

enance was that of her lover. The landlady noticed her emotion with some surprise; and as she sat down to do the honors of the table, looked to Ellen for an explanation. Miss Belvoir, fearing that her agitation had been noticed, said, "Pray, if not too inquisitive, may I ask whose portrait I see within there. It bears a striking resemblance to one I have known well."

"It is the portrait of my son," quietly answered the landlady, but a proud smile lit up her face, as if she was conscious of worth of him of whom she spoke. "And his name!" breathlessly asked Ellen.

"Edward Stanley," was the response, "he has been on the frontier for years, and but lately returned. His first visit," continued the fond mother, with pride, "was paid to me, and on his departure he sent that portrait to me."

"Do you know where he is now?" asked Ellen, concealing by a violent effort, the interest she felt in the reply.

"At Washington, I believe—he wrote me about a fortnight since from West Point, stating that he should have to visit Washington soon on business. Is your tea, Miss, agreeable?" she continued, suddenly recollecting that in her fondness for her child, she had forgotten the duties of her station.

Shall we picture the struggle that took place in the mind of Ellen that night after she had retired? Her cousin, little thinking of the effect it was to produce, had bantered her on her love for the landlady's son, and had thus aroused prejudices which only her affection had hitherto kept down. What! should she, the proud, the gifted, the high-born, wed the son of a village landlady? Long she lay and thought of it, and every moment her pride grew stronger, so that, although at first her love had struggled for the mastery, her pride of birth eventually came off victor. Perhaps she had never loved with that single-heartedness which is true woman's jewel—but so it was—she rose the ensuing morning determined to break off the match with her lover. She resolved, however, not to apprise him of her determination until she reached Boston.

During the rest of the journey Ellen assumed a gaiety of tone little in keeping with her real feelings. She made no confident of her cousin, for it was a part of her self-willed and imperious nature to rely wholly on herself. But when they reached Boston he accompanied her to her residence, and on taking leave, said laughing in reply to a retort of hers.

"Adieu, my sweet coz, and remember, when you are married, to buy the old inn in ———, as a sort of remembrance of old times."

This shot struck home. Ellen had renewed the struggle in her breast between love and pride, and the former had almost come off conqueror, when this unlucky retort of her cousin, aroused all her haughtiness. She had many good feelings, but she had lived so long in the world, that she had become a believer in the truth of its maxims. What would her young friends say—she thought—if she would marry a landlady's son? She went into the house, and on the spur of the moment wrote a dismissal to her lover.

And how did he receive it? More in sorrow than in indignation. He sat down and wrote a reply, in which he coldly notified the receipt of her letter. No unworthy regret did he breathe—no attempt did he make to change her determination. His love hitherto had blinded him to this trait in Ellen's character, but now it appeared in all its glaring deformity before him, and he renounced her, certainly not without pain, but without regret.

And years passed, and he saw and wooed another and a fairer bride. But Ellen never married. She repented too soon of her conduct. Perhaps others avoided her on account of her heartlessness to Stanley, but from the hour of their separation she faded away as if some secret sorrow was at her heart. She lived to become what she most dreaded—an old maid.

TENDER COURTSHIP.—There are various modes of avowing the tender passion, in different countries; and some of them, which are in general use among certain nations, do not seem to be particularly calculated to produce a reciprocal feeling in the bosom of the beloved object. We are told by travellers, that the young ladies of New Caledonia and the adjacent islands, are wont to repair with patriarchal simplicity to the wells and fountains of their neighborhood for water. When a youth has seen and conceived a passion for a lovely belle, he repairs to the fountain, and lies in ambush in the thicket beyond a rock. As the lady approaches with her pitcher, and stoops to draw the water, her gallant lover, taking advantage of her when she is in the most defenceless posture, rushes upon her, and strikes her down with a club. Then seizing her by the hair of the head, he drags her away, wounded and bleeding, to his hut, and thus she becomes his wife!

LESSONS IN POETRY.—Schoolmaster:—Tommy, can you give a rhyme to assimilation?

Why,—nullification.
Very well! Now give another:
Why,—repudiation.
Very well again! Can't you think of another rhyme?

I don't know: I guess I can.
Well; try.
Why,—I guess they all rhymes with ruination.
Extremely well, Tommy! You may sit down.

DISGRACEFUL ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers are filled with the particulars of the most astounding frauds, perpetrated by the locofocos at the recent election in that city. An oft predicted result of the repeal of the registry law.

