THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
S. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

For the Journal.

Onslow Democratic Convention.

The delegates to nominate candidates to represent Onslow County in the next Legislature, convened in Jacksonville, on Monday, the 1st day of July, and was organized by electing J. A. AVIRETT, Esq., Chairman, and Col. L. W. HUMPHREY and JASPER ETHERIDGE, Esq., Secretaries.

Mr. AVIRETT, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention at length, in his usual able and happy manner. He spoke of the propriety of holding Conventions; his undiminished attachment to Democratic principles; viewed the subject of Internal Improvements, and concluded by appealing to his fellow democrats to rally with renewed energy and zeal to the support of Col. DAVID S. REID, with increased hopes of electing the able champion of Equal Rights our next Governor.

The districts were now called, and all answered except two.

On motion of J. H. FOY, Esq., one delegate from each district was appointed a committee, who retired to prepare subject matter, and to recommend candidates for the consideration of the Convention.

During the absence of the Committee, loud calls were made for J. H. Foy, Esq., who addressed the Convention ably and eloquently on the subjects of Internal Improvements and Southern Rights.

J. F. Spicer, Esq., offered the following resolution, which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the candidates receiving a two-thirds vote, be declared the nominees of this Convention.

Dr. Duffy made a brief speech on Internal Improvements; and the Committee presented the following matter for consideration:

Resolved, That the holding of Conventions is a long established usage of the Democratic party; and that we think it indispensably necessary, not only at the present, but at all times, to conform to that custom.

That it is the opinion of this Convention, that instead of sowing discord, it is the surest way to preserve union and harmony in the democratic ranks, and promote the general interest and welfare of our common country.

That this Convention has unabated confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the Hon. DAVID S. REID, our candidate for Governor; and that while we recommend him to the favorable consideration of the people, pledge him our undivided support.

That the Committee take great pleasure in recommending to the Convention as candidates for our next Legislislature, Dr. GEORGE H. MCMILLAN, for the Senate; and E. W. FONVILLE, Esq., for the Commons.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the chair was authorized to appoint a Committee to inform these gentlemen of their nominations.

On motion, the *Wilmington Journal* was requested to publish these proceedings.

E. W. FONVILLE, Esq., being present, accepted the nomination tendered him in a few pertinent remarks; when—

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

J. A. AVIRETT, *Chairman*.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, L. W. HUMPHREY, } *Secretaries*.

Extraordinary Confession of Prof. John W. Webster, of the Murder of Dr. Geo. Parkman.—Thrilling account of the Murder by the Murderer.—Way the body was disposed of, &c.

BOSTON, July 2, 1850.

At the meeting of the Council this morning, the case of Prof. Webster was referred to a committee.

Before the committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman.

The reverend gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintanceship with Prof. Webster before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visits he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request, by making a statement which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council.

It was in substance as follows:

THE CONFESSION.

On Friday, 20th November, I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which it appears, was carried by the boy, Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms, on Friday, the 23d, after my lecture. He had become, of late, very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit; to put an officer in my house, and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him, in it, what I could do, or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day, on occasions, and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming, and also to avert for so long a time, at least, the fulfilment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present—to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offended him—to throw myself upon his mercy—to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sake of my family, if not for myself, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping.

I did not hear from him on that day nor the next, (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me in my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it; therefore I called at his house on that morning, (Friday,) between eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half past one—my lecture closing at 1. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare for, for it was necessary for me to have my time, and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call upon me as I proposed. He came, accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the steps, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy—"Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?"

I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman," and I was then beginning to state my condition, and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me a scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts & opprobious epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hossack, written many years ago, congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said; at first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up; I forgot every thing, and felt nothing but the sting of his words.

I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handiest, (it was a stick of wood,) and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow; he did not move. I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless.—Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to rescusciate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation, I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them, the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below. And then what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting them in the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything, except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it, and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room; by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting up into the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it up there. It was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity.

