The moral influence, therefore, of this careless swearing must be regarded as extending to the question of the credibility of both. But this is not all. A more mournful consideration still, is the fact that the instrument containing these affidavits is in the handwriting of a minister of the gospel, the Rev. James C. Richmond. Of whatever defect of moral principle or moral sensibility this method of swearing shows to exist in them, the responsibility is certainly largely shared by him.

I ought further to state that until my visit to Philadelphia, in October last, I never received by word or otherwise, the least intimation of offence having been given to the complaining parties in this case.

I now come to a period of more than 4 years within which the presenters were not able to establish anything to my disadvantage. More than seven and a half years ago, the circumstances are alleged to have occurred which are detailed in articles I and II of the presentment. Of the second article, bringing against me the charge—the only one of the kind—of having been intoxicated that length of time ago, and drawing down upon me conviction of *being*, on that account, guilty of immorality, and subjecting me to punishment for the same, I have before spoken. I crave an unbiassed and just judgment of the evidence. It is, however, perhaps, no more than an act of justice to myself to add, as illustrative of the opportunity there was for intoxication, and the probability of its existence, that I had, on that day, in the morning, instituted the rector of the parish, and preached on the occasion; that after dinner I had preached, administered confirmation, and addressed the persons confirmed; and that after this service, as soon as arrangements could be made, with a little delay owing to rain, we set out on our journey; the interval having been spent with one of the most respectable families in Ithica.

Of the subject matter of the first article, I ask an unbiassed consideration of the evidence, and of what I have further to add in relation to it.

This case also presents a painful instance of insensibility on the part of a minister of the gospel, to the awfulness and sacredness of an oath. The Rev. Clement M. Butler swears to a statement, drawn up with great minuteness, of circumstances said to have occurred more than seven years before the affidavit was made out; of the greater number and most important of which he had no personal cognizance; and with regard to which, although it was constantly within his power, he had not refreshed his memory during that whole period. What was the consequence? He swore to an untruth—afterwards acknowledged by himself to be such. He swore that his wife told him what she never had told him, and what never occurred; and the point thus falsely sworn to constituted the most serious charge brought against me in the whole presentment—a charge which has done me more injury than all the rest put together—a charge which was naturally regarded by the presenters as giving to his affidavit its chief claim to their notice.

But I have not yet done with this cruelly and most unjustifiably false accusation. Three different accounts of it are sworn to by Mr. Butler and his wife. He swears to it, in his affidavit, as a fact communicated to him by his wife at the first stopping place on our journey. Having been afterwards told by his wife that this was not so, for the circumstance sworn to had never occurred, he swears in court that the mistake arose from something his wife said to him in the carriage. She swears that she never said any thing to him of the kind; but that he must have derived his mistaken idea from some gesture of hers, designed to illustrate another matter.

The published evidence will show other incongruities also between the oaths of this clergyman and his wife.

It is confidently left to men of sound sense and christian principle, to say how far the claim of these oaths to implicit confidence is thus qualified.

I request those who may peruse the evidence to give heed also to the following extracts from a letter, written under date of December 27, 1844, to a clerical brother, by the Rev. Henry Gregory, the present rector of St. Paul's church, Syracuse, a clergyman whose name, with all who know him, is synonymous with the best official and personal qualifications for the holy ministry. He had made inquiries of parishioners, who were intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Butler, and after stating the fact that she (Mrs. Butler) was "not well at that time," the time of her going to Ithica—(a fact of which the readers of the evidence will not fail to see the connection with a pretence, therein set forth, of sickness as the consequence of her journey from Ithica)—he writes as follows:

"After their arrival here"—at Syracuse on their return to Ithica—"Mrs. Cooke saw Mrs. Butler, and heard her speak of the journey and the Bishop. She spoke particularly of the kindness of the Bishop to her, and said she could scarcely have made the journey had she not had his support, (she leaning on him in her weakness;) but not one word did she say to Mrs. Cooke (an intimate friend) of any impropriety of the Bishop.

