The Middlebury People's Press.

In this Paper are published the Public Orders, Resolutions, Laws, Public Treaties, Bankrupt Notices Etc. of the United States, By Authority.

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor. MIDDLEBURY VT. NOVEMBER 29, 1842. VOL. VII--NO. 30.

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of 27th Congress.

[OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.]

AN ACT changing the time of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the districts of East and West Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of East Tennessee shall hereafter be held at Knoxville in said district, on the first Mondays in November and May, in each and every year, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law; and that the circuit and district courts for the district of West Tennessee shall hereafter be held at Jackson, in said district, on the second Mondays in October and April, in each and every year, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law—the spring terms of said circuit court at Knoxville and Jackson, as herein provided, to be held by the district judge; and should any difficult question of law arise in any cause, said judge may, at his discretion, adjourn said cause to the succeeding term of said court. And all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts, as herein provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such rule days, for the return of process and the filing of pleadings, may from time to time be fixed, and other orders made by said courts, respectively, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be necessary or proper for the convenience of parties and the advancement of business in said courts; and that the first section of "An act to amend an act approved the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to require the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State,' approved June the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and for other purposes," approved July the fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIE P. MANGUM.
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, May 18, 1842.
JOHN TYLER.

AN ACT to provide for the permanent employment in the Post Office Department of certain clerks heretofore for several years temporarily employed in that Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ in the Post Office Department, a topographer, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars; and eight additional clerks, whose annual compensation shall be as follows: three clerks at fourteen hundred dollers each, four clerks at one thousand two hundred dollars each, and one clerk at one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the arrears of pay due to said clerks from the first day of January last, at the rates aforesaid, and their regular salaries for the residue of the current year, be regularly paid to them by the proper officer of the Department, and for this purpose the sum of eleven thousand six hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That eleven additional clerks heretofore temporarily employed in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department under the provisions of the acts of Congress of the third of March eighteen hundred and thirty seven and the seventh of July eighteen hundred and thirty eight shall be permanently added to the force in that office, at the rates of compensation heretofore allowed for the services respectively and the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the salaries for the year eighteen hundred and forty two.

Approved, July 30, 1842.

AN ACT to provide for the publication of a new edition of the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, and a perfect list of the post offices of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be collated and printed in pamphlet form, suitably for distribution, a complete edition, of not less than eighteen thousand copies, of the laws relating to the Post Office Department; together with the regulations established by said Department for the better conduct of its business; and also a new and complete list of all the post offices in the United States; showing their respective distances from Washington, and from the capitols of the States in which the several offices are situated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of nine thousand one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 29, 1842.

AN ACT to establish an additional land office in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States in the Territory of Florida, as lies east of the Suwannee river and west of the line dividing ranges twenty four and twenty five, except that lying east of St. Mary's river, north of the basis parallel, shall form a new land district, to be called the Alachua land district; and, for the sale of the public lands within the district aforesaid, there shall be a land office established in the town of Newmansville, in the county of Alachua, in the Territory aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a register and receiver appointed to said office, to superintend the sale of the public land in said district, who shall reside at the town of Newmansville aforesaid, give security in the same manner and sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall in every respect, be the same, in relation to lands to be disposed of at said office, as are or may be by law provided in relation to the registers and receivers of public money in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all such public lands, embraced within the district created by this act, which shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder at any land office in said Territory, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold at private sale by the proper officers of the office hereby created, in the same manner, and subject to the same terms, and upon like conditions, as the sale of said land would have been subject to in the said several land offices herein before mentioned; had they remained attached to the same.

Approved, August 30, 1842.

AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect a treaty with the Wyandott Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying into effect the treaty with the Wyandott Indians, dated March seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty two, and ratified by the Senate on the seventeenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty two, with amendments, the sum of fifty five thousand six hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until the assent of said tribe is dully and formally given to said amendments. To make good the interest on investments and State stocks and bonds for Indian tribes not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars and ninety two cents.

For defraying expenses of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines penalties, and forfeitures incurred in eighteen hundred and forty two and preceeding years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, in addition to former appropriations, one hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, August 31. 1842.

AN ACT concerning professors of mathematics in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That professoros of mathematics in the navy of the United States shall be entitled to live and mess with the lieutenants of sea-going and receiving vessels, and shall receive such rationstas lieutenants of the same ship or station shall receive.

