

Henry Clay.—The Louisville Journal, noticing Cotton's life of Clay, thus speaks of his history. The personal history of Mr. Clay, as detailed in these volumes, will be read with great interest. We trace him, step by step, ascending from the condition of a poor boy to the loftiest place in the councils of the nation.—By the union of genius and industry, he steadily advanced higher and higher in the public regard, until he became the most distinguished of his contemporaries and exerted more influence on the public mind of the country than any other man. The lesson taught by eminent success is cheering to all those who are endeavoring to prepare themselves for a lofty and effective political destiny. The teaching of such a life ought to be regarded with profound interest by all aspiring young men who wish to achieve a desirable fame by devoting themselves to the welfare of the Republic. Let the young man who is conscious of the possession of nature's noble intellectual gifts, whenever he feels like desponding and retiring from the field of conflict, remember the course of Henry Clay and be cheered, take fresh courage and go on with unflinching heart to overcome all the obstacles between himself and the high renown he aims at.

Scene in our Streets.—A day or two ago, we saw one of those itinerant hurdy-gurdy grinders, amusing a crowd of children, in one of our streets. They were singularly intent upon the sport; a crowd of happy looking darlings constituted a rear guard composed of nurses, and a general representation of the kitchen cabinet. The side-walk was blocked entirely; the hurdy-gurdy made the air hideous, and the screams of delight, uttered by the little children, operated like the saving passage in a bad overture. In the midst of all this excitement, a tall gentleman passed along, full of health, evidently much pleased, and truly sympathizing with what he saw. He carefully placed his hands on the head of the little people, that he might tenderly make way a passage for himself; suddenly, the darlings fell back into a respectful expression, lifted higher their hats, the little children became impressed, and followed the retreating form of the tall gentleman until he disappeared, much to the astonishment of the music grinder, whose eloquence for the time was unfeigned. That gentleman, so venerated, who passes through our streets, unostentatiously, is HENRY CLAY. N. O. Commercial Times.

A NOBLE MOVE.

It must thrill the heart of every good man in the State with joy to learn that within the last two or three weeks, upwards of one hundred of the young gentlemen connected with the University, at Chapel Hill, have signed the TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE. We hope the remaining students will speedily follow their noble example; and we trust, too, that their parents, and the distinguished men of the State whose influence is felt at that institution and among the educated young men of the State every where, will give countenance and encouragement to this noble step in the pathway of an elevated morality and virtuous self-denial. Let them look up their lips in the medicine chest, and cease to oppose the Temperance reform, if they will not themselves sign the pledge. But why will they not come out at once and rally under the Temperance banner? Does their happiness depend upon the use of a contemptible artificial stimulant? Are they so weak, that they cannot abandon a habit the most useless, and at the same time the most dangerous of all habits?—Raleigh Star.

A House and Family of Four Children saved by a Dog.—Mr. Solon E. Betts, of Sandfield, being about to go out for an evening visit on New Year's night, directed his eldest boy, a lad of some ten years of age, to put wood into the stove, and leave a good fire when he and the other children went to bed, and to have the kindlings ready for the morning fire. The boy did so, but put kindlings under the baker, so that the fire communicated to them from the stove. When the fire communicated to the kindlings the children had all gone to bed in the chamber, but there was a faithful watchman below. Mr. Betts had an intelligent spaniel, which, seeing the fire communicate to the wood and from that to the floor, mounted up stairs to give the alarm, but finding that he could not make the boys understand him, he laid himself down on one of their beds for a few minutes. As if aware of the increasing danger, he soon returned to the fire again, and on his third visit to the chamber he succeeded, by his barking and howling in awaking the boys all of whom had fallen asleep in the mean time. The smoke soon convinced them that the house was on fire, and when they entered the room below, where the fire was spreading, they found the faithful sentinel at his duty, striving to arrest the progress of the flames with all his energies, and scattering the burning brands with his teeth and paws in every direction about the floor, thinking no doubt, that if he could not procure water, this was his last resort to save the house. It seemed that he had been doing the same before he succeeded in arousing the boys. The fire burnt a large hole through the floor before the boys succeeded in extinguishing it.—Springfield Post.