A few years since the Whigs procured the passage of a law requiring the registry of voters in the city of New York, and under that salutary restraint upon fraud, the elections were conducted peaceably and without the imputation of dishonesty upon either party. Last year the locofocos regained their ascendancy in the Legislature, and one of their first acts was to repeal the registry law, as they well knew the extended facilities for fraud its repeal would afford them. The disclosures now made are too long for re-publication, but they show conclusively, upon the oaths of a large number of persons, that disgraceful and unheard of enormities were resorted to by an unscrupulous faction, to manufacture a sufficiency of voters to retain the management of the city finances.

A large number of convicts at Blackwell's Island were discharged before their time—warrants from magistrates were falsified—prisoners taken by night from prison and kept in the public watch-houses and cellars to enable them to vote in particular districts—papers from the almshouses driven in omnibuses to the polls—and many acts of violence used to carry out their nefarious schemes. Such is the result of one locofoco measure.—*Lancaster Examiner and Herald.*

ACCIDENT.—A few days ago as the carrier of this paper, a small boy, was attempting to draw the ramrod from a gun of another lad who was out gunning with him, the piece accidentally discharged, blowing the contents through his hand, and tearing the flesh clean from the bones of the fingers in the inside, but most miraculously none of the bones or leaders were seriously injured. Fortunately he had taken the precaution to stand to one side of the muzzle of the gun, fearing what actually happened, otherwise he might have lost his life. He will recover the free use of his hand.

We mention this accident, and the precaution of the lad, as a caution to others, even those who are older and more experienced in the use of fire-arms.—*Erie Gazette.*

THE GUILLOTINE AT WORK.—The following is the way the locofocos do the business in New York. The same game is practiced in all places where they have the power.

The Governor of this State being Whig, and the Senate Locofoco, it has been in the power of the first to make nominations, but in the power of the second to reject them; and this has been done to the following extent:—

The Senate have rejected FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO NOMINATIONS! The Senate have laid upon the table TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX NOMINATIONS!

The only reasons given for these wholesale operations are that the nominees had Whig Politics. It is not pretended that they are not men fit to perform all the offices named for them.

DOG-MATICAL.—From the late census of Pennsylvania, the number of families in the State may be estimated at 400,000—one half of which keeps useless dogs; that is to say, there are 200,000 families in the State, each of which supports a useless dog, making the whole of those useless animals in the state to be 200,000. It is well known that the amount of food necessary to support a dog will feed and keep in good order a hog—therefore, 200,000 hogs could be maintained upon the food now thrown away upon as many good for nothing dogs. At one year old, a hog in any condition is worth \$5, consequently, if 200,000 hogs were substituted for that number of worthless dogs—our state would annually produce one million dollars more than at present. We would therefore recommend the 200,000 families in the state who keep useless dogs, to chop off their heads and raise every year a hog for every dog thus disposed of, and present the money received for the sale of said hogs to the state. In forty years our whole state debt could be paid by this means—and at the same time we should get rid of 200,000 nuisances.—*Lan. Era.*

BRITISH FREEDOM.—The glorious privilege of starvation is a proud boast for the loyal subjects of the English crown. The following extract from the speech made by an English operative, at a Chartists meeting, is one of the many proofs which we have to show the degraded condition of the masses in England:

"I was six years in the West Indies, between St. Thomas and Barbadoes, and saw how the slaves ate and drank, and I do standing here, say—so help me God! I would rather be a slave in the plantations; than be as I now am. The man who had slaves had an interest in them, as their property, and that they should be able to do their work—and five Englishmen would do as much as twenty of them. I am a slave to the classes above me.—I work hard, and cannot get food for myself and children, and I have no one to own me or care for me.—Every one with whom I deal is endeavoring to take all he can from me; they have all a hand in cheating, and not in feeding me, and I therefore lie down on my pillow with an empty stomach; I am therefore whipped in the belly, while the black slave was only beaten on his fat back!"—*Picayune.*

THE FLORIDA WAR ENDED.—The President of the United States transmitted a message to Congress on Wednesday last announcing the gratifying intelligence that the Florida War was at an end, and that he had so declared in official communications to Florida. He proposed now that a force should be left in Florida sufficient only to protect the citizens of the territory. There were but two hundred and fifty Indians in Florida, and only eighty of this number were warriors.