Approved, August 31, 1842,

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a depot for charts and instruments of the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract for the building of a suitable house for a depot of charts and instruments of the navy of the United States on a plan not exceeding in cost the sum of twenty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards carrying this law into effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said establishment may be located on any portion of the public land in the District of Columbia which the President of the United States may deem suited to the purpose.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

AN ACT for the relief of certain companies of Missouri volunteers commanded by Captains Stevenson and Allen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he hereby is, directed to cause to be audited and settled the accounts of Captains Allen and Stevenson's companies of mounted Missouri volunteers or militia which were called out by order of Governor Miller in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine said companies having been regularly called out and mustered into the service by competent authority; and that the amounts found to be due, for provisions, and transportation and pay, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

AN ACT to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congaess assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint the requisite number of chief engineers and assistant engineers, not to exceed one chief engineer, two first assistant, two second assistant and three third assistant engineers for each steam ship of war, for the naval service of the United States, who shall be paid when in actual service as follows:

To the chief engineer, fifteen hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day; to the first assistant engineer, nine hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day; to the second assistant engineer, seven hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day; to the third assistant engineer, five hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day; the chief engineer shall be entitled to mess in the ward room of ships of war, and in all cases of prize money he shall share as a lieutenant; the first assistant engineer shall share as a lieutenants of marines; the second assistant engineer shall share as a midshipman; the third assistant engineer shall share as the forward officers; but neither the chief nor assistant engineers, shall hold any other rank than as engineers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the navy shall be authorized to enlist and employ the requisite number of firemen, who shall receive, each, thirty dollars per month and one ration per day, and the requisite number of coal heavers, who shall receive, each, eighteen dollars per month and one ration per day; and the said firemen and coal heavers shall in all cases of prize money, share as seamen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said chief engineer and assistant engineer when waiting orders, shall be paid as follows; To the chief engineer, twelve hundred dollars per annum; to the first assistant engineer, seven hundred dollars per annum; to the second assistant engineer, five hundred dollars per annum; to the third assistant engineer, three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a skilful and scientific engineer in chief, who shall receive for his services the sum of three thousand dollars per annum and shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Navy shall require of him touching that branch of service,

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to prescribe a uniform for the said chief engineers and assistant engineers, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the proper arrangement and government of the corps of engineers and assistant engineers, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. The said engineers and assistant engineers shall be, in all respects, subject to the laws, rules, and regulations of the Naval service, in like manner with other officers of the service.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said chief engineers shall be appointed by commision, and the assistant engineers shall be appointed by warrant from the Secretary of the Navy, in such forms as he may prescribe.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish, at such places as he may deem necessary, suitable depots of coal, or other fuel, for the supply of steam ships of war.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

AN ACT concerning the payment of Florida militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation for subsistence made in the act entitled "An act for the payment of Florida militia called into service in the years eighteen hundred and thirty nine, and eighteen hundred and forty;" and approved August twenty third, eighteen hundred and forty two, shall be applicable to the settlement of any claims of subsitence, furnished to the Florida militia in eighteen hundred and thirty nine, and eighteen hundred and forty, not heretofore settled: Provided, That no supplies be paid for other than those authorized by law or regulation: And provided, further that the appropriation specified in this act shall not be exceeded.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

AN ACT to extend the collection district of Wiscasset.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the towns of Newcastle and Nob'eboro, lying on the Damraiscotta river, in the State of Maine, be annexed to the collection district of Wiscasset, as ports of delivery only.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

JOINT RESOLUTION to continue two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority of given to the Secretary of War by the joint resolution, approved second May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, to continue the employment of two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, be extended, after the expiration of the period for which that authority was granted, for the term of two years.

Approved, May 18, 1842.

JOINT RESOLUTION to institute proceedings to ascertain the title to Rush Island, ceded in the Caddo treaty.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana be, and is hereby directed to institute such legal proceedings in the proper court as may be necessary to vindicate the right of the United States to Rush Island, which is alleged to have been improperly included in the limits of the lands ceded by the Caddo Indians to the United States, by the treaty of the first July, eighteen hundred and thirty five, and reserved by said treaty in favor of certain persons by the name of Grappe.