Impertinence Punished.—We find in the Courier des Etats Unis, an account of a curious incident which occurred at a charity fair in Paris. A young lady, Miss A.—, celebrated for her beauty and her wit, presided at one of the tables. Among the throng which pressed around the fair vender of elegant fancy articles, was a young gentleman of much assurance, who gazed upon the lady with offensive freedom, and affected to admire the various articles exposed for sale, but who bought nothing. "What will you please to buy, sir?" asked Miss A.—, with a smile of peculiar meaning. "Oh," replied the exquisite, with a languishing look, "what I most wish to purchase is unobtainable to me." "Perhaps it is," said the lady. "Oh, no, I dare not declare my wishes." "Nevertheless," said Miss A.—, "let me know what you wish to buy?" "Well, then, since you insist upon it, I should like a single of your glossy black hair." The lady manifested no embarrassment at the bold request, but with a pair of scissors immediately clipped off one of her beautiful locks, and handed it to the astonished youth, remarking that the price was five hundred francs! Her bold admirer was thunder struck at this demand, but dared not demur, as by this time a group had collected and were listening to the conversation. He took the hair, paid over the hundred francs, and with an air of mortification and sadness left the hall.—Boston Journal.

For the Watchman.

Messrs. Editors: Will you permit me through the Watchman, to call the attention of the learned to a question in which the whole family of man are concerned. I mean that period when the 1260 days, or years, of Daniel and John will terminate. Some have learned, and good men, give it as their opinion, that these days, or years, began 606 after Christ. If this should be the true starting point, have not the present inhabitants of the world, arrived at a very peculiar period in our world's history? For, adding 1260 to 606, gives us 1866—only twenty years from now. And not only so, but but others, and learned men too, give it as their belief that the second woe in the book of Revelations, will be out, or past, in the year 1848. If so, John says behold, the third woe cometh quickly. Then all the dread transactions of the third woe is to be on the world in twenty years from now. If this in truth should be the Lord's time, what manner of persons ought we all to be.

But others, wise, learned, and good men too, giving it as their opinion, that all this not being sufficiently marked in Ecclesiastical history, consider it a piece of presumption in any man to come at the true time, when these days, or years really did begin. Now, is it really so, when God has revealed so much to man on this very subject, that he has left man in the dark at last? Is there no clue, either in the Scriptures of truth, or the history of the ancient Roman Empire, by which this can be settled? John expressly says, the ten horns of the seven headed beast were ten kings; and that these kings, and this beast received power and authority at one time, or within one hour of each other. Now, suppose this hour be prophetic time, an aliquot part of a year, it would only be fifteen or sixteen days. Well, is it not known among the learned, when the Roman Empire was broken up into fragments, and the western parts of it parcelled out into ten kingdoms—ten, exactly ten in number? Or, is it not known when they received power and authority to act this kingly authority that was granted to them at last?

John says they began within an hour of each other. I think Daniel foretold that the little horn should subdue three kings, or kingdoms; and he saw three of the ten horns (kings) plucked up out of root, by the little horn. How many States has the Bishop of Rome under him, that he sways sovereign authority over as a temporal Prince? Exactly three in number, the Pope's subjects being witness. Is all this again not marked in history, to give a clue when these 1260 days, or years began?

Others again think this period began 752 after Christ, but by their own acknowledgment, this throws the 1260 years too far, into what they call the Millennium. Well, is there any stating point between 606, and 752, to begin these days, or years? Or must we go back to 606? Some may say to go back to 606, to begin these days, or years, would make quite too much, now to be done in so short a time, and perhaps it may be so. But who can tell whether the Lord may not make a short work on the earth under the third woe.

