

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Char. News.

WASHINGTON, April 11. In the Senate, to-day, after the proposal of some unimportant matters, the resolution of Mr. Clayton...

On motion of Mr. Allen, a resolution was adopted, calling for further information, and for copies of all correspondence with the Secretary of State from 1840 to 1843.

Mr. Upham who had the floor on the Oregon question, being indisposed, the subject was passed over, and the remainder of the day devoted to executive business.

In the House, a personal explanation was made by Mr. Winthrop, relative to what he had said yesterday relative to the charge that Mr. Webster had said, that this morning he desired to make the following statement by authority.

"Mr. Webster does not own a single dollar's worth of stock in any manufacturing company whatever; nor is a dollar's worth of such stock held by others in trust for him or his family, or in any way to be beneficial to him or them; nor is he interested in any way, in any manufacturing whatever, nor in the rise or fall in any sort of manufacturing stock or property; nor has any transaction of any kind taken place on condition of Mr. Webster's remaining in the Senate or leaving the Senate."

"Mr. Webster has disposed of certain valuable western lands at prices not exceeding their actual value, for which he has been paid. An arrangement, intended for his benefit, which he regards as highly honorable to him, and which I may say, is as high a compliment as was ever paid to any public man in our country—being the provision of an annuity for life—was announced to him here last month."

After further remarks, he said that this annuity was given by persons who felt grateful to Mr. Webster for his zeal in advocating the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Yancey asked Mr. W. to state the amount of the annuity and the names of the donors; but the latter declined making any further explanation, as he had no right to enter upon the private affairs of any man.

Mr. Yancey then went on to justify the speech he had made yesterday against Mr. Webster, and contended that the gentleman had not mended the matter.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate bill providing for one regiment of mounted riflemen, and for establishing military posts on the route to Oregon.

The Committee of the Whole had reported the bill with an amendment that all the officers shall be taken from the regular line of the army, in which amendment the House had concurred.

Correspondence of the Char. Courier.

The House again occupied some portion of the day in a continuance of the Webster and Ingersoll discussion.

Mr. Dickson moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Ingersoll's resolution was passed, in order to make a speech in defence of Webster, and reclamation of his accusers. The allusion to Mr. Webster's war votes was unfortunate, as Mr. D. said, for his adversary, Mr. Ingersoll, had declared that if he had lived in the revolution, he would have been a Tory, and he had lately written a fiction called a history, to prove, among other things, that the Declaration of Independence was the result of accident, and not wisdom, or patriotism, or any high motive.

Nulification, and other political aberrations, were discussed by Mr. D., which elicited replies from Mr. Burt, and Mr. Yancey, and others.

Mr. Y. alluded to the fact that Mr. Webster was not a favorite with the Whigs, and that he had been supposed to be the author of a severe attack on Mr. Clay in the Madisonian. He said too that when he went to Europe, he levied a large sum on his friends, to pay his debts and expenses; and, while in England, received a fee of 1,000 guineas, for a legal opinion; also, that he refused to come to the Senate, until the sum of a hundred thousand dollars was made up for him.

Finally, the subject was got rid of by laying the motion to reconsider on the table.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster, in view of a further discussion of the Washington treaty, offered a resolution calling on the President for certain correspondence relative to the right of search or visit, which was adopted.

Some explanations were made by Mr. Fairfield, in reply to Mr. W.'s late speech, on the subject of the views of the people of Maine, as to the treaty of Washington, and Mr. Webster replied.

Correspondence of the Charleston News.

In the Senate to-day, after the disposal of petitions, Mr. Allen again urged upon Senators the necessity of fixing some day for taking the vote on the Oregon notice resolutions, in order that the absentees might make arrangements to be present. When the proper time should arrive, he said he would move to lay on the table the resolutions reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, so that the vote on the House resolutions might be taken first.

After some discussion of a conversational character, the matter was dropped with the understanding that the vote shall be taken on Thursday. This being the case, Mr. Allen will waive his right to make the closing speech.

Gen. Sam. Houston gave notice that he will give his views on the Oregon question on Wednesday.