"Mr. Peck's mother-in-law (Mrs. Griffing, who is well acquainted with the Bishop,) is one of the communicants in this church, and is now here. Her daughter (Mrs. Peck) is dead. I called on her to-day. She recollected the fact well, that Mr. Peck never said anything about any impropriety in the Bishop's conduct during that ride. 'Nothing,' she said, 'that she ever knew.' She says he was always in the habit of closely observing things; had a nice sense of propriety, and was accustomed to speak freely of things to his wife and to her, when he came home. That after his return from Ithaca, he spoke of the nice pleasant ride they had, and particularly of the Bishop's kind attentions to Mrs. Butler, as though she were his child. Mrs. Griffing feels very confident that if Mr. Peck had observed anything wrong he would have mentioned it. Mr. Peck is probably in South America. On the 27th of October last, he wrote to Mrs. Griffing that he expected that day to start."

Respecting this letter of Mr. Gregory, Bishop Ives states to me his recollection that the account I gave to him in Philadelphia, of this ride to Syracuse, accorded exactly, in all material points, with that contained in the letter.

* * * * * * *

There appears to have been, in the whole of the preparation for subjecting me to the late trial, a singular, and certainly a most unchristian effort, to evade the possibility of failing in that design, by not allowing the chance which our divine Lord provides for his followers, of avoiding public discipline by the beneficial influence of private remonstrance. And surely not less singular and unchristian is the disposition thus manifested to resist the Saviour's gracious purpose, in his blessed provisions, of warding off scandal to His church. Three of the prominent actors in this matter, the Rev. Messrs. Paul Trapier, John B. Gallagher, and Clement M. Butler, had been connected with me by the sacred tie of christian instructor and christian pupils. Not one of them ever uttered to me a word indicative of wounded feeling, of knowledge of charges against me, or of solicitude for what might be the consequence of evil report on one who had ever treated them as a father and a friend. The first that that father and friend knew that any of them had aught against him, was his finding them, as his formal accusers, arrayed for bringing down upon him the strong arm of the discipline of the church. How far their conduct admits, not of the excuse, (for there can be none,) but of the explanation, that there were malignant promptings behind them, not yet fully brought to light, is what, in the providence of a just and righteous God, may hereafter more clearly appear.

* * * * * * *

My original plea of not guilty is here solemnly renewed. It respects both the purpose of my heart and the misconduct alleged. But let me not be suspected of putting forth any proud claim to exemption from frailty and sinfulness. While truth would be sacrificed did I profess consciousness of having justly incurred the verdict which has been awarded me, God knows that I presume not to absence of guilt before Him, in the perpetual sinfulness of my heart, and in daily leaving undone what I ought to do. And God forbid that I should not be humbled under a sense of the too successful betrayments, in each of these classes of omission and commission, into which I am often thrown. They are perpetual calls for contrition, humility, and repentance. May I have grace not to suffer them—God forgive me if I am wrong in the humble hope that I do not suffer them—to pass unheeded!

* * * * * * *

I know not how extensively efforts may still be in progress, and yet be multiplied, against me. There are propensities in the natural heart which foster even a love for rendering the unhappy still more miserable, for trampling the fallen still more deeply in the dust, for closing the door to all influence of the relenting spirit of christian justice and mercy, and for pushing malevolent design to the utmost gratification. In the Lord put I my trust. To Him, as the searcher of hearts, I commit my cause.

* * * * * * *

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—The following are the yeas and nays on the joint resolution annexing Texas to the United States, which recently passed the House of Representatives.

