The Boyhood of Mr. Wirt

From Georgetown I was transfered to a classical school in Charles county, Md., about forty miles from Bladensburg. This school was kept by one Hatch Dent, in the vestry house of Newport church. I was boarded with a widow lady by the name of Love, and my residence in her family forms one of the sunny spots in the retrospect Mrs. Loue was a of my childhood. small thin old lady, a good deal bent-by age, yet brisk and active. The family was composed of herself and three maiden daughters, of whom the eldest, I suppose was varying on forty, and the youngest perhaps twenty-eight. She had a son married and settled in the neighborhood. The eldest daughter was named Nancy, a round plump and jolly old maid, who was the weaver of the family, and used to take a great deal of snuff. The second was Sally. She presided over the dairy, which was always neat and sweet and abundantly supplied with richest cream and butter. Sally was somewhere about thirty, rosy and brisk, with a countenance marke by health and good humor, and with one of the kindest hearts that ever beat in the bosom of her kind sex. She was fond of me, banqueted me on milk and cream to my heart's content, admired my songs and sung herself. From her I first heard Roslin Castle. Her clear and loud voice could make the neighborhood vocal with its notes and touching plaints. From her, too, I first heard the name of Clarissa Harlowe, and she gave me, in her manner a skeleton of the story. Peggy the youngest, was pale and delicate, with more softness of manners than the others .-She was the knitter and seamstress of the family; of a very sweet disposition, with a weak and slender but kindly voice. She did not sing herself, but was very fond of hearing us who did. There were two boys of us near the same age. Johnson Cranes was rather older and larger than me. He was a diffident, rather grave boy, with better common sense than I had. But he did not sing, was rather homely, and had no mirth and frolic in him. I, on the contrary, was pert, lively and aucy, and they used to say pretty, withal—said smart things sometimes; and sang two or three songs of humor very well, One was Dick of Danting Dane, in the verse about "my father's black sow" was a jest that never grew stale, nor failed to raise a hearty laugh. Another was a description of a race at New Market, between two horses Sloven and Thunderbolt. Sloven belonged to some Duke-perhaps the Duke of Bolton. The verse ran as I remem-

"When Sloven saw the Duke his master,"
He laid back his ears and rau much faster."
Beside my singing, I danced to the actonishment of the natives, and, altogether had the reputation of a genius.
Thus admired flattered and feasted with milk and cream, Roslin Castle and Clarissa Harlowe, &c., what more could a child of my age want to make him happy! The very negroes used sed to contribute to my amuse ment. Old Moll carried me to the cowpen, where she permitted me with a clean broad splinter, prepared for the purpose, to whip the rich froth from the milk pail; and her son George after a hard days work in the field, came home at night and played the horse for me, by going on allfours, in the green yard. with me mounted on his back—he going through the feats of an imaginary fox-hunt, sounding the horn and leap-ing over imaginary fences gates &c, all life and joy to me. To crown all, I had a sweetheart; one of the prettiest cherubs that ever was born .-The only thing I ever thanked Nancy Love for, was giving me the occasion of becoming a quainted with this beauther aunt Reeder. Mr. Thomas Reeder lived on the banks of the Potomac, just above Laidlowe's and opposite Hooe's ferry. In those days there was a ferry from Reeder's to Hooe's-The house was of brick, situated on a high airy bank, giving a good view to the Potomac, which is there four miles wide. Peggy Reeder was the only child of her parents-about my own age, rather younger, and as beautiful as is possible for a child to be. We fell most exceedingly in love with each other. She was accustomed to make long visits to her aunt Love, and no two lovers, however romantic, were ever more happy than we. On my part it was a serious passion. No lover was ever more disconsolate in the abscence of his mistress, nor more enrapturep at meeting her. I do not know whether it is eld that the affections keep pace with the intellect of their development; but I do no that there is nothing in the sentiment of happy love, which I did not experience for that girl, in the course of two years when I resided at Mrs. Love. When I left there, we firmly engaged to be married at the following Easter. I felt proud and happy, not in the least doubting the fulfilment at the time appointed."-Kennedy's Life of Wirt.

> THE SPALAX The Spalax, or blind rat is found in Persia. It was once thought to be the same as the mole, and to be blind as no external traces of eyes are to be seen; but these organs, of the thickness of a half line, have been discovered on removing the skin, and found also to be developed. The Spalax depends upon its ears for warning, and carries, its head very high for that purpose its sense of hearing being very accute, and the auditory canal of great size. These animals live in com-munities beneath the surface of the earth, boaring upward for roots, and making one hole far deeper than the others which is their city of refuge. The agriculturist often suffers from their researches, as they prefer cultivated landfor their underground abodes. They can run sideways or backward, with great swiftness. Their bite is very se--vere. St. has said states of the

Large flocks of wild pigeons flew over Reading Pa, during last week. Thousands were caught and sent to Philadelphia

