

approaching shadows of twilight. Wrapt fearfully in a charm of memory and anticipation, she was leaning on the tasteful stile at the extremity of the garden, when she heard the rustling of footsteps near at hand. She turned scarcely time to turn the pale Hessians whom she had often dreaded, stood before her. His eye was flaming, but his face was pale and hideous. He dropped on one knee before her, and drawing a pistol from his bosom, he pointed it at her breast, and exclaimed in a hurried and low voice—

"Fly not at your peril, but hear me! I cannot resign to expiation. I have seen you, I admit and adore you: I know your pale features: I have seen your interviews: I have heard your vows—they must be broken. Go with me to Europe—I will treat you not as you deserve, like the daughter of a rebel, but like a companion and a friend. Death is death. I have pursued you long; I have forfeited my life by deserting the army of making for your charms—I will win you, or both of us shall die. I linger here for nothing, save to say that you must not dare to wed another. Death will break the nuptial vow. Swear that this interview be disclosed to none, or this moment is the last of your existence. I pause for your words of reply. I would be gone."

He ceased. The foul and matted tufts of hair upon his hip quivered in his imagination, and he grinned a demon-like smile as she gave her solemn promise that their interviews should remain inviolable. "She knew not what she said."

The days that elapsed between the interview in the garden and time appointed for the solemnization of her marriage, were passed by Juliette Percival in a state of alternate hope and fear. But as the time drew nigh, her terrors increased. What she had previously disclosed to Leslie, had awakened in him a spirit of keen surveillance and suspicion. He had recovered from his wounds, and engaged a number of young volunteers of the neighborhood to sleep in the house of capt. Percival, to secure the safety of the household, consisting only of the motionless Juliette, her young sister, and a servant. Capt. Percival, enfeebled by his recent wounds, was an invalid, incapable of defence. In the mean time, Juliette was strictly enjoined not to venture out unattended by night or day.

On the evening appointed for the nuptials of Juliette Percival with George Leslie, a stranger might have discovered a flickering light on the yellow and crimson leaves of a cluster of huge ash trees, which darkened the road side a few hundred yards from the mansion of capt. Percival. It proceeded from lanterns, held by an old and withered Indian. As its rays fell upon his ploughed and painted visage, they disclosed a keen and restless anxiety of eye. His long hair hung in straight and damp masses on each side of his furrowed temples, and a huge drop depended from his nose, of silver, and shaped like the rattle of a snake. Over his close deer-skin vest, trimmed with the fur of the mink, was braided a wide wampum belt, upon which hung several scalp, of different colored hair, the melancholy reliques of murdered white women and children. His whole appearance indicated a spirit familiar with blood, and thirsting for deeds of rapine and cruelty. He assumed an attitude of listening attention for a moment, and turning to the middle tree of the group, which was hollow, he exclaimed—

"Sagowah—ah!"

The word was one of recognition, and the person summoned rushed out from the hollow tree before him. It was the Hessian soldier.

"Well, Sleepless Panther, said he, 'what did you see?' Is the young soldier at capt. Percival's, and does the pale grey head stay below?"

"Yes," said the Sleepless Panther. "His house is filled with so many pale faces." As he said so many, he lifted the four fingers of his right hand. "The dove-eyed squaw no there. She is sleep. They keep watch. I no kill 'em. I blind—no see good in 'em."

"Then the deed be mine," said the Hessian. "Go thy ways, Panther. Here is money. Keep thy mouth shut, and thy ears open. Go."

"Hoo!" said the Panther, as he dropped the lantern into the hands of the soldier. "Good bye. The big cannons of Manitou are firing in the sky. The storm spirit is coming. I go down to my wigwam where the big lake rains."

The Sleepless Panther darted away into the darkness of the woods, and the soldier was left in his solitude. A tempest had been for some time gathering in the west, and the flashes of lightning were vivid and almost incessant, while the howling of the thunder on the house and cloudy wind that sighed deeply amid the dry leaves around him, added to the dismal fearfulness of the scene. A few drops of rain were pattering on the leaves. He lifted his finger to his forehead in deep thought.