The President having made the Senate acquainted with what he has done, now proposes, and recommends the subject to the attention of the Senate, to have Florida settled by an Agricultural population. For this purpose an armed occupation is recommended, and an appropriation of bounty land recommended to encourage settlement.

A portion of the troops have been withdrawn from the station.—*Har. Intel.*

The frauds committed by the Locofoco party at the Municipal Election in the City of New York are fully exposed by numerous affidavits, which fill no less than four columns of the newspapers, developing an entirely new system of obtaining papers and convicts to outwight the strength of Whigs at the ballot-box. The following facts are proved upon oath, as briefly recapitulated in the Courier:

1st. All the papers in the Almshouse were sent to the polls to vote for Morris and the Locofoco Aldermen.

2d. The naturalization papers of a deceased pauper by the name of Jones were used to enable a living pauper to vote the Locofoco ticket.

3d. Some fifty or sixty convicts were discharged from Blackwell's Island, on the night preceding the election, without the shadow of authority, taken to the different cellars and watch-houses for an hour or two, treated and feasted, and upon a residence thus acquired, taken to the polls of the Eighth, Fourth, and we knew not how many other Wards, to vote for Robert Morris and his Locofoco associates!

Upon such facts no comment can be necessary.

SECOND ACT IN THE GRAND FARCE.—The Loco Foco Assistant Alderman, having formed a quorum by engaging for a few nights the gratuitous services of one SHALER, formerly an Assistant Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and then pronounced the election of Assistant Alderman ALBERTON of the Twelfth Ward, invalid, have now proceeded to issue a Proclamation for a new election to be held in that Ward on the 1st of June. This is about the greatest legal farce of the day.—*N. K. Cour.*

RETRENCHMENT.—It appears from the official minutes of the Custom House in Boston, that during the period of three quarters of a year since the appointment of Levi Lincoln, as collector of that Port, a clear saving has been effected in the expenses of the office, amounting to more than \$15,000; notwithstanding the business of the office has greatly increased, both in the number of arrivals and the value of importations.

WRITING ON PAPERS.—The New York Sun says:—"A large number of suits are now depending against persons, for violations of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of \$5, and \$3 62½ costs. If the case is sued, and goes to judgment, an expense of \$40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the Court."

A TOUCHING SCENE.—The New York Sun notices the recovery of the body of a boy, from the pond, and says:—"When the child was drawn, from the water, the situation of the mother (who was present) drew tears from the eyes of all. She tore her hair, and walked to and fro, wringing her hands, was frantic with grief. But what a change when the first symptoms of life appeared. She gave a scream of joy that was truly thrilling, which soon dispersed the gloomy countenances of the crowd."

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A round dozen of very large hen's eggs were brought to us on Tuesday, by Andrew Brown of Hopewell in Mercer county.—Of one, which was considerably smaller than the others, the longest circumference was seven inches and three quarters and the shortest circumference six inches and a quarter. The largest egg was eight inches and five eighths, in the longest circumference, and six inches and seven eighths in the shortest; and more than half of them were nearer the larger than the smaller of these sizes. Mr. Brown informs us that the eggs were laid by common chickens; and the cause of their enormous size is that he feeds them well.—*Trenton Gazette.*

EXPLAINS IT.—An exchange paper has the following important item of intelligence. "Considerable speculation has been rife among the gentlemen as to the 'why and wherefore' of the negligence way in which our young ladies now wear their shawls. We know but of one way to account for it. During the warm weather the fair creatures leave off wearing bustles; and not wishing to expose at once such a falling off in their proportions, have gracefully managed to let their shawls depend in such manner as to effectually conceal from the eyes of the unsophisticated masculines, their waist-ed persons."

Mr. CLAY, on his late return to Lexington from Congress, was met by a large concourse of citizens about six miles from the town, and escorted to his residence, Ashland, by a procession about a mile and half long. The Lexington Intelligencer gives a brief account of the ceremonies. The eminent statesman was welcomed in an address by Dr. J. C. Cross, to which Mr. CLAY responded. In passing through the town, the bells of the churches and public buildings were rung, and every demonstration of respect and affection was made to him by the mass of the population.—*National Intelligencer.*

The editor of the New York Aurora, is a prime hand at "kalkilating." Listen to him:

In Cincinnati, where eggs are three cents and a half per dozen, pork one dollar and a half per hundred, and flour four dollars per barrel, a lady pays \$15 for a parisian bonnet. She consequently wears upon her head two barrels of flour, 400 cwt. of pork; and about 29½ dozen of eggs. A pretty good load for a lady.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.
"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, May 25, 1842.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. JAMES IRVIN for valuable Congressional documents.