An effort is making at Harrisburg, to revive the Valley Railroad,

The July in the "Whister Case"—In Boston, on Sunday week, the Jury in the Wobster case, under charge of three efficient, attended church. The Transcript says that the scene was a novel one, yet there was a certain solemnity in it. Wives and children hovered around to get at look at their look member; but net a word was suffered to scane their lips. Wives were taken by the hand in recognition. Bub and Sis, stole; a kiss from father and that was all. There was not the most distant allusionide the case, in the prayer or sermon, by the officiating clar-THE JURY IN THE "WEBSTER CASE." -In

noticous ?? Gloroftor



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1850.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY! Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar

Cents, if punctually paid in A 81,75 if paid within the year.

Death of Hon. John C. Calhoun.

None of his family, save one son, were presnt. His death, though no unexpected, has cast during Polh's administration to get along by

gloom over the city. The funeral will take place on Tuesday .-His remains will be temporarily deposited in the Congressional Cemetery, previous to their removal to South Carolina. The funeral will take place under the directions of the Senate, and the highest honor will be paid to his mem-

DEATH OF Mr. Calhoun.—The death of It was a more effectual "smasher" from Gen. he Hon. John C. Calhoun was announced Taylor's administration that brought the French in the Senate, on Monday, by his colleague, Mr. Butler, followed by addresses from Webster and Clay, Messrs. Holmes, Win-throp and Venable spoke in the House, paying high tributes to the personal character of the distinguished deceased. The customary resolutions were then passed, and the House adjourned. The President directed the Executive Departments to be closed vesterday, in token of respect. The funeral bacquies will be solemn and imposing

John C. Calhoun.

The public career of Mr. Calhoun is familiar to all. Few men have occupied more of laid Mr. Bulwer's letter before the Senate in public attention in the last thirty years than he has, or filled more prominent stations.-He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1835, and we believe has been four times returned to a seat in that body by the State of South Carolina. He was elected in 1825 the Vice President of the United States, when the electors failed to elect a President, and the House of Representatives chose John Quincy Adams. He was again elected Vice President in 1829, when General Jackson was elected President. His ing it before our representatives. At any rate course in regard to Nullification was the first step which brought him into disfavor with the Democratic party, with whom his political sympathies had always sided. What a sad thing for his fame that he died with the "brandy smashers" in "private rooms." utterance of a cold and deliberate calcula tion of the value of the Union scarcely off

From Washington.

The aspect of things in Washington uestion of a territorial government for New Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., sunder the Congressional head, will be found interesting. Mr. fect on Thursday.

For Santa Fe.

on, belonging to the first Regiment of U. S. Dragoons, left here this morning en route for Santa Fe, New Mexico. of Major Graham, and subaltern officers easts intended for the same destination.

The Post Office.

No appointment has yet been announed to fill the vacancy in our borough self, but all his connections, were the active Post Office. Meantime the office is in the safe and careful hands of Jacob Ritner, Esq. one of the securities of the late ncumbent.

Dr. Webster

Many of the New York and Philadelphia apers express the surprise which Dr. Webter's conviction has created in those cuies. and the belief of eminent legal gentlemen hat the verdict was not warranted by the evidence. The opinion is also expressed that justice was not done him by his coun-

Canal Commissioner.

Gideon J. Ball, our popular Whig State Preasurer, is strongly urged as the Whig Treasurer, is strongly urged as the Whig lies, by the horses, cattle, swine or sheep of a-candidate for Canal Commissioner next fall.

A stronger man could not be nominated, nor one better qualified. Mr. Fuller is also act shall not interfere with the recovery of damproposed for re-nomination.

Poetical Spring Bonnet.

The fashionable spring bonnet which has appeared in New York, has set the Mirror in a hapsedy. It says, like the buds, it is of deliwoman marvellously. But this exquisite onnet, although we have it faithfully Deguerso have we the face of the wearer-glides from beneath our pen point when we would describe tions gratuitous. it, and cludes our words.

The editors of the York Gazette, Car. lisle Volunteer and Democrat, are engaged in tongue-lashing the Chambersburg Whig for its recent severe review of Mr. McLanahan's speech. The Whig's review must have dis turbed the honorable gentlemen's equanimity considerably

Mr. Cyrus Butherford of Dauphin coun y, received wounds from the falling of a limb day, of last week, from the effects of which he died in a couple of days after

new store of Troutnan and MAY, See read lately the and advertisement in another column. The Cholpra has re-appeared in New

Loco Foco "Brandy Smash" Rule.