"It is decided," he muttered to himself. "She cannot live for me. To decoy her is impossible, against odds so fearful. She must die for me then! I have said it, and it shall be accomplished."

He drew from the cavity of the tree a long, bright musket. It was of the kind denominated *swan's arms*, very heavy and massive in its construction. He blew out the light in his lan-

tern, and moved towards the house, which sheltered the object of his wicked solicitude.

In the rear of his mansion, capt. Percival had erected a long shed, in which were kept sundry bee hives. The sweet produce of the summer industry of their frugal occupants, compensated abundantly for his care. The shed extended some distance into the garden, from the end of the dwelling, at the base of which a few vines had been planted, had grown up, and hung in beautiful festoons about the window shutters of the chamber appropriated to Miss Percival.

The Hessian approached the shed, he placed his gun in a water conductor which ran along its humble eaves, and mounting into the branches of a peach tree not yet disrobed of all its rich fruit, he gained the ridge of the rude shelter, and lifting his musket, walked stealthily up to the window. He drew aside the still green vines which mantled about it, and looked carefully in. It was the bed chamber of the lovely and innocent girl, about whose steps he had hung like a hungry lion. A lamp stood on a plain but rich table beneath a mirror. Miss Percival was in prayer. Her polished shoulders were carelessly and but half invested in her shawl, and her fine chestnut hair fell in glossy waves upon her neck and bosom, as she knelt in her night dress by the bed side, with the bible open before her. Her little sister lay in bed; her light tresses breaking out from a lawn cap, and shadowing a fair young cheek, which seemed stained with roses. The small hands of Miss Percival were clasped together on the inspired page, and she occasionally lifted upward her tearful and spiritual eyes, or drooped the long lashes over them in the humility of devotion, her face seemed impressed with the passionless and pleasing sanctity of an angel.

The Hessian was moved, and for moments he seemed panting in the indecision of some supernatural suspense. The storm had now arisen in its fury, the rain came down in heavy floods, while the voice of the thunder was deep and almost continual. The wide and distant landscape which surrounded the cottage, would ever and anon open from afar the glance of the lightning, only to be swallowed in a moment by "the jaws of darkness."

"I will not now," muttered the soldier as he drew back, I will send her to the God she is entreating. I shall but add an angel to heaven. He retreated a few paces on the roof, beneath the shadow of a tall poplar, whose bare branches trembled over the shed—he raised the musket to his breast, he pointed it directly at the heart of Juliette Percival, and fired. The instrument missed its fire. "Curse the gun," he whispered, as he drew it to his side. He renewed the powder in the pan, and drew the weapon again to his breast. A motion of Miss Percival caused him to move; he slowly lifted his gun as if to pause for a steadier hand and more composed nerve. It was but for a moment. Again he elevated the deadly engine, and muttering "d—n her," he proceeded to take aim. It was his last movement. In an instant the tree above him was rent and crackling in the lightning of heaven. The subtle fire struck his glittering instrument of death and crime, the barrel was fused in the fierceness of the flame; the stock was splintered into countless atoms in his hands; the red torrent rushed into his bosom; one loud groan, bleated with the thunder, and the guilty soul of the Hessian was before its God!

"And pray, aunt, what become of Geo. Leslie and Miss Percival," said a young and lovely girl, to her relative, who had rehearsed the foregoing tale, as they sat in the library of a princely mansion on the Schuylkill.

The lady to whom the question was addressed, turned to her niece and replied with a smile—

"They were married, my dear Juliette: they have lived together many long and happy years. His course has been one of bright public honor and elevation; hers has been retiring, but it has been quiet and even, and very useful. They have children around them who are both beautiful and dutiful; wealth in such abundance as to be convinced that it is not happiness without the opulence of spirit, and the graces of benevolent feeling; and they have proved that, where these are blended, there is the rarest pleasure."

"Where do they live now, aunt?"