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Bailey, Belser, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Shepherd Cary, Reuben Chapman, Augustas A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dellet, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Haralson, Hays, Henley, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Hubbell, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Maclay, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Peyton, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, David S. Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Senter, Themas H. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, John Stewart, Stiles, Jas. W. Stone, A. P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancey, Yost—120.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Benton, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Corroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darragh, Garrett, Davis, Dobarry, Dickey, Dillingham, Dunlap, Elmer, Fish, Florence, Foot, Joshua R. Giddings, Goggin, Willis Green, Byram Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Herrick, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jones, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, McClelland, McIlvaine, Marsh, E. Joy Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Moseley, Nes, Patterson, Phœnix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Rayner, Reding, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John Sample, Schenck, Severance, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Statson, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyle, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Weathered, Wheaton, John White, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop, Wm. Wright—98.

A condensed statement of the times of holding the circuit courts within the different judicial circuits of the State of Arkansas, taken from the original acts prescribing the time of holding the circuit courts in said State.

In the first Judicial Circuit.

In the county of Green, on the 1st Mondays in March and September.

In the county of Poinsett, on the 2d Mondays in March and September.

In the county of St. Francis, on the 3d Mondays in March and September.

In the county of Monroe, on the 4th Mondays in March and September.

In the county of Mississippi, on the 2d Mondays after the 4th Mondays, in March and September.

In the county of Crittenden, on the 3d Mondays after the 4th Mondays, in March and September.

In the county of Phillips, on the 4th Mondays after the 4th Mondays in March and September.

In the second Judicial Circuit.

In the county of Arkansas, on the 1st Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Jefferson, on the 2d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Dallas, on the 31 Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Bradley, on the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Desha, on the 1st Mondays in May and November.

In the county of Chicot, on the 2d Mondays in May and November.

In the third Judicial Circuit.

In the county of Randolph, on the 1st Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Lawrence, on the 2d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Fulton, on the 3d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Izard, on the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Van Buren, on the 1st Mondays after the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Jackson, on the 3d Mondays after the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Independence, on the 1st Mondays in February and August.

In the fourth Judicial Circuit.

In the county of Marion, on the 2d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Searcy, on the 3d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Newton, on the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Carroll, on the 1st Mondays after the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Madison, on the 2d Mondays after the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Benton, on the 3d Mondays after the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Washington, on the 4th Mondays after the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the fifth Judicial Circuit.

In the county of Clark, on the 1st Mondays in March and September.

In the county of Hot Spring, on the 2d Mondays in March and September.

In the county of Montgomery, on the 3d Mondays in March and September.

In the county of Saline, on the 4th Mondays in March and September.

In the county of Perry, on the 1st Mondays in April and October.

In the county of White, on the 2d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Pulaski, on the 3d Mondays in April and October.

In the sixth Judicial Circuit.

In the county of Lafayette, on the 1st Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Sevier, on the 2d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Pike, on the 3d Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Ouachita, on the 1st Mondays af. the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Union, on the 2d Mondays after the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Hempstead, on the 3d Mondays after the 4th Mondays in April and October.

In the county of Polk, on the 1st Mondays in February and August.

In the seventh Judicial Circuit.

In the county of Crawford, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d Mondays in February and August.

In the county of Franklin, on the 4th Mondays in February and August.

In the county of Johnson, on the 1st and 2d Mondays after the 4th Mondays in February and August.

In the county of Pope, on the 3d Mondays after the 4th Mondays in February and August.

In the county of Conway, on the 4th Mondays after the 4th Mondays in February and August.

In the county of Yell, on the 5th Mondays after the 4th Mondays in February and August.

In the county of Scott, on the 6th Mondays after the 4th Mondays in February and August.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

JANUARY 22, 1845.

In the Senate, Mr. *Huntington* offered a resolution, calling upon the Postmaster General to communicate to the Senate the amount of the receipts and expenditures of the department.

A resolution of inquiry was offered by Mr. *Ashley*, proposing the increase of the military force upon the borders of Arkansas for the purpose of protecting the people from the invasion of the Indians.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for the Cumberland road in Ohio, and $150,000 for Indiana, and the same sum for Illinois, was taken up.

Mr. *Niles*, of Conn., opposed the bill upon constitutional grounds, as well as upon the ground that the measure was inexpedient. The veto of Gen. Jackson to the Maysville road bill presented the grounds of his objection.

