

In the Senate, Mr Hale presented a number of petitions praying Congress to abolish spirit rations in the Navy, and flogging. He made a most earnest and eloquent appeal to the Senate, to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr Yulee proposed that Mr Hale should give some substitute for whipping, as some punishment must be inflicted.

In the House, the President sent in his message in reply to the resolution of enquiry in regard to the Mexican treaty. The message and documents show that there is no inconsistency between the treaty, and the protocol or explanation.

February 10.

In the Senate, a message was received from the President on the subject of the Mexican treaty and the protocol. Mr Mangum moved that the message and documents be printed. Mr Foote said 20,000 copies, to which Mr Mangum rather objected, for the time, whereupon Mr Poote said:

"The topics discussed by the President, in the message before us, are of the highest dignity—involving most deeply the honor of the government, both at home and abroad. The interests involved are of inestimable value—embracing nothing less than our title to all our Californian and New Mexican possessions. The accusations which have been preferred against the Executive and his cabinet advisers, not in certain leading newspapers alone, but in grave deliberative bodies also—yes, sir, in one of the branches of the most exalted legislative body known to the republic—are of the gravest character. These accusations have been promptly, fearlessly, triumphantly met by the Executive. A full disclosure of facts has been made, which I doubt not will satisfy every intelligent freeman in the nation of the gross, the outrageous injustice done to the administration by those who have presumed to censure it, or, with a more politic malignity, have taken it upon themselves secretly to instigate others to the performance of this work of decial, in which they did not deem it quite safe, for certain reasons, to be generally known to have participated; a decial which has been indulged in by some, and insidiously instigated by others, as appears to be the fact, with a view to the getting up of an impeachment in the House of Representatives, by means of which the President and his cabinet counsellors were to be expelled from the high places which they now so honorably occupy, and involved in signal, unprecedented, and ineffaceable disgrace—the democratic party were to be subject to the foulest and most lasting dishonor, and the sacred principles of our revered democratic fathers be obscured, degraded, and plunged into never-ending contempt, both in this nation and throughout the habitable globe. Yes, sir, I repeat it; such a vindictory message is now before us, in all its statements so unanswerable, that I venture to assert that no attempt will ever be made on the whig side of this chamber to refute or to respond to it."

Mr Foote went on at considerable length, and proclaimed his belief that the whigs were not very much to blame for this attempt to bring censure upon the President. They had been duped, he said, by one who only pretended to be a democrat. Mr Poote then concluded as follows:

Who is that senator? He is a man of experience—of accomplishments—of great weight of character—of extended influence—connected for more than thirty years past with the public history of the country—associated, in times past, with heroes and statesmen, who have imparted imperishable lustre to their age and nation, and whose deeds of high renown have won for them the eternal gratitude of their countrymen; this senator is now stricken in years, and cannot expect, according to the course of nature, much longer to remain an active participant in the management of public affairs: he is one to whom the democratic party owe much, but who owes much more to the democratic party; he is a man to whom this administration has, at one time, deferred more than to any other man in the republic; and to conciliate and to advance whom, more was at one time displayed than was quite agreeable to all, even of the truest and warmest supporters of the President in different parts of the confederacy. He is—Who is he? Where is he? What is he? How call you his name?

Who would not laugh, if such a man there be? Who would not weep, if Atticus (pointing to Col. Benton) were he?

A skirmishing debate took place after this speech, and for a while the Senate was so "tangled up" that Mr Mangum rose and asked what condition they were in; and in a few minutes they adjourned. Poor Mrs Benton!

In the House, private bills were the order of the day.

DEATH OF GOV. WILSON.—We are called upon to record the death of the Hon. John L. Wilson, who departed this life yesterday, at his residence in Charleston, after a lingering illness. Gov. Wilson was a native of Georgetown; and at an early period of his life rose to distinction at the Bar. After serving many years in the Legislature, and having been President of the Senate, he was, in 1832, elected Governor of the State. He was a man of uncommon powers of mind, and remarkable energy of character, and at one time, wielded great influence in the politics of the State. Since his Governorship, he has resided in Charleston, taking but little part in public affairs, and confining himself to the duties of his profession.—Charleston Mercury.

Every man has, in his own life, follies enough—in his own mind troubles enough; in the performance of his duties deficiencies enough—in his own fortunes evils enough, without being curious about the affairs of others.

