



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL

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EBENSBURG.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia...

FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. HENRY S. MOTT.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

The Convention.

We publish to-day a synopsis of the proceedings of the State Democratic Convention which assembled in Harrisburg on the 8th inst. The Convention was full; among its members we noticed many of the most distinguished politicians of the State.

Having delayed the publication of our Paper until this morning, we have had time to peruse the proceedings and hear the results of the deliberations of the Convention—and it is with no ordinary pleasure that we add, to the names of Bigler, and Mott, which have long figured on our mast-head, that of the present honored and respected Chief Justice of Pennsylvania—Jeremiah S. Black; whose unanimous nomination by the Convention is but an earnest of the overwhelming vote which awaits him in October.

Men with Tails—Bats, and Monkey Soup.

Some very interesting discoveries have been made by Lieutenant Hendon, who was commissioned by the Government, to make explorations up the Hoallaga a tributary of the river Amazon in Brazil. He has succeeded in bringing to light very important facts in Natural History. He has discovered a prodigious bat "two feet across" with teeth like a miniature tiger. It is of the vampire stripe, and keeps watch and ward in apartments when travellers are sleeping; "a musquito to bat" would be no bar to the operations of this bat.

The Lieutenant has also succeeded in discovering down in that neck of the woods, a race of men with tails. The tails are about four inches wide and six inches long. They are kept at that length by being cut off once a month. Provisions are scarce in that quarter, and the greatest triumph in the culinary art which has reached them, is a dish called "Monkey soup," which is considered a great delicacy; the tails-men are fond of it.

Senator Price.

A very respectable meeting composed of prominent men of both parties, was recently held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of expressing the unshaken confidence of the people of that city in the integrity, character and course of Senator Price.

It seems that some of the more inflated Maine liquor men of that city, have intimated that Senator Price, violated pledges made by him prior to his election. The meeting which has just been held, is a triumphant refutation of the charges preferred against Senator Price, and a complete vindication of personal and political reputation. We esteem Senator Price highly; he is a man of excellence, ability and judgment.

The Whig Meeting.

On Monday night of the present week, the Whigs held a meeting at the Court House for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the Whig State Convention. We casually dropped in during the time the meeting was in blast, in common with several other democrats, were exceedingly amused and interested by the proceedings. JOHN FINLOS, Esq., was appointed delegate. After the vote appointing him, had been past, a motion was made to instruct him to vote for Curtis for Governor. This motion gave rise to a very animated debate, in which the time, services, and political pedigree, of the several speakers was freely descanted upon.

The delegate was unwilling to be instructed, and after some debate the motion to instruct, was laid upon the table. The meeting then suddenly adjourned.

The New York Pick.—We have received a copy of this paper, published by Joseph A. Scoble, No. 26, Ann street, N. Y. The paper is neat in every respect, being filled with humorous articles, tales, sketches, &c. We hope to receive the Pick regularly.

Professor Gleason. This gentleman has been lecturing in this Borough for the last week, to large and respectable audiences. His subject is 'Physiology,' a very interesting one—none more so in the whole range of the sciences. The Doctor is well supplied with skeletons and manikins, which represent the human frame in all its ramifications and details, and they tend very materially to simplify the sciences, and aid vastly in imparting knowledge to his hearers. Doctor Gleason's reputation as a scientific man and accomplished lecturer, is well established. We merely comply with the general wish in according to him thanks for his valuable services, here rendered to science and humanity.

The attention of our readers is called to a number of new advertisements. We are indebted to Col. Thomas A. Maguire, of the Senate for an early copy of the following act, which has passed both House, and it only needs the signature of the Executive to become a law.

An act relative to the county offices of Cambria county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the qualified electors of Cambria county, shall, at the next general election, at the times and places of electing representatives, and whenever thereafter it becomes necessary, for an election under the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed the second day of July, A. D. 1851, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, elect a person to fill the office of prothonotary, clerk of the court of general quarter sessions, and over and terminer, and one person to fill the office of register of wills, recorder of deeds, and clerk of the orphans' court.

LIBEL SUIT.—RAYMOND of the Blair County Whig has been, by his own admission of publication, at our present Court, convicted of libelling MRS. of the Whig. The case occupied but a few minutes before the Court, from the fact, that the defendant, with a willingness which is not to his discredit, was willing to acknowledge the plea of publication set up by his Counsel. The whole affair originated out of the late Senatorial contest in this district, and while we disapprove of this kind of conduct in any editor, we particularly do so between the editor of the Whig and MRS. of the Whig, as both were committing the same offence during the entire contest. While an editor has a place of defence, he should never acknowledge "the corn" through a Court of Justice, that he has been beat in words. The defendant was put into the costs and fined five dollars.

