



THE STAR.

BALTIMORE, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1843.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—We publish this morning (by request) a communication recommending James M. Buchanan, Esq. of Baltimore city, as a suitable person to fill the Executive chair of Maryland.

Without in the slightest degree disparaging the pretensions of any of the other gentlemen who have been spoken of in this connection, (for they each and all are admitted to be gentlemen of high personal character, and of sound political principles.) I ask to be allowed to say, that in my judgment and in that of several of the most discreet and prudent of the party with whom I have conversed upon the subject, Mr. Buchanan is eminently fitted for the crisis on our affairs.

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general quiet which pervades the land.—We take it as a gratifying assurance that our next election for President, which is now drawing near, will be freed from the disagreeable scenes which attended the last, and will exhibit more of the elements of common sense. So may it be. Let us never disgrace ourselves again with hard-riding mummets, and bacchanalian songs. We have had enough of that to last us till doomsday. Henceforth let our struggles be calm, manly, dignified, and intellectual.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

From the Baltimore Republican.

MR. EDITOR.—Having seen in the public press the names of several gentlemen who have been spoken of in connection with the nomination of a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of our State, with your permission I beg to add another to the number.—That of JAMES M. BUCHANAN, of Baltimore city.

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THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The names of a number of distinguished individuals have been laid before the public by their respective friends, as suitable persons to receive the nomination and become the candidate of the Democratic party for the next Governor of Maryland. Among the number, none held a more prominent place in the public view than our most respected and deservedly popular fellow citizen Col. BENJ. C. HOWARD, whom the people of Baltimore, as well as the State, have ever delighted to honor. By the subjoined letter to our friend BENJ. C. PRESSTMAN, Esq., who has been authorized to publish the same, it will be seen that Col. Howard has positively declined becoming a candidate. While the many friends of the Colonel will deeply regret this determination, still they will be pleased to find that this sterling son of Old Maryland, is sensitively alive to the disorderly condition of public matters, and that his "aid shall not be wanting" to bring about a more desirable state of affairs.—Balt. Rep.

WTOMING, near Ellicott's Mills, Nov. 23, 1843.

DEAR SIR.—In conversation with many of our friends, and letters to some of them, I have uniformly declined to become a candidate for the office of Governor, next fall. Still, I continue to receive letters from many parts of the State upon the subject. The desire of so many of my political friends that I would agree to become a candidate cannot but be gratifying. But the conviction of my own judgment remains unshaken. I have now reached that time of life when prudence is the most appropriate counsel. At all times we should sacrifice our wishes to our duty, but the urgency of such a course is, at such periods of life, more clearly manifested than at others. Indeed, our duties themselves are often more apparent in certain situations than they are in different circumstances. My duty to my family is more imperative than it was some years ago, and I acknowledge its force. I admit that every man owes a higher obligation to his country than either to his family or himself. Thus, in time of war, he must not hesitate a moment about perilling his life in defence of his country. But it is not often that this paramount duty has to be performed. I see nothing of it in the present case.

I confess that public life has not lost that mysterious charm which has always attracted, and still attracts, so many honorable and distinguished men, into its magic circle; and under other circumstances than those which now surround me, I would cheerfully undertake the hazardous and responsible duties of the course which you indicate. There is much in the present condition of the State to excite the interest of all her faithful sons. Her credit lost, her character tarnished, her integrity brought into question, the disgrace resting upon her corporate character percolating through the

entire mass of her citizens; these are motives to action, sufficiently strong to rouse every one into activity who is in a condition to render effective service. But others can take the lead in this, and my aid shall not be wanting as far as I can render it. Some remedy must and will be applied to our disordered affairs. We must right ourselves in some way or other. Whenever you hear the matter of my becoming a candidate for Governor spoken of again, please say, for me, that it is out of the question. None know so well as myself all the considerations which bear upon it, and therefore no one but myself can estimate their force. My mind is made up; and as my reasons are founded upon nothing transient, their efficacy must remain unchanged. With great regard, Very truly, Your friend, BENJ. C. HOWARD.

From Washington.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings have not yet assumed any particular interest, if we except the Protest controversy in reference to the right of members elected by general Ticket to take their seats.