Mr. *White*, of Indiana, defended the bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas 25, nays 14.

The Massachusetts militia claim bill was then passed by yeas and nays—25 to 14.

A bill was then taken up granting $25,000 to Joshua Shaw, the inventor of the percussion caps.

A motion to re-commit the bill with instructions to reduce the appropriation to $10,000 was made by Mr. *Bagby* and rejected. Yeas 26, nays 16.

A message was received from the President, covering an abstract of the Chinese treaty negotiated by Mr. Cushing. There is also a message from the President recommending the appointment of a commercial agent to reside permanently in China.

Before the adjournment, the Smithsonian bequest bill from the committee on the library was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Robinson, of New York, submitted a new plan for the annexation of Texas. It is a bill which provides that so much of Texas as shall not embrace an area larger than the largest State of the Union, shall be admitted into the Union. That this State shall have two Senators and two Representatives until the next census.

That the remaining territory may be admitted into the Union upon terms to be agreed upon hereafter, but that Congress will not pay the debt of Texas, and will not take from Texas any amount of the lands belonging to her. That the agreement to admit Texas shall not bind the United States to pay her debts, and shall not be considered as implicating the United States in any way as to the institution of slavery.

The plan having been read, the House were thrown into confusion.

Mr. *Payne*, of Alabama, among many others, sprung to the floor to oppose the introduction of the bill, but he was told it was too late.

Mr. *Houston*, of Alabama, hoped the bill would be received and referred. He was opposed to every feature of it, but thought it but fair that the bill should take the course of others.

Mr. *Payne* took the floor much excited, and said he demanded to know, and his constituents demanded to know, what Congress designed in regard to the institution of slavery.

Mr. *Saunders* was opposed to every part and parcel of the bill, but then it was fair that the bill reported should take the course of others.

So thought Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, who read Mr. Payne a lecture for playing into the hands of the enemy.

Several other members spoke.

Mr. *Cave Johnson*, of Tenn., now moved the previous question and there was a second.

The question now returned—"Shall the bill be rejected?" The vote was yeas 73, nays 119.

All the members who spoke, except two, declined to have this vote considered as a test one.

The bill was now twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the various propositions to annex Texas.

Mr. *Rathbun*, of N. Y., was entitled to the floor. Although of the majority in the House, he was opposed to the annexation of Texas.

Mr. R. opposed the annexation of Texas upon all grounds. He quoted Gen. Jackson in 1820 against Gen. Jackson in 1844. He valued Gen. Jackson's opinion a great deal more in 1820 than in 1844. The attempt to annex Texas by the Legislature reminded him of the Chamber of Deputies when they became so bad that nothing but military despotism would overwhelm their authority, and of the long Parliament of Great Britain.

Mr. R. commented with great plainness of speech upon the conduct and speeches of southern men, who were ready, when it was for their interest, to adhere to a strict construction of the Constitution, and as ready to construe it another way when it was their interest to do so.

He read from the Richmond Enquirer the remark that "the Democrat who opposed the annexation of Texas could expect nothing from Mr. Polk's Administration!" There, said Mr. Rathbun, is the lash, and let gentlemen feel it. Mr. Wright voted against annexation, and his majority in N. York was 10,000. And any New Yorker who should go home voting for Texas without great compromise would go there with the mark of Cain upon him.

Mr. *Cobb*, of Ga., made an earnest speech for annexation.

Mr. *Pollock*, of Pa., followed against annexation.

A few moments before 5 the House adjourned.

JANUARY 23, 1845.

In the Senate, Mr. *Foster*, of New York, introduced a resolution for the appointment of new commissioners for the settlement of claims between the United States and Mexico. A joint resolution was introduced in reference to the subject, and both referred to the committee on foreign relations. The resolution looks first to the settlement of the amount of our claims, and then to a peremptory demand for their settlement.