The recent fall of snow in Washington upon which was discovered a number of worms, from a half to one inch in length, has excited a good deal of speculation, we believe, as of an article of curious interest upon the subject of singular phenomena, in the American Almanac for 1833, from which we make the following extracts:

SHOWERS OF DUST, AND OF SOFT SUBSTANCES, BOTH DRY AND LIQUID.

We shall refer to this head all the observations which have been made upon those extraordinary showers, called showers of blood, of ashes, of manna, etc., and of the various meteoric substances, soft and powdery, which fall from the atmosphere. To give an idea of the circumstances which sometimes accompany these meteoric showers, we will take for an example the red shower which fell on the 14th of March, 1813, in the Kingdom of Naples and in the Calabria. M. Sementini has given the following description of this phenomenon: "On the 14th of March, 1813, an east wind having blown for two days, the mountains of Gerace saw a thick cloud spreading itself from the sea over the continent. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wind lulled; but the cloud already overhung the neighbouring mountains and began to intercept the light of the sun; at first it was of a pale red color, but afterwards deepened to a fiery red. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the light was so obscured, that the inhabitants of the town were obliged to use candles in their houses. Many terrified by the darkness and by the color of the cloud, went to offer public prayer in the churches. The darkness increased continually; thunder began to be heard, and the sea, though at the distance of several miles from the town, added its solemn voice. Then large reddish drops began to fall, which some supposed to be drops of blood, and others drops of fire. At 8, as night came on, the sky cleared up, the thunder ceased, and the people recovered their usual tranquility.

The same phenomenon of a shower of red dust took place, with some slight modification, not only in the two Calabrias, but in the opposite extremity of the Abruzzi, without however causing any tumult among the people. In 1819, in November, at Montreal and in the northern part of the United States (Black rain and snow accompanied by extraordinary darkness, shocks like those of an earthquake, detonations resembling explosions of artillery, and fiery appearances which were taken for very bright flashes of lightning. Ann. de Chimie, T. XV. Some persons attributed the phenomenon to the burning of a forest; but the noise, the shocks, etc. prove it to be a real meteor, like those of 472, 1792, and 1814 in Canada.) It would seem that the black and brittle stones which fell at Aiais, in 1806, were very similar, but in a more advanced stage of coagulation.

1821, 3d May; at 9 o'clock in the morning, Red shower in the environs of Friesen. Professor Zimmermann, having analyzed the reddish brown sediment left by the shower, found in it chrome, oxyd of iron, silicx, lime, carbon, a little magnesia and volatile particles, but no nickel.

In Persia, in the province of Rome, not far from Mount Ararat, there fell, in April, 1827, a shower of grain, which in some places, covered the earth with a layer six inches in thickness. Sheepeaters of this grain, and the inhabitants afterwards took it and made tolerable bread of it. The Count de Soklen having received samples of this grain, and M. de la Ferronnays, our ambassador to Russia, having sent some to Paris, Messrs Desfontaines and Thénard were able to examine it, and subject it to various experiments. M. Desfontaines immediately recognised it as a lichen, and the chemical analysis also identified it as a lichen.

Besides the above, the same article enumerates thirty-five cases of showers of different particles among them the fall of a globe of fire which appeared to have left when examined, a substance like coagulated blood.

"THE LAST WORD" is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more fight to get it, than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb shell. Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice, in order to keep off them. Ladies who marry for love should remember that the union of angels with woman has been forbidden since the Flood. The wife in the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies like husbands from flying off into space. The wife who would properly discharge her duties, must never have a soul "above buttons." The liberties of England have been won by mutual concessions. Let the husband who would acquire the privilege of asking friends to dinner without notice, remember this when his wife hints at a new bonnet. The wife's want is always the husband's opportunity. Don't trust too much to good temper when you get into an argument. The Indians produce fire by the rubbing of the driest sticks. Sugar is the substance most generally diffused through all natural products. Let married people take a hint from this provision of Nature.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our Agent has just received the following: New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845. Mr Seth W. Fowle, Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age and sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country have used, and been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My own life has been saved by it. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint. My liver was very much enlarged. I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the ears ringing in the night by the door affected me. I expected to die soon, but provisionally I tried one of your pills, and to my surprise I was cured. I tried until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaint I believe it is a most certain cure. Signed, M. B. BETHUNE. I am acquainted with Mrs. Bethelet; her statement is true. Signed by WHITALL STOKES, Druggist. None genuine, unless signed BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hindsdale; in Raleigh by Wm. Haywood & Co.; in Wilmington, by Wm. Shaw.

Later From Europe.



Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 11. ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Boston this morning, bringing one week late advices from Liverpool.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are encouraging. Much activity is manifested in Manchester and the surrounding districts. Great activity and a generally improved tone in Commercial affairs and in public securities.

In France all things are quiet, and the Government is gradually settling down into Republicanism. M. Bouleau Lamoussier has been elected Vice President. Naval preparations are of a very extensive character, in anticipation of a supposed armed intervention in favor of the Pope.

Germany.—The Frankfort Assembly has cast an apple of discord among the German Princes.

Austria whilst engaged in recovering her rebellious provinces has another field of controversy opened upon her by the rivalry of Prussia.

Germany.—The Frankfort Assembly has cast an apple of discord among the German Princes.

Prussia is at present quite tranquil. Denmark announces her intention to borrow seven millions of dollars.

The Pope demands the intervention of Austria to protect him in his temporal power.

Sardinia and France remonstrate against it, declaring that they have lost all reverence for his Holiness.

The English Government have resolved to yield to the wishes of the people and reduce the expenses of the several departments of the Government. This has occasioned a general run in funds, and created considerable buoyancy.

In Ireland the Judges have overruled the Court of Errors assigned in the cases of Smith O'Brien and Fellow. Meagher has resigned himself to his fate.

Later accounts from France state that public opinion has undergone a great change, and there is a settled opposition to any interference with Italian affairs.

There is also a fixed determination to abstain from any intervention either for or against the Pope, but she will throw no obstacles in the way of such powers as may supply either men or money in his service. She opposes, however, his demand on Austria.

The Cotton market was quite firm, and considerable speculation going on. Fair uplands readily commanded 17d. Flour \$5.75 per bbl.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

The following particulars of a thrilling tragedy at Cincinnati are given by the Commercial of the 3d inst.

Not many years since, Capt. John Howard married the daughter of a physician residing in Montreal, Canada. They lived together in apparent happiness and domestic comfort for some time in this city, but difficulties occurred, not necessary here to name, and the parties separated—the wife taking the two children, a boy and a girl. Not long after the separation, Capt. Howard obtained the two children by violent means—having no recourse in the law—and placed them in charge of a friend in Kentucky, at the same time an application for a divorce was pending in a Court in that State. Mrs Howard was of an impetuous and determined temperament—a woman of many accomplishments, and capable of high places in society—and felt her humiliation to a keen degree, and had often sworn revenge. Heaven knows she has got it!

Capt. H. married again (it is said) and was living at the time of this terrible transaction, with the lady (quite handsome, by the way, and amiable in her manners) who fell a victim to the wild fury of jealousy and vengeance—and perished under the knife of the abandoned wife. The circumstances of the tragedy are as follows:

At about 5 o'clock last evening, a woman called at the boarding house of Mrs Wolf, on Fifth-street, between Plum and Western row, and walked into the entry. Meeting Mrs W., she said, "Madam, I saw your door open, and took the liberty of walking in. I came to see Mrs Howard." Mrs W. said she would call Mrs H., and immediately went up stairs for that purpose.

Mrs H. soon came down, and upon meeting the stranger, the latter sprang at her and plunged a knife into her neck, severing the jugular vein, and then walked off! Mrs H. staggered back into the kitchen, the blood gushing from the wound, cried, "O, Mrs Wolf, I am killed!" and expired in a short time. Mr Howard was in the house at the time, and upon being made acquainted with the facts, he seized a knife, and calling the name of the murderer, rushed down stairs—but she had escaped. The bleeding object of his love was writhing in death before him, and he became frantic.

Pursuit was made for the murderer, but she could be found no where. Mr John L. Scott, member of Council from the Second ward, however, met her a short time after the murder, on Fourth-street, near Vine, when she called his attention, by showing him a knife reeking with blood, and exclaimed—"I have done it! I killed her! can I get this much out of Howard?" She was determined in her manner, and her eye had the glare of a maniac! Her hand and arm to the elbow were besmeared with blood, and there were some spots upon her face. Mr S. was so completely confounded by this singular meeting, that he suffered her to pass on. She was arrested at a late hour last night by officer Hulse, Jr., near her residence.

To get angry at nothing, and to be surprised at nothing, are said to constitute two steps toward perfection.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The last Salisbury Watchman says that the provisions of the Revenue Act passed by our late Legislature, were incorrectly given in the published captions of the Acts.