But there is another prophetic period in the Bible, that might perhaps shed some light on this period: The Apostle Paul in his eleventh chapter to the Romans, to near the close of it, argues that God had not cast away his people Israel. He sums up his argument by saying, "that blindness in part hath happened to Israel, (how long) till the fullness of the gentiles be come in." When will that be? Not as I conceive till the 2300 days, or years, of Daniel shall be fulfilled. Here again, perhaps, there may be as much difficulty to find the starting point, as in the other. Some say they began with Daniel's seventy weeks. If they did, they are out, and we see no indication of it in 1846. Others give it as their opinion they commenced when Alexander the Great invaded Asia, which they say was 334 years before Christ. Take 334 from 2300, gives us A. D. 1966, one hundred and twenty years from now.

Will this indignation be removed from Israel before or after the downfall of Mystical Babylon? For, immediately on the fall of that power the trump of triumph is blown in Heaven, and a proclamation made, that the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of the Lord, and of his Christ. Now, when God has given to man the rise, marks, duration, and fall of that power, that is to last 1260 years, with a degree of precision that would baffle a correct history that man should at last be left in the dark, concerning the commencement of it, I should think not.

Messrs. Editors—All I have in view in writing this, is to try and draw some able man out, to give his opinion on this important subject. And in the bounds of the circulation of the Watchman, I should judge such men can be found among the Lord's ministering servants; and I don't care a fig which of the different denominations he belongs to, so that he gives some more clear light on this subject. Then will be accomplished all I had in view.

Now I do know that learned and good men are slow to express their opinions on this subject. But why should they shrink from it, simply because so many have failed in explaining some of the prophecies. But whether this time should be within twenty years of our day and time, or one hundred and twenty, or more, from now, it certainly may be coolly, soberly, and deliberately discussed. J. McL.

The Intelligence's View of the Oregon Correspondence.—The National Intelligence of Tuesday contains an extended review of the Oregon correspondence, examining the spirit of the letters and the wording of Mr. Pakenham's letters, which it prefaces with the following opinion:

"A more careful perusal of the diplomatic correspondence, communicated by the President of the United States on Saturday last to the House of Representatives, from the face of which we drew inferences unfavorable to an early pacific adjustment of the Oregon controversy, has satisfied us that the body of it fully sustains those inferences. We speak of the papers as they present themselves to the eyes and to the sense, with no allowance for anything that may have been withheld from Congress, or which may be matter of mental reservation on the part of the administration. We know of nothing that has been suppressed or withheld by the executive; and we are bound to take these papers as presenting an entire and unreserved disclosure of the diplomatic intercourse between this government and that of Great Britain."

Then follows a review of the correspondence, which is concluded with the following opinion of the course pursued by the President and Mr. Buchanan:

"The President does not believe the territorial claims of this nation to be a proper subject of arbitration; that is to say, that in all questions of this sort, we will be our own exclusive judge, and what we cannot obtain by negotiation, will enforce at the cannon's mouth."

On the face of these papers, knowing, as we have said, of nothing withheld from the public which can change their aspect we must say that this absolute and unceremonious refusal of arbitration, when even the choice of the manner and form of arbitration is placed, as it were, at the absolute disposal of the United States, is scarcely defensible on the ground of mere expediency, and not at all defensible on the ground of public law.

The duty of nations to submit all matters in controversy between them to such friendly arbitration, rather than to disturb the peace of the world by resorting to war, (or, by what is equivalent, making it unavoidable) is enforced by every accredited writer on international law; nor is there any portion of that law more rational or more imperative upon civilized nations. We shall quote only one writer on this subject, but he is one whose authority is conclusive:


"Who, will dare [says Vattel] to insist that another sovereign shall immediately, and without examination, relinquish to him a disputable right? This would be a means of rendering war perpetual and inevitable. Both the contending parties may be equally convinced of the justice of their claims; why, therefore, should either yield to the other? In such a case, they can only demand an examination of the question, propose a conference, or an arbitration, or offer to settle the point by articles of agreement."

That the respective rights of the United States and Great Britain to Oregon are disputable, & have been considered doubtful by every Administration of this Government preceding the present, the whole world know, and solemn conventions between the two countries bear witness.