The Committee of Elections for the House was announced in advance of the other standing committees. This we suppose, was intended to furnish Messrs. Boies and Goggin the earliest opportunity of making their proofs to sustain the claims they make to their seats held by Mr. Jones and Mr. Gilmer. The names of the following members, appointed by Mr. Beardsley of New York, as Speaker pro tem, compose the committee on Elections.—Mr. Paine of Alabama, chairman; Mr. Elmer of New Jersey, Mr. Vinton of Ohio, Mr. A. Chapman of Virginia, Mr. Newton of Virginia, Mr. Hamilton of Maine, Mr. Ellis of New York, Mr. Douglas of Illinois, and Mr. Garrett Davis of Kentucky.—Mr. Paine and Mr. Vinton, were excused from serving on account of ill health.

Mr. A. V. Brown has been substituted in place of Mr. Paine. MONDAY.—The Senate, to-day, re-elected its officers of the last Congress. Mr. Beale, the door-keeper, came within one vote of being ousted, as being a decided Democrat. The Federal Senator to whom Mr. Beale is indebted for his place acted considerably for his party in not expiring the little remnant of Democracy in attendance on that body. The grand sweep in the House of Representatives made by the victors of 1840, who thought no Democracy worthy of any office, has been justly retaliated by the present House.

Mr. Adams, at his own request was excused from serving as chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. The Speaker's appointments seem to have given general satisfaction.

TUESDAY.—The Senate adjourned to-day, to mark its respect to the memory of Dr. Linn, whose death was announced by his colleague Colonel Benton. There never was a better or more portable piece of character, than that drawn by the Senator from Missouri of his deceased friend. Mr. Crittenden seconded the motion of Colonel Benton in a few eloquent remarks, which were uttered with a sensibility which showed that they were not merely ceremonial. There never was a man more sincerely loved and mourned by both sides of the Senate than the late Senator from Missouri. In the House, the early part of the sitting was taken up by another sinister effort of Mr. Barnard, of New York, to get his protest against the right of the delegations of four States to the seats they occupied in the House recorded on the journal. The new debate was cut off after Mr. Owen of Indiana had closed his remarks, by the Senate's resolutions respecting the death of Dr. Linn. The sitting was concluded by the adoption of the resolutions.

WEDNESDAY.—The death of another Senator (Mr. McROBERTS, of Illinois) was announced to-day in both branches of Congress. Judge Beece, of Illinois, and Mr. Allen, of Ohio, in the Senate, and Mr. Wentworth, in the House, most eloquently and ably performed this duty. The usual commemorative resolutions were passed, and the sitting adjourned.

THURSDAY.—The House, to-day, spent a short time in adopting rules for its government. After which Mr. Siles rose and announced officially the death of Col. John Millen, who was a Representative elect from the State of Georgia. The usual resolutions, showing the respect of the House for the memory of the deceased, were adopted; and the House adjourned. Several bills were introduced in the Senate, and appropriately referred. The Senate then spent a short time in executive session. The doors being thrown open, a message was received from the House, announcing its action in the respect to the death of the Hon. Mr. Millen, when Mr. Colquhoun rose, pronounced a beautiful eulogy upon his life and character. The usual resolutions, showing respect to the memory of the deceased, were adopted; and the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY.—The death of the Hon. Barker Burnett, a Representative from Massachusetts, was announced to-day in both branches of Congress.—By Mr. Adams in the House, and Mr. Bates in the Senate. After the passage of the usual resolutions, both Houses adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.—The following are the Standing Committees appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Rhet, Beardsley, Gilmer, White, Dawson, Sample, Thomason and Henry Williams. Territories.—Messrs. A. V. Brown, Duncan, E. L. Morris, Daniel Houston, Tyler, Tibbats, Wentworth and Mr. Brown. Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Rathburn, Steenrod, Rodney, Simmons, Hun-