Stanley and Wise.

Much excitement has prevailed in Washington and other cities, and in fact throughout the whole country, on account of the dispute between the above named Honorable members of Congress. Madame Rumor had set afloat an ingenious story that they had met and fought a duel with rifles, and that Stanley had killed Wise; and the people generally rejoiced at the result; while some seemed to regret that Congress and the country were not relieved of both of them simultaneously.

This report, however, lasted but for a day—the next mail from Washington contradicted it, and the public were not a little disappointed.

"Oliver Oldschool," the Washington letter writer, in his epistle of the 15th inst. communicates the following information on the subject, to the readers of the United States Gazette.

"THE AFFAIR BETWEEN WISE AND STANLEY, is for the present, postponed. Mr. Wise, after being three days in custody before Judge Dunlap, was last evening held in recognizance of \$3000, to keep the peace for one year within the District of Columbia, and not leave it for the purpose of fighting a duel, (which is made felony by the act of Congress.)

Mr. Stanley left the city on Tuesday evening last for the purpose of avoiding the Marshal who was in pursuit, and at one time, was within half a minute of taking him. He proceeded to Bladensburg that night, where he slept, and arrived in Baltimore the next morning but he remained not there more than half an hour. It had been agreed previously, (on Monday,) between Mr. Wise and a friend of Mr. Stanley, that the two should be in Baltimore on Wednesday, with friends, for the purpose of discussing the matters of personal difference between them, with a view of an amicable or other adjustment of them. The arrest of Mr. Wise prevented the arrangement from being carried into effect, and on his being bound over, the same friend of Mr. Stanley came forward and voluntarily released Mr. Wise from the engagement. He acted in this, as he had before upon his own responsibility, and under a sense of what was due from one gentleman to another, circumstanced as Mr. Wise is. Mr. Stanley will therefore return to this city, probably to-morrow, and the matter will be left *statu quo* till after the adjournment of Congress. Whether it can be adjusted in the mean time, without a resort to deadly weapons remains to be seen; for my own part I hope it may be. At all events, we must give the act of Congress, and the civil authority who enforced it, the credit of having for the present, at least, prevented a duel, in which, in all human probability, one party, if not both, would have fallen."

The Board of Foreign Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, convened in Philadelphia on Tuesday the 17th inst.

The United States and Great Britain.

The National Intelligencer of the 14th inst., in speaking of the letter from the Secretary of State to the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, which is published in that paper, makes the following remarks:

"We gain from it the acceptable information that Lord ASHBURTON, the Special Minister from Great Britain, is charged with full powers to negotiate and settle the different matters in discussion between the United States and Great Britain; and that, with regard to the Northeastern Boundary, (probably the most formidable question,) he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on just and equitable terms.

In evidence of the disposition of the Executive of the United States to negotiate for a settlement of that question on this basis, we have this letter from the Secretary of State, inviting the co-operation of the Governments of Massachusetts and Maine to a certain extent and in a certain form (in reference, of course, to their territorial claims) in an endeavor to terminate this protracted controversy.

So far, all looks well."

The Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, left Washington on the 13th for the North, for purposes having reference to this matter. The Legislature of Maine convened on the 18th inst. to consider the subject of the N. E. Boundary Question, and Governor Davis is authorized to act for the State of Massachusetts. It is to be hoped that this vexed question, which has too long agitated this country and the British Government, may be amicably settled.

Release of the Santa Fe Prisoners.

The "New Orleans Bee" says: "The West India royal mail steamship *Teviot* touched at the Balize, below New Orleans, on the 30th ult. being last from Vera Cruz. Letters received by her bring the gratifying intelligence of the release of eight of the American prisoners of the Santa Fe Expedition, Mr. KENDALL being one of them. The particulars of their release we have not ascertained. General TROMPSON had reached Mexico some days before, and it was thought that his active and decided course had effected their liberation."

The Apportionment Bill.

This bill has been amended in the Senate by making 50,000 the ratio of Representation, and instead of requiring the States to elect members by districts, requiring such of the States as do elect by districts, to elect by single districts. It is thought that the House will concur with the Senate in these amendments.

Another Pardon.

