

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE

AN ADVOCATE OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY MRS. HARRIET N. PREWETT.

YAZOO CITY, MISS. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21 1855.

VOL. 1--NO. 31.

Land for Sale.

OFFER for sale a tract of land situated on the river, five miles from Yazoo City, containing about 1400 acres...

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to M. Emanuel for 1854 either by Note or Account, are hereby notified that the same are placed in the hands of Messrs. Lawson & Armstrong for collection.

Yazoo City Oct. 26th 1855

TO the Jail of Yazoo county, on the 30th day of June, 1855, a negro man who calls himself Henry...

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, as Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Hundley, deceased, pursuant to the directions of said will, will

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY 1856.

proceed to sell to the highest bidder at the door of the Court House in Yazoo City, Mississippi, the following lands...

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CHANCERY SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of Chancery of the State of Mississippi, in the case of Thomas Bibb vs. Samuel Faulkner, [No 285] I will on the first Monday in January next in front of the Court House of Yazoo county in Yazoo City, expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months the following lands in said county to-wit:

The east half of the North east quarter of Section Six, Township Ten, Range one East and the South east quarter of Section Twenty-four, Township ten, Range two West, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the purposes of said decree.

Bonds with approved security must be required.

GEORGE FEARN, Commissioner Yazoo City, Nov. 30, 28 5

HOBSON HOUSE!

The undersigned having purchased the interest of A. B. Johnson, in the City Hotel in Yazoo City, and having thoroughly furnished and refitted the House, has this day opened it as the HOBSON HOUSE, for the reception of visitors.

He flatters himself, that with his experience in business and his determination to spare no pains or expence for the comfort of his friends, he will merit and receive the liberal support of the public.

N. W. HOBSON. Yazoo City, October 16, 1855-1y.

Selling off at Nearly Cost.

Being desirous to close our business, we now offer greater inducements to Cash customers than have ever before been known. We only ask a small advance on cost. Our friends will not forget that our only terms now are Cash.

SHULZ BODENHEIM & Co.

NEW FIRM, BIRMINGHAM & CO.

ANNOUNCE to their friends, patrons and the public generally, that they have bought the

LIVERY STABLE

formerly kept by Powell & Hilliard, which they intend to keep up in the best possible style—constantly supplied with good horses and comfortable vehicles to hire—the best of provender for horses and attentive and well trained ostlers. Attached to the Stable is kept also a comfortable Boarding House for customers wishing to remain over night.

The table supplied with the best to be found in our market. We solicit a share of public patronage and invite all to call and see for themselves.

NORMAN BIRMINGHAM, Yazoo City March 9 1855 38 ly

Watches and Jewelry

JUST received, and constantly receiving direct from the manufacturers and importers, a general assortment of rich elegant and latest style jewelry.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

The largest Establishment in the South. At Nos. 171 and 173, Canal Street, New Orleans.

ALL NEW STOCK.

THE undersigned having opened a large and splendid assortment of

NEW SOUTHERN FURNITURE,

is prepared to supply the trade and families on the most liberal terms. This being the only new stock in the city, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the goods and learn the prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

Will keep constantly on hand—Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, do do Armors, do do Tables, do do Bureaus, do do Chairs, Mattresses Pillows and Feathers together with a great variety of every article usually found in a Furniture Warehouse.

This is an entirely new establishment, and no old stock on hand.

Hotel Keepers, Boardinghouse Keepers, Private Families, and others, would find it greatly to their interest to give this store a call before purchasing elsewhere, as the proprietor is confident he can offer them better bargains than any other similar establishment in New Orleans.

Nov. 30-ly CHAS. A. STEWART.

Watches, Jewellery, and Music.

A complete assortment of all kinds of Watches and Musical Instruments, from the very best manufacturers. Instruction books for all Instruments, and a good assortment of Sheet Music for Piano and Guitar.

Watches and Jewellery repaired and warranted Yazoo City, Nov. 18, '53. 10

HENRY LAURENCE, DENTIST.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, YAZOO CITY. HAVING just returned from a visit to New York and Philadelphia, where he has made himself familiar with recently invented novelties in his profession, and having furnished his laboratory with every requisite for mechanical dentistry, including a large and beautiful assortment of improved artificial teeth. He is prepared to wait on all who will favor him with their patronage.