Mr. *Jarnagin* introduced a resolution calling upon the President of the United States for information in relation to the Choctaw contract. The resolution asks whether proposals were issued for contracts, and whether they were advertized, &c.

Mr. *Huntington*, of Connecticut, offered a resolution requiring the committee on finance to report as to the expediency of passing a law prohibiting any clerk, deputy, or other person from performing the duties of collector without giving the bonds demanded of the collector.

Mr. *Huntington*, of Connecticut, asked for action upon the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the postmaster general to report to the Senate what amount of revenue has been received between the 4th of March, 1841, and the 30th of June, 1844, exclusive of the sum of $497,657, appropriated in September 9, 1841, whether the revenue has been sufficient to meet expenditures, &c. The resolution was adopted.

The Smithsonian bequest bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Representatives, several resolutions were presented this morning.

Mr. *Hopkins*, of Virginia, offered one asking the President of the United States whether any of the officers of the government had been guilty of embezzling the public money since August 19, 1841, and if so, whether they had been criminally prosecuted, and if not, the reason for omitting to prosecute them.

Mr. *Vance* asked why 1841 was named. The answer given was that the penal act for prosecution went into operation at that time.

The House then went into committee of the whole.

Mr. *Haralson*, of Georgia, addressed the committee in favor of the annexation of Texas, and spoke his hour in earnest defence of the measure. He claimed that the people had decided in favor of the measure, and more, that the whig party were generally in favor of the measure prior to Mr. Clay's letter from N. Carolina. A resolution adopted in New York was then read, endorsing the Baltimore resolutions.

Mr. *Rathbun*, of New York, asked the gentleman to read the whole resolution, and he would find the words "as *we* understand it," in regard to Texas. What he said yesterday was true. Ten thousand majority were against Texas in New York, if every member of the "democratic" party were put down in favor of the measure.

Mr. *Haralson* closed with an effort to explain Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, written in 1820.

Mr. *Collamer*, of Vermont, continued the discussion in an amusing and highly interesting speech, illustrating his views with good stories, and all telling impressively against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. *Seymour*, of New York, next addressed the House. He is one of the majority, and one of those who deny that the people decided in favor of annexation. The measure was inexpedient and unjust. The people had decided more than once that Congress had no power to pay the debts of the indebted States, and we propose now to pay the entire debts of Texas—not knowing what they were and with no official information of the amount.

Mr. *Hamlin*, of Maine, next addressed the committee. He had hoped, he said, that this question would go over to the next administration. He had great confidence in the next administration, but neither the one party nor the other had confidence in Mr. Tyler's administration, and, at most, there were but very few of the people who had. Upon reflection, he had made up his mind to go for the immediate annexation of Texas, but he could support the question only as a national one, and with terms and conditions that made it so. With no other grounds than those of compromise would he consent to the measure. He denied that the people had decided in favor of the unconditional annexation of Texas.

Mr. *Ficklin*, of Illinois, followed in a speech for annexation.

The House adjourned at a late hour.

NOT BAD.—A Methodist preacher expounding on his own authority in a country village, remarked that "commentators did not agree with him." Next day he received a basket of kinkney potatoes from one of his rustic disciples, who remarked that "since common taturs did not agree with him, he had taken the liberty to present him with some best kidnies."

SILK BY STEAM.—An establishment on an extensive scale for making silk, is in operation in Kentucky, near Louisville. Three looms are worked, making sewing silk, handkerchiefs, vestings and dress patterns.

From Willis' Evening Mirror.

We are permitted to copy (in advance of publication) from the 2d No. of the American Review, the following remarkable poem, by EDGAR A. POE. In our opinion, it is the most effective single example of "fugitive poetry" ever published in this country; and unsurpassed in English poetry for subtle conception, masterly ingenuity of versification, and consistent, sustaining of imaginary lift and "pokerishness." It is one of these "dainties bred in a book" which we *feed* on. It will stick to the memory of everybody who reads it.

