The Weekly News.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, Editor.

RISING SUN:

FRIDAY, ... MARCH 10, 1854

☞ S. B. PARVIN, Esq., General Newspaper Agent, No. 54, Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our only authorized agent for receiving advertisements and subscription in that city.

☞ V. B. PALMER is our only authorized Agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston to receive advertisements and subscriptions.

Religious Notices.

Rev. H. P. Stephens, of Massachusetts, will preach in the Universalist Church, Sunday next at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 7 o'clock, P. M.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church, on Second street, next Sabbath at half past 10, A. M., and at night.

☞ Hon. James H. Lane will please accept our thanks for public documents.

☞ Owing to the trouble in putting up, and getting in working order, an improved press, for our paper, we are unable to give as much editorial as usual.

☞ Last Sunday was a most beautiful day, and everybody seemed to enjoy it.

☞ A large number of our merchants have gone East, for goods. The ladies may expect something nice when they return.

☞ The river is rising very fast, and, from present indications, will not come to a stand for some time.

☞ The publication of the Aurora Banner has been discontinued—Mr. Fuller, the editor and publisher, having died.

☞ This week we give a letter from our New York correspondent. We hope to be able to present one to our readers, each week, from the same source.

☞ The People's Journal, published by Alfred E. Beach, at $1 per annum, has been received for this month. It contains sixty-one engravings.

☞ That young and talented writer, Fanny Fuzley, has favored us with a communication; for which we are truly thankful. It will be found in another column.

☞ On last Tuesday, quite a number of our citizens were amused by a rabbit chase through town. A great deal of excitement was kicked up, but nobody was hurt—except the rabbit.

"Bill Nebraska."

A lady considerably advanced in years, called upon us last week to know who this Bill Nebraska was, that Congress and the papers were making such a fuss about; and, before we had time to reply, she continued with—"I don't see why Congress should take so much more interest in him than any other man—telling him whether he shall have slaves or not."

We convinced her Nebraska was not a man, but a territory by that name—when she opened her eyes in astonishment, and went off wondering if its people were not capable of governing themselves.

SUICIDE OF DR. GARDINER.—A dispatch from Washington, under date of March 6th, says:

"It is now admitted that Dr. Gardiner did commit suicide. Upon entering his cell, after returning from Court, he was observed to take a swallow of water, throwing his head back, when it is supposed he took a Strychnine pill. He was seized with convulsions almost immediately. After giving a letter to his brother Charles, he was going before a judge who would not pronounce him guilty. His corpse remains in jail. He was thirty-six years of age, and had the manners and education of a gentleman.

The Closing Speech of Senator Douglas.

The Argument on the Nebraska Bill in the Senate, was brought to a close by Senator Douglas. The Washington Union thus notices it:

Senator Douglas followed in the greatest speech of his life. He spoke for more than three hours in reply to the adversaries of his bill. No one slept while he spoke. He took his opponents up one by one, answering every objection with a skill and an effect before which they could make no head. Even those who had observed and appreciated the intellect of the senator from Illinois on other occasions, were surprised at his exhibition of logic and gamon on Saturday morning. We have vainly endeavored to recall the numerous striking points of a speech so careful in its facts and in its figures, and so inspiring in its vigorous and surpassing eloquence.

MORE ABOUT THAT EXPRESS BABY.—Last week we published an account of an infant being handed to the care of a young lady in the cars at the Cleveland Depot, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, by a lady deeply veiled, and who neglected to call for it before the cars started. The infant slept very soundly, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the young lady who had so suddenly become possessed of it could awaken it.—From this we infer that some narcotic had been administered to the abandoned juvenile. The following from the Cleveland Herald surrounds the case with more mystery:

"About two months since a woman was brought to the house of a colored woman in this city by a person who said she had been taken from her husband. The colored woman was employed as nurse, and a week after her visitor was delivered of a male child. The mother was cared during her illness by the colored woman and occasionally visited by a lady of this city who did not wish her husband to know of her visits. On the 18th of February the mother, taking her child and carpet bag, left the house, saying she had been invited to visit her friend.

