



FOR THE AMERICAN.

In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep falls on men, Fear came upon me, and trembling, which made all my bones to shake.

Jan 14, 13, 14.

When night's dark shadows silent fall, Mantling in gloom each lovely scene, With the deep blackness of a pall, Where life and light so late hath been.

And the wind's low voice is faintly heard, Coming from far with dreary moan, And the wild shriek of the bodied bird, Falls on the ear so shrill and lone.

'Tis then that visions fill the soul, And spectres of the past appear, Rising with power, which spurns control, Filling the heart with awe and fear.

Then o'er the spirit with starting force, Comes the conviction—'ere must die!— Chilling the life stream in its course, As we feel the deadly reality.

And will the wind sigh o'er my grave? And the owl hoot with dismal cry? And will these warm affections leave My soul? and must I—can I die?

Sadieu what gleam illumines the heart, Dispensing light, and hope and joy! Bidding the demon fear, depart, Pointing the spirit to the sky!

There Jesus reigns who burst the tomb, And the despoiler captive led, 'Tis Faith in Him dispels the gloom, And sweetly soothes the dying bed.

Sunbury, April 2d, 1842.

From the Madisonian.

WAR STEAMERS.

The eagerness with which armed steamers have been introduced into the navies of Europe, shows the high appreciation in which they are justly held, as engines of destruction. Among the many great advantages which these vessels possess over all others, is their independence of winds and tides, by which those who navigate them are enabled to choose their positions at pleasure and attack at the very time when vessels propelled by sails are entirely at their mercy.

The first occasion on which the superiority of this description of vessel was tested on a great scale, is believed to have been at the attack on Vera Cruz, when the celebrated castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, previously deemed impregnable was battered to pieces in the course of a very short time. Another and later engagement, in which their effectiveness was fairly tried was the attack on Acapulco by the British land and naval forces.

In this brilliant affair, the result of which was so glorious to British arms, was attributed, in a great measure, to the ability with which the war steamers were managed, of which the commander-in-chief made the most honorable mention in his despatches to his government. It would seem indeed that, armed with the Paixhan guns, these engines are irresistible.

These guns, when brought to bear, are destructive beyond conception, as they can be fired with all the precision of common ordnance, and throw shells which burst when they strike, tearing to pieces the material in which they become imbedded. As all that is required to give them full effectiveness is to get sufficiently near, their use is peculiarly adapted to war steamers, which can enter harbors, by narrow channels that have heretofore been inaccessible except under the most favorable circumstances as to wind and tide.

We have seen a plan of the attack on Vera Cruz, in which the French acquired so much renown. It appears that one source of safety, on which great reliance had been placed by the defenders of the fortifications, was the difficulty of approach. In order to come within gun-shot of the works, it was necessary to get inside of a reef of rocks which extended itself along the shore and through which there was but a single narrow passage.

In order to take advantage of this entrance, it was necessary for an assault to catch the wind in a certain quarter at a particular time of the tide, which could very rarely be done. Having ascertained the position of the channel, the French commander made his war steamers tow the other ships through, one after the other, and place them precisely at the points which should make their fire most effective. His heavy ships being thus disposed of in line, and within reach of the batteries, he caused them to commence firing simultaneously, and the consequence was utter dismay and destruction to the enemy. Thus, in a space of time incredibly short, was this fortress reduced to a mass of ruins.

We have attempted to give this description from memory, a considerable time having elapsed since we saw the account, and may have made some trivial mistake, but we believe it to be correct in the main. Our object in advertising to this affair is to furnish an illustration of the power of this description of armament, particularly when brought to act in concert with heavier ships, and to let our readers know what they are to anticipate in the event of a war. As for stationary batteries they are only effective whilst their guns can reach moving objects, but these steamers can be always kept if necessary within gun-shot of a foe, whilst on the other hand, they can be withdrawn at will.