terford, Giddings, J. A. Wright, Hague and McMillen. Pensions.—Messrs. Brinkhoff, Russell, Hope, J. Morris, R. and A. Smiths, Ness, Cullum and Tilden. Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Owen, Steenrod, White, Mallow, Redding, Ficks, Dickinson, Carroll and Frick. Patents.—Messrs. Harper, Black, Russell, J. Stewart and Severance. Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Pratt, Leonard, Hudson, N. Wright and Winthrop.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. McKay, J. R. Ingersoll, Lewis, Dromgoole, D. S. Seymour, Waller, Chappell and Morris. Claims.—Messrs. Vance, Thos. Smith, Cobb, A. Johnson, Bowlin, Strong, Stephens, Clingman and Ramsey. Commerce.—Messrs. Holmes, Dunlap, Winthrop, Phoenix, Preston, King, Hall, Labranche, Chas. M. Reed and McClellan. Public Lands.—Messrs. John N. Davis, Boyd, Colamer, Hubbard, Houston, Rayner, Jamison, McClelland and Peterson.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, Grennell, Siles, Hardin, Deane, D. S. Reed, Rellie and Jenks. District of Columbia.—Messrs. Campbell, Kirkpatrick, A. Stewart, W. Greene, G. W. Jones, Chilton, Robinson, McCausland and Bowen. Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilkins, Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Petit, Catlin.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, J. Thompson, Foot, J. B. Hunt, Bidlack, W. Hunt, Benton, Hughes and Van Meter. Military Affairs.—Messrs. Haralson, Gales, Irvin, Boyd, McCornell, Hardin, Bossiere, McDowell, Fish. Militia.—Messrs. Dean, Stewart, Mosely, Tibbats, Moore, Foot, Bowen, Hays and Frick.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Wise, Parmenter, Barringer, Murphy, Simpson, Peyton, Seymour, Atkinson, Marsli. Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. R. D. Davis, Harrington, D. P. King, Lucas, Stone, Stetson, Broadhead, R. Smith and Senter. Public Buildings.—Messrs. Clinton, Reding, Cranston, A. H. Reed, Matthews, Grider, Purdy, Sykes and P. B. Johnson.

Patent and Claims.—Messrs. Cross, Sidel, Dillet, J. A. Black, W. J. Brown, Carey, E. R. Potter, Severance and Rodgers. Expenses in War Department.—Messrs. McViney, Kennedy, Arrington, Griden and H. Johnson. Expenses in Navy Department.—Messrs. Dean, Kirkpatrick, Van Meter, Duffington and Senter. Expenses in Post Office Department.—Messrs. Harper, D. S. Reed, D. Smith, J. Brown and Ness.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Colamer, Baber, Hudson, Woodward, Irvin, Mosely, Lamplin and Cranston. Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Fairler, St. John, Bryan Green, Hays, Hemley and Florence.

THE GREAT ELECTION.—The Deloitte Press of the 2d inst gives us the official returns of the late election. The vote for Governor, Barry (Dem.) 21,414; Pitcher (Whig) 15,007; Binney 2775. Whole number of votes in '41, 37,475. Whole number of votes in '43, 39,198.

Increased vote, 1,718. Barry's maj. over Fuller, in '41, 6,326. Barry's maj. over Pitcher, in '43, 6,400.

Increased Dem. maj. 1,081. The Democratic majorities for Congress are, 1st District, McClelland, 2465; 2d District, Lyon, 2060; 3d District, Hunt, 2199. The Legislature stands: Dem. 35. Whig. 6. Senate, 15. Whig. 6. House, 35. 6. 64. 6. Dem. majority on joint ballot, 58.

HENRY CLAY'S TWO HEATS.—Mr. Clay has been twice before the people for their votes and has been twice beaten by large majorities. His first heat was in 1824 and resulted as follows: Jackson, 99 votes. Adams, 84. Crawford, 41. Clay, 294. Majority against Mr. Clay, 188 votes.

He tried it again in 1832 with the following success: Jackson, 219 votes. Clay, 11. Wirt, 7. Adams, 237. Clay, 40. Majority against Mr. Clay, 188 votes. Being one vote more against him than in 1824. If Mr. Clay loses a vote in eight years how long will it be before he is elected?

THE WHIGS OF INDIANA AND ILLINOIS are advocating the claims of Judge McLean as a candidate for the Presidency. FLORIDA.—The Floridian, of the 25th ult. says the Legislature stands, so far as returns have been received, fifteen Democrats to eleven Whigs, and adds that the Counties to be from will give a fine Democratic majority.