Looking to the duty of nations, as prescribed by public law in precisely such cases as that of the Oregon controversy, the question now submitted by the President, and his advisers to the American people is, whether they will adopt the novel principle of peremptorily rejecting arbitration, and, virtually withdrawing themselves from the social circle of nations, become disturbers of the peace of the world? MEXICO. Speaking of the late news brought by the brig Somers, from Vera Cruz, of another revolutionary movement having taken place in Mexico, the New Orleans Bee of the 3d instant says:

at San Luis Potosi and declared in favor of the former order of things, and invited all to join him in putting down the revolutionists and those who would destroy the peace of the country.

"The Santa Anna party is growing stronger every day in Vera Cruz. It is confidently asserted that, if he were to make his appearance at any time, he would be supported by an immediate revolution. It is thought that the revolutionary Government will not, therefore, venture to weaken their force on the seaboard by sending any military or naval detachment against the rebellious Yucatanos."



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1846.
FOR GOVERNOR,
William A. Graham,
OF ORANGE COUNTY.

MOSES PARNELL.
Many of our readers will no doubt remember that the man whose name heads this article was implicated by the confession of Jacob Cotton in the murder of Mrs. West and grandson in March last. They will also remember that Parnell was taken suddenly ill on the night of that horrible tragedy, and died two days afterwards. A short time after the execution of Cotton a story was got up in the Country in relation to the sudden death of this man Parnell, which naturally enough, was pretty generally believed. It was reported that Jacob Cotton told his wife, that Daye Valentine accidentally struck Parnell—a blow on the head, while he (Volentine) was in the act of murdering Mrs. West, which blow caused Parnell's death. That when Volentine struck Mrs. W. the first blow, she raised up in the bed, and that Parnell instantly stepped forward to push her down, and in that act leaned forward over the bed and received Volentine's second blow on the back part of the head. This story, so plausible, led to an investigation of the facts; and on Monday last the Coroner summoned a jury and proceeded to disinter the body and examine Parnell's head. It became a matter of some importance from the fact that Volentine and Paten Hasket were also implicated by the confession of Cotton in the murder mentioned above. If the story of Parnell's death was established by facts, it would corroborate other statements made by Cotton against Volentine and Hasket.—Hence the inquest.

The jury were aided in their examination by Doct. J. J. Summerell, who dissected the head neatly and with great care. On removing a cloth from about the head, that portion of it that covered the back part was found stained with blood, and there was a small piece of white paper laid between the cloth and the head.—The hair was next removed, and the scalp found to be darker, in one or more places, than other portions, resembling a bruise; but the skin, or flesh, was not ruptured. The scalp was taken off and the skull bone examined. The temple bone on the side opposite to that on which it is supposed he received the blow, if he had received any, was slightly jarred; and in sawing off the cranium, it dropped off from its place. Doct. Summerell next brought out the membrane which surrounds the brain; and having washed it, pointed out to the jury the darkness of its color in the region where the blow was supposed to have been given. This done, the mass of putrescence was again deposited in the Coffin, and it again into the grave; and the jury then proceeded to the examination of such witness as it was thought, could throw some light on this mysterious case. But nothing was elicited going to prove that Parnell died from the effects of a blow.

Therefore, in the absence of sufficient evidence to the contrary, the jury returned that Parnell had not died from the effects of a blow inflicted on the head. The scalp was not ruptured, neither was the skull cracked or beat in; and the jury could not make any other return simply because a bloody rag and bit of paper was found on the head, and the membrane of the brain of a darker color in some portions of it than in others. These circumstances, it appeared to them, might have been naturally brought about in the course of decomposition, which had then been going on nearly eleven months.

We had another storm of snow, hale and rain on yesterday; and this morning the trees are loaded with ice. Heavy, summer-like clouds are fitting past, admitting through them, about half the time, a rich, and warm ray of sun-light, under which the silvery mantle of the season is rapidly passing away. Last night, about 10 o'clock, we had several broad flashes of lightning, followed by the roar of distant thunder. We suppose, it is an indication of a decided change in the season; for, for sometime past, we have had Spring and Winter weather mixed in equal proportions.