The only instrument was the knife found by the officers, in the tea chest, which I kept for cutting corks. I made no use of the Turkish knife, as it was called at the trial. That had long been kept on my mantlepiece in Cambridge, as a curious ornament.—My daughters frequently cleaned it; hence the marks of oil and whiting found on it. I had lately brought it into Boston to get the silver sheath repaired.—While dismembering the body, a stream of Cochituate water was running through the sink, carrying off the blood in a pipe that passed down through the lower laboratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe, for the ceiling below was stained immediately around it. There was a fire burning in the furnace of the lower laboratory. Littlefield was mistaken in thinking there had never been a fire there. He had probably never kindled one, but I had done it myself several times. I had done it that day for the purpose of making oxygen gas. The head and viscera were put into that furnace that day, and the fuel heaped on. I did not examine at night to see to what degree they were consumed. Some of the extremities were put in there, I believe, on that day; the pelvis, and some of the limbs, perhaps, were all put under the lid of the lecture room table, in what is called the well—a deep sink, lined with lead; a stream of Cochituate was turned into it, and kept running through it all Friday night; the thorax was put into a smaller well, in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water, and threw in a quantity of potash, which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday. When the body had been thus all disposed of, I cleared away all traces of what had been done. I think the stick with which the fatal blow had been struck proved to be a piece of the stump of a large grape vine—say too inches in diameter, and two feet long. It was one of several which I had carried in from Cambridge long before, for the purpose of showing the effect of certain chemical fluids in coloring wood, by being absorbed into the pores. The grape vine, being a very pourous wood, was well adapted to this purpose. Another longer stick had been used as intended, and exhibited to the students. This one had not been used. I put it into the fire. I took up the two notes either from the table or the floor, I think the table, close by where Dr. P. had fallen. I seized an old metallic pen lying on the table, dashed it across the face and through the signatures, and put them in my pocket. I do not know why I did this rather than put them in the fire, for I had not considered for a moment what effect either mode of disposing of them would have on the mortgage, or my indebtedness to Dr. P. and the other persons interested, and I had not yet given a single thought to the question as to what account I should give of the object or result of my interview with Dr. Parkman. I never saw the sledge hammer spoken of by Littlefield; never knew of its existence, at least I have no recollection of it. I left the college to go home, as late as six o'clock. I collected myself as well as I could that I might meet my family and others with composure. On Saturday, I visited my rooms at the College, but made no change in the disposition of the remains, and laid no plans as to my future course. On Saturday evening, I read the notice in the "*Transcript*," respecting his disappearance. I was then deeply impressed with the necessity of immediately taking some ground as to the character of my interview with Dr. Parkman, for I saw that it must become known that I had had such an interview, as I had appointed it first by an unsealed note on Tuesday, and on Friday had myself called at the house in open day, and ratified the arrangement, and had there been seen, and had probably been overheard by the man servant, and I knew not by how many persons. Dr. P. might have been seen entering my rooms, or how many persons he might have told by the way where he was going—the interview would in all probabitity be known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question exercised me much, but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston and be the first to declare myself the person, as yet unknown, with whom Dr. P. had made the appointment. I would take the ground that I had invited him to the College to pay him money, and that I had paid it. Accordingly, I fixed upon the sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which it appears I cast erroneously. If I had thought of this course earlier, I should not have deposited Pettees check for $90 in the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but should have suppressed it, as going so far to make up the sum which I was to have professed to have paid the day before, and which Pettee knew I had by me at the hour of interview; it had not occurred to me that I should ever show the notes cancelled in proof of it, or I should have destroyed the large note, and let it be inferred that it was gone with the missing man, and I should only have kept the small one, which was all that I could pretend to have paid. My single thought was concealment and safety; everything else was incidental to that. I was in no state to consider my ulterior pecuniary interest. Money, though I needed it so much, was of no account with me in that condition of mind.

If I had designed and premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman, in order to get the possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have deposited Pettee's check the next day, but should have made some show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the bank and taken occasion to mention to the cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. Parkman, and the same to Henchman when I borrowed the $10; I should have remarked that I was so much short of a sum that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Henchman as mere pocket money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. P., I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it; and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the College would be full of students and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour, just after the lecture, at which persons having business with me, or in my rooms, were always directed to call.

I looked into my room on Sunday afternoon. After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well, and threw them into the vault and privy. I took the thorax from the well below, and packed it in the tea chest, as found. My own impression has been, that this was not done till after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday, but Kingley's testimony shows that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the thorax had been made by the knife. At the time of removing the viscera, on Wednesday, I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furnace below, having first poked down the ashes. Some of the limbs, I cannot remember which or how many, were consumed at that time. This was the last I had to do with the remains. The tin box was designed to receive the thorax, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The fish hooks, tied up as grapples, were to be used for drawing up the parts in the vault, whenever I should determine how to dispose of them, and get strains enough. I had a confused double object in ordering the box, and making the grapples. I had, before, intended to get such things to send to Fayal; the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the salt water and sea air, and the hooks to be used there in obtaining corralline plants from the sea. It was this previously intended use of them that suggested and mixed itself up with the idea of the other application. I doubt, even now, to which use they would have been applied; I had not used the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tan put into the tea chest was taken from a barrel of it that had been in the laboratory for some time.