"You see the heroine, my dear, daily before me. She is your mother. I have disguised the incidents and names, that the story might beguile your fancy, and interest your heart. Wrapt as with a garment in the original brightness of youth, you are now what your mother ever appeared. May your course be as pure, and the light of your hope ever as brilliant as that which lingers around the coming evening of your parent's existence."

A sailor half-groggy, passing along the street of a sea-port town, discovered over an admiral's door, an escutcheon with chequers painted on it, and very naturally took it for an ale house. The gentleman, a ruddy looking portly man, standing at the door, Jack clapped him on the shoulder, crying, "d—n it, landlord, you look like an honest fellow, give us a cup of the best." The gentleman, to carry on the joke, ordered his servant to bring him some beer, which being done, the jolly tar drank towards the landlord's very good health, and enquired what was to pay, which the admiral told him he might settle the

1st. session, 22d Con.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

In the senate yesterday, Mr. May presented a memorial from sundry merchants and others of Boston, praying that the present charter of the bank of the United States may not be renewed, and that an act of incorporation may be passed for a bank with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, reserving to the government the privilege of subscribing for one half of the stock, and limiting the subscription to the remainder to the citizens of the United States. The memorial was read, referred to the select committee on the bank of the United States, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Ewing offered a resolution declaring it as the sense of the senate, that removals by the president from office, for any other purpose than that of securing a faithful execution of the laws, was hostile to the spirit of the constitution, never contemplated by its framers, was a daring extension of executive influence, prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and that it was inexpedient for the senate to advise and consent to appointments to fill supposed vacancies occasioned by the removal of prior incumbents, unless the removals shall appear to have been made on sufficient cause. This resolution came up in course of day. After the usual morning's business, the senate went into secret session, and continued there until its adjournment.

In the house of representatives Mr. Archer, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill for giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the republic of Colombia, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The resolution submitted by Mr. Pendleton on the subject of the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States, were called up by that gentleman, but upon a division by yeas and nays at the call of Mr. Speight, the house refused to consider them, by a vote of 75 to 83. After the consideration and adoption of various resolutions, submitted on the preceding day, the house on motion of Mr. Polk, went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Howard, to alter the time of the bill's going into operation, from the 3d to the 6th March, 1833, in order to preserve in the electoral colleges at the coming presidential election, the present weight of the several states, instead of voting according to the new apportionment of representation. The several numbers of 47,000, 47,700, 59,000, 53,000, 51,000, and 46,000, were successively proposed and rejected, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the house without amendment. Mr. Wickliffe moved to recommit the bill to a select committee of 24 members, one from each state, with instructions to report it in blank to the house, but before the question was taken, the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

January 30.

The senate on Friday, spent the greater part of the day in executive session, and therefore transacted but little legislative business. Previous to closing the doors, a few memorials and resolutions were offered, and reports submitted by chairmen of committees, among the first was a memorial presented by Mr. Frelinghuysen from New Jersey, praying for the renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States. Mr. King from the committee on public lands, to which the subject was referred by a resolution of the senate, reported a bill to reorganize the general land office of the United States.

In the house of representatives, among the numerous resolutions introduced, was one by gen. Thomas of Maryland, for the appointment of a committee in conjunction with one on the part of the senate, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the centennial commemoration of the birth-day of general George Washington. Mr. Doddridge from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported bills, 1st, to provide for the appointment of commissioners to digest, prepare, and report to congress at its next session, a code of law, civil and criminal, for the district; 2d, a bill relating to the orphan's courts within the district; 3d, a bill providing for the more speedy administration of justice; and 4th, to organize the fire companies in the district. They were severally read a first and second time, and committed. Mr. Mercer from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill to construct a bridge over the river Ohio, at Wheeling, which was committed to a committee of the whole house. The resolution of Mr. Jemter on the subject of the removal of free persons of color, was taken up, and various amendments were proposed. The bills reported by Mr. Archer from the committee on foreign affairs, giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the republic of Colombia, was taken up, and an animated debate ensued upon the question of its passage. The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of David Dardin (the celebrated Amy Dardin claim) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote on a division by yeas and nays, of 130 to 46. At nearly 5 o'clock the house adjourned till Monday.