Proceedings of Court.

We have been furnished the following proceedings of court, up to going to press.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Lutz.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house, 5th Sept. 1853. A true bill. 20th Jan. 1854, Process issued. 8th March, 1854, Defendant pleads "guilty" and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. James Foster.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house, 6th Sept. 1853. A true bill. 7th March, 1854, Defendant pleads "guilty" and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. John Adams.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house, 6th Sept. 1853. A true bill. 20th Jan. 1854, Process issued. 8th March, 1854, Defendant pleads "guilty" and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Leonard Rest.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house, 6th March, 1854, a true bill. Defendant pleads "guilty" and submits, and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. William Lenden, George W. Thissen, and Lewis Townsend.—Indictment for larceny. Rev. Jacob Martin, prosecutor. 7th March 1854. A true bill. 9th March, 1854, Defendants plead non culpability de hoc, &c.—District Attorney Smither et al., and Jury called and sworn. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, after remaining out twelve hours.

Mr. T. E. Hoyer the District Attorney, deserves the thanks of the Profession, for the masterly manner in which he conducted this case.—Mr. Hoyer, has so far proved himself an able and efficient officer.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to chronicle one of the most painful occurrences which has ever transpired in our town. On Friday last, about 12 o'clock, M., a heavy piece of timber, technically termed a "joist-bearer," fell from the second floor of the American Mechanic's Hall, striking Mr. ALEXANDER C. DAVIS on the head, and causing a very large fracture of the skull. He was taken up, almost senseless, and conveyed to his home. Medical treatment was of no avail.—The unfortunate man lingered until Sabbath morning, in a half comatose state, when death relieved him from pain and suffering.

Mr. Davis was a young man, a worthy citizen of our borough, and an industrious mechanic.—He has left a wife and two children to sorrow for his death. Their best friend is gone; the husband and father is dead.—Tribune.

The wretch who attempted to violate two of his own daughters in Ononah, was brought before a Magistrate on the 21st. The result of the examination is thus given by the Enquirer. The case was submitted without argument.—The Court briefly summed up the evidence, and contrary to the expectations of nearly every person in the court room, and in our opinion very unwisely, discharged the defendant from custody.

Upon this announcement, Jane burst into a flood of tears, and said that she feared that her father would kill her. Mr. Dixon rose and asked the Court to hold him in bonds to keep the peace, which was granted, and the amount fixed at \$500.

We understand that the case will be brought before a magistrate, immediately for another investigation. Fully appreciating the impudent policy of committing upon a matter of so much importance, and a crime so heinous in its nature, until after an impartial legal investigation, we refrain until then to make any remarks.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

STRONG.—The attachment evinced by certain parties for several gentlemen of Hollidaysburg. Slightly on the Hydropathic order.—The weather for several days past.

IN TOWN.—SMITH, the handsome senior of the Johnstown Echo; the fearless, energetic RAYMOND and the gay DECK, of the Blair County Whig; the sober and sedate JONES of the Hollidaysburg Register; and the sombre looking TRAUQUOT of the "gay and incomparable." Par noble fratrum.

UNCOMMON.—The "mountain grub" served up at the Mansion House.

SIM.—The attendance at Court.

RECEIPTS.—The receipts issued by us this week in exchange for the "spandrels."

PUT A HACK DRIVER ON HORSEBACK and give him a pint flask full of whiskey, and he'll ride to the devil.

NUMEROUSLY ATTENDED.—Dr. Gleason's Lectures.

NEARBY.—A Borough ordinance forbidding porters to run at large in our streets.

SHOULD BE REMOVED.—Sundry unsightly looking ash piles in our thoroughfares.

UNATTRACTIVE.—The larks running between this place and Jefferson, either for beauty, comfort, or speed.

IT IS SAID THAT IN HONDURAS, coffins are always made of eye-wood.

THE SWAN, the Black Swan, has been singing at Liverpool.

THE MAN WHOSE feelings were "worked up" has ordered a fresh supply.

EGGS are selling in Boston at 48 cents a dozen, and in New York at 37 1/2 cents.

THE GOVERNOR of Texas invites proposals for the construction of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad.