THE RAVEN.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore,
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
"'Tis some visiter," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door—
Only this and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December,
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow;—vainly I had tried to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow—sorrow for the lost Lenore—
For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Nameless here for evermore.

And the silken sad uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating
"'Tis some visiter entreating entrance at my chamber door—
Some late visiter entreating entrance at my chamber door;—
This it is, and nothing more."

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Sir," said I, "or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you"—here I opened wide the door;—
Darkness there, and nothing more.

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the darkness gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the whispered word, "Lenore!"
This *I* whispered, and an echo murmured back the word, "Lenore!"
Merely this, and nothing more.

Then into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning,
Soon I heard again a tapping somewhat louder than before.
"Surely," said I, "surely that is something at my window lattice;
Let me see, then, what thereat is, and this mystery explore—
Let my heart be still a moment and this mystery explore;—
'Tis the wind, and nothing more."

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven of the saintly days of yore;
Not the least obeisance made he; not an instant stopped or stayed he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber door—
Perched upon a bust of Pallas just above my chamber door—
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
"Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure no craven,
Ghastly grim and ancient raven wandering from the Nightly shore—
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!"

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber door—
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber door,
With such name as "Nevermore."

But the raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour.
Nothing farther then he uttered—not a feather then he fluttered—
Till I scarcely more than muttered, "Other friends have flown before—
On the morrow *he* will leave me, as my hopes have flown before."
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
"Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store,
Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster
Followed fast and followed faster—so, when Hope he would adjure,
Stern Despair returned, instead of the sweet Hope he dared adjure—
That sad answer, "Nevermore!"

But the raven still beguiling all my sad soul into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird, and bust, and door;
Then upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to linking
Fancy unto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird of yore—
What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore
Meant in croaking, "Nevermore."

This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom's core;
This and more I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamp-light gloated o'er,
But whose velvet violet lining with the lamp-light gloating o'er,
She shall press, ah, nevermore!

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen censer
Swung by angels whose faint foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
"Wretch!" I cried, "thy God hath lent thee—by these angels he hath sent thee
Respite—respite and Nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore!
Quaff, oh quaff this kind Nepenthe and forget this lost Lenore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!—
Whether Tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate, yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted—
On this home of Horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore—
Is there—*is* there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that Heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore—
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore."
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked, upstarting—
"Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—nevermore!

DIED,

In this county, on yesterday evening, *Ophelia Ann*, daughter of N. H. and Lucetta Badgett, aged one year nine months and twenty-eight days.

COTTON YARNS.

A agent for the Covington and the Cooper Cotton Factories, I have on hand at all times, for sale, a large supply of cotton yarns, carpet warp, wicking, coverlit yarn, batting and twine, at the lowest rates, and on liberal credits. R. BUCHANAN.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1st, 1845. 11-2m

[*Cincinnati Atlas.*

ANTHONY HOUSE
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Markham street, Little Rock.

THIS well known establishment, located in the business part of the city, has just undergone a thorough repair, and been almost entirely refitted and re-furnished, for the accommodation of the public.

The proprietor very respectfully announces to his old customers, his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to extend to the travelling community, transient visiters, and boarders, accommodations unsurpassed by any establishment west of the Alleghanies, and pledges himself that every attention shall be tendered to promote the comfort of all persons visiting his house, that vigilance and fidelity can bestow, being determined to spare neither trouble nor expense in giving satisfaction to his guests, and hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

The qualities of his ales, wines, liquors, and segars, are the best that the New Orleans market can afford. Of this he is confident, he having, with great care, selected them himself. He has also made arrangements for ice sufficient for the whole season, and London Brownstout always in bottles; Albany ale on draft. His cooks are celebrated in every department; his servants faithful and attentive; his porters trusty and courteous.

For balls and parties, every attainable delicacy will be served up in a superior manner, and at the most reasonable prices.

The commodious brick stables are under the management of Mr. David Skelton, where carriages, buggies, and horses, are always ready for those who may wish them.