Some one we presume, of the members from Rowan, furnish the Watchman with the following correct abstract:

Sec. 1. Levies a tax of 3 cents on every dollar of interest safely secured and actually due or received on all sums of money at interest, in the State or out of it, for the year next, before the returns are made.

Sec. 2. Levies a like sum of 3 cents on every dollar of dividend, income or profit safely secured and actually due or received, for the year next, before the returns are made; on all sums of money invested in stocks, in trading in slaves, in sailing vessels, or in any other species of trade: Provided that this act shall not extend to stocks now taxed by law, nor to literary institutions, and provided further, that this act shall exempt from taxation all sums of interest, dividend, income or profit received or secured as aforesaid under the sum of \$60.

Sec. 3. Exempts merchants for all sums they are now taxed by law.

Sec. 4. Exempts further, an amount equal to the indebtedness of the owner of all moneys thus at interest or so invested.

Sec. 5. Provides the mode for making the returns of these taxes.

Sec. 6. Taxes all Surgeon Dentists, Practicing Physicians and practicing Lawyers, whose annual income exceeds \$500, sum of \$3 each after the first five years of their practice; and taxes all other persons whose salaries or fees yield annually \$500, a like sum of \$3, exempting Ministers of the Gospel, Governor, Judges, &c.

Sec. 7. Taxes gold and silver plate between the value of \$50 and \$500, the sum of \$2, over the value of \$500, the sum of \$4; all carriages in use by the owners thereof over the value of \$200, the sum of \$1; gold watches in use 25 cents, silver do. 10 cents; harp and Pianos, (except in seminaries of learning,) the former \$2 and the latter \$1 each; retailers of spirituous liquors \$10; billiard tables \$200; bowling allies \$25; playing cards 10 cents a pack, to be paid by the seller; Provided, that this enactment shall not go into effect until April 1850.

Sec. 8. Taxes horse and mule and hog drovers \$5 for every county in which they sell or offer to sell.

The remaining sections provide for making these returns, that the County Courts shall not be allowed to tax any of the above articles, and a penalty for making false returns, for printing extra copies of the act, &c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.

Gen. Taylor has arrived in Louisville, and was received with great enthusiasm. Two steamers, crowded with people, attended him to the city. He stopped for a few hours at New Albany. The Mayor of Louisville received him with a speech, to which he made a pertinent and eloquent reply. He leaves for Frankfort on Thursday, stops at Cincinnati on Friday, and will thence proceed to Pittsburg.

The men, John Anderson and Nichols, each had an arm blown off by the discharge of cannon, at which they were officiating at Louisville in honor of Gen. Taylor's arrival.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—The Port Gibson (Miss.) Herald of the 26th ult. says:

A most extraordinary instance of the powerful workings of remorse, for an irreparable act of crime, has recently been developed here. On Tuesday last, a valuable negro man, Levi, belonging to Alison Wade Sims, residing about three miles from Port Gibson, went to his master, and voluntarily informed him that, some time previous to last Christmas, he had killed a German pedlar, in the cotton field for the purpose of robbing him of his pack, and had afterward buried the body in a ravine, in the middle of a lonely canebrake on the plantation. At the bidding of his master, Levi cheerfully proceeded with him to town to be placed in custody. The requisite information having been given by Mr S.—a Corner's Jury was summoned on Wednesday morning; and, under the guidance of the negro, who exhibited no reluctance, but, on the contrary, seemed anxious for the investigation, they proceeded to search for the body, which was easily found.

The place elected for burial was peculiarly adapted for concealment. The bill, which rose on either side, had poured the waters of every rain, into the ravine at their feet, in the bed of which, well covered up with chunks of decaying wood, and the constantly accumulating sediment washed down by the waters, the body was found. When drawn forth, it was recognized as that of one David Lubelski, a native of Cracow, in Poland—in which city we learn that his wife and seven children reside—who, for the last two or three years has followed the occupation of a licensed hawker and pedlar in this county. From the voluntary and almost eager admissions of the negro, made before them, the Jury without hesitation, rendered the verdict in accordance with the facts stated.

Fanny Kemble Butler has struck a new vein of fortune in her "readings of Shakspeare" in Boston. It is said that the tickets to her readings are so much in demand they are offered, and a day in advance of the entertainment. Five dollars have been offered for a single seat, by some of the disappointed. Her receipts are moderately estimated at \$1000 per week.

We learn that his Excellency, Governor Manly, has notified and requested the Council of State to assemble at the Executive Office, in Raleigh on Monday, the 5th day of March next, for the purpose of reorganizing the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, and of transacting such other business as may be submitted to them.—Raleigh Register.