President Houston, in a late speech at Galveston, used the following strong language: "My countrymen.—One question is related to England. What has England done? And there is no secret in connexion with her. I say it before God, but that Texas wants peace, to be attained by the intervention of three great Powers; England has assured us that we have her most friendly disposition and aid.—There is no condition mentioned. Abolition, or any thing of the kind, is wholly unknown to the archives of the Government. They have a right to advise, if they choose and we to reject. There is nothing compulsory on their part. England is in no wise making claims or asserting any thing as a right, which is incompatible with the interests of this country."

This contradicts explicitly the charge of a collusion between the Governments of England and Texas, on the subject of abolition of slavery, as the price of a British alliance. We know nothing of the authenticity of the above extract, and only give it as a floating paragraph.

Firm and Undivided.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Washington which says:—"Like a band of brothers, (the Democrats) have presented a bold and undivided front, and in rallying upon Jones, have struck a blow in favor of Democratic principles which has carried terror throughout the Whig camp, and may be regarded as the unerring precursor of the glorious triumph that awaits the Democratic cause."

Mr. Dromgoole, Mr. Wise and Governor Gilmer have led off in spirited style, furnishing a handsome prelude to their course this session, in promptly resisting the insidious efforts of Mr. Barnard to spread upon the Journals a protest against the right of the members from New Hampshire, Georgia, &c., to hold their seats.

First Appearance.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post gives the following account of the first appearance of "the tall member of Congress," at the National theatre, a few nights since:—"Our friend from Illinois attracted the most attention and afforded the most amusement on Wednesday evening.—Finding the box too short to stow away his legs with any degree of comfort, he hung them over into the pit—but there they so much annoyed the persons sitting underneath, that he was requested by the police officer of the house to remove them or buy another ticket for them. He adopted the latter alternative, and thus secured and occupied a seat in the box and pit at the same time."

A foot race for one hundred sovereigns came off near London, about three weeks since, between James Byron, a celebrated English runner, and T. Jackson, who has obtained the designation of the "American Deer." The race, which is described as a very beautiful one, was won by the American Deer, who beat his competitor by about twenty yards. The distance run was a mile, which the winner accomplished in four minutes and fifty-two seconds.

The wreck of the steam frigate Missouri still remained at the last date, submerged at Gibraltar.—Active operations had been carried on for raising her contents. The magazine hatch had been cleared, and the whole of the magazine gotten up, consisting of 60 costly copper tanks which fitted the ship. The powder was damaged by salt water.

The remains of Mrs. Warrington, (the respected and esteemed consort of Commodore Warrington, of the U. S. Navy) were brought here on Friday in the steamer Oceola, from their temporary resting place at Washington, and were deposited in the family vault in the new cemetery in this Borough.—Norfolk Beacon.

Mexico and the United States.—In the President's Message it was stated, that the Mexican government had declared, through its minister at Washington, that the annexation of Texas to the United States, would be followed by a declaration of war on the part of Mexico. In the published correspondence between the Mexican minister, General Almonte and Mr. Upshur, secretary of state, the former disavows the construction given to his language by the latter, and supposes that the error may have originated from an incorrect translation.

The Fire Blazing!—The York (Pa.) Gazette says:—"The Democratic fire is blazing with its pure light in every neighborhood.—gather, gather, gather, is the cry among our friends every where; and the fall of 1844 will find the friends of 'the good old cause,' united as one man in a glorious rally around the standards of the nominees of the democratic national and State conventions."

A COON FIGHT.—Mr. Kelso and another whig lately fought at Indianapolis, Ia. Mr. Kelso is trying to be a member of the Senate of the Indiana Legislature, and his opponent in battle is consisting of his seat. They made the blood and hair fly finely, but did no other damage.

Of old, to debtors, that insolvent died, Egypt the right of sapulture denied; A different trade enlighten'd Christians drive, And charitably bury them alive.