Gen. Taylor's management of government affaire, although the public generally seem to have all confidence in it, by no means agrees with the profound and statesmanlike ideas of he genius who presides over the columns of he Carlisle Volunteer. In commenting upon the recent letter of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, the English Minister, who does not wish to proluce any "disagreeable effect" in England by raising the duty on imported iron, the Volunteer expresses itself "free to say that Mr. Bulwer deserved to be rebuked for his impertinence," but adds that it was "small business for the President of the United States" to send Mr. Bulwer's impertinent letter to the Senate, and allow Senator Cooper to express the indignant feeling which such a lotter would naturally excite. The Volunteer tells us how Polk's dministration would have acted in the pre-

"If such a letter had been written during the administration of Mr. Polk by her pretty little Majesty's minister, old "Buck" would have ta-WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun expired this morning, at ten minutes past seven o'clock, at its residence on Capitol Hill.

None of his family, save one son. were a real way on the senate."

means of low grovelling cunning, and reckless political gambling, rather than sopen, bold- and wise statesmanship. There was evidence enough of that in the Oregon Question, the Tarff Question, and the Mexican War Question .--But in Gen. Taylor's administration, corrupt schemes are not stealthily effected with foreign ambassadors in "private rooms," nor "brandy smashes" used as appliances of government. Minister, Mr. Poussin, to his senses, and maintained the dignity and power of the U. States. Nor will Gen. Taylor, or his high-minded Secretary, Mr. Clayton, ever ask a British Minister into a "private room" and with the persuasive influence of a "brandy smasher," beg.him to withdraw an offensive epistle. Gen. Taylor never surrenders. He knows the rulaous effeet which British manufactures are now producing upon the interests of the laboring men of this country, and the letter of the British Minister only furnished him new evidence of how England was prospering upon our ruin .-We have reason to believe, therefore, that he order to open the eyes of the people of the U. States to the plarming state of things which exists. No consideration of "disagreceble effects" to England ever blinds Gen. Taylor to the sense of duty which he owes to his own country. The letter of Sir Henry Bulwer we believe has had a good effect in opening the eyes of our people, and if "he deserved a rebuke for his impertinence," (as the Volunteer itself admits,) Gen. Taylor certainly took the proper course to secure the castigation by laying it before our representatives. At any rate ner of discharging his duty will meet with greater approval from an intelligent people than "Old Buck's," juggling management of important government affairs by means of

Gov. Johnston's Benevolence.

The Luncaster Union, in speaking of the appointment of G. W. Marris, Esq. as Reporter for the Supreme Court, says there is one fact sems favorable to the adoption of the in connection with this appointment, which is resident's recommendation in relation to so highly creditable to the head and heart of the admission of California, and letting the Gov. Johnston, that we cannot refrain from mentioning it. It is pretty generally known Mexico rest for the present. The speech of to the gentlemen of the profession that in addition to the publication of the two volumes per year which the law required of him, the late Chandler of Pa. also spoke to the same ef. Reporter, Mr. Barr, had accumulated a sufficiency of matter to fill the whole of one supplemental volume and a large part of another, which he designed to publish at an early day. A detachment of about forty five He died before the second volume was ready the press leaving his family in very straig ened circumstances. As soon as Gov. John. ston was made acquainted with these facts, he determined to delay the appointment of Mr. The detachment is under the command Barr's successor until Judge Jones, (the gentleman selected by the family to superintend Lieuts. Shith, Robertson, Saunders the completion and publication of the suppleand McClure. The detachment will mental volumes,) could obtain from the Court join a large force at the other Western a sufficient number of decisions to fill out the last volume. That having been done, Mr. Harris was appointed, and will at once enter upon

Gov. Johnston deserves great credit for his action in this matter. Not only Mr. Barr him political opponents of the Executive, and on the score of party had of course no claims upon his kindness or forbearance. The delay in filling the vacancy, for the purpose indicated, was therefore an act of disinterested friendship for the widow and her fatherless children which must command the admiration of every one who properly appreciates a good action .-We know that there are those who feel deeply grateful to the Governor for his kindness tovarde an afflicted relative.

New Fence Law.

The following is an abstract of a bill relating to fences which has, we believe, passed

"No person shall be entitled to damages from injuries done to his or her crops, land or prem-ises, by the horses, cattle, swine or sheep of aages, done by horses or cattle as aforesaid, known by the owner or treeper thereof to be

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS .- The Committee on Nice and Immorality in the House have reported against the memorials of the Seventh Day cate, tender green, with the faintest suspicion Baptists, but have reported a bill which will, of crimson glowing here and there upprint it is probable, in effect give them relief, so far eilken surface. Like a benuttful mouth it is as the penalties of the law are concerned. By acither too large nor too small; and like a girl the act of 1794 the action for the penalty is passing the sweet printems de la vie, it becomes qui tam-one half of the fine going to the informer, and the other half to the directors of the poor. By this bill he whole penalty goes rectyped in our own memory—as, sooth to say, to the directors of the poor, so that whose er attempts to enforce the law will find his aver-

> Washington, March 25, 1850. An exhibition of the merits of Reynold's self-sharpening plough took place this morning... President Tuylor and a number of members of Congress were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased. The President exhibited his skill as a farmer by boating all present in handling the plough.