Our own Chesapeake Bay furnishes a case, in which this species of vessel would prove peculiarly destructive. The works of Old Point Comfort derive their efficiency from the fact that they command the channel, and would, therefore, prevent the passage of sailing ships, except at the expense of great loss of life. Now we will suppose that two or three of these steamers, with a full head of steam, were to run by, at the rate of even fifteen miles an hour. It is evident that the guns of the fortress could only bear on them from various points in succession from the moment when they should come within range, until they could get beyond reach. Say that the distance to be passed over would be three miles, then the time would be the fifth of an hour, or twelve minutes in all. The steamers being shot-proof, and their crews being under cover, as they need not be exposed in manning sails, the probability is, that the injury to them would be very limited indeed, particularly as a portion of the guns of the fortress would become useless so soon as the vessels would have passed the points from which these guns would bear. Of the precise number of times that the guns could be fired, we are not informed, nor is it very material. These works having been passed, the whole frontier of the bay, say four hundred miles, leaving out of view the rivers that discharge themselves into it, would be exposed to attacks, under circumstances that would make it impossible to embody troops to resist them. This is only one example, out of a great number, that might be adduced.

Should a war with England take place a thing very far from impossible, how would the matter stand? It appears from a statement in the Army and Navy Register that Great Britain has upwards of one hundred of these war steamers, whilst we have but two, that could render any service; consequently the disparity would be as fifty to one, saying that all these vessels were put on this service, and that too with a line of coast of thousands of miles in extent, to say nothing of the Lakes, Apalling as this condition of things may be, it is nevertheless true to the letter, and yet when the Secretary of the Navy asks for money to build war steamers to place us on something like an equality with a single foreign nation, his requisitions are treated with silent contempt, and we are told that the estimates are too high.—Shame! Shame! on such a niggardly and penny wise and pound foolish policy.

We may be told that Lord Ashburton's visit will put all to rights, and that there can be no war with England. This may not turn out to be the case, and we say from the bottom of our hearts, Heaven grant it will, for deplorable indeed would be the condition of the Atlantic States were hostilities to take place with Great Britain or any other formidable maritime power.

From the American Sentinel, April 2.

The Fire and its Consequences.

Never has it fallen to our lot to record consequences more disastrous, when there was no apparent danger, than were those consequent upon the fire near Poplar lane and Sixth streets, yesterday morning. The fire originated in a carpenter shop, about half a square distant from the Public Primary School, in which were from ninety to one hundred children, between the ages of four and twelve years. There was no danger of the fire extending to the school house at all; but the wind blowing in that direction, carried a column of heavy black smoke immediately over it, which partially filled the room, and, naturally enough, filled the minds of the little ones with fear and consternation; and what no doubt increased the panic, and added new horrors to the scene, is the fact, that not a day since, a little girl, the associate and playmate of many of these children, in that immediate neighborhood, met a horrible and cruel death, by her clothes taking fire. The teachers, all females, raised the windows, and inquired of the fireman, who, with their apparatus, surrounded the building, if there was any danger. They were told there was none—to lock the doors and keep the children in. This was done, and if it had so remained, all would have been well. But a report had been circulated that the school house itself was on fire, which, reaching the parents' ears, caused a rush to the school, each one anxious for the safety of their children. And now commenced a scene such as we trust we may never again witness. Mothers calling their children—some in hoarse accents demanding; others beseeching that the doors might be broken in, that they might be assured of the safety of their little ones, by ocular demonstration. It was impossible to satisfy them that they were in a place of safety—that the building was in no danger, or to convince them of the real danger attendant upon such precipitancy. The door was burst open, the noise attendant upon which increased the difficulty ten-fold—every body levelled at the door sent a chill to the hearts of the children, who now fancied the building on fire. From the windows they could see their mothers, and with their little hands outstretched, screamed, in piteous accents, for them to save them. Confusion worse confounded ensued—people rushed in—the affrighted children hurried to the doorway, and were precipitated to the bottom by these behind. Parents, in the confusion, trampled upon their own children. Some were dangerously hurt, many horribly bruised and disfigured, and all frightened nearly to death. As far as we could learn, twelve were more or less injured—one it was thought fatally.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Incursion ended and Mexico Invaded.

By the steamer Neptune, Galveston dates to the 23d of March—two days later than we have received—have reached New Orleans. In addition to the general intelligence concerning the aspect of Texas in papers of the 21st, to be found in another column, we have now the important news that the Mexican movement, instead of being an incursion by an army of fourteen thousand, as has been stated, was a mere predatory incursion, carried on for the purpose of plunder and annoyance. The number of Mexican troops that crossed the Rio Grande is believed not to have exceeded twelve hundred. After plundering San Antonio, they began their retreat. Gen. Burleson, with about 1,500 Texian troops, was in full pursuit at the latest dates, with every prospect of overtaking the enemy. It is now his intention to carry the war into Mexico—to occupy a position across the Rio Grande until driven from it by an overpowering force. To support him in this, another detachment of 1,500 men has been sent forward.