On Saturday, February 25th, she returned to the house, but without her child, and upon being questioned was confused in her replies, saying "it had been taken care of by a person whose acquaintance she had made—she had not been out of town—she was somewhat wearied from the child," &c.

That day the colored woman had seen a carriage standing in front of the residence of the mother's lady friend, and that friend had called upon her for some of the child's clothing. That day as the Columbus train was about to leave the Cleveland depot, a woman dressed in deep mourning, with a child in her arms, entered the car, and after being seated a moment, requested a young lady near her to hold her child, saying she wished to give some directions respecting her baggage.

The lady thinking all was right, took the child; the supposed mother hastily left the car and did not return. A carpet bag containing a quantity of clothing was left with the child, also a letter.

The young lady with whom the child was left resides in La Grange, Lorain county.

The child described by the colored woman had sandy hair and blue eyes, and is supposed to be the same one left upon the cars. Who will unravel the mystery connected with this child discretion?"

The Nebraska Bill through the Senate.

On the morning of the 4th of March, a vote on the Nebraska measure was taken in the United States Senate, when it passed by the decisive vote of 67 to 14 as follows:

Yeas—Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamine, Breckenridge, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mason, Morton, Morris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shield, Sidell, Stewart, Thompson, of Ky., Thompson, of N. J. Toucey, Wells and Williams.

Nays—Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Foster, Fish, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, and Wade. Bright, Trumbull, Mallory are sick, but would have voted for the bill. Mr. Allen, absent, would have voted against it.

Phelps, Pierce, Cooper, Everett, Wright and Clayton, not voting.

The title of the bill was changed to a bill for the Government of Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. Cass congratulated the Senate on the triumph of a quatter sovereignty.

We have not the slightest doubt that it will also pass the House and become a law.

For the Weekly News.

A Mother's Love.

Who can fathom its depths? How it softens the heart and brings back to us the thoughts and feelings of childhood's happy hours! Who that leaves home and kindred to wander far away from all the endearments of home, but has remembered the mother that watched over his infancy—that smoothed the pillow of pain, and administered, oh how gently, to all his helplessness! Talk of woman's devotion, born of first love, nourished by human passion; and if this hallow its objects, what can we say worthy of a devotion like a mother's? 'Tis surely pure, disinterested; and holy as the watch of invisible spirits. The enduring tenderness of a mother's love for her child assuredly transcends all other affections of the heart. Selfishness cannot chill it—danger cannot daunt it—worthlessness cannot weaken it—nor can it be stilled by ingratitude. If adversity come she will be ever near to cherish, and encourage; and if fame and prosperity be his portion, she will rejoice with him; if disgrace should come, she will still love and cherish her child—should all else desert him still will she cling to him, true and changeless. Misfortune will only rivet the link that binds her still more closely to her loved one.

Oh surely there is no gift in this wide universe so precious as a mother's unalying love. How often will the song, the prayer, or our mother's name call up long smothered thoughts and bring to consciousness feelings which had been hid so long we scarcely knew they still lingered in our bosoms. Oh, a thousand nameless gets of tenderness remind us that a mother's love is by language indescribable. Thus—

"It meets coldly mother, for thy sake I'll die happy,
As long as God gives me life at all;
With thoughts of thee to cheer me through the darkest hour I may
Even to the dark valley of death."

FANNY FUZLEY.

HORRID CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—A case of most outrageous cruelty came to the knowledge of the police yesterday. A man named Cooper, ——, (we regret that we cannot get the name correctly this evening,) residing on Hudson Street, in the 9th Ward, inflicted a most outrageous punishment upon his step-daughter, a little girl of eleven years on Monday last. It appears that the child had absented herself from the house to escape ill treatment at the wretch to whom we allude. She returned home on Monday, when the brute applied a large leather strap to her body until it was all welling. Incensed I mean of flesh. The mother, through fear or madness, did not interfere, but assisted to secrete the child after she had been punished. Officer Douglas heard of the affair and took Justice Moore to the house yesterday, and examined the child, who is an object of compassion for the humane. She will probably recover, but she will carry the scars of the dreadful wounds to her grave if she lives a century. Justice Moore took the strap with which the punishment was inflicted, and has it in his possession. It is covered with the blood of the little girl. A warrant has been issued for the wretch who committed this barbarous act, but he has fled from the city. It is to be hoped that he will yet be brought to justice.—*Herald of Union.*