Our neighbors, Messrs, Bover & while he was engaged felling trees. on Tues- Mateer, of the 'Democrat; have dissolv, ed their partnership, Mr. Boyer remainlad in a souple of days after.

ing in charge of the establishment.—

P. Attention is directed to the new. Their "last words at parting" are clecidand extensive stock of clothing at the edly a touch above the landerest we have

reactions who has never taken a news.

paper, was seen in Chaptery lately. He was inquiring the way to the poor hours.

How the Case Stands.

The late speech of the Hon. Truman

ame into power: In the State Department Navy Department War Department Interior Department Treasury Department Post-Office Depart'nt '47 156 476 320

On the 1st of January, 1850, ten i

erwards, the following is the table:

Dem. preponderance,

In the State Department
"Navy Department

Interior Department 58 Treasury Department 202 Post-Office Department 35 294 56 Dem. preponderance So it seems that with all the out-cry about rescription and the "bloody guilletine," our ponents have still fifty-six of a majority in ne Clerkships at Washington. Let locofocoism

ang its head in shame over this statement !--But shall there not be reform in this matter ?ated them to power?

Elective Officers. A bill has passed the legislature making Deputy, or County Surveyors, elective by but was vetoed by Gov. Shunk. Then the ny not shaken. party cried hallelujah to the Governor for his veto. Now the party vote for the election day-Mr. Merrick speaking six hours for the of Prosecuting Attornies. What change has defence, followed by Mr. Clifford, on Saturcame over the spirit of their dreams? The day, for the prosecution. At the close of cause is evident. We now have a Whig Mr. Clifford's speech, Prof. Webster was in-Attorney General, and the Prosecuting Attor- formed that he now had the privilege of adipon the nerves of Locofocos, and in order distinct voice remarkedpreyent this great calamify as they can.

or Sunday trains so far oul-number the op- an undue influence upon my jury. position at least two to one. We have laws

Come up to vote then, Stockholders, and re buke this fanatical sympathy for beggarly laborers. You might lose sixpence a year of divrers. You might lose sixpence a year of dividends on each share of stock by any apathy or conscientious scruples in comparison with the "almighty dollar?" What is the sublime moral influence which the prohibition of the Sunday trains would exert in favor of the Sabbath; in comparison with an additional semi-endual shillcomparison with an additional semi-andual shil-ling of dividends? Therefore vote promptly, Stockholders, and make them work on Sun-

A Gubernatorial Veto.

On the 8th inst., the Speaker laid before the enate a message from the Governor, returning vithout his approval, the bill incorporating the North Lebanon Railroad Company, on account of the "hasty legislation" manifested in the nassage of the 4th section. The bill as originally reported was for a few miles of railroad, the fourth section, giving road companies throughout the State very extensive powers, passed. Governor Johnston, however, promptly vetoed it, and on its return to the Senate he was sustained by a vote of 28 to 2!

four and a half years old, on a return from a short absence; and that the baby was found under the sink spout, with a cut upon its wrist, from which it had bled almost to death.

AN ASTONISHING INVENTION.-The London dining Journal says there will shortly be bro't before the public a new locomotive, in which he requirements of either steam, fire, air, or transaction, while effective, will be perfectly nafe-by it one-half at least of the present working expenses will be saved.

DANIEL WEBSTER IN ENGLAND .-- An English paper says that "Mr. Webster, the great Amercan Statesman, is to be tried in New York. on the 19th of March, for the murder of Judge Parker." So much for a great name.

A FATAL DORE -- A few days ago an Irishman came to his death in Harrisburg, Pa., from the effects of drinking one quart of brandy, which he had been recommended to take for the ague and fever.

ISA young man was arrested in New Hampshire, on the charge of "keeping his mouth open on Sunday. A true bill was found, us it is against the law to keep a dram shop open on that day.

The Cholera has again made its appear, ince in a number of places along the Western ivers, and fears are entertained that it will liffuse itself over the scountry with increased

Conundrum, good enough for the prize What is the Geological character of the rock n which Drunkards split? Ans. Most comnonly, Quartz.

Conviction of Dr. Webster.

The trial of Prot. John W. Webster, for Smith, in the Senate, in reference to Mr. the murder of Dr. Parkman, which has been Bradbury's resolutions and the subject of ies going on in Boston for the last ten days, has movals from office generally, affords ample resulted in his being found guilty of the licrestation of the off-repeated fulsehood that he Whige had monopolized all the offices, on Saturday evening last, when the case We call the attention of the people to the was given to the jury about eight o'clock, ollowing extraordinary statements of the who returned with their verdict about eleven. nanner in which our opponents continue The trial excited an intense interest throughheir gripe upon the "spoils" under a Whig out the country. In this quarter its details administration of the government! We have been devoured as eagerly as they were quote from the speech the subjoined table, in Boston, and opinions formed as strongly showing how the offices were distributed on for and against the guilt of the prisoner. the 4th of March, 1849, when Gen. Taylor The evidence brought forward by the defence led strongly to the hope that Prof. Webster Whigs. might be acquitted, and such was the almost general expectation until it was dissipated by the startling intelligence of his convic-tion.