AN EXCHANGE paper undertook to announce the arrival of Archbishop Hughes in Havana, Cuba, and got it "Arrival of Archbishop Hughes in Havana!"

CLOSE NOT A LETTER without reading it, nor drink water without seeing it.

A MAN was fined \$25, in St. Louis, last week, for insulting a lady in the street.

BENNETT is said to have become cross-eyed from watching Van Buren's political course.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL of Wisconsin has given as his opinion that murder is a bailable offence in that State.

THE LEGISLATURE of Alabama has passed a bill emancipating John Bell, the body servant of the late Wm. R. King, and authorising him to remain in the State.

COUNTERFEIT Quarter Dollars are in circulation. By close inspection they are easily distinguished from the genuine. They bear date 2853. Look out for them.

THE HAPPY Community, residing at Economy, Pa., has remitted \$200,000 in gold sovereigns to New York, the past season, for the purchase of rail-road securities. It appeared in a late trial at Pittsburg, that for the last fifteen years the community had constantly on hand over half a million of dollars.

THE "Huntingdon Journal" Establishment has passed into the hands of Dr. Brewster of Suidleyburg.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Blair county, have agreed to appropriate a sufficient sum for the purchase of a town clock.

THE HEALTH of Archbishop Hughes has been completely restored.

THE PRESBYTERIANS of Hollidaysburg talk of erecting a new church.

AT THE late anniversary meeting of the Female Medical College at Philadelphia, four ladies received the diploma of M. D.

MRS. INGRAM, of Blair township, Blair county, Pa., fell down from her chair, dead, at her residence, on Sunday.

MRS. SEWARD, the other day, in a Senatorial speech, styled Napoleon "the first statesman, as well as the first captain of Europe." A crumb of comfort for Mr. Abbott.

FIVE hundred millions of people, or one half of the population of the world, are imbibers of tea—the beverage that cheers but not inebriates.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 8.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, met this morning at 10 o'clock in the House of Representatives, pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee.

The attendance was very full, almost every county in the State being fully represented.

Wm. L. Hirst, Chairman of the Central Committee, occupied the chair temporarily pursuant to a resolution of former Convention.

The names of the Delegates were then called, and their credentials severally presented.

The seat of Charles B. Manly, of Delaware, as Senatorial Delegate from Chester and Delaware, was contested by Alexander McKeever, but after a full examination of the case, Mr. Manly was admitted.

On motion, a committee of one from each Senatorial district was then appointed, to nominate and report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

Mr. Chase (Speaker of the House) moved the appointment by the delegates of a committee to report a series of resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the party.

Considerable discussion arose, and the resolution was finally postponed until the organization of the Convention.

The Convention then took a recess until 12 1/2 o'clock.

NOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 12 1/2 o'clock, when the Committee on the selection of officers made report.

They nominated Judge Shannon, of Allegheny, for President of the Convention, assisted by one Vice President from each Senatorial district, and eleven Secretaries.

The nominations were unanimously approved.

The President, on taking the chair, made a very neat and appropriate address, heartily congratulating the Democracy of the State upon the spirit of unity and fealty every where manifested, and spoke also of the hopeful and cheering aspect of affairs throughout the country, and exhorted in every movement a careful regard for the prosperity and the permanency of Democratic principles.

The Convention then again resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Chase for the appointment of a committee to report resolutions.

It was debated at some length, and after being amended so as to direct the President to appoint, was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock. The best feeling prevailed in the Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

Wm. Bigler, 123 votes. Jas. S. Bell, 5 do. Wm. Bigler was therefore declared duly nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of the Commonwealth.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, was then, on motion, nominated by acclamation as a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The names of quite a number of gentlemen were submitted, and the first ballot then being taken resulted as follows:

Henry S. Mott, of Pike, 56 votes. George Scott, of Columbus, 20 do. Scattering, 57 do.

Neither candidate having a majority of all the votes cast, a second ballot was had, which resulted as follows:

Henry S. Mott, 83 votes. George Scott, 20 do. Scattering, 28 do.

Henry S. Mott, of Pike county, having a clear majority was thereupon declared duly nominated for Canal Commissioner, amid enthusiastic applause.

The President then announced the Committee on Resolutions, (Mr. E. B. Chase, of Susquehanna Chairman,) after which a recess was taken until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 6 o'clock, when Mr. Chase, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a series expressive of the sentiments of the Convention and of the party in the present posture of affairs, and reaffirming the established principles of the Democratic creed.