ORGANIZED INCENDIARISM.—The evidences of Patrick Cavanagh, before the Mayor of Brooklyn, throws a good deal of light on the destruction of property by fires in that city. Cavanagh swears that he was hired by John McCarty, the owner of two houses in Brooklyn, to set fire to them for the purpose of obtaining the insurance he had effected, and gives a minute description of the means to be employed for the purpose. We fancy that similar cases occur oftener here than in Brooklyn, and recommend our police officers to turn their attention to the subject.

N. Y. Herald.

THE FOGGERY ADMITTED.—The Scioto Gazette, a Whig paper, has a copy of Senator Douglas' speech at Chicago, 1850, and says that the declaration which has been going the rounds of the Whig papers about the inviolability of the Missouri Compromise, is not to be found in it. We believe the forgery is to be laid at the door of the Evening Post, an Abolition organ, published in New York. Will our friend of the Gazette inform his readers of the fact?—*Enquirer.*

Special New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1854.

The Nebraska Question—Mike Walsh—The Temperance Bill—The New York Legislature—The War in Turkey and the New York Herald—State of the Streets of New York—Amusements, &c.

The New York press seems to be almost entirely taken up with the Nebraska question at present. Gen. Cass spoke last night on this bill. I am afraid this question is more a trial of strength of parties, looking ahead for the surplus in the Treasury, than for any fear of Nebraska and Kansas becoming slave-territories. However, it is creating one good: if we are to believe accounts from that quarter, many are already on the look-out for locations—some of the land on the Nebraska river being described as very good.

The charge against Mike Walsh, in the House of Representatives, stating that he was not entitled to a seat in the House—not being a citizen of the United States—has been rejected by the Committee on Elections, there not being the slightest proofs brought forward.

Our Legislature has lately made quite a rush at the Temperance question, but, dust rum appears to be even too powerful for them—the fire seems to be dying out, and although it may be the wish of our Senators to do something in the matter, their efforts are becoming more feeble every day.

The war between Turkey and Russia is assuming a very serious aspect, and if we may judge from the debates in the English Parliament, is likely to involve the whole of Europe, and, perhaps, ultimately this country. The New York Herald, which has up to this time, appeared to side with Turkey, has taken a new view on the matter, as the following extract from this morning's leader will show:—

"If we separate the Eastern question from the treaties, and the abstracts, and the records, and the hundred petty disputes which have arisen incidentally in the course of the controversy, it will be found to be neither more nor less than a religious quarrel. The hereditary feud between the worshipper of Christ and the followers of Mahomet is at the bottom of the whole. Whatever may be the personal motives of the Czar, the agent that is swaying the Russian people towards war is religious zeal; and in like manner if the Turks are fighting for their homes, they are contending still more fiercely for their faith. * * * *

It is on the side of the latter that England and France are found. If they succeed, the cause of human progress may be delayed for centuries. * * * * *

Is it fitting that we should follow their example, and allow a jealousy amounting against a single man to delude us into a course so inconsistent with our mission among nations? And can we not, if we are satisfied that the cause of civilization is the cause of the Greek Church, if never some means of evincing our real feelings in a practical manner?"

Some Russian officers have been here, and the report got about that they were engaging men and vessels for privateering against the Allied Powers, but it is without foundation. Some time ago the Emperor ordered a first class line-of-battle ship of one of our shipbuilders—Mr. Webb—and their visit has been connected with the outfit of that vessel.

