough to believe that the business of a great nation cannot be transacted without a mammoth bank, with power to contract or expand; to make money scarce or plenty, to make prices rise or fall, to make men rich or poor; to put property up or down, to make or unmake Presidents, &c. Even in Bank-riding in Philadelphia, where Biddle was worshipped as the Israelites prostrated themselves before the golden calf money-matters are thus described by Bicknell's Reporter of Tuesday: "Money is as abundant as ever in Philadelphia, Good paper is readily discounted at from four to five per cent. Our banks, it is said, are making money, inasmuch as they all have large deposits, are thus enabled to loan, not only on their capital, but in some cases on deposits, even to a larger amount than their capital. We may, therefore, look for very fair dividends at the next semi-annual period."

### ANOTHER PROPHECY—PAINFUL EXHIBITION.

The last prophet which has arisen is one Keyl, a German; said to be from Pittsburg, who has taken up his residence in Columbiana county, Ohio, and impudently styles himself "Christ." He has already a number of followers, whom he calls his witnesses, that he sends out to preach. It is stated they have made great disturbances in Columbiana county; particularly in Rev. H. Huel's congregation, (Lutheran or German Reform). On one occasion, Keyl declared himself to be "Christ," that he had come to make preparations to judge the world, that no one could touch his person, without his permission, uttering denunciation, against all who dared oppose him. On another occasion he requested all who believed him to be Christ to rise to their feet. A majority of those present rose, an old lady among the rest, who, to give special evidence of her faith, cried out "Thou art truly the Christ!" What a lamentable exhibition of human weakness!

Thousands of emigrants are pouring into Missouri; every week. The St. Louis steamers arrive loaded with them.

### DEMOGRAPH.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"  
**BLOOMSBURG:**  
SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
The Nominee of the Democratic National Convention,  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HENRY A. MUHLENBERG**  
Conal Commissioner.  
**JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.**

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WILSON McCANDLESS, } Senatorial	Asa DIMOCK,
REPRESENTATIVE.	
1 George F. Lehman	13 George Schnable
2 Christian Kneas	14 Nathaniel B. Eldred
3 Wm. H. Smith	15 M. N. Irvine
4 John Hill (Phil.)	16 James Woodburn
5 Samuel E. Leech	17 Hugh Montgomery
6 Samuel Camp	18 Isaac Ankeny
7 Jesse Sharpe	19 John Matthews
8 N. W. Sample	20 Wm. Patterson
9 Wm. Heidenrich	21 Andrew Burke
10 Gerard Shimer	22 John M'Gilt
11 Stephen Bally	23 Christian Myers
12 Jonah Brewster	24 Robert Orr

### Who are in favor of that Tariff?

Yes! who are in favor of a Tariff? Those who seek to destroy it, and make its operations ineffectual, or those who wish to have those operations carried into effect? The latter are of course the Tariff party. Then he remembered that the Federal Whig party are in favor of a Monster Bank and of the corrupt principles by which the banking system has heretofore been carried on, the influence of which was to destroy all the benefits of a tariff and render its operations void and ineffectual. What becomes then of all the cry about a tariff so often howled out by an ignorant and office seeking crew? What we say becomes of all their basely pretended longings for a tariff, when their acting give the lie direct to their words: when every movement they make shows the falsity of their empty professions. The United States Bank and a Tariff stand together! as we might one try to serve God and Mammon, as well might light and darkness reign together. The effect of the Monster and its attendant banks, is to deluge our country with a worthless paper money, and thereby to lessen the value of the currency, and raise the price of every thing; here then begins the trouble. The price of manufactured goods has been advanced, foreigners are able to send in their cheap goods over our tariff, and undersell us. For instance, without a Monster Bank and under the protection of a tariff, cloth of a certain description can be manufactured and sold with a fair profit to the manufacturer at we will say \$4, per yd. Now, suppose under the depreciated currency of a United States Bank the price of the same cloth rises from 4 to 5 or 6 dollars per yd; what's the consequence? Why, the foreign manufacturer is now able by this rise of price—to send in his cloth in spite of our tariff, and so to do away with all the benefits that might arise to the protection. This shows then who are in favor of the Tariff. This shows the whigs to be either fools or knaves. If they want a tariff and at the same time want a United States Bank, to render it useless and of no force, they must be fools; if on the other hand they cry out for a tariff, and don't really want it, but only use it for an electioneering bugbear (which is the case) they clearly must be knaves.

