

sentiment. Yet say this, I am one who does not believe in the safety of our country.

It is impossible for me to doubt that Mr. Clay presents the entire confidence of the men who sit around him are his confederates as he is theirs. It is fit that he should be their leader—the exponent of their wishes and opinions, as well as of his own. Upon most great questions they agree with him, and where they do not coincide the disagreement I am sure, is a cause of regret to all. Perfect coincidence of opinion amongst men of independent and enlightened minds is not to be expected—but it is a misfortune to the nation to have that upon the topics that now chiefly occupy the public mind, the Whig majority in the Senate can all unite in a solid phalanx together.

Yours, etc.

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They first deputed ten citizens of the county to visit Williamsonton and inform the citizens of the place, and the prisoners were to be executed. This notice was thirty hours previous to the actual execution, and a clergyman was also sent, and actually went to the prison for religious converse with the prisoners.

On Saturday last, in pursuance of the notice, about five hundred citizens of Bourbon, to which were added some from

Scott and Harrison counties, came into Williamsonton in solemn procession and the British Standard banner, that they might glorify Lord Mansfield, at a period of great excitement and embarrassment, is the consideration of many consequential notes on our own political arena. To some of these, however, their families—wherever they may be—are dearer than their own.

[Mobile, July 13.]
If the noble Lord means by popularity the applause bestowed by after-glow on good and virtuous actions, I have long been struggling in that race; but what you say, I am sure, is that my popularity is not to be expected—but it is a misfortune to the nation to know that upon the topics that now chiefly occupy the public mind, the Whig majority in the Senate can all unite in a solid phalanx together.

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which vote, a motion to reconsider was made and before the motion was settled the House adjourned.

It is said that Mr. Merrick, Senator from Maryland, holds the balance of power in the Senate, in regard to the passage of Mr. Clay's Bank bill. He, it is thought, rather inclines to the Secretary's plan, that is, leaving the branching power dependent upon the States; if so, Mr. Clay's bill will be lost, he one-vote. A very interesting correspondence has taken place between the great body of the business merchants of Baltimore and Mr. Merrick, upon this subject, in which they desire the branching power by the Bank indispensable to the success of the scheme, and therefore think the passage of Mr. Clay's bill highly essential, and a compromise on that point fatal. Mr. Merrick recites, and says he will give every concession to these opinions, so respects his portion of his constituents—but evidently we think him to be in the contrary opinion without, however, pronouncing definitely upon the question. He says, in conclusion, that "The Nation may take to itself the comfortable assurance that this session of Congress will not close without the adoption of a wise and satisfactory system of conducting the fiscal affairs of the government, and restoring the currency of the country."

The House of Representatives, in order to keep the opposition members from killing time and to enable the Whig members to do something towards relieving their constituents, voted yesterday a bill which prevents any one member from speaking more than one hour on any subject, in committees of the whole. This rule the Whigs have introduced, and it has brought out, in the report of the Committee on the subject of taxation, "You may tax yourselves if you please, but if you do not, we will tax you." Mr. W., said, they would go for the report of the Committee on the Constitutionality of the bill, requiring the assent of the Treasury, requiring the assent of the States before the establishment of a branch within the States, but not for this.

Mr. Calhoun said he had been anxious to know some days since what the compromises were. The Senate now had it, and though in regard to friends he should leave the difficulty to be settled as best they might, he protested against the Atlantic cities from Boston to New York, as being upon their rights, and even term it an "odium gignit law." They forget that the rule gags whigs as well as locos—and that (unlike the previous question, which to the majority, used to be expert in springing upon Whig members, by Cushman and Petreka machinery,) it acts equally upon both parties. The rule is an admirable one—it is a proper one—it can, and will have a good effect—and we hope it will be rapidly enforced.

A man who cannot say all that he has to say on any subject that can be presented to the consideration of Congress, in one hour, is not fit to be in Congress, and should not attempt to say anything at all. He had better go home, and let his constituents send some body who can tell what the means in reasonable time.