The resolutions, after some little discussion, were adopted.

The Convention, then, after some other unimportant business, adjourned sine die.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE. LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 5.

The steamship Nashville, of the Havre line, arrived here this afternoon. She sailed from Havre on the 14th, but did not leave Cover until the 18th, bringing London papers of the 15th.

ENGLAND.

The preparations by England for the impending war are still going on. It is stated that the Government, in addition to the steamers already taken, had decided to take the remainder of the Cunard steamers as fast as they arrived, leaving the company to carry the mails in their smaller steamers.

Many of the East India sailing-ships had also been taken by the Admiralty for the purpose of carrying stores, troops, &c.

At all the naval stations the preparations going on are on the most stupendous scale.

The Baltic fleet is to consist of thirty-six ships, chiefly ships of the line, and powerful screw frigates, and was to assemble in the Down on the 3th of March, where it would be joined by ten French vessels of from 50 to 120 guns each.—The whole fleet is under the command of Sir Charles Napier, and is intended for operations against St. Petersburg. The steamer Hecla has already left for the Baltic, to make surveys and soundings.

Rumors of peace are still in circulation.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that fresh negotiations are on foot, and hopes are generally entertained that they would be successful. New propositions are said to be adopted by the four powers, which make a concession to the Czar, viz: the liberty of trading to a certain extent alone with Turkey, the latter power to have the right of consultation with allied powers. It is also proposed that the evacuation of the principalities shall take place simultaneously with that of the Black Sea, and the allied fleets to re-enter the Bosphorus when the Russian troops cross the river Pruth.

The correspondent of the London Times states that the Russian troops in Wallachia are committing the most dreadful excesses upon the peasants, who had refused to submit to the benches imposed upon them. The women and children of three villages are reported to have been massacred.

The first battalion of the Coldstream Guards marched through London on the 14th, on the FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO. They were received by the people with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains the following version of portions of the letter which the Emperor Napoleon addressed to the Czar in January last: "PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Jan. 29, 1854."

"Sire—The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has assumed such a grave aspect that I think it right myself to explain directly to your Majesty the part which France has taken in this question, and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquility of Europe.

"The note which your Majesty has just sent to my Government, and to that of Great Britain, endeavors to prove that it was the system of pressure adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my view, the matter would have continued a Cabinet question if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the realm of discussion of that fact. Nevertheless, although our Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, de-

signed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly, however, been informed of this good news, when your Minister by explanatory commentaries, destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modifications in the note to which the representatives of the Four Powers at Vienna were not disposed to agree. They were not, however, agreed to by your Majesty.—It was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, its independence threatened, and being compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than remain in a state of uncertainty and humility.—The Porte had claimed our support: the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be just, and the English and French squadrons were therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

"Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector, but it was passive. We did not interfere to war. We unceasingly addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to agreement, and the Four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators, of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flag, therefore, was not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There were at the entrance to the Bosphorus 3,000 guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime Powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affair at Sinope was for us, very unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey multitudes of war to the Russian territory. In fact, Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed, in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our policy which received a check, it was our military honor. The sound of the cannon shot at Sinope, revealed painfully in the hearts of all those who in England and in France respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our cannon can reach, our allies ought to be respected. One of this feeling arose the order given to our squadrons to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Hence arose the collective notification sent to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coast of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As to the Russian fleet, in prohibiting its navigation of the Black Sea, we placed it upon a different condition, because it was important during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having the power of making a desirable exchange.

"Such, Sire, is the real result and a statement of the fact. It is clear that, having arrived at this point, they must either bring about a definitive understanding or a decided rupture. "Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquility of Europe, and by your benevolent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war have led them?

"Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an Ambassador, who could negotiate with a Plenipotentiary of the Sultan a convention which might be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which then Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquility will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty—nothing which can wound your honor; but if, from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

"Let not your Majesty think that the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of the 17th of January, 1853, in which you write, "Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, based as they are, upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling. This programme is worthy of the Sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it.

"I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it is with these sentiments, that I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend, "NAPOLEON."

The French squadron under Admiral Bruat was to take on board 12,000 troops and proceed to Toulon to join the English squadron. There 40,000 more troops will be taken on board, when both squadrons will sail for Levant. Nothing new has been received from Kalafat.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Advices from Asia state that Schamyl was pushing forward his arrangements with great energy. Nearly all the population of Abassia had declared for him.