The bag of tan brought in on Monday was not used, nor intended to be used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me a long time ago, for experiments in tanning, and was sent in by the family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in at that time was accidental. I was not aware that I had put the knife in the chest. The stick found in the saucer of ink was for making coarse diagrams on cloth. The bunch of filed keys had been used long ago by me in Fruit street, and thrown carelessly by into a drawer. I never examined them, and do not know whether they would fit any of the locks of the College or not. If there were other keys fitting doors with which I had nothing to do, I supposed they must have been all duplicates, or keys of former locks left there by the mechanics or janitor. I know nothing about them, and should never be likely to notice them amongst the multitude of articles, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms. The janitor had furnished me with a key to the dissecting room, for the admission of medical friends visiting the College, but I had never used it.

The nitric acid on the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, but was dropped by accident.—When the officers called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest, or whether a more strict search of my rooms was to be had, the latter hypothesis being hardly less appalling than the former. When I found that we went over Cragies' Bridge, I thought the arrest most probable. When I found that the carriage was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage, I took a dose of strychnine from my pocket and swallowed it. I had prepared it in the shape of a pill before I left my laboratory on the 23d. I thought I could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose. The state of my nervous system, probably, defeated the action partially. The effects of the poison were terrible beyond description. It was in operation at the College, and before I went there, but most severely afterwards. I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trial—the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundles referred to in the letter detained by the jailor contained only a bottle of nitric acid, for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I had purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which it was presumed was to be used in removing blood stains. I wish the parcel to be kept untouched, that it may be shown, if there should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased. I have drawn up, in separate papers, an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 22d, and of the conversation with Littlefeld about the dissecting vault.

I think that Pettee, in his testimony at the trial, put too strongly my words about having settled with Dr. P. Whatever I did say of the kind, was in the hope I entertained that I should be able to pacify Dr. P., and make some arrangement with him, and was said in order to quiet Pettee, who was becoming restive under the solicitations of Dr. Parkman.

After Dr. Webster had stated most of the facts recorded above on the 23d May, this question, with all the earnestness, solemnity, and authority of tone that Dr. Putman was master of, was addressed him:

"Dr. Webster, in all probability your days are numbered; you cannot, you dare not, speak falsely to me now; you must not die with a lie in your mouth; so, prove to yourself that your repentance for the sins of your past life is sincere—tell me the truth, then—a confidence to be kept sacred during your life-time, and as much longer as my regard for the happiness of your family shall seem to me to require, and the interest of truth and justice to permit.—Search to the bottom of your heart for the history of your motives, and tell me, before God, did it never occur to you, before the decease of Dr. Parkman, that his death, if you could bring it to pass, would be of great advantage to you, or at least that personal injury to him might possibly be the result of your expected conference with him? As a dying man, I charge you to answer me truly and exactly, or else be silent—had you not such a thought?"

"No, never," said he, with energy and feeling "as I live, and as God is my witness, never! I was no more capable of such a thought than one of my innocent children. I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. until the moment the blow was struck. Dr. P. was extremely severe and sharp—the most provoking of men—and I am irritable and passionate. A quick-handed and brief violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my life. I was an only child—much indulged—and I have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this."

"But you notified Dr. Parkman to meet you at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him, when you knew you had not the money?"

"No," he replied. "I did not tell him I would pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him so. Except my own words spoken after his disappearance, and after I had determind to take the ground that I had paid him, those words were of the miserable tissue of falsehoods to which I was committed from the moment I had began to conceal the homicide. I never had a thought of injuring Parkman."

This was accompanied by the statement in which Professor Webster attempts to explain as to his seeing Littlefield, sending for blood, and of inquiring about gases from the vault. After reading the statement Dr. Putman proceeded to argue as to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was still pending. Also, that Professor Webster's estate was worth several thousand dollars, and that he was not in such a strait as to commit such a crime deliberately.