We have had another murder to-day in this city;—a man stabbed to the heart by an Irishman named Wilson, after a scuffle in a grocery. The murdered man's name is Dick Meyer, a German. Wilson, on being brought to where the body lay, shed tears on beholding it, and hardly appeared to realize his sad condition. He was locked up. The murder of Dr. Lutener, some time back, by shooting him with a pistol, at his office in Broadway, at 10 in the morning, still remains as great a mystery as ever. Mr. and Mrs. Hays, who underwent a long examination before the Coroner, have been again arrested to undergo another examination before a justice. There may be other facts elicited. I will give any fresh details that may occur in my next.

No one could suppose, considering the money laid out every year, that a city like New York could be in such a deplorable state as it is at present. Hillocks of snow and mud to wade through, no lights at night, when the corporation declares it to be moonlight—which, unfortunately, generally happens when the Clerk of the weather sends storms and clouds. God help the poor wayfarer who may fall in the gutter; if he is not smothered he may be suffocated with the stench. How the firemen can get along though such a mass I am at a loss to understand.

Our places of amusement get on as usual—full to overflowing. "Midsummer Night's Dream," being the staple at Burton's and at the Broadway; and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and such like "moral(?) dramas," going ahead at the Bowery and National.—Wallack still keeps his elegant little house crammed every night.

Yours, &c., E. A. N.

History of the Missouri Compromise.

The principal argument urged by the opponents of Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill against the measure is, that it is a violation of a compact entered into between the North and the South in 1820, by which the former agreed to admit Missouri as a State into the Union with a constituted authority allowing slavery, provided however the latter would agree that all the territory acquired from France north of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes should be forever free. They urge that it would be a violation of a compact to disturb the bargain, as they call it, entered into at that time.

In our article of yesterday, we made the assertion that was supposed to be the Missouri Compromise, was simply an act of ordinary legislation, liable to repeal, like any other law, and carrying no such moral force with it, as would be the case if it was a violation of a compact or agreement between the two great sections of the country. We propose now to prove our assertion, by giving the facts in the case which are very generally misunderstood and misrepresented. The original Missouri enactment required that State to abolish slavery. It went to the Senate in that form, where the anti-slavery clause was superseded by the celebrated amendment prohibiting that institution north of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes.

The Senate amendment was agreed to by the committee of conference, and the bill embodying it was approved on the 6th of March, 1820. Missouri then framed her constitution in accordance with the law, and applied for admission into the Union, December, 1820. But the North, notwithstanding the compromise, refused to admit her, thus repudiating it. The ground of the refusal was that the Missouri constitution forbade the emigration of free negroes.

When Missouri was refused admission into the Union, then Mr. Clay brought forward his proposition, which has been mixed up and mangled with the act of 1820, and enabled ignorant or forgetful or misguided men to couple his great name with an act in which he did not participate. Mr. Clay found the law of 1820 repudiated; he found Missouri repulsed in the very teeth of the boasted compromise, because she had forbidden the immigration of free negroes.

Under these circumstances he brought forward a proposition which empowered the President to declare, by proclamation, Missouri a State of the Confederacy, whenever the constituted authorities of that State should adopt a fundamental law rectifying the obnoxious regulation with regard to free negroes. These terms were accepted by Missouri in 1821. Mr. Monroe issued his proclamation announcing that Missouri was a State of the Confederacy. The proposition of Mr. Clay was the real true Missouri Compromise. The act of 1820 was a mere act of ordinary legislation, and was repudiated by the anti-slavery men almost as soon as it was enacted.

It cannot be viewed, in any manner, as a compact or agreement between the North or the South, and all the fine rhetoric of Mr. Chase, about plighted faith being broken by Mr. Douglas' bill, is very grievously misapplied. If there was any "faith" about the matter it was broken by the North when it refused to receive Missouri into the Union in 1820. The truth is, the amendment of Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, to the Missouri bill prohibiting slavery north of a given line was nothing more than an ordinary statute—was regarded as at the time, and it is utter nonsense to pretend that its repeal involves any violation.