Mr. Huntington having the floor spoke for an hour upon the Oregon notice resolutions, after which the following Message was received from the President of the United States:

"The Senate of the United States: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, calling for copies

of any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain, since the last documents transmitted to Congress, in relation to the subject of the Oregon territory, or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest." I have to state that no correspondence in relation to the Oregon territory has taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain since the date of the last documents on the subject transmitted by me to Congress. JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, April 13, 1846. Mr. Webster said the Message did not preclude the idea that there have been letters between the Department and Mr. McLane; but if there were such letters, they were clearly not within the terms of the call.

Mr. Clayton said he did not think it proper to call for such letters. Mr. Webster said that sometimes there was nothing more proper than to call for such letters.

The Message was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was devoted to Executive business.

In the House the bill to protect the rights of American citizens in Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McHenry moved to amend the bill, by inserting after "West of the Rocky Mountains," the words "South of the 49th parallel of North latitude," upon which he made a long speech.

Mr. Wentworth complained that at the last session when Western votes were wanted for Texas, our title to Oregon was considered good up to 54 40. He wanted to know what had occurred to reduce our title to 49.

Mr. McHenry replied, and a long colloquy ensued between him and Mr. W., chiefly relating to political matters.

After a speech from Mr. Rockwell, against the amendment, Mr. Adams took the floor, and made a real gunpowder speech in favor of 54, 40.

Mr. Burt made a pointed reply. In the course of his remarks, he asked how it was, if the gentleman had always believed our title good to the whole, that when President of the United States, he should have offered to take only a half?

The amendment of Mr. McHenry was then rejected, as were several others, and the debate continued without any particular interest, until the rising of the Committee.

As an answer to Mr. Ingersoll's resolution relative to Mr. Webster, was expected to-day, the galleries were filled. No answer came, however. We shall probably have it in a day or two.

Among the visitors now in this city is the celebrated Henry Schultz, founder of the town of Hamburg, South Carolina. He has come on to consult his counsel, who are members of Congress, relative to the Augusta Bridge suit, now pending at Savannah. The amount involved is half a million of dollars.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

The Senate have come to an informal understanding to take the question on the Oregon notice on Thursday. But I presume that when the form of the notice is agreed upon, there will be a further debate.

The late language of the London Times does not lead any one to the conclusion that the notice will hasten the adjustment of the question. The measures which are with rapidity following it in the House, and which will probably pass the Senate, will, according to the Times, be the subject of remonstrance, and ultimately, perhaps, of hostilities.

Mr. McDuffie said, rightly, that the question was now further from adjustment than ever.

The President has not yet answered the call of the Senate for the further correspondence. It is expected before Thursday.

The House has taken up the Bill for the protection of settlers in Oregon, and the extension of the laws of the U. S. over them.

The Bill leaves it in doubt whether we claim to exercise jurisdiction up to 54 deg. 40 min. or not. It appears that the Judges are to decide for themselves upon the extent of their jurisdiction. It was complained that the Bill in this respect was not candid; but Mr. McDowell gave notice, that he would move to insert 54 deg. 40 min. as the limit of our jurisdiction.

The Bill does not extend our laws over British subjects until the expiration of the years' notice.

It was contended that the British had extended their jurisdiction, by the Act of 1821, over the whole territory, and over all its inhabitants, American as well as English. This construction was disputed by J. R. Ingersoll.

A motion was made and lost to limit the jurisdiction under the Bill to 49. Another motion is pending to confine the jurisdiction to American citizens, both now and after the expiration of the year's notice. This will not pass, because it is said there will be no British jurisdiction in the territory, after the year. The British power will cease altogether, and British subjects will have no protection of laws, and be amenable to no laws but ours.

John Bull will, I suppose, have a different story to tell as soon as a process is served North of the Columbia, and upon one of the Hudson Bay Company's people, we shall have an issue; for compromise, in the mean time, is not to be looked for.

Mr. Adams spoke an hour, in support of our title to the whole of Oregon, as usual, he was very forcible and eloquent. Mr. A. did not wish to proceed with this Bill, until it should be known whether the Senate intended to pass the notice, but he gave that body a pretty hard rub on account of their delay and hesitation.

He spoke of the change of opinion that has taken place on the subject. It had been announced to us that the Senate and House, and nine-tenths of the people, were in favor of settling the question by offering England 49, which she had so often rejected with contempt. He was also afraid to say that he was not in favor of settling this question on 49, but he must

venture the declaration, for it was true. He would vote to insert 54 deg. 40 min in this Bill.