Our last paper contained a brief statement of the evidence against Dr. Webster. The belence was opened on Thursday morning, by the introduction of a number of the most emineutmen of Boston who testified to Dr. Webster's humane and peaceable character: second, the evidence of his three daughters that he came home as usual on the Friday evening of Dr. Parkman's disappearance, and remained at home during the night; that he also came home every succeeding evening until the time of his arrest, at the accustomed hour, and that there was nothing unusual observable in his manner all that time: third, the evidence of Prof. Treadwell that Dr. Webster attended a family party at his house on the same evening : fourth the evidence of Dr. Mosten, a dentist testifying that there were no peculiarities about the teeth which were found in the furnace to warrant their identification as Dr. Parkman's, and that there were other plates of teeth Will not our friends in power at Washington that would fit Dr. Keep's model of Dr. Park de justice to the great Whig party which ele. | man's just as well as those said to be made upon it; fifth, that it was no unusual thing for him to have the doors of his laborartory locked and visiters excluded, as privacy was essentially necessary to his protessional exhe Auditor General, Surveyor General and periments; and sixth, the evidence of a number of respectable with esses who testified the people-each to hold their offices for positively to having seen Dr. Parkman after the three years. A bill has also passed the Sen- hour at which he was seen entering the college, ate giving to the people the election of Pros- and from which the indictment alleges he ecuting Attorneys. A bill to accomplish the never came alive. These witnesses were atter purpose passed the Legislature of 1847, severally cross-examined, but their testimo-

The counsel commenced speaking on Friness are as a general matter Whigs. That a dressing the jury, if he had any explanation Whig should hold an office grates terribly to make. Prof. Webster rose and in a very

o prevent this great calamity as they can, I have desired to enter into an explanation hey vote to give the selection to the people. of the complicated network of circumstances they vote to give the selection to the people. Who will say Locofocos do not love office?

—do not hang to it as the drowning man to the last floating plank from the general wreck?

— Sunday Travelling.

The Stockholders of the Central Rail Road

Company are voting by bellet to deside the Company are voting by ballot to decide the question whether trains shall be run on Sunday over that road. As is generally to be feared in any such contest, money-making avarice is likely to triumph over reverence a variety of these acts. The government have avarice is likely to triumph over reverence brought whatever consummate ingenuity could for the Creator of the Universe. The votes

Prof. Webster then proceeded in a short equiring the observance of the Sabbath, but address to offer explanations as to the n the very face of them these Stockholders appearance of blood stains upon the floor of deliberately vote to require several hundred his room, his purchase of acids, &c. In relaborers, engineers, firemen, &c. to break gard to the money paid Dr. Parkman, he these laws every Sunday! The Philadel said, "the money which I paid Dr. Parkman phia Sun thus closes a lengthy ironical apon the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 23-d, I had peal to the Stockholders to carry out their saved up from time to time and kept in a trunk in my house; but unfortunately, no one saw me take it out, and I can only give my word that such is the fact." "So I might go on explaining a variety of circumstances which have been distorted. My counsel have pressed me to keep calm. My very calmness has been made to beaut against me; but my trust has been in my God and 'my innocence." "As regards my whereabouts from the hour of Dr. P.'s disap pearance, I have put into my coun sel's hands satisfactory information, which will account for every day and every hour. I never was absent from home. As to being seen by Mr. Sanderson, I was at home every evening." Dr. Webster's address made a deep impression upon all present.

Chief Justice Shaw then delivered the charge to the jury, who retired at five minbut some legislative genius adroitly inserted utes past eight o'clock, and retunned at eleven. The Chief Justice asked the foreman. "Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guiland in this shape our wise-acres at the Capitol ty ?" The foreman replied, "guil'ty." Upon hearing the verdict, says the telegraphic report, the prisoner sank back into his chair with his hands upon the railing, and his face CHILDISH MURDER .- "Mother I guess the on his hands, and so remained to'n minutes. baby wont cry any more, for I've killed it When he recovered from the sho ck, he said and thrown it out of doors." The Dedham to officer Jones, "why are you keeping me (Mass.) Democrat relates that these are the here to be gazed at?" He was immediatevords used by a little girl in that town, only ly carried up to the jail, and lock ed up for the night, the precaution having been taken to remove his razor and knife.

Divorce Cases.

The Middleton, Wetherill and Forrest divorce cases have all been defeated in the Leglature. A bill providing for giving the courts of Philadelphia county jurisdiction in the case of Forrest, was also negatived.)