### CLAY'S OPENNESS IN REGARD TO ANNEXATION.

The N. Y. Courier says that Clay's opinion on this great matter is "characteristic of the man and worthy of his high position." He is, says the Courier against annexation "unless it shall be with the concurrence of the people of the Union."— "This is a good deal like the way he expresses himself in favor of the present tariff which the whigs of this county make such a fuss about. 'I am, says Clay (see a late report of Clay's speech in the Philadelphia Inquirer) against free trade on the one hand and prohibition on the other.' And since then he has declared himself in favor of an 'unexceptionable tariff.' Out upon such openness. Why can not Clay come out like a man and let the people know what he thinks about the present tariff."

### SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

WILLIAM BIGLER, Esq., resigned the Speakership of that body on Monday morning and on the 8th ballot, Col Wm. P. Wilcox, of M'Kean county, was chosen to succeed him. The term of service is until the meeting of the next Legislature.

We are glad to see in one of the resolutions passed at the Democratic Meeting held at Lime Ridge the other night, the following passage in relation to the tariff question. "We are in favor of such a tariff as will yield sufficient revenue to the U. S. and at the same time avoid the evils of free trade on the one hand and prohibition on the other" because no whig can find fault with it, these being the same words made use of by the demi-god of the whig party—Clay, in a speech of his in which he did not wish to avow his sentiments in relation to the present tariff. We are informed by the gentleman that drew up the resolution that it was done, not with the idea of hiding his opinion of the way in which he thinks some articles of the present tariff grind the farmer—but that the people might see what sly shifts and turns Clay makes in relation to expressing an opinion.

### ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on last Monday night at 12 o'clock, after having passed a large number of bills of much local and general importance.

### ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay have both published letters in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the public improvements, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg subject to the ratification of the people, passed the Legislature, and has become a law. The price fixed at twenty millions.

A law authorizing the sale of the Delaware division also passed. Price two millions, five hundred thousand dollars.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A large number of Democrats of Lime Ridge assembled at the house of Samuel Harman, Esq. on Thursday evening, April 25th, and organized, by appointing Capt. S. B. M. YANTS, President, Stephen Mansfield and Thomas Knorr, Vice Presidents; W. S. Thompson and James M' Dermont, Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee of nine persons were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, the Committee consisted of the following named persons, viz: J. J. Swaby, L. Tate, O. Evans, Achenback, Jesse Kirkendall, John Hagenback and Jacob Garrison; after an absence of a few minutes, the Committee, through their chairman J. J. Swaby, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we are in favor of such a Tariff as will yield a sufficient revenue for an economical administration, and at the same time, afford direct protection to the farmer as well as the manufacturer, and which will avoid the two extremes, of free trade on the one hand, and prohibition on the other.

Resolved—That the Hon. James Buchanan, the present democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, is entitled to the gratitude of the people of the state he represents for so ably vindicating the cause of the iron interest, against the attack of the whig Senator from Maine, (Mr. Evans), who proposed to admit Rail Road iron free of duty.

Resolved—That we consider the public money safer in the hands of men chosen by the representatives of the people to take care of it, than in the hands of bank speculators, who—to judge by the fate of the late United States Bank—are not capable of taking care of their own, and we therefore, further resolve, that we consider a United States Bank not such an institution as is wanted by the people.

Resolved—That we place the utmost confidence in the Democratic Delegates who are soon to assemble at Baltimore to nominate men, as the democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. H. Webb, J. J. Swaby, L. L. Tate and S. B. M. Yants.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the democratic papers of the county, and that the meeting now adjourn to meet again at this place, on Saturday the first day of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. (Signed by the Officers.)