"Because they've got Almanacs for 1844 advertised in the papers?" The Whigs of Indiana and Illinois are advocating the claims of Judge McLean as a candidate for the Presidency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON POST. I was surprised that Mr. Webster, in his Andover speech—as reported at full length in this Boston Courier—made the following declaration:—"All agree that Congress possesses the power to regulate commerce, for that provision is found in the Constitution, and that it has the power to regulate the currency, the coinage, for those words are also found in the Constitution."

I never claimed to be an "expounder" of the Constitution; but if I should attempt it, I would read it as it is, and not misrepresent it. Mr. Webster says Congress has the power to regulate the currency, the coinage, for those words are also found in the Constitution.

Now the word currency is not to be found in the Constitution, and Mr. Webster must have known that, yet he, after making such a declaration, repeats the term "currency" no less than sixty times in his speech, as if it was to be found in the Constitution! The public should be aware of such "expounders," who, if they do not deceive themselves, would at least deceive others. In the great electioneering campaign of 1840, Mr. Webster, in a speech delivered in Richmond, Virginia, declared himself a Jeffersonian Democrat; and in his Andover speech he closed by saying:—"I close, then, (his remarks) by repeating the declaration made by me in another place last year. (Emancipate the slave) I am a whig, a Massachusetts whig, a Faneuil Hall whig, and none shall have the power, now or hereafter, to deprive me of the position of which that character places me."

Thus, it seems, Mr. Webster can accommodate the Constitution to suit the occasion, as he does his politics to suit the place. EXAMINER.

REPUTATION.—Hypocrisy of the Whig Party.—We often, says the Hartford Times, hear Federal editors prating about reputation. This always calls to mind their repudiating Bankrupt Law, and the manner in which they repudiated their promises, on coming into power. Hypocrisy seems to be a besetting sin with the Federal party. They pretend to much piety, honesty, consistency, &c. But their acts prove them to be hypocrites. They pretended to be in favor of good wages for laborers, and had much to say, previous to the election, about the evils of low wages, but they no sooner came into power than the wages of laborers on public works were lessened materially. This step did not only affect those laborers who were then employed by government, but coming from head quarters, it had an influence to lessen wages all over the country. Their promises of retrenchment "good order" rose in the value of property, the benefits of the "new books," good laws, and many other things, were not fulfilled. The people know this to be so. How can their hypocritical professions be believed, when they hereafter come before the people with their long-faced stories.

POST THE BOOKS. Every State but one (Maryland) has now voted for members of Congress. These elections which take place immediately preceding the Presidential vote, are of more than ordinary consequence, because it is in the House of Representatives in Congress, voted for by States, that the choice of President devolves, should the people fail to throw a majority on any candidate. The States thus far have spoken on this subject with more unanimity, through their Congressional elections, than has ever happened before since parties were known among us. Of the delegations of twenty-five States now chosen, five only are for the Federal candidate (Clay)—the others are Democratic, save one (Kentucky) which is divided. The delegations of the first five States which we give to Clay, include Rhode Island, though it is said the delegation of that State is divided as to him, though elected by the whigs—but we wish to be liberal. We also include for him Pennsylvania, a thoroughly Democratic State, whose delegation owing to the treachery of one elected as a democrat is now said to have a whig majority in its members of Congress. It will thus be seen that beyond the limits of New England, Clay has but the delegations of two States—Pennsylvania, obtained by treachery, and little Delaware which sends but one member. Maryland is yet to vote. If her delegation should be for Clay, it would give him six all told. Let us then post the books for the present year, and see how the account stands. After all the noise of the whigs they cannot alter the figures. Here is the result: Democratic Delegations. Whig Delegations. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky divided, Tennessee, Maryland yet to vote, Ohio, Michigan.

We repeat it, the Congressional elections so smashing to the hopes of the whig edulorials, or whatever else they may have been called, never happened before, from the foundation of the Government to the present time.—New Haven Register.

The Hon. Richard M. Johnson has returned to his residence at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott County, Kentucky.

The Princess Anne Herald states that Somerset county is in arrears for State and County Taxes the enormous sum of \$73,000.

Death warrant of Adam Horn.—The warrant for the execution of Adam Horn, was received by Nicholas Tracey, Esq., Sheriff of Baltimore City and County, on Saturday last. Friday, the twelfth of January, is the day appointed, on which the sentence of the law will be carried into effect. The execution will take place, we understand, within the walls of the jail.