Mr. Lyon of Missouri, has always been in the habit of putting himself forward as the Locofooco in the U. S. Senate. A few days ago, after a pretty violent discussion in relation to the men and measures of the last Administration, he rose and announced himself the especial champion of Gen. Jackson, gave notice that he would not permit another attack to be made upon the old chief with impunity. "Perhaps the gentleman has reference to my remarks," exclaimed Mr. Archer, starting in his seat. "I called Gen. Jackson an ignorant old despot, and as I consider him to, I shall continue to pronounce him so whenever I please to spite of anything that the gentleman from Missouri may threaten or do." All looked for an explosion from Linch, but they looked in vain. The young Whig, as fearless as a lion, broiled upon red hot irons, and seasoned with gunpowder, he all of a sudden became as quiet and meek as if his whole diet were lamb and green peas.

(Leicester Journal.)

THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Commerce reported a resolution on Wednesday, authorizing a Committee of investigation to set in the recess of Congress, to examine into the Revenue, and its operations on the various interests in this country, to report at the next session as to the propriety and expediency of revising and altering the present system of the Tariff laws. This aroused a good deal of Southern feeling. Amongst the most excited was Mr. Wise, who opposed the resolution with great vehemence, in which he alluded to the conduct of Mr. Neath of Georgia, who had expressed himself in favor of the Committee. The following day conversation took place between these two Southern "bloods."

"Mr. Neath's reply to Mr. Wise, and said that he had no objection to the whole South but the gentleman himself, and that he would not suffer him or any other gentleman to disgrace Georgia as having deserted the principles of the South. He had been and was now a friend of the Compromise Act, and he would not be a friend to any man who would make an admission with regard to the whole ground for which the South had always contended. But the gentleman had attacked him personally and most venomously, and had then the same day, in a speech, pronounced that he would fight it out. Mr. Neath, I will tell the gentleman at his word, and will fight it out."

Mr. Neath has met the various remarks of the gentleman with warmth, and said that he had not intended to allude to the personal or mental qualities of the gentleman, but that he would fight it out. Mr. Neath, I will tell the gentleman at his word, and will fight it out."

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THE STRANGER.

"I am a lonely, only man, as low the lighted
half."

We moved to smile playfully, a stranger to us
all;

A stranger, with a pale white brow, and dark
and melancholy eyes,

Which flashed like lightning on my own wist,
Ever gazing me by—

That sultry eye! it haunts me still! so mysterious.

Like those which sometimes seem on us in dreams
of our sleep—

So sad, as if some shadowing grief had o'er his
spirit gone,

Yet brightening as if it caught the answer of my
own."

I knew him not—yet even when I turned my
face to the dark pillow—could it not be the
chance?

I knew him not, and yet his bones were breathless
upon my ear!

So sweetly low and musical, I could not choose
but hear.

He spoke of sunny Italy, of Venice and her
lakes;

Of all unmatchable cavaliers, and fair Signor's
smiles;

Of music melting on the seas of moonlight upon
waters;

Of fair hands wreathing silken curls, with gay
and pleasant flowers.

And when he spoke of lovely ones, or praised a
fair girl—she was dead on mine, as if it
sought reply;

The dust was deepest on my cheek; my voice
grew faint and low,

I knew not what I knew, nor what I did not know.

We parted at my father's door, the moonlight
sweetly shone,

And I was standing at his side—my arm was on
his shoulder,

My heart—dear Lucy, how her sighs resounded
softly dim;

I pained my heart to hear him sigh—could
have wept for him?

He spoke of disappointed love, of dreams that
faded soon;

The old days of life's joyous morn, which van-

ished with its morn;

He spoke of loneliness of heart, of weariness
and pain,

And weariness of life—these were deathless
and vain.

He said his father's curse frowned upon a distant
shore.