Although this measure has passed the House

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

It would seem from the last published correspondence between Mr. McLane, U. States Minister at the Court of St. James, and Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, and Mr. Pakenham, British Minister at Washington, that we are on the eve or nearer now a war with England, than any one for some time has supposed. How we are to avoid it, since this Government has declined to arbitrate as proposed by the British Government, appears to puzzle even our wisest men, unless that Power surrenders all claim to the disputed territory. How our rulers, in the event of a war, will justify themselves for bringing such a calamity upon our beloved country, we are at a loss to divine. It does seem to us that all wise and considerate men—all who desire to prevent the effusion of our best blood and the continuance of peace would be willing to accept of any proposition consistent with the honor of the nation, which would be likely to prevent such a disaster coming upon the country. But those who have the management of this delicate question appear otherwise disposed, and war appears inevitable as the question now stands. The following article from the Baltimore American, takes a correct view, in our opinion on the subject:

"We have this Oregon question now reduced to the definite issue of a settlement by negotiation or an arbitration of force. In this view it is important to ascertain, if there are any means of ascertaining, what basis is left for negotiation in the present aspect of the case. It would seem at first glance that the principle upon which arbitration has been rejected, as likely to involve a division of the territory, must preclude all negotiation that might result in the same thing. In other words, our exclusive claim to the whole of Oregon is a fixed position which must be admitted as a preliminary to any negotiation—and then what remains to negotiate about? How can we accept any offer from Great Britain except one of entire relinquishment?"

Along with this view of the subject we have the language of peace and conciliation: "that the President cordially concurs with the Government of Great Britain in desiring that the present controversy may be amicably adjusted;" that, of this disposition he has given "the strongest proofs before the world;" that, "as there are no two nations on the earth more closely bound together by the ties of commerce, so there are none who ought to be more able or willing to do each other justice, without the interposition of any arbitrator."

In like manner the official paper declares that for its part it cannot seriously apprehend war. "The tone of the last English papers," it adds, "is pacific; that of the English Government is conciliatory. We will not believe in the probability of a rupture between the two nations."

The conclusion from all this seems to be that England is expected to withdraw her claims to all and every portion of the Oregon. It is not so! Has the case in fact presented any other aspect since the appearance of the President's message—any other aspect in which a peaceful settlement could be regarded as at all probable? If the territorial rights of this nation are not "a proper subject for arbitration," are they a proper subject of surrender? Refusing to arbitrate them away, is it to be supposed that we will negotiate them away? We know not what evasions may be in reserve, if there are any; but looking at the matter as a plain man would regard it, who believes that words mean what they express, it seems inevitable that England must retreat or fight—she cannot indeed may not sustain the President to the full extent—such is the hope of some. But does any one really suppose that the "notice" will not be given? The vote to be given in the House of Representatives yesterday will indicate the wishes of that body. If the notice is given, what must follow? The extension of our authority over the whole of Oregon at the expiration of twelve months. Has there been any bill suggested to provide for a less exclusive extension or to make the extension and the limits of it dependent on intermediate negotiations? We have heard of none such.

It is due to the country that some explicit meaning should be given to the official intimations we have had of the apparent expectation on the part of the Government that an amicable adjustment of this business would take place. If that expectation is founded upon the belief that England will recede entirely from her pretensions in Oregon, and upon that belief only, it ought to be said. There are many in the country who might not rely much upon such an expectation as that. It is time that there was some definite aspect given to this controversy. If we are to have war we ought to be preparing for it—if a peaceful conclusion is practicable, as every good citizen desires it may be, the terms of it could be soon made known and the public mind be relieved from much fretting and anxiety."