The following is a copy of the death warrant:—The State of Maryland, to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, Greeting. Whereas Adam Horn, otherwise called Andrew Hellman, late of Baltimore county, was convicted, and the Court of Baltimore county, at November term, A. D. 1842, of the murder of one Malinda Horn, and the said court sentenced him to be hung by the neck until he be dead.

Now, therefore, these are to will and require, as also to charge and command you, that on or before twelve of the clock, on Friday, the 12th day of January next, you take the said Adam Horn, otherwise called Andrew Hellman from your Prison, and him safely convey to the Gallows in the County aforesaid, the place of execution of Malefactors, and there cause the said Adam Horn, otherwise called Andrew Hellman, to be hung by the neck until he be dead.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1843, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-eighth. By the Governor. FRANCIS THOMAS, JNO. C. LEGRAND, Secretary of State.

From the Baltimore Sun. VISIT TO THE CONDEMNED CELL.—At the desire of the culprit, Horn, we visited him on Saturday, in company with his faithful confessor, and found him diligently engaged in German prayer. He is confined in a cell—the window of which, about breast high within, is on a level with the ground without—some twenty feet long and twelve broad, the roof arched, and the place though forbidding in its aspect and associations, rendered as comfortable in every respect as the security of the prisoner and his limited privileges will admit of. It contains a table and two or three chairs, one a rocking chair, which with the bedstead on which he sleeps, was brought there from his home—household remembrances, we should think, calculated occasionally to move his soul with the memory of the departed. A brisk fire was burning in the cell, lending its cherished influences to the scene. On our entrance, Horn was seated with his back to the door, and appeared to be intently engaged with his book, from which he only withdrew his eyes when Mr. Buchanan approached him to take his hand and seated himself by his side. In reply to the inquiries of his confessor, he said he was pretty well, and comfortable. Mr. B. remarked to him that he had desired to see us. "Ah yes," said Horn, looking round with some animation and a smile, "I only wanted to say"—Mr. B. at this moment raised his hand, interrupted him, saying persuasively,—"Now, Horn, reflect a moment on your situation—would not, if I were you, say a word about it?" We had understood that it was Horn's desire, that the name of a certain individual who had excited his jealousy, should be given to the world as the cause of all his trouble.—We then added an entreaty that he would let it be forgotten; and Mr. Mayer urged him to forget and forgive. "I have nothing against him in my own mind," said Horn, "but I never mind the people should know."—"I should like to know you," said Mr. M., "what the people know you are yourself seeking forgiveness now, and must teach your heart to forgive—and even to think that you may be wrong?" Well, I say nothing against him," said Horn, but he smiled interpellingly at the suggestion of his own error. His counsel then urged him with much earnestness, prayerfully to seek a reconciliation with God, and pressed upon his notice a portion of the remarks made by His Honor, Judge Magruder, in passing sentence upon him, which had been cut from a paper and left him, as particularly appropriate for his consideration. They inquired if he wanted for anything, and he replied, "No, he had all he wanted." He was asked if he desired any other spiritual adviser, and he said, "No, he was very well satisfied." After he had some private conversation with his counsel, we bade him adieu, to see him probably no more, or at least not until his execution. His person, we observed, is secured by fetters and hand-cuffs, and he is under a constant guard one man being always in his cell with him through the day, and two at night; one sleeping while the other keeps watch. We learn from his guards, that Horn rests remarkably well, generally going to bed at nine and frequently sleeping the whole night without having moved perceptibly during all that time. He has been carefully impressed with the conviction that there is not a shadow of hope for him on this side the grave, and he has earnestly assured his counsel that he will, under no circumstances, nor with every facility within his means, lay violent hands upon his own life, but meet the fate which he has incurred, upon the scaffold, and satisfy the demand of the violated law. And in the solemn and impressive language of his temporal Judge, "May God have mercy upon his soul!"

Soft Lips.—A lady of fashion inscribed on the pane of glass at an inn in Staines, England—"Dear Lord Dorington has the softest lips that have ever pressed those of beauty." Footie, coming into the room soon after, wrote underneath— "Then as like as two chips, Are his head and his lips."