It is now said that Galia was taken by fifty Mexicans. A rumor had reached Austin that it had been taken by the Texans—the enemy retreating without firing a gun. Spies were sent out to learn the force of the enemy. They report that the whole Mexican force has recrossed the Rio Grande, and that the Indians were not acting in concert with them, as was at first feared. Col. Burleson was to march for Bexar on the 12th.

On the 17th March, President Houston issued the following letter, amounting to a Proclamation, declaring the intentions of the Government. It is clamorously supported by the popular will:

"CITY OF HOUSTON, March 17.

"Dear Sir: The news by express from Austin up to the 13th inst. is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having plundered the place. They were laden down with baggage and marched slowly. Col. Hays is harassing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them.

"War shall now be waged against Mexico, nor will we lay our arms aside until we have secured the recognition of our independence. Until then I will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of armies. Your friend, HOUSTON."

"MR. STUART.

Official letters from the President contain invitations for others to join Texas in this invasion. One of them says:

"The recompense tendered to our friends will be the property captured by them upon the most exalted and chivalric principles of honorable warfare and the soil which they conquer—glory, victory, and imperishable fame! Mexico has invaded our country and her dictator has declared that the Anglo Saxon race shall bow to the will of a despot!"—N. Y. Tribune.

The School Question.

The attempt of Bishop Hughes, at the late election in New York, to get up a separate ticket, pledged to a radical change in the present free school system of that city, is well known to our readers. The Bishop's ticket was defeated at the election, but such was the force which he brought into the field, that the political parties, which divide the State, have been maneuvering ever since to secure his favor and the votes which he can command. Accordingly a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of that State, after having been submitted to the Bishop and so arranged in its provisions as to meet his approbation, which will from present appearance command a majority of the votes in that body. This bill, as is intended, will have the effect to break up the present system, and resolve it at once into Sectarian schools. The children of the Protestants will be educated as heretofore; and the children of the Roman Catholics by themselves, out of the common school fund. Had a Protestant Bishop done this,—had he organized a political party, interfered with the elections, and falling there, addressed himself to the spirit of political intrigue in a legislature, how the welkin would have run with the cry of Church and State! And right enough too. This is done in New York; but the movement stops not there; our turn comes next. This is a tale that knows no end; it rolls from Rome; and they who ride upon it aim at universal dominion.—N. Amer.

We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Bee of the 22d March:

FANNY FENSLER.—When this lady was in Havana last year, she made Governor VALDEZ a promise to devote the proceeds of one night's dancing to a charitable institution, of which he is the president and patron. We are informed that FANNY had got her passports ready to come to New Orleans in the Alabama, which arrived here yesterday, and had actually engaged berths, &c. Just before the ship left port, the Governor reminded her of her promise to dance for the aforesaid charity. FANNY informed him that it was her purpose to remain in New Orleans until after Lent, when she would return to Havana and comply with her engagement. The Governor not satisfied with this, she offered to give him security or bonds for six thousand dollars, that she would not break her word. His Excellency not yet content, she counted down five thousand dollars, in gold, and offered to lodge it in his own hands as a guarantee for her re-appearance after Lent. All would do; the Governor was relentless; and the FENSLER was not allowed to depart. She is now detained in Havana to dance one

night, after Lent, for the benefit of the orphans. So much for arbitrary government.



Saturday, April 9, 1842.

Little's Museum for April has been received, but not in time to notice its contents this week.

On Monday last, on motion of C. W. Hedges, Esq., Edward H. Baldy was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

The Canal continues in good navigable order from Northumberland down. The West Branch Canal is, we understand, also navigable. The North Branch, we presume, will be ready in a short time.

In consequence of the illness of Judge Lewis, our court, which commenced on Monday last, was broken up on Wednesday morning. Henry L. Stark was tried on two several indictments, before the associates, Judges Montgomery and Welker, one for stealing a horse from Thos. Pollock, and the other for stealing a saddle from the stable of Capt. Armstrong, of Tazewell. On the first indictment the prisoner was sentenced one year, and on the second to six months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Our neighbors, the editors and proprietors of the Union county papers, Democratic, Whig and Antislavery, German and English, Temperance and Anti-temperance, have kicked up a kind of an civil war among themselves, which, we fear, all the generals, colonels, captains and corporals of the county (and they are not small in size and number) will not be able to suppress. In New Berlin, the war sometimes partakes of the nature of the triangular duel, as described by Captain Marryat, with considerable cross firing, and some random shots, between that place and Lewisburg. Whether or not the beligerents will all come out unscathed from this direful conflict, is about as problematical as the second capture of Santa Anna by the Texans. Certain it is, that hostilities will not cease, until a considerable quantity of ammunition has been expended, in the shape of paper, ink and tobacco.