(A faint Lucy, think of that, he is a Count or
nothing.)

That solitude was in its halls, chill, prison-like
and lone;

Unaledged by the smile of love, or woman's
blessed smile.

And then dear Lucy, blam me not, we went

You young couple have parted him, and left

St. James and so sorrowful, so haughty, yet
so kind;

Oh! don't I cannot keep his look one moment
from my mind.

He pressed my hand at parting, bid to-night he
will be here,

What is the game of chess, and Mis no-

thing—wherever—

Excuse me, dearest Lucy, now indeed, I cannot
write;

To-morrow I will tell you more, he will be here
to-night.

POSTSCRIPT.

Oh! dearest Lucy, pity me, I really think I'm
dying.

My heart is like a heart of lead—my eyes are
dull with crying.

But yesterday the Bank was robbed, and of a
large amount!

My father caught the robber, and oh Lord—

was my mind?

EXTREMES MEET.

There never was a better exemplification of this than in the union of mind and body. How they ever came to be united would puzzle a conjuror. It is rarely that they agree. They are more quarrelsome than an ill-mated man and wife. They are always pulling different ways. Has the mad a strong desire to walk abroad—it says to the body, "come, move your pins and trot me out." The body complies. The mind luxuriates in the beauties presented to it. Its thoughts expand. It feels in the seventh heaven of enjoyment, when suddenly the body cries out, "I'll be hanged if I step further. I'm exceedingly tired. I've worn on my feet. I shall take you back again!" So the poor mind has to put up with it, and is turned home like a child by its nurse, or a school boy by its imperious pedagogue. Again, the mind exercising its powers, pours its imaginative and impetuous thoughts upon the page. It exercises its will like an emperor, and half fancies itself god. "Come," says the body, "Mr. Mind, I'm getting hungry." "Wait but a moment," says the mind, "and you shall gratify your growing appetite." The body very unwillingly assents. The mind has a tiny fight and forgets all about the body, but the body does not forget itself. It feels a pinching in its stomach, and thinks right on cue, that the mind from its pursuit, gets itself at the dinner-table, and out of pure revenge at being delinquent so long from its master, gives the body a severe scolding, and punishes it with a severe flogging. The mind, in turn, is requested to attend at my office, with their accounts, vouchers and papers, prepared for examination and settlement.

A. E. BROWN, Clerk.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard before the Hon. May 1, 1841.

WILL give the highest market price for
any quantity of washed or unwashed Wool.

W. E. MILLER.

May 27, 1841.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, the 29th day of May—Term, 1841.

Thomas Griggs, Jr., Executor of the last will and testament of William Lee, deceased,

Plaintiff,

Against Elizabeth Chipley and others,

Defendants.

CHANCEY, July 9, 1841.

This partie, to wit, are here by notified, that I have appointed Friday the 20th day of this month, A. E. Miller, to commence the taking of the accounts directed by the above executors, and to settle the same at my office, and they are requested to attend at my office, with their accounts, vouchers and papers, prepared for examination and settlement.

H. W. WORTHINGTON, Master.

July 9, 1841.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have long been con-

vinced that our prices for Horse Whiskers
do not justify the high prices of materials
and labor. We have therefore, come to the
conclusion to sell our goods at a lower price,
and to our customers will be held to account
when it all comes off the (the Smith) it
will be sold at a lower price.

We expect that our customers and the public generally will
call at our office, and we will be pleased to show them
the new arrangement to part of our business,
and enable us to do it in a better manner.

G. S. GARDNER,
THOS. RAWLINS & SON.

July 15, 1841.—*it.*

Patent Wheat Fan.

EDWARD JAMES & WATKINS have left
several of their Patent Wheat Fans with
screens, made near Hagerstown, which are war-

nanted to be good. Those in want of the arti-

cles can be accommodated at a reasonable
charge. Call and see them.

ADAM MOLE,

July 3, 1841.—*it.*

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