Some months ago a most fiendish wretch, called Thomas Shuster, was convicted of the murder of his wife, in Philadelphia, and sentenced to be hung. Governor Porter, in the plenitude of his mercy, has seen fit to pardon him.

Robert McConaghy was hung because he did not kill his wife, but only her mother, brothers and sister.

New Counterfeits.

Counterfeit notes on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia have recently made their appearance. They are of the denomination of \$100. Bicknell's Reporter describes them minutely.

Domestic Creditors.

It is proposed to hold a Convention of the domestic creditors of this Commonwealth at Harrisburg, on the 16th of June next, to deliberate upon matters connected with their common interests, and to adopt measures to secure the attention of the Legislature to the subject at the Extra Session.

The just demands of this class of community have too long been trifled with.—Many families are suffering, because the State withholds from her domestic creditors the price of their labor.

Washington Hotel—Harrisburg.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. JOSLIN, in another part of this paper. Having tarried a short time with "mine host," we can recommend the Washington Hotel to all who seek comfort and convenience.

We learn by the U. S. Gazette, that the venerable Bishop Soule, the representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, to the Wesleyan Conference about to assemble in London, sailed for that city from New York, accompanied by the Rev. Thomas Sargent, of Baltimore.

Advertising.

As another evidence of the great benefit of advertising, we are authorized by the facts to state that since the appearance of Mr. Snyder's advertisement of the Vegetable Concrete, he has sold as much in one week as he did in two before the advertisement appeared.—*Holidaysburg Register.*

The above is not at all strange. It is but what the experience of every business man who has ever tried the experiment of advertising accords with. But it is strange that merchants, mechanics, and business men in general, should pay from three to ten dollars for a sign which cannot be seen more than a hundred yards from the place where it is put up, while they at the same time neglect to send an advertisement or a card to every family within thirty miles around them, when it can be done at an expense of but a few dollars.

"Hints to Young Ladies."

Our readers—particularly the female portion of them—will no doubt be thankful to our female friend for her kindness in furnishing us with the "Hints to Young Ladies," which we have transferred to the first page of to-day's Journal. Let them be read carefully and studied not only by young ladies, but by every one who is blessed with a tongue to speak the truth. Many will perhaps follow the friendly advice of the writer, and profit vastly thereby.

The "Mother's Magazine," from which the article alluded to has been copied, contains a variety of other pieces that should secure to it a place on the centre table of every family. It is published monthly in the city of New York, at one dollar per annum.

Victims of Intemperance.

On Friday the 20th inst., SAMUEL GILLASPIE was found dead at the house of John White, in the immediate vicinity of this Borough. An inquisition was taken on the dead body, by John Simpson, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict returned "that the said Samuel Gillaspie came to his death by an accidental fall on the 19th May 1842, while in a high state of intoxication."

On Saturday last, LEVI TRUMAN (colored man) fell down in this Borough, and died instantly. The Physicians say he "bust his boiler" by raising the steam too high.

The Bloody 62nd.

Owing to our absence from this county, we did not see that glorious sight, the militia training, and therefore cannot give a detailed account of their wonderful exploits, and deeds of noble daring. We understand, however, that our battalion, with their swords, muskets, rifles, blunderbusses, clubs, canes, umbrellas, broomsticks, &c. &c., presented a formidable front, calculated to strike terror to the very souls of Santa Anna, Queen Victoria, and all others who meddle with our national rights and honor.

Important Decision.

At a recent meeting of a Debating Society in Vermont, the following question was proposed for debate—"Ought a young man to follow a gal after she gives him the mitten?" The question was ably argued pro et con, after which the President, in the profundity of his wisdom, decided "that he had not ought'er." Those Green Mountain Boys are sensible fellows; and their decision of this question should be a caution to all young Misses who give the "mitten" to their beaux.

We were at Harrisburg last week. Business there appeared dull—the "lumber business" in particular was at a low ebb. The "raft-men" were lying on their oars, musing upon the gloomy prospects before them. Times are expected to remain dull with the "lumber merchants" until about the 9th of June, when it is supposed there will be quite a stir.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church commenced its annual session in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 19th inst. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, of Baltimore.

A petition for the pardon of Alexander W. Holmes is in circulation for signatures in Philadelphia. The President will probably grant the prayer of the petitioners.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Colt, the murderer of Adams, has been overruled.

JOHN M. NILES (Loco Foco) has been elected Senator of the United States for the State of Connecticut.