Mr. Adams argued the title, and enforced our exclusive claim to the treaty of 1819, with Spain. The reason for his opposing 49 formerly, was that we did not wish the country then, and now we do want it.

Mr. Rurt replied to Mr. Adams with success on some points, but Mr. B. will vote for the bill.

April 15. The Senate, on yesterday, considered the resolution reported by the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, in relation to providing additional accommodations for the public in the Senate chamber, and changing the location of the accommodations afforded to the public press. An amendment, providing that equal accommodation should be afforded to the public press, as is now so afforded, was offered and agreed to.

The Oregon question was taken up, and Mr. Westcott spoke. He took the position that the British claim to Oregon was wholly founded upon the stipulations of the Nootka Sound Convention, and the Conventions with the United States of 1818 and 1827, and that Great Britain had no just rights founded on discovery, exploration or possession, of any part of the coast of Oregon from 42 to 54 deg. 40 min; that her occupation was under, and therefore controlled by, the treaties above mentioned, and gave no right to Great Britain to continue it, or to predicate any claim to the exclusive possession of any part of the coast within those limits in the interior country, naturally tributary to the rivers emptying into the Pacific on that coast; and he further argued that when the Convention of 1825 was abrogated, when the twelve months after notice had expired, she was bound to surrender the territory to the United States, as they had in 1819 acquired the paramount title of Spain by the Florida treaty. Though Mr. W. sustained the title of the United States to the whole of Oregon, he was opposed to the notice, as he believed it would lead to war before the year had expired. He was in favor of colonization by the United States of the country, and preparing for war before the notice was given.

Mr. McDuffie thought that the Senator from Florida had misconceived some observations made by Mr. Fox, in the British House of Commons, which he had quoted as asserting the goddess of the Spanish title to the Northwest territory. Mr. M. D. read an extract from Mr. Fox's speech on the next page to that which Mr. Westcott had quoted, which led to a directly different conclusion.

In the House, the Bill to protect settlers from the United States in Oregon, was taken up and discussed. Mr. Vinton, of O., and Mr. Holmes, of S. C., opposed the Bill as a violation of the treaty stipulations with Great Britain. The Bill, in these particulars, Mr. Holmes said, asserted the right of eminent domain. Mr. Holmes also took occasion to reply to Mr. Adams' argument in support of the Spanish title.

Mr. McKim reported the duties on imports, and for other purposes. The Bill is similar to that framed by Mr. Walker.

Gen. Houston will speak to-day. It is rumored that the President will not furnish the papers relative to the disbursements of the secret service fund.

The Argument for Peace.—Pressing and imposing reasons for a settlement of our differences with England, seem to accumulate upon the two countries as if to command Peace. In India, instead of a weak, distracted and ignorant foe, England has found herself involved in bloody conflict with a gallant, determined and disciplined people, who can bear defeat without scattering, and who can bring into battle all the resources of civilized warfare. It is no longer counted the work of a day, to subjugate the Sikhs, but promises to give full employment to the British armies for, perhaps, years. The war with the Argentine Confederacy is not play, nor profit, but a grave call for men and money, more than it may be convenient to waste on a quarrel without object and without justification, but from which the invaders cannot now withdraw. Why should England invite more wars?

The revolutionary movement in Poland, a struggle for political liberty in the heart of Europe, is something to make the monarchies of Europe around it pause ere they add to the flame which has already, as Mr. Guizot said, set all Germany on fire.

On our side, Mr. Sillwell has returned from Mexico, without peace, or a promise of peace, and the armies of the two Republics face each other on the Rio del Norte. We have no need of other hostilities, and prudent statesmanship demands that we incur no other.

But not only the dangers and the sufferings that impend over the catastrophe of war, but the incalculable blessings that peace now especially promises, command the two countries to make haste and cement it. The downfall of the protective system in England, and the promised modification of our own tariff system, open a prospect of increasing prosperity such as even we have never witnessed, and promise to make these two nations the pioneers of a mighty movement that shall only end in establishing universal peace and the freedom of trade for all time.

Is it possible that all these motives of interest and policy and generous ambition, can be lost on us, and that in spite of them all we can rush into a senseless and ruinous war? We cannot believe it.—Charleston Mercury.