The 'Democrat' says that Col. Harwater will be dispensed with; its power of dee, a gallant officer, is to enter upon the command, at Carlisle Barracks, in October. Col. Cooke retires at that time.

Father Matthew has reached New OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE A SURE

CTBRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE A SURE CURE FOR INFLUENZA.—This complaint has become so frequent, that there are few persons who have not had it several times. It is a kind of mailgnant contaglous cold, attended with much fever and great prestration of strength. So soon as possible, swart contaglous cold, attended with much fever and great prestration of strength. So soon as possible, swart contagned to the brain, that organ appearing to care the contagned with put your feet and legs in hot water, or take a lot bath. Be sure and legs in hot water, or take a lot bath. Be sure and he purged before yor use any means of increasing the circulation, or your life may be the forfoit. Now go to bod, and when it had take two more Pills and some hot bonesat ton, catnly, or balm of halsam, or some water gruel—any of these warm drinks will answer, and which may be left to choice—either, of them will help to restore insensible perspiration, and this method will generally cure. Should, however, the patient, after the pills and after this creatment, not be better in the morning, let this take another six, eight or ten pills more, according to the urgency of your form, and the warm drinks, and footog general bath, at night. My experience has shown me that the tured age generally firs at the patient well, when this plan has been adopted from the beginning. Sut in any event, the continuance of the treatment is the best that can be adopted, whether it takes one day or twenty to effect the cure. However had the head may Eq. never let blood be drawn or leeches applied, we want all the blood we bave. Instead of loosing this life of our feels, let us take more pills, which will take the death principle from us, leaving our blood relieved, and ready to raily all its-life powers for our restoration, as soon as the purgation has left. If free to effect this object,

Dr. Webster Sentenced!

Boston, April 1, 1850.-Dr. Webster wa rought into Court this morning at 8 minute 9 o'clock to receive the sentence of the law He looked gloomy in the extreme, but collected nd calm. The Court room was donsely crowdod, as were the avenues leading to it. At ten inutes past 10 o'clock the court came in.-After some minutes of silence, Mr. Attorney General Clifford, narrated the facts of the inictment, trial and verdict and moved the Court hat the final sentence be now pronounced .-The prisoner rose, and was asked by the Clerk what he had to show awhy sentence of death hould not be pronounced against him. The orisoner bowed and took his seat in silence. Chief Justice Shaw then delivered an affect

ing address to the prisoner, in which the cirumstances of the murder and trial were recapitulated, and concluding with the sentence of eath, in the following words:

time as the executive government of this Com-monwealth may, by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead—and may God, in his pfinite goodness, have mercy on your soul! . It is stated that the jury almost unanimously agreed upon the verdict in ten minutes after etiring. The family of Dr. Webster was not preparing their minds for it. The awful dislosures were made to them on Sunday morning by Mrs. Wm. E. Prescott. The scene was could not be concealed from the passers by .-Every effort has been made by their friends to assuage the grief of the afflicted wife and what it may.

Mr. Foole, in reply, confended that he daughters, who up to a late hour, confidently expected an acquittal.

A letter of condolence was presented them on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of all the principal families of Cambridge, including the Hon. Edward Everett. Jared Snarks. Prof. Norton, Judge Fay, &c.

The immense crowd retired from the court room and its vicinity in silence and without

Judge Fay gave it up that his friend, Dr. Webster, was a guilty man, after hearing his own speech on Saturday evening. Anecdotes of the cruelty of Dr. W. in early life are now told by persons who were then acquainted with

Mr. King's California Report.

The official Report of the Hon. Thomas But er King, in regard to California was transmitted to both Houses of Congress by the President on Wednesday last. The principal topics Mass.) having the floor, said he should vote discussed in it are the population of the coun-for the admission of California. He belie-try; its agricultural resources; extent and pop-ved that the views of the President were ulation of the mineral region; the commerci and navigation of California; the legislation necessary for the territory; and especially in regard to the disposition of the gold-bearing ands, belonging to the United States.

The population of the country is now about lred and twenty thousand. An acces

vasily greater than has been heretofore repre-against the appropriation to consumate the sented. There is a vast extent of pasture lands, treaty. He warned the country that it territreaty. He warned the country that il territures unsurppessed any where in the world, in verdure and richness. The wild cate grow spontaneously all over the plains, yielding an annual crop at the rate of forty bushels per acre. Any number of cattle and sheep may be raised.

Two hundred thousand head of cattle must be brought into the country during the next two long the raised and sheep may be raised. The South press the extension of slavery.

The slavery queston entered somewhat into the slavery queston entered somewhat into the slavery queston entered somewhat into the country during the next two

California is especially adapted to wool-grow- rights were in danger, and the South were

in eyards is represented as very great. As to the commerce of the country, he esti-ates the value of imports needed in Californa from the Atlantic States for the next year, it four millions of dollars in flour, six millions n lumber, and two millions in other articles.