### ROUND THE WORLD.

The Natchez, which arrived at New York on Saturday from Canton, left New York for Valparaiso on the 24th of June last, and has made the voyage round the world in 10 months and twenty-six days, one month and eighteen days of which the vessel was on the West coast of South America.

### Abstract of the Militia Law, passed April 25, 1844.

Section 1 Continues in force all Laws relating to Militia, except such as are hereinafter repealed.

Sec. 2 Provides for Company trainings on the first Monday in May, and meetings by battalion, and Regiment in the same month, and exempts any person from duty who shall pay into the county Treasury one dollar per annum.

Sec. 3 Abolishes the Court of Appeal; and the Commandant of Companies to report absentees to the Brigade Inspector, on review days, or within ten days thereafter.

Sec. 4 Inflicts a penalty of fifty dollars on a Commandant of a Company, who refuses or neglects to make the necessary return of absentees.

Sec. 5 & 6 Requires the Brigade Inspector to make duplicate copies of the absentees in each county, one copy to be sent to the Auditor General and the other to the county Commissioners.

Sec. 7. Requires County Commissioners to make out lists of the fines in each township and give them to the several Collectors of County taxes, for collection.

Sec. 8 Permits any delinquent who claims to be exempt under the provisions of Sec 13, to be qualified to that effect before a Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 9 & 10 Provides for the settlement of the Collectors' duplicate, and the county Treasurer's accounts, and setting the fines apart as a Military fund.

Sec 11 Inflicts the following fines for non attendance upon Company or Battalion trainings, each day;—Colonel, Lt. Colonel and Major, four dollars; each staff officer, two dollars; each Company officer two dollars, each non commissioned officer or private fifty cents for each day required by law.

Sec 12 Repeals several sections of former acts relating to honorary member of volunteer companies.

SECTION 13. That hereafter all free able bodied white male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, who have resided within this Commonwealth one month, shall be subject to do militia duty, anything in any former laws to the contrary notwithstanding, except the following description of persons, viz: The Vice President and judicial and executive officers of the United States, members of Congress, custom house officers, stage drivers carrying the mail of the United States, ferrymen employed on post roads, postmasters, inspectors of exports, pilots and mariners actually employed in the sea service, ministers of the gospel; & any person entitled who shall claim to be exempt from military duty in consequence of having served as a commissioned officer for seven successive years, who will make proof, to the commanding officer of any company in which he may reside or be enrolled; of such service, by his statement under oath, which may be administered by such captain or commanding officer, that he performed said service in all respects according to the forty-eighth section of the act of the second of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and those who may have served as a volunteer seven successive years, and have received their certificate of discharge in strict conformity to existing laws, and shall produce to the militia captain or enrolling officer, in whose bounds he may reside, a certificate in due form, and in strict accordance with forty-seventh section of the act passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and any person holding a surgeon's certificate in regular form, as required by the eighth section of the act passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; but if such surgeon's certificate does not carry on its face conclusive evidence to show that said surgeon or physician (as the case may be) were duly qualified according to law, such certificate shall be of no effect whatever, and the person holding the same shall be subject to all the requirements of the militia law, as if he had no such certificate.

SECTION 14. That no cause of absence by any officer, musician or private, shall be deemed a sufficient reason for non attendance on days of training, or non payment of fines except in case of sickness of himself or family, so that prudence would forbid his attendance, or if any person subject to militia duty should be prevented by damage sustained by flood or fire from attendance on days of training, shall be exempt, but no other absence on account of any business, whether avoidable or otherwise, will be deemed sufficient for the remission of any militia fine; and any justice of the peace or alderman within this Commonwealth, giving a discharge to any person claiming to be exempt from the payment of militia fines, unless in strict accordance with the foregoing, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall be subject to all the penalties imposed for such offences as are provided by existing laws.

Sec 15 Repeals all laws for teaching music, and the payment of money for camp duty purposes.

Sec. 16 Relates to the disbursing of moneys by the Brigade Inspectors, and permits Volunteer Companies to have honorary members, upon the payment of two dollars per year into the funds of the company.