References: Dr. Leake & Barnett, Yazoo City; F. Towns, M. D. Philadelphia; G. W. Smith, Dentist, New Orleans; J. B. McClain, M. D. Philadelphia; F. H. Knapp, Dentist, New Orleans; J. C. Nott, M. D. Mobile.

Yazoo City November 30 1855. N. B. Will be absent on professional business for a few weeks, from the first of February next.

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER MANUFACTORY.

(NEARLY OPPOSITE TO MICHIE'S EXCHANGE BANK.) MAIN ST., YAZOO CITY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Yazoo city and surrounding country to his full assortment of TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE, which he keeps constantly on hand, of his own Manufacture and of the best materials, and of superior workmanship; which he will warrant to be as represented.

Jobbing in or Zinc Roofing and Guttering done in the best and most improved style.

Deshou's Patent Premium Shower BATHS.

The subscriber also manufactures the above superior shower baths; which, for convenience, cheapness and durability, excel any thing now in use. He has still on hand the Patent Right in one or two of the adjoining counties, which he will sell to the advantage of the purchaser.

A very superior article of Bathing Tubs constantly on hand. July 6, n-7 th W. L. STANFORD

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE.

The subscriber has just received a large and complete assortment of TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE, which he keeps constantly on hand, of his own Manufacture and of the best materials, and of superior workmanship; which he will warrant to be as represented.

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TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE.

TERMS OF THE Weekly American Banner

[PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.]

For one year, if paid in advance, : : : \$3.00 " " if not paid in six months, : : : \$4.00 " " if not paid in twelve months, : : : \$5.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, (ten lines) one insertion, : : \$1.00. Each Subsequent Insertion, : : : .50.

Liberal deductions will be extended to those advertising by the year. Done with neatness and dispatch, on the most liberal terms.

The Departure of Wife, Daughter and Sister.

I am going, husband, going To the home and fearful fight Where the hosts grim death is strewing, Are scattered in my sight: The terror of his arm I do not heed to-day, Since He who conquered Death is calling me away.

Come, kneel down by me now, Let me hear again once more Those sweet liturgic strains, More sweet than e'er before Now call my friends within—my pastor is away, But I'll keep the sacred feast with Christ himself to-day.

I am going, father, going: I am glad that thou art nigh, To behold my love's overflowing, And see thy daughter die; And a daughter's love and sainted mother's Be ever with thee, when thou shalt meet me there.

I am going, mother, going To the shadows of the dead, And the grass will soon be growing Where sleeps my lowly head: My sun is going down ere it reach the zenith sky; I see the evening shadows—but the Saviour, too, is nigh.

I am going, sister, going While still the sun is bright; I see angelic spirits shining Away where is no night; Going at my Saviour's call; on Him alone I learn, To tread the golden streets with footsteps new and clean.

But yester year, in young life's dawn, My soul His mercy sought, And vowed to push the ball on, As every soldier ought: But in the battle's din He calls me from the field, And takes the armor off I had not strength to wield.

The earthly tabernacle falls, But not to cease—for aye There is a house whose beauteous walls Shall never know decay: O, Jesus, guide my children there; O, woe, I'm not astray, While saints and angels bleat and beckoning away.

Three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown and Bill Walker, sat late one evening drinking, at the village tavern, until being pretty well corned they agreed that each one on returning home should do the first thing that his wife told him, in default of which he should pay the bill.

They separated for the night, going to meet again next morning and give an account of their proceedings at home, so far as related to the bill.

The next morning, Walker and Brown were early at their post, but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first.

You see, when I entered my house, the candle was out, and the fire gave but a glimmering light. I came near walking into a pot of butter that the pancakes were to be made in the morning. My wife who was dreadfully out of humor, said to me sarcastically, "Bill do put your foot in the butter."

Next Joe Brown told his story. "My wife had already retired in our usual sleeping room which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar, not being able to navigate perfectly, you know, I made a dreadful clatter among the household furniture, and my wife in no very pleasant tone, bawled out: "Do break the partridge pot."

"No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the nose of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jamb, broke it into a hundred pieces. After this exploit I retired to rest and got a curtain lecture all night for my pains.