Approved, August 30, 1842.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing experiments to be made for the purpose of testing Samuel Colt's submarine battery, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, instructed to render Mr. Samuel Colt facilities to test his submarine battery to an extent which will settle the questions whether these or any other plan can, with ease and safety, successfully be employed as a power sufficient to destroy the largest class of ships of war, when in motion passing in or out of harbor, without the necessity of approach within reach of shot from guns of the largest caliber; and whether continued operations of the destruction of one or more vessels can be effected with renewing the means under exposure of an advancing squadron; and whether the same can be used for the defence of a harbor without endangering the passage in or out of other than hostile vessels and that he report at the next session of Congress, the expense and result of these experiments, Provided, That the amount so expended does not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be taken from the fund appropriated by the act of eleventh of September, eighteen hundred ann forty one, for experiments connected with the naval service of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such experimental trial of the several inventions of Thomas M. Eaton, Ethan Campbell, Aaron Quinby, or either of them, or other persons, to prevent the explosion of steam boilers, as may be necessary to test their value and utility as applicable for the purpose aforesaid, to the steamships of the United States; and the sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor out of the fund heretofore named.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

A RESOLUTION to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Legation at Mexico.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses incurred by the Legation of the United States at Mexico, on account of the subsistence, clothing and transportation of prisoners, Provided so much be necessary upon the adjustment of the accounts at the State Department.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

A RESOLUTION to authorize an extension of a contract for carrying the mail.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his opinion the interest of the Department will be promoted thereby, to extend at this time the contract for the conveyance of the mail on the Potomac, for four years from the termination of the present contract, in such a way as to receive the regular transmission of the mail, by means of ice-boats: And provided That the compensation does not exceed the present rates for two boats service.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

THE NESTORIAN BISHOP, MAR YOHANNAN.—Our readers doubtless recollect what a sensation the Nestorian Bishop, Mar Yohannan, has excited, since he has been *lionizing* through the country. We notice that the last N. Y. Churchman, a strong Episcopalian paper, is out against the Bishop, in no very moderate terms. The writer of the article hints that Mar Yohannan ought to be excommunicated, because he has fellowship with other denominations; "he has been known to pray with these American Dissenters, and as it is contrary to canonical law, to do this publicly with Hereties, this one thing is enough to depose the Bishop." We see, however, that these views do not meet the approbation of many Episcopalians, and they are sorry that the thing should be agitated. The Churchman also complains because a Nestorian Chapel was lent to the Congregationalists for the ordination of an American Missionary. One of our friends happened to be with Mar Yohannan, when he was reading the article about himself. The Bishop he says, was very good-natured, and smilingly pitied the illiberal spirit of the writer, being quite amused also at the idea of the Americans deposing him from his church.—*Bulletine.*

THE LATE ELECTION IN OHIO.—The Columbus State Journal sets down the aggregate vote in the whole State, in round numbers, thus: Corwin 126,000, Shanon 129,400, King 5,400—total 255,800. The entire vote in 1840 was, for Corwin 245,442, for Shannon 129,312; total 274,754.—*Troy Whig.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNKNOWN PORTRAIT.

BY MRS. M. V. SPENCER.

CHAPTER I.

"How beautiful!" involuntarily exclaimed Edward Moreton, as he paused by a portrait at the annual exhibition of the——

It was the portrait of a young and beautiful girl, painted in a style that was worthy of the old masters. She could not have been more than eighteen, for her face still wore that expression of sunny girlish happiness, which a few years' contact with the world changes into a more sedate, but not perhaps less lovely expression. The artist had handled his subject admirably, so that, at first, the eye saw only the face of the young girl, although on a closer scrutiny you noticed that she held a rose to her bosom, and that the drapery, hands and other minutiæ of the picture were delineated with surpassing skill. But it was the face, after all, which rivited the attention. Beautiful indeed was that countenance—beautiful as a dream of heaven. The eyes were large and dark, and shone on you from the depths of her pure soul with an expression of the most winning softness. The hair was of the darkest brown, modestly curtained on either side of the face, and apparently gathered up behind into a Grecian knot. The forehead was smooth and polished like marble, and the chin and throat as delicately chiselled as if a Canova had modelled them. The whole character of the face was that of loveliness in its most winning form.—Moreton stood, for a minute entranced, drinking in the beauty of that angelic face. At length he turned to the catalogue, eager to see to whom the portrait belonged. The artist's name was a new one, but the picture was for sale. Again Moreton turned to the portrait, and gazed on that bewitching face. Strange emotions took possession of his soul as he looked. Was he in love, with a portrait? Whatever was the character of his feelings, an ungovernable curiosity to learn who the original might be took possession of him, and he determined to see the artist, and learn something of this beautiful unknown. But when he applied to the doorkeeper to ascertain the artist's residence, he was informed that the painter had gone to Europe since the completion of the portrait, and that no one could tell who had been the original.