The previous petition from Professor Webster, protesting his innocence and praying for absolute pardon, he said, was got up by his family, who were unwavering in their belief in his innocence, until his confession was communicated to them about a week since. He concluded in asserting his belief that the confession was true.

The Angel's Wing.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

There is a German superstition, that when a sudden silence takes place in a company, an angel at that moment makes a circuit around them, and the first person who breaks the silence is supposed to have been touched by the wings of the seraph. For the purpose of poetry, I thought two persons preferable to many, in illustrating this very beautiful superstition.

When by the evening's quiet light
There sit two silent lovers—
They say, while in such tranquil plight,
An angel round them hovers;
And further still old legends tell:
The first who breaks the silent spell,
To say a soft and pleasing thing,
Hath felt the passing angel's wing.

Thus, a musing minstrel stray'd
By the summer ocean,
Gazing on a lovely maid,
With a bard's devotion;
Yet his love he never spoke,
Till now the silent spell he broke,
The hidden fire to flame did spring,
Fann'd by the passing angel's wing.

I have loved thee well and long,
With love of Heaven's own making!
This is not a poet's song,
But a true heart's speaking;
I will love thee, still untired!
He felt—he spoke—as one inspired;
The words did from Truth's fountain spring,
Unwakened by the angel's wing!

Silence o'er the maiden fell,
Her beauty lovelier making;
And by her blush, he knew full well
The dawn of love was breaking.
It came like sunshine over his heart!
He felt that they should never part—
She spoke—and oh!—the lovely thing
Had felt the passing angel's wing.

The effective military force of Russia is 500,000 men; that of England, 130,000; that of France, 400,000.

The Sheriffalty.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County.

June 28, 1850 — 42-te

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It being out of my power to canvass the County, I beg to remind you that I continue a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and I respectfully ask your support as liberally as though you were personally solicited.

Your fellow-citizen, S. D. WALLACE.

June 28, 1850 — 42-te

Other papers will discontinue former notice, and insert this till election.

To the Freem n of New-Hanover County:

Fellow-Citizens—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. Should you be pleased to favor me with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge my honor that I will discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability. JOHN JONES.

June 13th, 1850. [40-tf]

Fellow-Citizens of New Hanover County:

GENTLEMEN—I take the privilege to announce myself to you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County at the ensuing August election, and solicit your suffrages. I announce myself for the reason of my being solicited to do so from different sections of the County, and from the belief that I will come as near doing the office and people justice as any candidate announced. I look upon it as a duty each voter owes to himself and the public, before the election, to possess himself of information, from reliable authority, which of the candidates is most deserving, and capable, and best qualified, in every respect, to take charge of the office. These are inquiries which I think that every voter should make before going to the ballot-box, and then let his influence and suffrage be governed accordingly. That portion of the electors who may not be acquainted with, or know but little about me, I would respectfully request them to call upon my friends in Wilmington, and ou gentlemen from my own district of the County.

Gentlemen, I presume the most of you are acquainted with me; it is for you to say whether I am capable and well qualified to fill the office or not—whether I am tyrannical and oppressive, or lenient and accommodating, in business transactions. If the result of the election should go in my favor, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality. My motto shall be, to do justice to the people and to the office, and will ever feel grateful for the confidence reposed, and willing to reciprocate the favor as far as may be honorable.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

June 14, 1850 — 40-te*] J. HARRELL.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOS. H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 — 27-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 — 27-te

Town papers please copy till election.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.

New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 — 23-te

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 8, 1850.

To the Voters of New-Hanover County:

GENTLEMEN—Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I again appear before you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County; and in doing so, I deem it proper to make a few remarks relative to the position I now occupy before you. Some time ago, I told a number of my friends that I would not again be a candidate for the office. But since making those declarations, I have been placed in different circumstances, through the interposition of an all-wise and unerring Providence. I believe by my making those declarations, it induced a majority, if not all of those whose names are before you to become candidates for the office

In appearing before you again as a candidate, I have no pledges to make, only that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, should a majority of my fellow-citizens think it proper to give me their votes.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

[35-te] OWEN FENNELL.

☞ Chronicle, Aurora and Commercial, copy till election.

WARREN, N. C.,
White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that since the last season he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings, so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit

This Pleasant and Healthful Resort.