Not a Whig or an Abolition paper dare give to its readers a fair and accurate history of the admission of Missouri into the Union, for their editors well know that it would convict them of gross misrepresentation and falsehood. Its repeal will be no violation of any agreement previously entered into, as the facts above stated conclusively prove. That objection, therefore, which has been the only one of any account against the Nebraska measure, falls to the ground when the light of historical truth is let in upon it. The opponents of the great American principle of self-government, so far as the people in the territories are concerned, will be obliged to change their position and admit what is really the case, that they dare not trust them any more than the leading federalists did of old, and that the real secret of their opposition proceeds from their distrust of the popular sovereignty principle.

Cin. Enquirer.

THE MORAL MAGNITUDE OF GEORGIA.

The following graphic description of Alexander H. Stephens, the celebrated Whig member of Congress from Georgia, we take from the Washington letter of the Evansville (In.) Enquirer.

"Who is that lovish-looking passenger, with an almost thin head, very low forehead, and decidedly youthful face over yonder?" Slowly, my friend, let me draw a little nearer—now you are almost beside him.—What is the matter? You needn't answer.

I know full well. That "youthful face," as distance led you to believe, is narrowed by age and disease, and bears a jaundiced look. The boy disappears, and the man, wasted by disease, his face bearing the impress of its darkest vital assaults, looms up before you. What heads—so small, so low. What a sickly appearance he has.—What a form—tall, remarkably slim and gaunt; nought of roundness is there. What a low forehead! what a flat head—covered with long, thin hair. What a face, so feminine, and so sallow—"certainly that structure possesses no intellect—no talents,"—Hist! he rises to address the house. His voice is weak, but remarkably shrill and penetrating—his eyes gleam with an unnatural brightness—while volleys of the most withering sarcasm, of pure and shining eloquence, and solid and masterly logic, pour in unceasing streams from his lips. He is, indeed a wonderful man. To look at him, one would come impulsively to the conclusion that he was not long for this world, and that the country would experience no great loss when he left. But appearances are deceptive.

Ever since I came to Washington, some five years ago, he looks that selfsy look, that grave-like appearance, but he has lived from session to session, from Congress to Congress—he stiffs and mouths in the House with his manly eloquence and masterly powers of intellect. At the commencement of this Congress it was thought that he could not possibly exist longer than a few weeks, indeed, he was confined to his room; his opening and a few days past, when, instead of dying, as the doctors proclaimed, he came into the house and delivered one of the ablest arguments on the Nebraska Bill! As usual, he was listened to with profound attention. His speech demonstrated one fact, that though the body may decay—the physical man wasting away—yet, the immortal mind may remain in its full pristine vigor.

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It is almost needless for me to add that the gentleman of whom I write is Alexander H. Stephens, the celebrated Whig Congressman from Georgia. He who has seen him once will never forget him.

Mr. Stephens is about sixty-five years of age. He has been in Congress for a great number of years, and has ever ranked as one of its shining stars. He is certainly one of the ablest men in the present House.

FRAUDS ON IMMIGRANTS.—The New York Tribune exposes the frauds perpetrated on immigrants in that city, by persons who appear to be growing rich by their ill-gotten gains. They sell through tickets to the far western cities, and give the unsuspecting immigrant a ticket which will carry him only half the distance. He is unable, therefore, to proceed on his journey or to go back to recover his money. One of the persons engaged in this business in New York, has recently, it is said, purchased a $30,000 country seat. The District Attorney is now endeavoring to break up this fraudulent business by arresting the parties. Some of the Western Railroads have commenced prosecutions.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED BURGLARS.—Two men named Thomas Anderson and John Kay, have been arrested at Hagerstown, Md., charged with being concerned in the burglary at Mr. Wright's house in Philadelphia. They are recognised as answering the description of the burglars, and one is severely wounded in the leg. They have been committed to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Perseverance, we have the Galveston News of the 17th and Indianola Bulletin of the 15th inst.