Dr. Geo. A. Gardiner Sentenced to ten Years' Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, March 3. The jury in the case of Dr. Geo. A. Gardiner have just come into court with a verdict of "guilty." Judge Crawford addressed the prisoner, saying that the case was such as to admit of no doubt whatever of fraud having been committed. His remarks were quite caustic, and upon concluding them he proceeded to pronounce sentence, which was ten years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. The accused was taken into custody by the United States Marshall. It is understood that a bill of exceptions has been filed.

There are rumors here of a desperate fight between several Senators, after the adjournment that evening, growing out of the excitement attending the Nebraska bill. WASHINGTON, March 3. This afternoon, Dr. Gardiner died in prison, and it is supposed from the action of poison.—The event has caused much excitement in the public mind. The bill of exceptions presented by his counsel contained twenty-nine counts, and it is the general opinion that the Circuit Court would have granted a new trial. The Coroner summoned a jury, and this evening, commenced an investigation into the cause of Dr. Gardiner's death. An adjournment took place till the morning, in order that a post-mortem examination should be made. It is not certain that his death was caused by suicide, a large number of persons attributing it to the effect of overworked feelings.

Vote on the Nebraska Bill.

The following are the yeas and nays in the U. States Senate on the passage of the Nebraska Bill, to be engrained for a third reading.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Sibley, Stuart and Williams. Nays—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Ford, Hamlin, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade and Walker. (Absent or not voting—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, Bright, Cass, Clayton, Cooper, Everett, Geyer, Houston, Mallory, Penrose, Rusk, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Toucey, Welles, Wright and Phelps, 20—and one vacancy in N. Carolina.)

Fashion and Murder.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following account of the brothers Ward, who are now in confinement in Kentucky, awaiting trial for the murder of a schoolmaster:

To the Editor of the Transcript—I have just returned from visiting the Wards, before their removal to another county for trial. Matthew F. Ward, the eldest of the brothers, the author of the capital satire on England, "English Henna," is a talented and brilliant fellow. He is about five feet six inches in height, well proportioned, with a fine head, full brown eyes, and an uncommonly intelligent expression of countenance.—His brother Robert is of an effeminate and delicate form, looking quiet and very inoffensive.—We found him amusing himself with sketching views near Louisville, from recollection. Our party, among whom were some of Matthew's intimates, visited him early in the forenoon, and found him busily engaged in the preparation of his defence, on the ground of aggravated treatment of his brother; but we all thought how poor his chance of success.

He might wrap himself in the robes of hope, and lie down to pleasant dreams, but ah! how fatal his delusion, forgetting that in this happy land, Justice, stern but true, Never turns the balance for the high or low. Their rooms in the prison were handsomely furnished with carpets, paintings, a piano, &c., provided by their friends and family, who are in the most fearful suspense relative to their fate, especially their sister so well known in Boston, who feeling as she did at the never expected to find happiness again.

We left the brothers with heavy hearts, (they, however, seeming in good spirits) wondering what "sweet oblivious antidote" they possessed to drown their fears.

EARLY MARRIAGES AT THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from New Orleans, says: "Early marriages at the South are quite common.—I saw one mother that had scarcely entered her teens, with a fine babe. I also heard of another of the fair sex that married at the age of ten years. This marriage, however, was a runaway match, and failed to meet the approval of the girl's parents, who applied to the proper authorities to have the same dissolved. The law of the South, it appears, forbids the marriage of females as a woman ere than twelve, and the Judge accordingly decided that the marriage was null, and that the parties could not live together, if, however, the girl was willing to wait until she arrived at the age of twelve she could claim her husband. The fair but disappointed damsel, waited patiently until the clock announced her dozen, when she flew to the arms of her lover and husband, who had also faithfully kept his vows, and rejoiced at the re-union with his happy bride."

PROCASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

Daily is dangerous—neglected cold and cough, a few weeks, and the hope of recovery be lost to you forever. Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is usually sweeping off thousands to the tomb; no disease has baffled the skill of the physician like it: no physician, perhaps, has done more for the cause of suffering humanity than Dr. Wistar. An "ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," therefore, before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, try at once, a medicine, which has been of such infinite value to thousands—obtain a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, take it, get another if necessary, persevere in using it, until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected will terminate your life. Pulmonary Consumption has, until within a few years, been generally considered incurable, although many medical men of the highest standing