"There has been a general enquiry," said the door-keeper, "but no one knows. The artist was always a reserved man, and lived in New York. He took great care with this picture: I rather think it's altogether an ideal face."

Disappointed in his enquiries, Moreton was about turning away when he recollected that the picture was for sale, and resolving to possess himself of it, whether the portrait was an ideal or a real one, he soon agreed for the price.

"The picture will be sent home," said the door-keeper, "as soon as the exhibition closes. I congratulate you on having become the owner of the finest piece this year on the walls."

It was strange what an ungovernable passion for that picture took possession of Moreton! Daily he visited the exhibition and spent hours before the portrait, gazing on it as a worshipper gazes on the face of a saint. To his eye, indeed, that countenance was the impersonation of all loveliness, and he never tired of looking on the smooth pearly cheek, on the white and classic forehead, on the bold sweep of the pencilled brows, and on those dark deep eyes so full of all the finest and holiest susceptibilities of women. Awake or in his dreams that face was before him. Often, when far away, he would shut his eyes to call up to his imagination more forcibly that glorious countenance; and then would he dream, in many a wild reverie, of the possibilty of meeting, at some future day, the living counterpart to his face. And when, at length, the picture came home, he would sit for hours, all unconscious of what was going on around him, gazing on the portrait. He seemed to live for nothing else. In that picture he saw expressed the ideal beauty for which he had thirsted from a boy; and he secretly determined that he would discover the original, if indeed one there was, or die worshipping a shadow. But all his efforts were unavailing. The artist had died soon after reaching Europe, and the letter of inquiry which Moreton had sent was returned unopened. No one of his acquaintance had ever seen a face bearing the slightest remblance of the portrait. Moreton's friends, at length, began to regard him as suffering under a monomania on this point, and his persevering enquiries met thereafter only a pitying shake of the head or a contemptuous laugh.

CHAPTER II.

In one of our eastern cities, on a cold and snowy winter night, a little group might have been seen gathered around the flickering embers of a fire, in a crazy tenement on the outskirts of the town. A somewhat aged lady, and a boy about ten years old, sat in front of the chimney-place. The third individual was a young girl, who might have numbered twenty years. She sat on a stool, on one side of the fire, holding a piece of needle-work close to the dying embers, as if she was endeavoring to sew by their feeble light. The face of that young girl was one of extraordinary beauty. The eyes were dark and full; the brow had the whiteness of Parian marble; and the thick brown tresses were modestly curtained down either side of her face and gathered up in a knot behind. Her attire, though clean and neat, was of the coarsest character, as were also the garments of the elder lady and the boy. The two latter, however, were far more warmly clad than the girl, although—God knows!—none of them were sufficiently protected from the keen, biting blasts, that whirling around the rickety tenement, found an entrance through every cranny, and eddied the fading fire to and fro.

"Have you not done yet, Alice?" said the elder lady, in a sad tone, "you surely cannot work longer by this light without injuring your eyes, and if they are spoiled our last resource is gone."

"Fear not, mother," said the daughter in a cheerful voice, but without looking up from her needle, "I will take care not to hurt my sight. A few stitches and it will be done."

The mother heaved a gentle sigh, and a tear stole quietly down her cheek. She did not wipe it away lest her daughter might see the gesture; but the crystal drop fell on the cheek of the boy who knelt at his parent's feet.

"Oh! mother," he said, "what would I not give if I was a man; for then you and Alice would not have to work this way; but I would support you. How many years, mother, will it be before I shall be a man?"