The aggregate balance in favor of the banks of Philadelphia, and against New York, is still about half a million of dollars. The balance which the Pittsburgh Banks now hold against New York, is also about three hundred thousand dollars.

The Banks of North Carolina, will resume, it is stated, simultaneously with the Banks of Virginia, on the first of November.

Official notice is given in the Madisonian, that the contemplated reduction of ten per cent, on the commission of all postmasters, was not to take place till April 1st.

Great Fire in New York.

A very destructive fire occurred in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 31st ult. The accounts in the newspapers vary much as to the number of buildings destroyed—some stating it at 60 to 70, and others at nearly 200. The Tribune says that at least 100 houses were destroyed, and that there is no doubt that three young children perished in the flames. The loss of property is estimated at over \$250,000. The Post says:

"It is supposed that about fifteen hundred families were turned upon the streets by this conflagration. It was a melancholy sight to see the poor wretches—men, women and children—thus suddenly deprived of a home, and wandering about the ruins, crying and screaming, some for the loss of their property, and others for the loss of their friends and children. The larger part of them were poor families, and many, for the want of a shelter, were compelled to lodge out of doors."

Northumberland.

The senior editor of the West Chester Journal, gives the following description of Northumberland and the much-admired rock at the junction of the Susquehanna:

"The town is situated at the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna. On the Western Branch, about one hundred rods above the point where their waters embrace and commingle, rises up from the very bed of the river, a bold projecting cliff, its steep sides slaggy with rocks and stunted trees which seemed to frown down upon the shore. Sterility and wilderness seem to be the characteristic features of this headlong mount; yet on its very summit, amid all the wild grandeur and desolation of the scene, stand perched two edifices evidently erected at some expense and trouble, one intended as a dwelling, and the other as an out building for some purpose. The out building appears to be in a state of indecision whether to retain its lofty situation on the pinnacle of the hill, or to topple over into the waters beneath; and stands in a striking attitude, half bent, of doubt and hesitation. The individual who projected these buildings must have been one of those romantic, erratic beings, whom we occasionally meet on, but not with society—and who seem to be ever building castles in the air, and never willing to plod on in the old and beaten track.

"The idea of improving such a sterile and rugged spot as this was one of madness and folly; and when I scanned the wild and preternatural aspect of the mountain—methought that the mind that could dwell with delight amid such a waste, must be dark and æsthetic, and have contracted a scorn and distaste of the world that would embitter it forever. The old building sitting there in its solitary pride, reminds one of the old baronial castles that frown along the Highlands of Scotland, and seem to shadow forth the stern and unbending character of their hereditary chiefs, whose hearts are as stout as their mountain fastnesses.

"The writer is mistaken in regard to the fertility of the soil, and must have formed his opinion from a view of the bold and craggy side of the hill, as seen from Northumberland. On the summit, on the very verge of the cliff, the soil, though not of the best quality, is still capable of a high degree of

cultivation, and some fifteen or twenty years since, visitors to the spot, from Northumberland and Sunbury, were not unfrequently regaled with melons and other fruit, growing in the gardens almost on the verge of the summit. The views from the summit of the house, up the valleys of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, are beautiful and picturesque, and the most extensive in this section of country. Two of the buildings are on the verge of the precipice. One of the houses was so constructed, as to lean over the precipice, but with sufficient base to keep it firm in its position. The proprietor is a respectable and intelligent old gentleman bachelor, rather eccentric in his notions. On his journey to Philadelphia, which city he frequently visited some twenty or thirty years since, he frequently placed his saddle bags upon his horse, took the bridle in his arm, and leading his horse, walked every step to the city, a distance of about 130 miles.

The following message was sent by Gov. Porter to the Legislature on Monday last, in relation to the \$99,000 affair:

The Nolle Prosequi withdrawn.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Gentlemen,—I have just learned that circumstances exist in regard to the examination of George Handy, as a witness before the Committee of Investigation which have induced me to adopt a step that ought to be communicated to the Legislature.