"It was now Tim Watson's turn to give an account of himself, which he did with a long face as follows: "My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world; for I was blundering up stairs in the dark, when she cried out: "Do break your head—do Tim!"

"I'll be cursed if I do, as I gathered myself up, I'll ever risk the dollars on the command of my wife.

ANOTHER RICH LEGACY.—A story is going the rounds of the press that Messrs. Morris & Gardner, two merchants of Syracuse, N. York, have lately received intelligence that they are heirs to \$50,000 in money and property in England. Lord Gardner, an English nobleman is said to have been the original owner of the property, and one of the descendants was according to the story, Mr. Gardner of New York who was killed by the explosion on board the Princeton on the Eastern Sea. The present wife of Ex-President Tyler is the daughter of Mr. Gardner, and of course one of the heirs if there be any such legacy.

The Americans at Louisville, Ky.

At the great Mass Meeting of the American party, held at Louisville Ky., on the 27th and 28th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. The Union of the States, founded originally on political and commercial necessities, affords the best assurance for the only guarantee for the future preservation of the liberty and promotion of the prosperity of the American people. It must and shall be maintained.

2d. The General Government should be administered under a strict observance of the limitations upon its powers imposed by the Constitution, and yet by a sufficient use of the powers granted it should achieve and promote the subjects for which it was instituted.

3d. Challenging our own right of private judgment in matters of religion, we respect the same right in others. As Americans we are opposed to the union of Church and State. We are opposed to Ecclesiastical combinations of whatever sect or denomination, to produce political effect in our country. Advocates of civil liberty, we are staunch advocates, also of a free church. Any attempt by a foreign power to assume political government within the limits of these States, under the pretence of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, cannot be recognized in any other light than as an assault upon the institutions of America, and we will not sustain any one who advocates, assists in, or willingly submits to such interference.

4th. Every government possesses the right to prescribe the terms upon which a foreigner may be admitted to the privileges of citizenship within its jurisdiction. Such privilege to the foreigner is a boon conferred, and is not a right inherent. In this confederacy, where the sovereign power depends upon for healthy exercise upon the virtue and intelligence of the voter and acquaintance with American institutions, the privilege of citizenship should be granted only upon such tests as certainly insure qualifications in the person equal to the responsibilities of the period.

5th. The existing laws touching naturalization are unsatisfactory and unsafe. To increase the guards around the right of suffrage and to insure fidelity to the Constitution, founded on a thorough knowledge of and attached to American institutions, additional legislation is necessary to Congress.

6th. The people of Kentucky having in primary assemblies and at the polls ratified and approved the platform of the American party adopted at Philadelphia in June last, this meeting reaffirms those principles, and calls upon every lover of his country and the Union in assisting to maintain them as the basis of political action.

7th. The Americans of Louisville, while they deplore the events of the 6th of August, do not feel in the slightest degree responsible for them, because they know and make this public declaration of the fact that no scheme of violence had been concerted, nor was any meditated by them. They know and declare that the rioting originated from the wanton assaults made by foreigners upon unoffending citizens who were subject to the law of the election. They are not to be drawn into further controversy upon this subject than to express generally that whenever a like occasion shall exhibit singular recklessness and wickedness upon the part of their adversaries, the Americans of Louisville will firmly maintain their rights at every hazard.

The meeting was dissolved the first day by Gen. Williamson, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sweets, of Indiana, Mr. Prescott, of Massachusetts, and Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky.

A Beautiful Sketch.

It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly as amid her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recess of his chamber.

But a darker night was abroad upon the earth. A moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadows.—Reason shed a faint glimmering of the minds of men, like the cold incipient shining of a distant star. The moral nature of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations to heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period that two forms of ethereal light hovered over the land of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth on some embassy of love.

The one was of majestic stature, and in the well-formed limbs, which her snowy drapery hardly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence.—Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upwards where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavilion, while on the left reclined her delicate companion in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower, when moistened by refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eye scanned the air with ardent but varying glances.—Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exciting songs the ascending Star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek and unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise.—By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles; that the blind saw, the dumb spoke, and the dead leaped; the ocean moderated its chafing tide, and the winds articulated, he is the son of God. Envy accused him with the charge of sorcery and the voice of the impious jibes condemned him to death. He was then and thickly guarded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth. But he leaned upon his arm, and Hope, dipping her fingers in his blood, mounted to the skies.