The mother's heart was full, and the agitation of the sister, as the boy thus spoke, might be seen from the nervous velocity with which she phed the needle. But neither could trust themselves to speak. The boy saw all this, and did not press the question, although for a minute he looked curiously from one to the other. At length, however, he spoke again

"I hope I shall be a man soon, for then I will get rich, and you and Alice, mother, shall live with me in in a nice house in the country like the one we used to live in—you remember it, don't you, dear mother? oh! it was so beautiful. How I used to chase the butterflies over the green fields, and fish in the creek, or hunt wild flowers in the wood for sister's hair—were we not all happy, then? Don't cry, mother," for by this time, the tears of the parent were falling thick and fast, "for some of these days I well get rich, and we will go back to the old place again."

That little family, as the words of the prattler indicated, had once seen better days The father of it had been a prosperous merchant, and the world rightly reputed him to be rich. Mr. Beckett lived in a style commensurate with his wealth. He had a town and country-house, kept his carriage, and indulged himself and family in all the elegances, nay, luxuries of life; and a more happy family did not exist for each other in all this wide country. But at length there came one of those convulsions in the commercial world which periodically appear, producing a devastation which is looked upon afterward, as we would look on the path of a hurricane, when ruin has followed it on every hand. Mr. Beckett was one of the first victims to the storm. Several extensive houses, which were debtors to him for a large amount, failed, and in their ruin dragged him down with them. The blow killed him. Unable to behold the utter loss of his fortune, to contemplate the poverty to which his darling wife and children were reduced, he pined away, suffering his misfortunes to brood on his spirit, until finally he took sick and died. His poor wife nearly sank under the loss of her husband, although she had borne the loss of fortune with christian resignation. In these trying circumstances utter ruin would indeed have overtaken the little family had it not been for the exertions of the daughter, who displayed an energy which was above her years. She attended to the closing of her father's affairs and nursed her mother through a long illness, as if she had been accustomed to these things from childhood, instead of being the offspring of luxury.—When her father's estate was settled, a bare pittance of five hundred dollars was paid to her. On this paltry sum, with the aid of her needle, she managed to support the family for two years, during which her mother was ill for most of the time. But their means had at length failed, and although Alice had foreseen this with a heavy heart, yet she had endeavored to keep up and still maintained a cheerful aspect. On this evening they had consumed their last loaf of bread. Their fuel too was nearly gone.—They had no means of replenishing either, until Alice had finished and been paid for the fine piece of fancy needle work on which she had been working. At length she rose up.

"There it is done," she said, "and now I will run home with it. In an hour I will be back."

"What through the storm, my child?" said the mother.

"Yes! but it snows very little now, and besides I promised to have the work done by to-night."

The mother looked on her child and sighed, but made no farther answer; and Alice, putting on her bonnet and wrapping a thin shawl around her—for alas! she had no cloak—started forth into the storm. Her brother would have accompanied her, but she would not suffer him to leave her invalid mother.

CHAPTER III.

The wind roared wildly around the rich mansion of Mrs. Templeton, as she and her nephew Edward Moreton sat talking by the drawing room fire. The sofa had been wheeled in front of the grate, and the whole apartment had that air of comfort which is so peculiarly appreciable on a tempestuous winter night. As the aunt and her nephew sat listening to the shrill whistle of the gale as it swept down the street, and then heard the low roar of the massy grate glowing with its load of coal, their situation and feelings were in striking contrast with those of the little group we have just left shivering over their scanty fire.

"Why, Edmund," said the aunt, continuing their conversation, "you are crazy.—Refuse Miss Oxley's hand, with two hundred thousand dollars, when you know you can win her—and all on account of this strange whim. In love with a portrait! I used to think, my dear nephew, you had sense; but this is a proof of your utter insanity."

"But would you have me marry where I do not love?"

Now Mrs. Templeton although a woman of the world, and placing perhaps too great a value on riches, had a good heart. This question for a moment staggered her. But at length she answered frankly.

"Certainly not. But then Miss Oxley surely is a loveable girl, and one any gentlemen could love."

"Here you mistake, my dear aunt. Miss Oxley is a very sweet creature, I confess; and yet she does not approach my beau ideal. I cannot, therefore, love her. But, in this mysterious portrait, I behold every thing I could look for, since. not only does the mere physical beauty of the face equal my beau ideal, but there is all that evidence of a pure and sensitive, yet lofty soul stamped there, which I should desire. The original of that portrait, I *know*, is the noblest of her sex."