I have good reason to believe, that certain letters are in the hands of persons amenable to the process of the law, which will prove, or tend to prove, the fact of a conspiracy to procure corrupt legislation during the session of the Legislature of 1840, against certain individuals therein named, or addressed.—These letters contain, as I am assured, unjust, unwarrantable, and false references to the Executive, of a nature so gross and wicked, as to call for an immediate and rigorous prosecution of all parties concerned, so that, if the charges or insinuations be true, the Executive may be duly punished, or if false, that those who have made, or insinuated them may be exposed to the judgement of the law and to public condemnation.

The resolution which recently passed the Legislature on the 29th ultimo, entitled a resolution directing a nolle prosequi to be entered in certain criminal prosecutions against George Handy, might be supposed to exempt him from punishment; but that resolution is subject to a condition, which the said George Handy may, or may not, have fully complied with. If he has, he can plead and show it; if not, he is not entitled to protection. At all events, I have deemed it my duty to direct criminal proceedings to be instituted against him, and those implicated with him; and accordingly the Attorney General will pursue such a course on the subject, as will speedily bring the offenders, if any, to justice. I take occasion to recommend, that the original letters, and all vouchers in the possession of any committee, or of either of the Houses of the Legislature be carefully preserved, as an essential part of the evidence in the trial.

I have cited promptly on this subject, because I think public justice—the purity of public morals, and every consideration of public duty, requires, of me a course of proceeding. I am resolved so far as depends on me that this most extraordinary matter be probed to the bottom, and that any man who has been guilty of violating the laws, in this transaction, shall be dragged to the bar of public justice. The majority of those, who are in any wise concerned in the enactment of our laws, should not only be spotless, but above suspicion and reproach—and he must be a faithless or an unworthy servant of the people, who shrinks from or buffers the most searching enquiry. I am ready and determined to meet this, in the most rigid manner, and I have put it in a train of investigation that cannot fail to develop the whole truth. DAVID R. PORTER, Executive Chamber, 4th April, 1842.

From the Baltimore American.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session in this city since the 16th ult., adjourned on Saturday morning. We subjoin a list of the appoint-ments of the Preachers for the present year.

Appointments for Baltimore Conference.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church—March 1842  
NORTHUMBERLAND DIST.—G. Hill, P. E. Sunbury—Geo. Beckrose, Wm. Baird, Danville—John Ball, Jas. Guyer, Berwick—T. Tan-yhill, Joseph A. Ross, Luzerne—Gideon H. Day, G. C. Wells, Northumberland—Jas. Ewing, W. R. Mills, Milton—John Bowen, T. M. Reese, Lye-ming—Geo. Guyer, E. McCollum, Bellefonte—F. M. Mills, W. T. D. Clemm, Clearfield—Elisha Butler, Thos. F. McClure, West Branch—W. Hirst, one to be supplied, Penns Valley—John W. Haughwout.

HUNTINGDON DIST.—H. Furlong, P. E.

Huntingdon—Jonathan Munroe, John W. Ewing, Warrior's Mark—Jos. Stevens, G. Stevenson, Williamsburg—H. G. Dill, one to be supplied, Lewistown, Stanton—Thomas Myers, Lewistown, Circuit—W. Butler, Sam. Register, Lewistown—Tobias Riley, John Lasham, Hollidaysburg—Jacob Lukin, Allegheny—R. Beers, M. A. Turner, Cumberland—E. E. A. Leo, Bedford—Joseph S. Lee, S. L. M. Conser, Licking Creek—J. G. McKeehan, Joseph France, Concord—James Drads, John Murchad.

The Pittsburgh Advertiser contains the following

important paragraph, if it is a true one. We imagine it refers to the Foundry opposite West Point, where some of the heaviest castings in the Union are made. The Advertiser says— Phil. Gaz.

The proprietors of one of the largest and best known iron works on the Hudson river have recently announced their determination to remove their works into some of the coal districts of Pennsylvania. This single establishment will, it is said, augment the trade of Pennsylvania from \$300,000 to \$500,000 annually, and give employment, directly or indirectly, to some 300 individuals.

Correspondence of United States Gazette.