The Hot Spring mail, carried in elegant and commodious four-horse coaches, for the accommodation of visiters, leaves this house tri-weekly, and accommodation stages can at any time be procured on reasonable terms, by applying to the proprietor, who resides here, and whose courteous deportment and desire to please tends, in some measure, to soothe the many ills that flesh is heir to.

The office of the Montgomery's Point and Rockroe tri-weekly line of stages is also kept at this house, where one of the proprietors can be found, always ready and desirous to accommodate, and whose punctuality, attention, and regularity, is not surpassed by even a Stockton or a Reeside; and also, of the western or Van Buren mail line, whose agent will always be found at his post.

At the steamboat landing, passengers will always find hacks, porters, and drays, in attendance.

JOHN BROWN.

Little Rock, Feb. 14, 1845.

☞ The Louisville Journal, Memphis Enquirer, Vicksburg Sentinel, N. O. Picayune, Mobile Advertiser, and all other papers that have my old advertisement in them, will please discontinue it, and insert the above six months, and forward accounts to this office for payment.

February 17, 1845. 11-

H. ROTTENKEN,
(*Main street, opposite Dr. Sprague's,*)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will give instructions in HORSEMANSHIP; and train horses to work in carriages, &c., or for any of the various purposes for which they may be used.

Feb. 14, 1845. 11

MILLINERY GOODS.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, a stock of millinery goods, consisting of bonnets, caps, collars, &c. &c. Also, a supply of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low, for cash, by

M. ROTTENKEN,

11 *Main st., opposite Dr. Sprague's.*

CARD.

R. C. ANDERSON,
(*A graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia,*)
AND
JOHN L. TAYLOR.
(*Late of Harrodsburgh, Ky.—a graduate of Transylvania University, Ky.,*)

HAVE formed a COPARTNERSHIP in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICKS, in the town of Pine Bluff, Ark's.

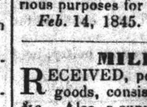
R. C. Anderson can justly recommend his partner as eminently qualified to meet the exigencies of a responsible profession. Refer, however, to the physicians of Harrodsburgh and Danville, by whom he comes highly recommended.

All persons suffering with chronic diseases, if not *cured* or *greatly relieved*—or if medical assistance rendered is not satisfactory, in said diseases, no charge.

Hernia, a common and very troublesome disease, can be cured.

REFEREES.

John Slavens, M. D.,
John A. Tomlinson, M. D., } *Harrodsburgh.*
C. L. Jones, M. D.,
Jackson, Smith, & Dunlap, *Danville.* 11-2m



WE, the undersigned appraisers, have viewed a certain estray MARE, shown us by Inbion Vissart, and appraise her to twenty-five dollars. She is a strawberry roan, about 14 hands high, both of her hind feet white up to the hock joints, and one of her fore feet white, no other marks or brands perceivable. Supposed to be eleven years old.

RICHMOND PEELER,
LOUIS L. REFELD,
WM. H. HAND.

Arkansas Post, March 11, 1844.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, the undersigned justice of the peace in and for the county and township of Arkansas, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1844. N. JACOBS, *J. P.*

11-3w

GUNSMITHING.

H. GRIFFITHS

HAS on hand, for sale, RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, GUN-LOCKS, &c. &c. Rifles and Pistols made to order; Guns and Pistols repaired.

Main st., Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 28, 1845. 10-3m

Coffee, Boots, Shoes, &c.

JUST received, per steamer Virginian,
25 bags best Rio coffee;
4 cases boots;
6 do. shoes and brogans.

H. N. ALDRICH.

Feb. 3, 1845. 10-tf

RECEIVED, per steamer Ben Franklin:
6 cases latest fashionable hats;
2 do do do caps;
1 do do do of a fashionable article;
for sale low by H. N. ALDRICH.

SPERM LAMP OIL.

RECEIVED, per steamer James Pitcher,
6 barrels winter-strained sperm oil,
6 do. fall do. do. do.
6 do. rectified do. do. do.
20 boxes sperm candles,
For sale on consignment low for cash, by

H. N. ALDRICH.

HATS! HATS!!