February 1.

In the senate on Tuesday, a petition was presented by Mr. Silsby, from sundry citizens of the state of Massachusetts, praying that on the never die.

termination of the charter of the bank of the United States, a charter may be granted to them on certain conditions, for a bank with a capital of fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Benton from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill providing for liquidating and paying certain claims of the state of Virginia for advances made for the service of the United States, during the war of the revolution.

In the house of representatives, upwards of a hundred petitions and memorials were presented. Among the number was one by Mr. Ward, from officers of the army, for an increase of pay to the surgeons and assistant surgeons, which was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, by Mr. Choate, a petition from John Forrest & Co. of Salem, Mass. for a bank charter on the expiration of the charter of the United States bank, referred to the committee of ways and means; by Mr. White of New York, from the heirs of Robert Fulton, referred to a select committee of five members; and by the speaker, the memorial of the free trade convention of Philadelphia, which was laid on the table, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed. Mr. Lewis Condict called up a memorial from the Rahway colonization society, praying for aid in the removal of free persons of color, which, after some discussion, was committed to a select committee. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, reported a bill from the post office committee, to reduce the postage on periodicals and pamphlets, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. W. B. Shepherd from the committee on the territories, reported a bill to fix the salaries of the governor, secretary, and judges of the territory of Arkansas, which was read twice and committed. A variety of private bills were introduced and acted upon, after which the house took up the apportionment bill, in the consideration of which they continued occupied till at 4 o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

In the senate yesterday, Mr. Foot's resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of abolishing the offices of second comptroller and second auditor, was, after being so amended as to make a general enquiry of what offices could be dispensed with, agreed to. Mr. Ewing's resolution respecting removals from office, was made the order of the day for next Monday week, and Mr. Benton's resolution asking information respecting the management and finances of the bank of the United States, was also adopted.

In the house of representatives, after the introduction of various private bills, a resolution submitted on a previous day by Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, calling for information on the subject of a reservation of land of four miles square, on the Sandy river, in Tennessee, leased to the second auditor of the treasury, at the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians in October, 1813, was taken up. The apportionment bill was also taken up, and debated till half past 4 o'clock. The proposition to strike out 43, was negatived by a vote of 99 to 44.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

Banks in the City and Liberties.

Capital Stock	\$9,294,080
Notes in circulation	4,323,869
Deposits	4,923,744
Discounts	15,408,457
Specie	1,674,569

Several Banks throughout the State.

Capital Stock	\$3,664,292
Notes in circulation	4,335,812
Deposits	2,346,539
Discounts	6,220,665
Specie	964,180

[Courier.]

A case was recently decided at New York, in which a person was prosecuted for \$70, in having recommended to the plaintiff in the case a man of as good credit, who on being trusted upon the recommendation, failed to pay the amount of debt he had contracted. The suit was brought against the person who had recommended the purchaser as trustworthy, and a verdict was rendered against him for the whole sum of the debt. Thus it appears, if a man recommends another as worthy of credit, and he should turn out to be otherwise, the surety for his credit is responsible for his debt.

Soon after the institution of the Royal Society, King Charles II. sent a question for their discussion. "What was the reason why a dead fish was so much heavier than a living one?" Many wise treatises were accordingly written by the members of this learned body to point out the physical reason for this difference. At last, after the point had undergone a complete discussion, it occurred to them to try the fact, when they discovered, to their no small mortification, that they were laughed at by the king; the living fish and the dead one, being exactly the same weight.

A Pariah, who was loaded with debt, and just on the point of dying, told his confessor, that he only lived by the grace of God, was that he could be pleased to prolong his life till he could pay his debts. The confessor, thinking him in earnest, said, his motive was so good, that he had great reason to hope God would be pleased to hear his prayer. "Ah!" says the sick man, turning to one of his old companions, "God could but grant me this indulgence, I should