HARRISBURG APRIL 4, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Motion of Mr. Sharwood, the select Committee appointed to inquire into the bribes alleged to have been practiced by certain Banks in the year 1840, with certain members of the Legislature, was granted permission to sit during the coming recess of the Legislature.

Mr. Lightner submitted a joint Resolution to equalize taxation; which was laid on the table. Mr. Sharwood offered the following which was unanimously adopted, and is a merited compliment viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to the Hon. James R. Snowden, its Speaker, for the fidelity, impartiality, and ability, with which he has discharged the duties of the station, and for the gentlemanly and courteous manner with which he has exercised the authority of the Chair.

The Bill from the Ways and Means' to provide for the current expenses of Government, by taking the funds pledged for the payment of interest on the public debt (if needed) or those set apart for any other object, came up in order and passed final reading. Yeas 49; Nays 36.

The bill to lay a tax of \$1,500,000, to be apportioned equitably amongst the several counties of the Commonwealth by the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General, for the purpose of paying interest on the State debt, with the bill authorizing the Governor to receive proposals for the sale of a portion of the public works added as an amendment came up on third reading; when on motion of Mr. Gamble the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general amendment; which being agreed to, the Committee of the Whole reduced the amount from \$1,500,000 to \$1,200,000, and made some other amendments in the details, after which the same passed final reading. Yeas 45 nays 41. The bill was then sent to the Senate, but comes too late to receive action at this time.

In the afternoon the bill from the Senate relating to the county of Philadelphia passed final reading with some amendments. Also a bill to incorporate the Mount Carbon and Port Carbon Rail Road Company.

A message was received from the Governor in relation to a difference of opinion or construction of the recent act of the Legislature authorizing the Bank of Pennsylvania to make an assignment. The Governor recommends in a sort of *hæc lenis* spirit the repeal Law, and the abandonment of the Bank to wind up her affairs under the General Law. The message was referred to the Committee on Banks.

Levis, we understand from an officer of the Schuylkill Bank, visits Kentucky, under the protection of the Governor of that state, to testify in behalf of the Kentucky Bank. He will not visit this city, as has been reported, but will return to his residence at Houston, in Texas.—Bich. Reporter.

MR. CLAY AND MR. CALHOUN.—The

Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says:

An anecdote is told of the meeting of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun after the former retired from the Senate, which shows that political strife, though it may for a while deaden the finer feelings of the heart, cannot destroy them, especially in those hearts that beat with generous and manly sensibilities. As Mr. Clay was passing towards the door to leave the Senate Chamber, Mr. Calhoun met him—they had not spoken to each other for five years; but they now simultaneously extended their hands, and rushed to each other arms; neither spoke, but both wept. At length Mr. Clay said, on parting, "give my best regards to Mrs. Calhoun." How much more noble was this reconciliation and parting, than if they had repeated looking defiance at each other.

They had almost spent their lives together in Congress, and at various times stood shoulder to shoulder, animated by patriotic and emulous only of serving the country. Time had passed over both and the young had become old. One was about to retire, and both must ere long "sleep the sleep that hath no waking." The retirement of the one would leave the other with no companion or rival of his younger days, and it told him emphatically that he too must soon follow.—Thoughts like these soften the heart &c. wholly indeluted, and cause the fountain of generous feeling to gush forth—it came, and the two distinguished rival and antagonists under the influence of these sympathies were drawn together. Would that they had never been separated.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes:

The aspect of affairs is much more favorable than it has been, on the subject of the Tariff. The South is prepared to enter on this matter now, with a spirit not merely of compromise, but of magnanimous concession. If any obstacle be placed in the way of an entirely satisfactory adjustment—of this most troublesome question, (so far at least as the Senate is concerned) it will not proceed at this time from the South, but from a certain sectional Northern interest which threw all its weight into the scale, to procure the passage of Mr. Rivers' amendment.

I am a northern by birth and education, and with all my sympathies leaning towards the region of my nativity, on all honest questions wherein the interests of that section are concerned. If, therefore, I have prejudices, they are in favor of the North; but I cannot do otherwise than most warmly coincide with the course thus far taken on this subject by the Southern and Southwestern Whig Senators.

These gentlemen in connection with many of the Senators from the North will advocate a tariff for revenue, and moderate protection to the amount of 30 per cent, and in order not to interfere with the Land Distribution Law, a clause will be inserted in the Tariff Resolution for the repeal of that section of the Distribution Law, requiring its enactment to cease when the duties are raised over 20 per cent.