Disputing with Satan.

An old and excellent writer gives the following valuable advice: "If you would not be tempted by Satan, do not enter into a dispute with him. When Eve began to argue the case with the Serpent, the Serpent was loath to hear her, the devil, with his logic, dangled her out of Paradise. Satan can mislead, make it small and varnish it over, and make it look like virtue. Satan is too subtle a sophist to hold an argument with him. Dispute not, but fight. If you enter into a parley with Satan, you give him half the victory." The reason is obvious; for we cannot parley with Satan without giving up principle; and whenever we allow ourselves to debate the question, whether we will do wrong it is almost certain that we shall yield. Principle being abandoned, there is little else to guide; but evil passions, which strongly prompt to sin.

From the Richmond Whig. The National Democracy.

The result of the elections in Massachusetts and New York is important to several prominent respects. In the first place it demonstrates that straight-out abolitionism and Sewardism, if not utterly prostrated, is crippled and borne down while comparative conservatism, in the plural triumph of the American party, and in the number of votes cast by the Hards and other parties of more national tendencies than the Black Republicanism, is looking up, is on the increase, and bids fair to be strengthening itself as to be able and make a bold stand in the next Presidential campaign, in defence of the Constitution, the Union and the rights of the States.

In short, the majority against the Free Soil Fugiosists, both in New York and Massachusetts will from present indications, be quite enough for the practical purpose of maintaining in fact all existing legislation upon the subject of slavery, and will be sufficient, also if properly combined, to prevent any other than a Constitutional States Rights man being elected to the Presidency. With Pennsylvania and the North western States all erect upon sectional issues, as we have no doubt there will be, there is but little hope for Seward and any of his reasonable confederate elements. The conservative element at the North is again, in the ascendancy, and this element is hardly less hostile to Seward and his destructive policy than we of the South are. We take it, therefore, that the Presidency no matter whether he be Whig Democrat or American. For it is evident now that the parties that pretend to be national will not support any other than a national candidate—or, at least, a national one.

National. This being so, the contest will be between the Administration, the National Democracy and all those who are opposed to the Administration rallying under the American banner. Of course it is too early to speculate concerning the probable result of such a contest; but with a knowledge of the fact that the Pierce Democratic party is split up, divided, and at daggers point in almost every State of the Union, it is not without the range of probability to presume that the chances of the American Anti-Administration party are in no respect less bright and hopeful than those of the Forney and Kitchen Cabinet party. But we leave further speculations for a further period.

In the next place, we observe that the result of the late elections at the North prove conclusively, what we have often asserted, that there is no such thing in existence as a national democratic party. In New York, for instance, the Hards is the only party which Southern Democrats can, in any event, recognize as a national party; and theirs is almost as nothing to the aggregate vote of the State—being probably some forty thousand in an aggregate vote of five hundred thousand. It will thus be seen that the Free-soil wing of the Democratic party in the State is clean out of sight ahead of the Hards in point of numbers. And thus the number of the Hards is so infinitely small as to be of no service to the Democratic party in a National contest. The Hards, the Examiner contends, was "the only national party in the field" in the New York election. And, of course, this is the only wing of its party in that State which the Examiner and its Southern friends can affiliate with or admit to seats in the Cincinnati Convention.

In this view of the case, the prospect of the national Democracy for Presidential success is dreary and cheerless enough. The national democrats at the North are few and far between; and the idea of carrying a single Northern State by means of their strength and their exertions alone is only ridiculous. So if the Whig party is dead, and the American party is dead, the national Democratic is not certainly less dead.