As to the article of lumber, its price is now \$75 per thousand, and cannot be lower, because design political purposes. The gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. Thompson, said that ting and sawing lumber in California. It can be carried to California for \$24 a thousand; and supposing it to cost \$20 here, it will continue to pay.

Wr. Ashmun had heard of platforms before There was one reads at Ruffals had

The gold region is described as extending the rains descended and the latts they were five or eix hundred miles from the South to the five or eix hundred miles from the South to the Whole, and from forty to sixty miles in width the Southern endurance is to be drained, and inclined plain from the Sacramento Valley, to the elevation of 4,000 feet at what are called graphical parties cannot exist in this countries. he Foot Hills. Between these hills and the Sierra Nevada, a number of streams have their source, and take their course through the Foot

lls, westward. Mr. King examined twelve of these rivers, and found them all very rich in gold. The territory on the North is very rich in gold; and clusion is inevitable, from all the facts, the concussion is inevitable, from all the facts, that the whole quartz plain, containing three thousand square miles, is full of gold bedded in the quartz, and some of which, disintegrated from the quartz by the torrents, may be found in dust and lumps in the beds of the streams.

The whole number of foreigners in the region, who are gold hunters, is fifteen thousand.
There have been but seven thousand American
gold hunters. The Chilians and Sonora people came in crowds, and have carried off twen-ty-five millions. The Americans have procured fifteen millions. The Chilians are expert dig-

The amount of gold already procured, is for-ty millions. But forty millions more will be procured during the coming dry season—say from May till November. The regular mining operations in the solid justiz rock will seen begin, and can be con-inned during the wet as well as the dry sea-

on. - Mr. King estimates the amount of gold which will be procured, from the first of May, 1851, ill the 1st of Novembor, 1852, at one hundred He recommends that the lands be retained

s public property forever,—and as a perpetual esource for the public exchaquer. To the workers and diggers of gold, he prooses to grant permits, at the rate of an ounce f gold for each pound. For the oncoursgement of regular mining

Union has been held at Natchez, Mississippi

Comstock & Co.'s List of Valuable eparations, consisting of The Genuine Balm of Columbia, for restoring the onnel's Magical Pain Extractor, for Pains and

Connoi's Magical Pain Extractor, for Pains and paints, "Howes, Norve and Pone Liniment for Rheumutism for McNair's Acoustic Oil for Deafness. Hays' Liniment for the Piles. Comstock & Co's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Saraparilla, for purifying the Blood. Dr Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy. The Mother's Relief—an Indian Discovery. Longley's Great Western Panacea. Rev Dr Partholomew's Expecterant Pink Syrup for Calis.

Hev Dr Partholomow's Expecierum Partholomow's Expecierum Partholomow's Coron Diseases.

Dr. Connel's Mixture for Secret Diseases.

Rolmstock's Vermiduge for Worms in Ohlidron.

And Mrs Brown's celebrated Pain Killer,

or religt in Oholera morbus, Dysentery, Cuis and
bruisses, healing sores on man or beast, &c. To be

taken internally or applied as a wosh. All He, above

valuable preparations, which want of room prevent

us speaking, of more particularly, hot withch have

obtained the highest celebrity, are, for sale in Car

obtained the highest celebrity, are, for sale in Car

lage by CHARLES OGLEBY, Sole's gold: Printer

directions will be found, with eacharita.

A. Hongress.

Tuesday, March 26, 1850. SENATE.—The proceedings of the Senate, to-day, which were of a highly exciting character, will be found on our fourth page. In the house a discussion of an angry nature took place, on a charge by Mr. Preston King, of New York, against Speaker Cobb, for having mutilated and altered the journals of the House, for the purpose of smothering the Bill for the admission of California in Committee of the Whole. A committee of Investigation was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Vinton, Boyd, Ashmun, Doty, Stephens of Geo., Strong, Gentry and Richardson—5 Locos, 4 Whigs.

Wednesday, March 27.

SENATE.—After the reception of petitions and reports of committees, Mr. Benton rose to a personal explanation. Alluding to the report of the Senate proceedings of yesterdeath, in the following words:

And now, nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence which the law fixes for the originate murder, of which you stand convicted; which sentence is, that you, John W. Webster, be removed from this place, and be detained in close custody in the prison of this county, and thence taken at such time as the executive government of this Commoditive a single expression in a personal modify a single expression in a personal matter. As reported, M. Foote was represented to have said that Mr. Benton was sheltered by his age, his open disavowal of the obligations of the laws of honor, and his senatorial privileges. This was never said, and if it had been it was false. Let any retiring. The family of Dr. Webster was not man offer him insult where it could be proinformed of the verdict the night it was rendered. Friends, however, undertook the task of
but having once noticed it, he would now man offer him insult where it could be progive notice to the Senate that if it forgot that it was the American Senate, and failed protect itself from the use of language which most heart-rending, and the wails and shrieks would not be permitted in the veriest brothel in the suburbs, he would henceforth protect himself from all indignity and insult, cost

had made no unjustifiable alteration in his speech. He avowed the report as his own; but contended that he had added nothing not absolutely necessary to fill blanks left by the reporters, because of their inability to hear. He admitted that he had omitted a paragraph referring to the affair of honor between Mr. Benton and Mr. Butler, and he had done so at the suggestion of friends, who considered allurious to affairs of this kind, when settled, not strictly proper. As to the particular pas-sage objected to, he asserted that it differed no particular from the expression used by In conclusion he wanted to know if Mr. Benton meant to say that he does consider himself amenable to the laws of honor? Hdo, said Mr. Foote, and if he does, let him

asy'so, and I know my course.

Mr. Benton made no reply, but, turning his seat indulged in a contemptuous laugh. House.—The report of Hon. Thos. Butler in his seat indulged in a conte King, on the condition of California, was presented to the House and ordered to be printed. The President's California Message was then discussed. Mr. Ashmun, (of founded in patriotism and wisdom, and de-manded the approval of the country. When the question was to be taken, he could not tell. We are now in the last week of the fourth month of the session, and little legis-lative business has been done. What is the cause of this? The spoils brought home from the Mexican war of conquest. one hundred and twenty thousand. An accession to the population by immigration, during the population by immigration, during the year beginning at the next dry season, on the 1st day of May, is estimated at two hundred thousand.

The agricultural capacities of the State are saw the consequences. He, likewise, voted

The slavery queston entered somewhat into The statery question entered somewhat may gare.

The cattle were formerly killed for their thicks, which was the chief article of export; and they were worth but four dollars a head; but now they are worth twenty or thirty dollars. The statery question entered somewhat was no outry about dissolution of the Union. It was but now they are worth twenty or thirty dollars. Then it was that Southern ing; a gentleman was about to import ten called upon to rally as one man. Then it thousand sheep from Mexico, with a view to go into that business. The future value of the crimes of the North, and then the Nashville Convention was projected to concentrate the South. The South are invoked to protect their rights. All this was for political purposes. He did not believe that the Nash ville Convention was invoked for disunion

fore. There was one made at Buffalo, but pay. fore. There was one made at Buffalo, but the rains descended and the rains blew on graphical parties cannot exist in this country. The same ruin that befel the Buffalo Convention awaits the Nashville Convention. They will produce commotion for a

time, but he had no fears for the Union .-What would justify the South in resorting to bloody revolution? The North do not propose to oppress any State. They only say that where slavery does not now exist it shall not go. And for such a cause as this a revolution is threatened.

For fifty years past the South has managed to control the destinies of the nation. ged to control the destines of the nation.— The South has never asked anything that Congress has not granted. He admitted that the North has not regarded, as it ought, the constitutional clause in relation to the escape of persons held to servile labor. mental reservations as to the obligation to carry out the clause in the true spirit. But at the time he would protect Southern rights, he would not interfere with Northern rights. His own view was, that the right of trial by jury should be accorded in such cases. Is it for the Wilmot proviso that revolution is is thus apprehended? He had shown that this measure grew out of the annexation of Texas.

The annexation resolutions provided for the formation of four States out of that State. He stood ready to admit them, when the contingency arrived. He had no apprehension that slavery would exist in California .-Therefore he had no desire to press on her the Wilmot Proviso. It would be unnecessary. If it could be proved to him that slavery cannot go to Mexico, no act of him would give offence to the South. Billian For the encouragement of regular mining operations, he proposes to grant leases of a their slaves to New Mexico, he would insist their slaves to New Mexico, he would insist on the Proviso. If they insist merely as a point of honor, he would yield; if they say point of honor, he would yield; if they say point of boild, it would yield, it is a favor of the point of boild, and it is always can and will go there, then he will conform himself to the views of his constituents; and go for the Wilmot Proviso, it the South force the question.

The recommendation of the President is

patriotic and just. There was no necessity for forcing an issue. All New Mexiconeeds is a regiment of soldiers to keep off Indians. She will do as well at the next next Congress. Looking to the consequences window and patriotic medicals. That we ces, wisdom and patriotism dictate that we should stand by the President.

of Congress have been lost sight of, and that of Congress have been lost sight of, and that the Constitution, gives, no right to legislate in slavery. He accused the President of having interfered in the affairs of California, and was proceeding to show that we are in the midst of a revolution, when feeling univell, he gave way for a motion that the Committee the which prevailed. Committee rise, which prevailed.

Friday, Murch 29. Itale by CHARLES Collaby sole agents Printed directions will be found with each article and the special of the