The following resolution has been reported in the Texas Legislature, and has passed the Senate: "Resolved, That General James Hamilton, for his early support of the cause of Texas, and defence of the character of her citizens in the Senate of South Carolina, and for the zeal, ability and success with which he conducted her foreign negotiations, in procuring the recognition of her independence by the leading European powers, deserves the gratitude of the country."

He who preaches up war, is a fit chaplain for the devil.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1846

Friday next the 24th instant, having been set apart by the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as a day of Fasting and Prayer, for the prosperity of Zion, there will be preaching in the Methodist Church, in this Village, on that day. Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

Died, on Saturday, the 18th instant, from a rupture, (it is supposed,) of a blood vessel near the heart, Joseph Moore, Jun., the grand son of the Rev. Joseph Moore, who has resided for several years in the vicinity of our village. The deceased, we learn, was chasing a rabbit, and while running with considerable speed, suddenly fell dead.

He was an excellent and amiable young man, and promised to realize the most sanguine hopes of his friends and relations. He had scarcely attained to manhood, and had just commenced his career of usefulness, when he was thus most unexpectedly snatched from amongst us.

We have seen from the field of our friend, Dr. Goodwin, some stalks of Rye, seven feet or more in length, and having a most luxuriant and beautiful appearance.

The crops of small grain, throughout this whole section of the State, are remarkably flourishing, and promise to yield the richest harvests that have ever blessed the hopes of our farmers.

Our fruit trees, of every description, are literally burthened with young fruit, and every thing indicates that the abundance of the present year, will more than compensate for the deficiencies of the last.

The Young People's Magazine, and the LITERARY EMPORIUM, published monthly by J. K. Wellman, New York, at the low price of one dollar for each, per annum.

We have just been delighted with the perusal of the March and April numbers of these beautiful and attractive Magazines. They abstain entirely from sectarian controversy, and from party politics, and contain as well selected and pleasing matter as any works of the kind we have lately met with. They are neatly embellished and illustrated with elegant steel engravings, and delicate prints of flowers. We heartily wish them a good circulation—for they are cleared of that filthy humbuggery and sickly nonsense which so much impairs the value of the periodicals of the present day; and they are also calculated to exercise a truly wholesome influence on the tastes, morals and manners of all who read them.

The Young People's Magazine is edited by Seba Smith, a gentleman well known to the literary world.

RELIGION IN CHARLESTON.

We learn that there has recently been quite a revival of religion amongst the Baptists of Charleston. Seventy whites have already been baptized, and there is a strong probability that many more will be added to the Church. We also learn from some of our exchanges, that a new zeal seems to be burning in the hearts of almost all the Protestant Christians in the city.

We say, God speed the good work. True christianity can do no harm; but it may do all the good in the world. Even if it were the greatest humbug on earth, it would be a most glorious and inestimable humbug; for it does purify the heart, elevate the soul, and regenerate our whole moral nature. Men, sometimes, while in the full tide of prosperity, are disposed, notwithstanding its manifest benefits to their kind, to speak lightly and foolishly of religion; but when the storms of adversity are showered upon them—when man deserts them, and when friends betray, they instinctively fly to it as their only source of consolation and encouragement in this life. It is then, that they can fully appreciate and apply to themselves, the beautiful admonition addressed by Burns to his "Young Friend"—

When ranting round in pleasure's ring,
Religion may be blin'd;
Or if she give a random sting,
It may be little mind'd;
But when on life we're tempest driv'n,
A conscience but a snanker—
A correspondence fix'd with Heaven,
Is sure a noble anchor.

Fair at Washington City.—A project has been started, and generally approved, to hold a great National exhibition, at Washington City, of the various articles of American manufacture. The month of May is the time designated. The scheme was broached by several members of Congress, who though differing in politics, thought that such a fair would prove an excellent means of comparing our home made fabrics, and other manufactures, with the specimens lately sent from England, and now lodged in the "room of the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads." A card signed by several members of Congress, has been published for the artisans, mechanics and manufacturers of the U. States, to send specimens of the various productions, with the prices attached, to be compared with the British manufactures, sent from Manchester. The object, it is stated, is to influence the action of Congress, in relation to the proposed modification of the tariff.

A company has been formed in Milledgeville, Ga., with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton.

THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The news brought by the packet ship Northumberland, and the pilot-boat Rotterdam, is rather unfavorable to the settlement of our controversy with England. The English papers are making a hideous noise about the rashness of our Government and the terrible prowess of the British arms, but we can very readily inform those warriors of the quill, that if boasting is the game they go for, we are disposed to yield the precedence to no people on the face of the globe. In a war of the tongue, or the pen, we are perfectly unconquerable—we are equal to any two nations in Europe. Some of the British journals deprecate a war with us as being rather uncivilized and unchristian, but as for the danger to which their country would be exposed, they treat it as the lightest matter in the world. One odd paper goes on to enumerate with great precision, the whole of our strength, both by land and sea, and comes to the very correct conclusion, that by a most heroic exertion, we could probably raise nearly 30,000 land troops; and as for our poor little Navy, he says that would be crushed by the most mighty and invincible fleets of Great Britain, like a bundle of pea-hulls in a threshing machine, or that in a fortnight or two, it would be completely kicked from the face of old Ocean. If we should be so unfortunate as to be involved in a war with England, we will teach these European braggarts what is the true extent of our resources, and what is in reality the might of our arm. We will teach them that the chastisements we have hitherto so mercifully bestowed upon them, was but a tender admonition of what they may expect from us hereafter. We were never in half so good a condition for fighting, as we are at the present. We may quarrel and squabble with ourselves about our little domestic concerns, when we have nothing else to do, but if we are driven into a war with a foreign power by the haughty pretensions of Great Britain, or even by the rashness of our own rulers, we will demonstrate to the world, that where the honor or spirit of the nation is involved in the contest, our whole country will be united as one man, and every citizen will be prepared to die in the discharge of his duty. The U. States were never so able—never so proud—never so full of war-mettle, as they are at the present time.

But we do not think that we have any serious reasons for apprehending a war with England for some years yet. The news we have received lately has come from the English newspapers, not from the English Government. The government will probably speak in the next steamer, when in our opinion, the whole of this war bubble will entirely vanish. The news from Ireland shows that oppressed people to be in a state of great fermentation and distress. An Irish Coercion Bill has been introduced in the British Parliament, to authorize the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to proclaim whole Districts to be in a state of insurrection, and to forbid any of their population to be out of their houses from one hour after sunset in the evening, to one hour before sunrise in the morning. The latest accounts from India are rather unfavorable to the progress of the British arms. The determined and hardy Sikhs had defeated the last force they had met with, and they were still rallying their people, and still nobly struggling to defend their country from the dominion of European invaders. They may be successful, for they have proved themselves to be a fearless race, and they have arms in their hands. The Poles have made another effort for freedom. They have organized a government, and raised an army of about 12,000 men. Their chances of success are doubtful and gloomy, for they have to contend with three of the greatest nations in Europe. That gallant people cling to their national existence with a tenacity, which, if nations had souls, would excite the commiseration, and command the hearty support of all Christendom.

A Kentucky Giant.—A cotemporary says, that there is now living in Kentucky, a man who keeps a public house, on the banks of the Ohio river, and who is a sort of human mastodon. A correspondent of the Christian Watchman, lately paid him a visit, and says that he is a perfect wonder in human shape, walking like an elephant, and looking like a man from another world. He measures eight feet and six inches in height. This story is said to be no hoax.

Death of a Great Counterfeiter.—A Philadelphia paper announces the death, by consumption, of Dr. Charles F. Mitchell, a notorious counterfeiter. He was said to be one of the most expert counterfeiters in the country, especially in any execution required by the pen. This man spent many years in prison. He seduced many men into crime, and employed them to utter his bad money, whilst he himself frequently escaped.

Melancholy Accident.—The South Carolinian, of the 16th instant, says: A son of Mr. McAndrews of this place, about four years of age, while playing on a passing wagon, got himself entangled in the spokes of one of the wheels, and was instantly killed. The accident occurred on Tuesday last.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

SOMNAMBULISM—A GHOST STORY.