But we have great faith in the capacity of the Cincinnati Convention to reconcile antagonistic elements and to relieve the Democracy of its troubles. There is a mysterious and mysterious virtue in Democratic conventions. They can heal all sorts of wounds and patch up a manner of difficulties—setting, as they always do, with an eye single to the spoils and with a heart intent upon securing them, at whatever sacrifice of political principle.—They have the faculty of framing a platform, which means everything for nothing, just as suits the latitude of the peculiar views of its interpreter; and consequently, Southern Democrats and Northern Abolitionists can stand upon it and fight upon it and triumph upon it, without a y impingement of their consistency. We therefore look to the Cincinnati Convention with abundant confidence in its ability to harmonize all conflicting views, and bring all the odds and ends of the Democratic party into the mutual support of a common candidate for the Presidency—whether that candidate be R. M. T. Hunter or John W. Brown.—Prince John found to difficulty in standing on the Baltimore platform—and as the Cincinnati one will be a simple reaffirmation of the Baltimore avowal, of course he will not be disposed to back out from what he has heretofore stuck up to, with so much grace and with such excellent success. To stand by the Baltimore platform is all that the Southern Democracy required of their candidate for the Presidency; and if Prince John does this, what shall hinder them from giving him their support?

As the national Democracy is defeated, and as the spoils are still as attractive as ever, the country need not be surprised to see the Southern Democracy sustaining John W. Brown, or some other second edition of Franklin Pierce, for the next Presidency.—The American party will present a candidate of a different stripe, around whom the conservative in every section may rally with zeal and unanimity.

Robert Emmet.—A friend of a dying man, to whom he was dictating a letter, said, "I am still in the land of the living," and the dying man, "correct that, and it is not I, but an still in the land of the living, and you will soon be in the land of the living."

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Tennessee Americanism.

The following resolutions were brought before the Senate of Tennessee, a few days since, by Senator Curry. What disposition will be made of them remains to be seen. Very likely the wisdom of the resolutions will pass both branches of the Legislature in due season, and be forwarded to the National Legislature at Washington, where we presume they will excite very little of the attention of the President-makers. A large majority of whom will be intensely engaged in making arrangements for the grand struggle of 1856, so much so, at least, as to pay due attention to their legitimate duties.

Here are the resolutions: Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to modify our naturalization laws; offering friendly protection to the honest emigrant, but to prevent his transmission to our shores of felons and paupers. That they extend the time of naturalization so that foreigners shall be able to speak our language, and become acquainted with our institutions. That they enact a uniform law to prevent the States individually admitting foreigners to vote before they are naturalized. And that they repeal all laws making grants in utero to unnaturalized foreigners, and so to provide that the native Americans shall retain the power of administering the government without being overwhelmed by the rush of foreign population constantly landing upon our shores.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly, that no person, of whatever creed or sect, who holds that apprehension of any other power—king, potentate, pontiff, or pope—as being superior to our laws and principles of government, ought to hold any office under the general government—executive, or diplomatic—and that native Americans should be appointed to all offices in the general government. And it is further the sense of this General Assembly that Congress ought to legislate upon the subject of slavery, either in the States or Territories respectively, as they may deem proper; and to prevent further excitement upon this subject the General Assembly ratifies in good faith the compromise of this exciting question by Congress in 1850.

Resolved, That this General Assembly condemn all persons of any denomination who recommend the use of force, or of well qualified persons who have a just feeling and great interest in our institutions.

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Beautiful Extract.

The following wail, about on the sea of reading, we clip from an exchange. We do not know its paternity, but it contains some wholesome truths, beautifully set forth.

Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of the loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to paradise; and, with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bed-fellows. But the fiat of Nature is inexorable. There is no appeal or relief from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and we fade as do the leaves of the forest, and the flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a frailer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the ground with his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass, and the countless multitudes that throng the world to day will to-morrow disappear as the footsteps on the shore.

In the beautiful drama of Ion, the instinct of immortality, so eloquently uttered by the death-Greek, finds a deep resonance in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his beloved Cleonante asks if they shall not meet again, to which he replies: "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—the stars gleam through the flow forever—of the storm-gone waves, fields of azure my paternal spirit hath walked in glory. All were mine. But while I gaze upon thy living form, I feel that there is something in the love that mantles through thy beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Cleonante."

Irishmen.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a distinguished Irishman residing in New York, some time since wrote and published the following choice notice of his countrymen in America:

"Since the wild gale swept away from the Shannon shore, the children of Ireland, at home and abroad, have been tools in the hands of strangers.

"Tools in America in the hands of many masters. Tools firstly to their own. The dang of the church, not the soul, they have left momentary, but no distinct posterity. Why? Their children in self-reliance had to cut