THE FIGHT.

Prevented from the consummation of their purpose by the descent of the police on Pool's Island, but effecting their escape, the principals to this brutal affair were determined not to be deterred from the sport. They succeeded in making their way to the shore of Kent county, Maryland, and pushing about a mile in land, a ring was formed on a pine knoll, at about five o'clock on Wednesday evening, at which time the fight actually came off, the parties being undisturbed from beginning to end.

We learn from a person who was present on the ground, that the parties met with considerable exhibition of personal animosity; and upon exchanging blows it was with an evident determination to make short work by sharp punishment. In the early stage of the contest Hyer drew the first blood from his antagonist, but was soon afterwards struck a severe blow in the throat and knocked down.

Hyer, it seems, was but slightly hurt. One of his eyes was discolored from a blow, and he had a cut over the other, but he was quite fresh when he left the ring. The time occupied by the fight is variously stated at 16, 21 and 30 minutes.—Baltimore Sun, 9th inst.

Hyer was arrested in Philadelphia where through his counsel, he stated he did not intend to deny any charges that were true. That he was ready to deliver himself to the authorities of Maryland, and did not wish to escape responsibility. He had been dogged from place to place by the man Sullivan, and provoked to fight even after he had punished him several times, in the saloons of New York. Even his family had been insulted and injured by Sullivan, and the privacy of his house invaded.

Thomas Hyer, is a young man of fine proportions and not unpleasing countenance. He is not a prize fighter. Sullivan is an Irishman, has fought often in England, has been a convict in New South Wales, and was the second to the boy McCoy, who was killed in a fight with Chris. Lilly in New York several years ago. Sullivan was sent to the penitentiary for aiding in that affair, and was pardoned out by Gov. Wright, on condition that he should give up pugilism.—Boston Post.

Sullivan published a card in the New York Herald, prompting those who bet on him not to give up the money. [The mean rascal] He claims to have won the battle.

PRINTERS AND AUTHORS.

N. P. Willis says: If there were an apprenticeship to the trade of authorship, it would be as essential that a young author should pass a year as a compositor in a printing office, as that a future sea captain should make a voyage before the mast. It is not alone that he would thus learn the importance of properly preparing "copy" for the printers, by legible penmanship and knowledge of the signs, marks and abbreviations by which proof is corrected. These are matters, an acquaintance with which, on the part of the author, would save much time and vexation, and prevent serious blunders. The chief advantages would be to the author himself. There is no such effectual analysis of style as the process of typesetting. As he takes up letter by letter, of a long or complex sentence, the compositor becomes most critically aware of where the sentence might have been shortened to save his labor. He detects repetitions, becomes impatient of redundancies, recognizes careless or inappropriate use of expletives, and soon acquires a habit of putting an admiring value on clearness and brevity.

We venture to say that it would alter the whole character of American literature, if the authors (of our very fluent nation!) were compelled, before legally receiving a copy-right, to have given one year to labor at the compositor's case. We have said nothing of the art of nice punctuation, which is also acquired in a printing-office, and by which a style is made as much more tasteful as champagne by effervescing.

WISCONSIN.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed an act legalizing any rate of interest agreed upon by parties to the contract.

POETICAL.



"I'VE LOVED THEE TOO WILDLY." BY MRS R. S. NICHOLS.

I've loved thee too wildly! this thralldom shall cease, My heart shall now slumber, my soul shall have peace: The chains which enslaved me—the bonds which I wore Shall be riven and worthless—I'll love thee no more! I'll wrest from my bosom each thought that was thine, And a star shall arise as thine own wilt decline, To beacon me onward, through darkness and pain, Re-lighting the spirit that worshipped in vain.

I've loved thee too fondly! the dream shall pass by— The cistern is broken, the fountain is dry; And the angel that bent o'er the brink of the wave Now weeps in the starlight of love's early grave! Thy folly, my madness this heart shall forget! Though visions of rapture are haunting it yet,— Though when the winds rustle the sheet in the pine,

I hear 'mid their music, low voices like thine. I've loved thee too dearly!—too deep was the spell! Too crushing the weight of that sorrow which fell On a bosom, but blind in devotion to thee, Yet discerning the weakness, resolved to be free! I know that another engrosses thy thought, How bitter the knowledge—how painfully taught; I know that her smiles are far brighter than mine; May her love prove less wayward—less change-ful than thine.