Messrs. Editors: The following story will serve as an illustration of a most singular and extraordinary phenomenon that is sometimes met with in individuals, and will, at the same time, show how easy it is for persons to be imposed upon by excessive credulity, and an undue love for the marvelous. There are many persons, even at the present day, who are inclined to believe that the disembodied spirits of dead persons are permitted to appear at certain times in sensible shapes, and under certain circumstances, to haunt those who have been instrumental in terminating their earthly existence. And the most of us listen to the most exaggerated tales, based on this superstitious belief, with a degree of interest which argues considerable credulity, notwithstanding the convictions of our minds as to the impossibility of such phenomena. Three-fourths of the christian world are in the daily habit of invoking the aid and protection of saints that have been dead for many centuries, which implies a belief either that the disembodied spirits of those deceased saints are capable of assuming sensible shapes at pleasure, and by this means making themselves visible to the supplicants, or that they are capable of affording them the desired assistance without assuming any particular form; or else the invocators themselves are entirely gnatatory and unmeaning. And there can be little doubt that the habit of invoking the saints has done more to keep alive superstitious notions in the christian world than any other cause. Children, and young persons especially, listen with greediness to stories of ghosts, and haunted houses, and their minds are more or less impressed with a belief in the existence of such apparitions. And I have heard even grown persons say that they cannot avoid thinking of the stories they had heard, when young, from superstitious old women, when some horror, if it happened to pass by a grave yard after night without company. And who has not felt his hair rise on end at the consciousness of being alone in the dark on the very spot where ghosts are said to have been seen? This is the effect of imagination, and I believe there are few persons who have not felt emotions of horror under such circumstances, in consequence, perhaps, of impressions made upon their minds while young. But to our story:

In the vicinity of Baltimore, a short time after the Revolution, there lived a respectable and wealthy family by the name of M.—, in a large and comfortable, though somewhat antiquated building, which had been the scene of a horrible and bloody murder—some time previous to its being owned by this family; and very soon after it came into the possession of the family of M.—, a particular room of the house gained the reputation of being haunted. This room had been fitted up as a sleeping apartment; and though it was not used by any of the family for this purpose, and notwithstanding the room was carefully locked every night, the bed bore the traces every morning of having been slept on the preceding night, and was regularly made up every day as the other beds in the house. No one could tell, however, who slept on it. It happened one occasion that a party of friends came from a distance on a visit to this family; and around a cheerful fire on a winter's evening, the party were interesting themselves, as is common in such circles, with different kinds of stories, and at length the haunted room, naturally enough, became the subject of conversation, and from that, one story after another was detailed about ghosts and goblins, &c., till bed time, when a controversy arose as to who should sleep in the haunted room. At length, however, a young man who was somewhat more heroic than the rest of the party, consented to risk a night's rest in that room, and was accordingly conducted to his quarters for the night. He was left alone; and the idea of being all alone in a room of such dubious character, was anything but agreeable. The wind blew violently without; the old window blinds creaked upon their hinges, while the rats and mice acted well their part in the ceiling above, and the crickets chirped mournfully on the hearth below. The old family clock struck 12, the hour at which ghosts are said to visit the earth in visible forms, to do their devoirs to those over whose destiny they are supposed to watch. But this hour passed away and nothing occurred, to disturb the equanimity of our hero's mind; and he began to flatter himself that he would not be troubled with his ghostly companion that night. His imagination, however, was excited, and he felt little inclination to sleep. He heard the clock strike 2, and he had scarcely settled himself on his pillow for the last time, preparatory to rest, when he heard a key turn in a lock; and a door which led from his to an adjoining room opened and a fearful apparition appeared to his astonished vision. He fancied he saw a giant-like figure, clothed in raiment of snowy whiteness, and his terror was not in any wise diminished when he perceived that it was approaching the bed on which he was lying. All the ghost stories he had ever heard rushed like lightning through his memory, but he had never heard of one like that. It came up to the bed, and without seeming to be conscious of the presence of our hero, lay down beside him. In all the agony of suspense and terror he lay half unconscious of his condition for some considerable time. He was, however, a brave young man, and he began at length to reconnoitre his situation. He first listened attentively, and fancied he could hear a deep breathing, as of a person in a profound sleep. He next applied the sense of touch, and was satisfied that his unceremonious companion was indeed flesh and blood, and thought that was not the stuff that ghosts are made of. He felt the hand, it was soft and smooth, and there was a diamond ring on one of the fingers. He thought that ring would perhaps be a key to the whole mystery; so he slipped it off of the finger of the mysterious stranger as quietly as possible, and put it on his own, intending to relate his adventure the next morning, and give a clue to the mystery of the haunted room, if possible, by discovering the owner of the ring. He had just got possession of the ring as the clock struck 3, at which