No trouble or expense will be spared to render his patrons comfortable and satisfied.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES

of the Sulphur water have been amply tested during the last nine years by a large number of visitors, and its beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of DYSPEPSIA, AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, JAUNDICE, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, &c.

Another Spring has been discovered in the vicinity of the establishment, an accurate scientific analysis of which (given below) proves that it is a valuable *Chalybeate*. It is a mild and gentle tonic, and in the opinion of the physicians who have examined it, and witnessed its effects in some cases during the two last seasons, must prove beneficial in *Atonic Dyspepsia, Chlorosis, Uterine, Nervous and Neuralgic Affections connected with Debility;* and of especial service to persons living in malarious regions of country, whose blood has been robbed of its normal portion of iron by repeated attacks of malarial fevers.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance during the season.

☞ Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their accommodation at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot. There will be a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

CHARGES:

Families per month	$16 00
Families per week	6 00
Families per day	1 00
Single person per month	20 00
Single person per week	7 50
Single person per day	1 25
Children and servants half price.	
Horses per month	10 00
Horses per week	3 00
Horses per day	75

July 1, 1850. WM. D. JONES.

ANALYSIS

Of Mineral Water from the Springs near Warrenton, North Carolina.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.

Specific gravity, 1000.1,
Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents. { Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents. { Sulphate of Magnesia,
" Lime,
Carbonate of Magnesia,
" Lime,
With a trace of Potash, Soda and Silicia.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1.26=One grain and 26 100ths, viz:

Magnesia	0.14
Salts of Lime	0.84
Silicic Acid	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

Reaction Acid.
Specific gravity, 1000.8.
Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents. { Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron,
Solicates of Lime and Iron,
Bicarbonate of Lime,
With traces of Soda and Potash.

Each Pint of the Water contains:

Oxide of Iron	0.49
Carbonate of Lime	0.14
Silicic Acid	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Total Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1.05=One grain and 5 100ths

DAVID STEWART, M. D., Analyst.

Baltimore, 20th February, 1850. 43-4t

BACON, Bacon. 3,000 lbs. fine Sides, North Carolina; 1,000 lbs. fine Shoulders, N. C.; 1,500 lbs. fine Hams, N. C. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

ENCOURAGE HOME. A fine lot of Chatham county Dried Beef, a superior article to any in this market. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FRESH Arrivals, per Schr. Jonas Smith.—10 bags Rio Coffee, (the green;) 5 bags of Laguyra; 5 boxes cheap tobacco; 5 do. of assorted 5's, 8's, and pound lumps; 1 bbl. of those fine Pickles, just opened; 50 bbls. of Fayetteville Flour. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST Received from New York:—
10 Bags Laguyra Coffee;
10 do. Rio do.;
10 do. St. Domingo do.;
10 Firkins new Goshen Butter;
10 Bbls. extra Canal Flour;
50 Packages Raisins;
40 Boxes Boston Crackers;
50 do. Soap;
25 do. Pale Ale;
25 do. Mould Candles, 12½ cents by the box.
50 Bbls. Double Rectified Whiskey;
10 do. Extra Monongahela do.;
5 do. Apple Brandy;
25 Boxes Soda Crackers;
25 do. Lemon Syrup;

For sale at the very lowest prices for cash, or to good customers on the usual terms. HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do
County Court Subpœnas;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts
Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition
County Court Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil War-
Notes of Hand; [rants;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Inspector's Certificates;
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavits;
Garnishee Notices;
Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Crew Lists;

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

IN STORE.—4,000 bushels Turks Island Salt; 700 sacks Salt; 20 hhds. Western Bacon Sides.
For sale by MILES COSTIN.
June 7, 1850 — 39-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
June 28, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

BUGGY and Sulky.—We have just received from Dunlap & Co., 1 handsome light Buggy; 1 do. light Sulky.
For sale cheap, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COFFEE, Coffee. 10 bags Rio Coffee, extra; 5 bags Laguyra Coffee. Low for cash, at
June 28] GEO. H. KELLEY'S

SMOKING Tobacco.—25,000 papers of our choice Smoking Tobacco, at 37½ cents per dozen.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PHALON'S Improved Magic Hair Dye.—A new and extraordinary discovery, (being a liquid dye,) to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to tho hair or skin It can be washed immediately, without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It may be applied regardless of the weather, rain or shine. For sale by
May 31] J. S. WILLIAMS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE,
AND
MAGNETIC FLUID,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect