"The Democrat."

O. G. HEMPSTEAD, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Montrose Democrat.

VOLUME VI. MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1849. NUMBER 52.

For the Democrat

Adieu to the Pestilence!

Go dire foul visitant, to thee,
I pay, too a violin
The earth from thy dominion free,
But yet what how I w!
Who weep not, as so Autumn's blast
Proclaims the empire over
That thy fell arm is stay at last, —
Thy mournfrous work is done
Ah! ruthless tyrant! turn and see
The ravage thou hast wrought,
Gaze on the wreck of misery,
Thy blighting power hath brought;
And, if compassion, truth, or love
Thy heretofore become thrill,
O! let the tear of Pity move
Thy soul from farther ill
From now the voice of woe is heard,
From many an aching heart,
And today is sor wing bow a bent
With sighs, the mourner's sigh
Spread one, as the morning wind,
Brings back the mourn's sighs
And wake, with hard a kind,
Some sad long memory
Where, gone to sleep, now are they
Who met the first edge? —
The young, the beautiful, the gay?
Alas! thy pestilence
Has power to dry tears the poor, the brave —
The warrior's arm
Has fed upon the cheek of love
Pay children's
Yes, hath wrought in the to the
On the heart is desolate
Dainty well-tones
The
Hath
In hath
Well
Seeming to late
Ask yonder weeping maiden, why,
With vesper then and morn,
The burning tear drop
And why, she thus
Mourns
Ha
Est
Th
Again
God grant
Forbid
Should
What
Ar
Ruh
Our
Elmira, Nov. 1849. L. Rousseau.

Oregon---State and Prospects.

The *Tribune* publishes the following letter from Hon. S. R. Thurston, Delegate in Congress from Oregon, addressed to W. Atkinson, Esq., New York city:

Washington, Dec. 7 1849

Sir: Your letter of the 5th inst making certain inquiries concerning Oregon, has just been laid on my desk. I hasten to reply, as it affords me much pleasure at all times to do what I can to enlighten the people of the States relative to that long neglected and interesting Territory.

Previous to the breaking out of the California Gold mines, Oregon was rapidly progressing in improvements, filling up with settlers, and the growth of our towns assuming a healthy aspect. The first news from those mines caused every thing to stand still. The grain was left half grown; the roof half shingled; the cart in the road, exposed to the rains; the plow in the furrow; and the discarded yokes of the farmer's teams actually showed where he was plowing when the Gold news reached him.

This state of things continued from that time till just before I left the country.—At length business was beginning to revive. Our people had returned to renew their several employments, bringing many more with them from California. Money, in abundance had found its way into the country, and the state of things was such as to place the conclusion beyond doubt, that from that time forward the growth and improvement of Oregon will both be rapid and vigorous. I feel safe in saying, that this is now, and will continue to be, the state of things in Oregon. The price of lumber, however, will fall, and it is to be desired for the improvement of the country that it should.

Aside from the lumber, which will be consumed by the increasing demand of Oregon, you will bear in mind that Oregon is to furnish lumber, not only for the whole Pacific coast, but for the Sandwich Islands. You have no need of steamers—there are plenty of places where mills are now in operation, and where you can procure all the power you want. But I would recommend you to locate at Lima City, at the Falls, as there is destined to be the great manufacturing town of the Pacific Coast. Lima lies on the west side of the Willamette, directly opposite Oregon City. The river at this place is but a few hundred feet wide, and offers every facility for bridging—a fine chance for a New Yorker to invest his capital in constructing a toll-bridge.

All claims are held in that country now by common consent of the people, each respecting the claim of the other. The intention is for each claim to contain 640 acres of land, and to be run as nearly as may be to the cardinal points of the compass. I would remark that claims, parts of claims and town lots in that country are sold, mortgaged, or conveyed as freely as if the claimants possessed the title thereto in fee-simple; each one relying fully upon the faith and generosity of the Government to confirm to them their titles; and up to this moment, these devoted sons of the American Republic have believed *it a vile slander* on the Government they adore for any one to assert that the Government will not donate to them these lands. The chief cost of timber is the expense of cutting it and drawing it to the mills.

Your brother George H. Atkinson, does no more than simply justice to the country when he speaks highly of it. There is no question but it affords greater facilities for acquiring property to the young man, or to the man who is willing to labor, or embark in any honest or honorable business, than any other spot in the United States.

We are happy to see emigrants to that country, for from them in future years is to go out the population of the Sandwich Islands, and the British possessions north of 49°, bringing both into the pale of the American Union and to the enjoyment of Republican Liberty.

With the above hasty reply, I will close wishing you success in life, while I remain yours truly and kindly,

SAMUEL R. THURSTON.

[illegible]

The previous to Dr. Webster is thus [illegible] by a B[illegible] paper:

Dr. Webster as a scholar and a [illegible] man, has gained the highest standing in society and the respect of the world. His published essays, his contributions to Silliman's and other scientific journals, have been read with interest by the public, and esteemed of great value to the public [illegible].

He is a man of years of age, a native of Boston and a son of Dr. Rodolph Webster who for many years [illegible] at the Northend, and practised as a physician in the war of the revolution. Dr. Rodolph Webster was a prominent friend of the most strenuous measures that could be used to aid the country against British tyranny, and outrages were every day filling the country with the bitter cup of desolation.—He took the side of patriotism, and contributed largely from his private funds towards destroying the power of the enemy and making glad the hearts of the beleaguered citizens who suffered so much [illegible]. He died well [illegible] in the [illegible] as soon was at an early period of life [illegible] sent to Harvard College, and after passing his collegiate studies graduated in 1811 with every prospect of fame and fortune.

He subsequently made the tour of Europe, and on May 17th, 1814, returned to Boston, having married a young and lovely [illegible] Spanish lady, a resident of the Island of Palma in the West Indies. The youth and surpassing beauty, sweetness of manner and intellectual accomplishments of his young bride, created a great sensation among the elite of Boston. They were observed [illegible] rivers, and the brilliant ornaments of every social circle, beauty and fashion. They were [illegible] in which a hands more [illegible] to Dr. Webster. But his brilliant intellect was caught by literary circles and sometime in 1840 it was [illegible] he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge and for years subsequent to that period has [illegible] time and [illegible] to [illegible] would [illegible] make in [illegible]

His lectures before the students of Medical [illegible] are [illegible] the fortunate student [illegible] knowledge of purchase value. We have often heard his lectures at the Mason Street College as well as at Cambridge, and he is highly [illegible] by every one of them.

With genius money very rarely keeps pace, and it is well known to be so in the case of Dr. Webster. His means were at the time of his appointment to the Professorship, limited, and having quite a large family of children and relatives, and a certain dignity to keep up in society, the salary was barely enough to afford life's comforts without the delicacies of fashionable intercommunication.

He had recently commenced a course of lectures in this city and at Providence, the price being ten dollars each for the whole term. For years past, he had also given lectures upon the same terms, but not having the important quality of prudence and economy, that requires every one to live within his means, he was often found in embarrassed circumstances—compelled to borrow money to pay the urgent and pressing demands of his creditors, and reclaim [illegible] were then at times, that in order to raise the ways and means, he gave mortgages on the remnant of such personal estate as he had at his command.

He loved the good things of life and enjoyed them with that freedom that thought not of the morrow. He often attended ball-and public dinners, and at times had a private box at the Athenæum.

In conversation he was mild, but in his studies he was known to be all enthusiast, and to mix dollars and cents up with them was perdition to his sentient mind.

The *Quaker City* truly remarks:

Altogether the murder (supposing Webster to be in truth the murderer) is one of the most frightful facts in the history of the age. To decoy his victim to his room—to stab him in the darkness, as one would strike a savage beast—to mangle, hack and burn the dead body, in order to destroy the evidences of that crime, dragged forth to the gaze of the world, even as the murderer was felicitating himself upon his escape from suspicion. The criminal records of no age nor country, furnish a parallel to incidents like these.

Still, even in the face of accumulating circumstantial evidence, we earnestly hope that Dr. Webster is not guilty of this deed, and that his innocence may be made manifest.

Dr. Parkman is said to have been a hard landlord, and a hard creditor, exacting the last penny, under all means afforded him by law. He was a man of immense property. Taking these facts into consideration, we may suppose the scene which took place in Webster's room, when debtor and creditor encountered there. The debt is insulted by his creditor, and in a fit of passion he smites the dead which is only aggravated by his attempts to conceal the body. Still this is only surmise; the future may reveal *all* the facts of it is horrible affair.

Dissolution of the Union.

Excerpt Debate in the House of Representatives, Washington, Nov. 6, 1849 [illegible] Slavery and the Union.

We do not know that we can occupy this portion of our paper this week more satisfactorily to a large class of our readers than by publishing the following Debate which took place on the 11th inst.

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Mr. [illegible] Mr. Carter offered the following:

Mr. [illegible] of Ohio, [illegible] Committee on Public Lands, be instructed to report a bill for the [illegible] of Territorial Government for California and New Mexico, and that the same shall be made by Act of the House.

Mr. C. taking the floor, addressed the House in support of his views, as embodied in his resolution.

Mr. Thomas would now remark that he, in common with almost the entire party, [illegible] Mr. B. and that if he had [illegible] days of this session, he would not have voted for any [illegible] majority here. Was it not fair to know that the nominee of neither party would [illegible] a sufficient number of votes to [illegible] it? Nevertheless he was [illegible] the election, and [illegible] at half past 3 P. M. he [illegible] the House would remain, and vote on for a Speaker, until the day may be exhausted. He [illegible] that, had he not [illegible] the [illegible] trammelled by a [illegible] from Georgia (Mr. Cobb) [illegible] have voted for Brown in the [illegible] that gentleman should be [illegible] a majority on the [illegible] to the present [illegible]

The last Speaker had been elected by two independent votes—not by a Whig [illegible] strictly partizan. On the Committees, with [illegible] six whigs of the [illegible] had been placed. Mr. McLean [illegible] Mr. Thompson, [illegible] Mr. Cobb [illegible] Mr. Brown [illegible] Mr. Cobb [illegible] Mr. Brown [illegible] Mr. Cobb [illegible] Mr. Brown