The Resolutions to give the twelve months notice to Great Britain, passed the House of Representatives on the 9th instant by the following decisive vote:

YEAS—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, Barringer, Bell, Benton, Biggs, Jas. Black, Jas. A. Black, Bancroft, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Broadhead, Wm. Brown, Buffington, Wm. W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Cathart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constantine, Cullum, Culver, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Darragh, Jefferson Davis, Delano, De Mot, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglas, Drumgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, Edman, John H. Ewing, Farran, Ficklin, Foster, Fries, Garrin, Giddings, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grover, Hamilton, Hampton, Harlan, Harmonson, Harper, Henley, Hilliard, Hope, Elias B. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, Geo. S. Houston, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, J. B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Jas. H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kennedy, Preston King, Lawrence, Leib, Le Sere, Lewis, Levin, Light, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McClelland, McCannell, McCrate, McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlwaine, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niver, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Pettit, Phelps, Pollock, Price, Ramsey, Rathbone, Reid, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Root, Runk, Russell, Sawtell, Sawyer, Seaman, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Leonidas H. Simms, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Stewart, St. John, Strong, Sykes, Thompson, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Tilden, Towas, Trumbo, Vance, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, Wick, Williams, Wilmer, Woodruff, Woodworth, Yell, Young, Yeast—163.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Bayly, Bederger, Milton Brown, Bart, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Dargan, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Grinnell, Herrick, Isaac E. Holmes, John W. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Sem'l D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hunter, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Leake, Long, Marsh, Miller, Mosely, Pendleton, Rhett, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Seidman, A. D. Sims, Simpson, Truman Smith, Celeb B. Smith, Stephens, Strohm, Thibodeaux, Benjamin Thompson, Toombs, Tredway, Vinton, Whitrop, Woodward, Wright, Yancy—54.

by such a sweeping measure as will be finally acted upon, we regret the resolutions of the Convention. The Convention notice is given to the American and Great Britain on the North West coast of America or Rocky Mountains, of the ten hundred and twenty years, and be annulled and abrogated by said notice.

Resolved, That nothing shall be done to interfere with the right of the authorities of the two countries to pursue negotiation for an amicable treaty respecting the Oregon.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.
We clip the following Correspondence of the Baltimore American, by insisting that arbitration, because he claims Oregon, and yet hopes and that be amicably settled without ties, is more than I can see he would be willing to accept of a treaty of reciprocity with Oregon with the tariff on the territory and position. "There is but one question, by itself, can be countries interested, which that way is, for England to Pakenham's act in rejecting the offer of the 49th parallel, promise, and say she does not have no idea she would fact that the administration would want England to compensation, has determined to does come back! This is a high officer of the Government. Mr. Pakenham's confidence in a gentleman, and who says that we are to have a war Oregon question? I believe this information, but I do not portance that I have your readers."

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.
The New York Journal says: Notwithstanding the respect of the diplomatic which we published yesterday, and the passage of the in the House, we learn that there are indications towards an adjustment of the amount of it is, of a distinguished member at Washington, sought permission from offer lat. 49th as the slight variations and the sons have urged the it, and that he has given that he will do so.

Whether this is exact, it is that there is a press among the best in Washington, within the which could hardly be circumstances of unfavourable than any thing the face of the publication. Of a corresponding being is a paragraph in the zette of Tuesday afternoon, announcing the departure of lot-boat for Liverpool.

There can be little doubt, some, as to the object of boat was chartered—to correspond, and to be before the steamer of at all events, to enable ment to send further Pakenham by the steam. The opinion has been lightly, that other conditions to those which have lic, have gone out by the though the prospects of the ment—judging from what allowed us to see—are flattering, we will, nevertheless, predict that such be arranged, though it means different from what been proposed. The value of the proposition.

The Washington correspondent New York Herald says: "I believe, indeed, I know, Mr. Pakenham has from his Government the 49th parallel as the bound the two countries, with navigating the Columbia will not, I presume, until he first assures himself to be acceded to."

Correspondence of the

WASHINGTON.
The rumors are again that the Oregon question with the tariff, and the former, that I do not longer to remain silent important. The from Congress have suddenly isfactory turn of mind of ions. The Secretary of is about sending in his and there are many to show the following fact: That a tariff will be per cent basis, in which all cotton goods, heavy, will embrace exceptions iron, sugar, molasses, clothing; these articles 30 per cent. Woollens, and worsted, will per cent, and shawls a duty. This tariff, I am sure