The Galveston News, in its commercial article remarks:

We have still to report a continuation of a very quiet appearance of business here and at Houston. The movements of merchandise as well as produce have been exceedingly light, and by the advices now before us from high points of all rivers, the prospects for navigation appear as remote and doubtful as ever. In 1852 rivers opened at this time, being then considered unusually late. The present delay must be considered even more unfortunate, because, according to the present prospects, the delay of shipment will lead the bulk of crops into a depressed and unpromising condition of the markets.

Since two days we have a change in the weather. A Norther with rain has set in, and it is now more wintery than at any time during the season. A similar state of weather in the upper country would bring about a rise of the rivers, and further accounts are looked for with much interest.

Planting time barley comes now, the unusually dryness begins to raise apprehensions of interference with preparations for the coming crop.

The legislature has adjourned. The News learns that it was the general impression at Austin that there will be a called session. In giving the latest news from Austin, the News says:

The New York Pacific Railroad company have determined to bid for the road through the State under the late law. They will deposit the $200,000 required as a forfeit. They will give a bonus to the State of $250,000 of gold or its equivalent of which is a permanent fund to establish a "Public University" $100,000 of which is to establish a Lunatic Asylum, and the remainder $200,000 for educational purposes generally. This information may be depended on as correct.

There are now forty-three railroads chartered in this State, embracing some twelve or thirteen thousand miles of railroads, *exception.*

We learn from the Austin correspondence of the News that the Legislature had passed a bill extending the time of ascertaining the debt of the late Republic of Texas; also a bill authorizing the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint three competent Commissioners to codify the laws of the State; also a bill providing for the investigation of land titles west of the Nueces, and looking upon the Rio Grande, as high up as El Paso; also a bill donating 64 sections, of 640 each, of land to the lunatic and Galveston Canal company; also the bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, without the consent of the people residing in the several counties of the State.

For fortunate in the cotton crop to remain another, the News says:

We have been informed by different persons from the Trinity, that the crop of cotton in the Trinity valley this year, is about double what it was last year, and very little has been carried to market. Considerable cotton has been handed from the Brazos to Houston, but yet much the larger portion of the crop on that river yet remains to be brought to market. The same may be said of the Colorado and other rivers. In fact the roads have been so utterly bad this season there has been scarcely pike enough to lay the dust since Christmas; the unusual continued drought has been prejudicial to the usual growth of grass on the prairies, so that corn is the only dependence of teams for their support, and as this is generally scarce, and commands cash, hauling is proportionally expensive. This we are informed, has induced many planters to keep their crops for want of the means, intending to send them to market by the steamers. We conclude therefore, that there is a very large amount of cotton now waiting for shipment in this part—probably full as large much as there ever was before at this season of the year. This news has been unusually discouraging for river steamers this year, one six or eight having waited on the river for the past two or three months. We trust, however, that they may yet be compensated for their heavy losses. The amount of cotton now brought to our ports is upwards of 30,000 bales, and the whole amount this year will probably exceed 100,000 bales to be shipped from the ports of this State.

Smith, the man fight between San Antonio and Pom Merrill, on the route to Corpus Christi, has a murdered. His dead body was found at a place where he had evidently encamped for the night, and where he had been set upon by some marauders.

A FIEND IN THE SHAPE OF A BOY.—An unparalleled outrage was committed in Dorchester on Monday afternoon by Frederick Pierce, a young villian who was put under bonds of $[illegible] a few months since for cruelty to a member of a boys' military company of which he was captain. It appears that about a year ago Pierce had a colored boy differently with a son of Mr. Snow of Boston, who is now only twelve and a half years old. On Monday Pierce took a buggy and called at Mr. Snow's for his son, and finding out that he had gone to Cambridge, went there after him. In coming back to Boston they met a boy named Wagner, and the two went to a saloon, where Pierce furnished refreshments for the party, and they soon after proceeded to Dorchester. In passing along a road on which there was but little travel, the Pierce boy, with the aid of Wagner, who is about 14 years old, tied Snow hand and foot, stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth to prevent him from making an outcry, and laid him down in the bottom of the carriage enveloped in a blanket. As they passed Pierce's house in Dorchester, the young villian went in and obtained a cat-o'-nine-tails, straps and a dirk knife, and with these articles again entered the carriage and drove toward Savin Hill, where they stopped and Pierce and Wagner conveyed Snow into a thicket a short distance from the road. Here he exhibited a dirk knife, and proceeded to lash him to a tree, being aided by Wagner; they then stripped him entirely naked. He also exhibited his cat-o'-nine-tails and was about to execute his threat when the boy shrieked, and a man who was gathering beechwood ran to his assistance, and the young villians fled and secreted themselves. They were subsequently arrested, and upon examination Wagner turned State's evidence corroborating the story of Snow, which we have given above, in every particular. The Court required the prisoner to find sureties in the sum of $500 for trial in the Court of Common Pleas. This young wretch is only 15 years of age, and has long been the terror of the neighborhood. We sincerely hope that he may be punished to the extent of the law. He is a disgrace to humanity.

Springfield Republican.

☞ The celebrated Andrew Marvell, in his ironical libel upon the press, said, "Lead, when moulded into bullets is not half so mortal as when founded into types."

Conviction of Dr. Gardiner.

Dr. Geo. A. Gardiner, it will be remembered, was arrested between two and three years ago charged with having obtained by fraud $120,000 from the general Government, under an award of the Mexican Board of Commissioners, established in pursuance of the treaty of Guadaloup Hidalgo; he presenting a claim to be reimbursed for alleged losses in Mexico, connected with the working of certain silver mines.

Last spring he was tried on the charge of 'false swearing' but after the jury had been confined for about a week, they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged, nine being in favor of his acquittal, and three for conviction.

On the twelfth of December last, he was again arraigned to answer the same indictment, at the bar of the Criminal Court. The trial continued until Thursday afternoon, when the case was given to the jury, who yesterday morning, after an absence of twenty-two hours, returned to the court room.

In response to the usual question of the clerk, the foreman replied that they had agreed upon the verdict.

Many spectators were present, exhibiting intense anxiety to hear it; but there was an awful pause in the proceedings until the arrival of Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel of the accused. With a pale countenance and nervous, he rose with the envelope in the case, and a position near Dr. Gardiner, who, it appeared to excite little or no interest and appeared to be totally ignorant of what the verdict was. But when he was directed to stand up and hand, audibly, the verdict, he seemed to be in a state of excitement. The clerk read the verdict, which was "guilty of the charge of false swearing." The prisoner then asked for a stay of judgment, which was granted until Monday morning, when the prisoner is to be sentenced. The verdict was received with a hissing sound, which continued several minutes, and died in death.

It is generally feared that he swallowed poison on the day of the trial, but it is not known. Dr. Gardiner was a native of Kentucky, and was about forty years of age. He was a man of fine address, and possessed a good education. He was a member of the last Judge Crawford of Kentucky.

You have been convicted by a jury of your country, of the crime of false swearing, in the prosecution of a claim against the United States. Perhaps, in the sense that crime is understood, you are not guilty of the crime which lies heavy on your soul and which, if you are guilty, cannot be concealed from the eyes of the Eternal. The particular crime charged against you, is one in which the jury have pronounced you guilty, and for which the Court have sentenced you to the penitentiary. In reference to the conspiracy for which you are to be sentenced, I have no comment to make. I have only stated facts to the Court and jury, and the conscience of the opposite counsel, who conducted the case against you, will, I doubt not, bear me out in the assertion that I have spoken truth.

To the sentence which is about to be pronounced upon you, I have no comment to make. I have only to say, that in the discussion of the question of the propriety of your being sentenced to the penitentiary, or to the gallows, if the laws of this country were such as to allow the latter punishment, I should have voted for the latter, if I had been a member of the jury, and I should have done so, if the offence had been that of a common thief, because, in my opinion, the crime of which you have been convicted, is one which, if it be not punished with the utmost severity of the law, will lead to the overthrow of the Government.

Your crime is of a character which, if it be not severely punished, will lead to a system of fraud, which, if it be not checked, will be productive of public injury, and the exposure