H. N. ALDRICH has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Little Rock, and its vicinity, that he has just received

2 cases fine beaver hats,
2 do. do. silk do. direct from New York.

Feb. 3, 1845. 10-tf

Fresh Butter and Flour.

JUST received, per steamer Archer,
30 barrels superfine Ohio flour;
4 do. buckwheat do.
4 do. do.
10 kegs fresh butter.

H. N. ALDRICH.

Feb. 3, 1845. 10-tf

WHITE LEAD.

JUST received,
16 kegs superior white lead, from the eastern manufactories. H. N. ALDRICH.

Feb. 3, 1845. 10-tf

Peltries, Furs, &c., Wanted.

THE highest cash prices, or produce, will be given for Peltries, Coon, Otter and Beaver skins, by

S. F. DOLLY.

Dec. 16th, 1844. 3-3m

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Lexington, Ky.

TEACHERS.

T. F. JOHNSON, A. M., *Principal.*
Miss GEORGETTA HAVEN, } *Assistants.*
Miss CAROLINE STANWOOD,
Miss SARAH STANWOOD,
Miss ELIZABETH BUTLER, Teacher of Drawing, &c.
Miss MARTHA LADD, Teacher of French.
Mr. CARL FRITZ, Professor of Music.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For the Primary class,	$15 00
" Higher classes,	20 00
" Music class,	25 00
" Drawing class,	10 00
" French class,	10 00
" Embroidery class,	3 00
Boarding,	50 00

The 15th session will commence on the 3d of March, and close on the 18th of July, 1845.

☞ 125 young ladies entered the Institute last year.

☞ Refer to Judge Johnson.

January, 1845. 10-2w

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW VOLUME,
JANUARY, 1845.

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
AND
DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, EDITOR.

THE sixteenth volume of the Democratic Review commences with the present number. The publisher cannot omit the occasion it affords, to congratulate its readers and friends, upon the great victory recently achieved by the cause of their common principles; a victory not less important in its consequences, than glorious in its triumph, after the unprecedented severity of the recent contest of parties. Originally established at a period of the deepest depression of the democratic cause, in the memorable year of 1837, this Review has ever taken an active, and, it is believed, not ineffective part, in the long and keenly contested battles of opinion, by which the country has been ever since more or less deeply agitated. Having freely shared the worst disasters, the gloomiest depressions, may it not fairly be allowed to ask and hope to share now the benefit of the triumph and prosperity, of the democracy of the country? It has sustained itself through considerable portions of that period, only by large pecuniary sacrifices caused by the delinquencies of too many of its subscribers—through seasons when zeal for the principles to which it was devoted could alone afford a motive for its continuance at so much unrequited expenditure of both money, time and intellectual effort. Its Publisher now feels fairly entitled to invoke an active and generous friendliness of support, on the part of its subscribers and the intelligent members of its party generally for its support. Our opponents have recently organized extensive arrangements for the establishment of a similar work on the other side of our great division of parties—"to counteract," as it said, "the pernicious influence of the Democratic Review." Established under imposing auspices of eminent political and literary names in the ranks of our opponents, and doubtless to be sustained by the overwhelming means possessed by that party, to sustain a work of that character, it thus holds out the prospect of an honorable rivalry, which the Democratic Review cheerfully accepts, but which the Democratic party must liberally contribute to enable it to maintain, in a manner worthy of that party, and of its good, great and glorious principles. The way to serve it, and to aid in this purpose, is, at once to remit promptly the debts which are its just and well-earned due, and to take some degree of active interest to procure it additional *advance-paying* subscribers.

The following are among the contributors to this work:

Bancroft,	Park Godwin,	J. L. Stephens,
J. F. Cooper,	Hawthorne,	Tilden,
Amos Kendall,	Davezac,	Whittier,
Paulding,	Eames,	B