"Why what a rhapsody!" said the aunt with a quiet smile, "but seriously, I should like to see this portrait. Why," she asked a little archly, "didn't you bring it with you? It's not quite two hundred miles betwixt city and city; and then, you know, I could have hung it up in my parlor, and advertised all my friends to search for the original—"

It is impossible to say how long Mrs. Templeton would have continued in this half teasing way, but at this instant the street bell rung.

"Who can it be, at this hour and on such a night?" said she, breaking short off in her conversation.

'Miss Beckett has brought her work home,' said the footman, "and she would prefer hearing your opinion of it, if you can afford her the leisure."

"Poor child!" said Mrs. Templeton, in a tone of commisseration, "send her up at once. She doubtless wants the money," continued the lady, "or she would scarcely have walked here through all this pelting storm. And she has seen better days too, or I am mistaken. Keep your seat, Edmund," she said, as her nephew rose to leave, "you can throw yourself in that chair where you won't be noticed; and besides I wish you to see my pretty s mpstress," she continued in a gayer tone, "for I'll stake my new ponies against your hunter that she's quite as beautiful as your portrait—Indeed I know no one who equals her in loveliness, and you are aware there are not a few pretty girls among my acquaintance."

Edmund sank to his seat just as the door opened. Not wishing to intimidate the visiter, he did not look up until she had taken her seat and began conversing with Mrs. Templeton. At length, however, he cast his eyes towards her. The young lady wore a close cottage bonnet, and as her side was turned toward him he could not see her face. But he noticed that her form was one of exquisite proportions, and that her foot and hand were of the most delicate mould and size. He thought too that he had never heard a voice half so musical; and when he noticed the thin shawl which she wore, he could scarcely retain his feelings. At this instant the young lady, not aware that a third person was in the room, turned her face in his direction. He started and uttered involuntarily an exclamation of delight; for there, exact in every feature and in the expression of the face, was the living counterpart of the UNKNOWN PORTRAIT! Yes! it was indeed the beautiful original who sat before him in her surpassing loveliness, seeming more lovely to Moreton's eyes from the obvious penury against which she so nobly strove.

We leave our readers to imagine the sequel. The agitation of Moreton forbade concealment, and his words, apparently so extraordinary to the young lady, but which were quickly understood by Mrs. Templeton, soon brought matters to a crisis. She took on herself the explanation, and with the tact and delicacy of her sex, acquainted the agitated girl with sufficient to account for her nephew's conduct.

We may suppose that the little family slept, that night, under a warmer roof than they had been accustomed to for many a long day; but in this matter, with an equal regard to tact and delicacy, Mrs. Templeton only appeared.

Alice could not long resist the earnest pleadings of Moreton. One who had loved her so long and faithfully in secret could not fail to make her happy; and besides her own heart, when she began to see her suitor's good qualities, pleaded powerfully in his favor. Before spring had ushered in her flowers, Alice was the happy wife of Moreton.

The portrait, which had first made her known to our hero, had been painted just before Mr. Beckett's failure, and when he became bankrupt he had been unable to pay the artist for the picture. It was sent to the exhibition to be sold; but as this was in another city no one knew who was represented by the UNKNOWN PORTRAIT.

LOW WAGES. It is a melancholy reflection that by the triumph of the locofocos in this State, the ascendency of the hard money party in the councils of the nation is rendered certain. We may therefore expect an indiscriminate and vindictive war upon the banks, aided by John Tyler and his Fiscal Corporosity; the chartering of this latter monster being now by no means problematical.

The Repeal of the Tariff may now also be considered as certain. By the year 1844 therefore, every bank in the country will probably be compelled to suspend specie payments, and wind up its affairs The visions of the bullionist, are now in a fair way to realization, and as a necessary consequence the wages of labor to be reduced to the hard money standard of Europe. Where is Nomeat Williams? It is high time that distinguished personage were kept before the people.—Troy Whig.

Locofoco defalcations in the city of New-York detected by the Whigs since the last Spring election.

Thomas Lloyd	$80,000!!!
Jonathan D. Stevenson	5,000!
John Ahern	80,000!!!
James H. Ward	50,000!!!
GRAND TOTAL	$215,000