THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1850.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

AGENCY.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

TO THOSE INDEBTED.

During the week of the April Court we shall expect those who know themselves indebted to this office for subscription, advertising, job work, &c. to discharge their respective accounts. We have heavy liabilities to meet in the month of April, and must therefore appeal to those indebted, to come forward, during the April court, (if not before,) and assist us to discharge our own obligations. We shall confidently expect a compliance with this request.

☞ Gen. Cass will accept our thanks for his attentions.

Col. MATZER has withdrawn his name from the *American Democrat*. He has our best wishes for his future success.

FOR SANTA FE.—A detachment of forty-five men belonging to the first Regiment of U. S. Dragoons, left the Carlisle Barracks yesterday, for Santa Fe. The detachment is under command of Maj. Graham.

OUR POST OFFICE.—Since the decease of the late incumbent, Mr. WUNDERLICH, several persons have applied for the office. At first the competition was rather brisk, and petitions flew round with astonishing rapidity, but recently we have learned that some of the applicants have withdrawn, leaving the race to be finished by those who can hold out the longest. To us it is a matter of small consequence who succeeds, provided we get a *good officer*, and we have nothing to urge against any of the gentlemen now on the look out. We have broached the subject merely to preface a valuable suggestion, viz—that Whiggery is a wonderful accommodating system.—Prior to elections it boasts of its "disinterestedness." Its pure and lofty patriotism affects to scorn all aspirations after office—all it seeks is a *change of principles! Principles! principles! nothing but principles!* We should like to know how much *political* principle is involved in the management of a post office? Will our *Herald* friend inform us?—And yet, no sooner was President Taylor inaugurated than swarms of candidates from town and country besieged the department for our post office, and now that the incumbent has been called away by death, his place is sought with haste and ardor by not less than six or eight applicants. Verily, Whiggery is an accommodating system. We live in a great country, and no mistake.

"MOVING DAY."—In different States the people select different days for exchanging residences. The "first of May" is a high day in New York. We have often enjoyed a good laugh, when standing in Broadway, we witnessed the glorious "noise and confusion" incident upon a general flitting. For the last few days our own borough has manifested no ordinary stir. Quite a large number of houses have been vacated by their former tenants, and as promptly occupied by others. We notice among the new occupants several strangers, who have taken up their abode with us. As every change in moving may implies a desire to improve one's condition, we trust that all who have changed their residences, may realize their brightest hopes. We do not wish to assume the character of an adviser general to folks, but we may venture to suggest to all, that if they be honest, industrious, shrewd, and prudent, Carlisle will prove as comfortable and healthy a place as they could select—and, as a crowning means of happiness, we recommend them to lose no time in subscribing for the *American Volunteer*. So mote it be.

☞ The space occupied in to-day's paper by the Webster trial, has crowded out much matter—editorial and selected—intended for this week. A column or more of advertisements shared a similar fate.

CONVICTION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—The trial of Professor Webster, at Boston, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, has been brought to a close and a verdict of "*guilty of murder in the first degree*" has been rendered by the jury, and the prisoner sentenced by the court to "*be hung by the neck until dead.*"—Knowing the anxiety of our readers to learn some of the particulars of this trial, we have published the last day's proceedings, together with the address of Chief Justice Shaw, before pronouncing the awful penalty of the law.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The bill providing for the election of the Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Deputy Surveyors, by the people, has passed both houses, and is now in the hands of the Governor.

In the House of Representatives on Friday last, the resolution offered some weeks since by Mr. CHURCH, of this county, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for increasing the protective duty on coal and iron, came up in order, when the House refused to proceed to the consideration of the same by a vote of yeas 46, nays 46. *Mr. Church himself voted against his resolution*, together with all the Democratic members except four. An end of that matter.

The Senate has now under consideration the Apportionment bill. It is supposed that the Legislature cannot adjourn before the middle of the month, as nearly all the public bills have yet to be acted upon.

The best *cough drops* for young ladies are, to *drop* the practice of dressing thin, when they go out into the night air.—*Shippensburg News.*

There is more good advice in the above three lines than is contained in a column of patent medicine advertisements, and we hope our fair young friends will profit by it.

☞ A Harrisburg paper gives some amusing "statistics" of the present Legislature. The number of "very good looking members" is set down at *two*. As this number corresponds exactly with the representation from this county, we make our bow to the Harrisburg editor, with a profusion of blushes, on behalf of the gentlemen from Franklin.

Valley Spirit.

We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with the members from Franklin, but we think that our cotemporary has forgotten that Old Montgomery is represented.—*Norristown Watchman.*

We are astonished at the presumption of our Franklin and Montgomery cotemporaries. Of course the two "very good looking members" mentioned by the Harrisburg paper, refers to the members from old Mother Cumberland.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS AT ALBANY.—On Wednesday evening the Democratic caucus of the members of the Legislature was held, Mr. Mann in the chair.—The Syracuse organization submitted a proposition that the Democratic members unite with them in one call for a State Convention, to be held on the 11th of September, to nominate State officers, which was unanimously agreed to.

OHIO AND THE FUGITIVE QUESTION.—The House of the Ohio Legislature has *defeated*, on final passage, the bill prohibiting the officers and citizens of Ohio from taking any steps to assist in the recapture of fugitive slaves. This shows a strong disposition in Ohio towards conciliation.

CONCLUSION OF DR. WEBSTER'S TRIAL—VERDICT OF GUILTY RENDERED.

ELEVENTH DAY—MARCH 30.

The Attorney General having concluded his remarks, Chief Justice Shaw, with much emotion, stated to the prisoner that it was his privilege now to address the jury, if he had anything to say, or any explanation to make.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Professor Webster rose, and in a very distinct voice made the following remarks:

"I have desired to enter into an explanation of the complicated network of circumstances which, by my peculiar position, the government has thrown around me, and which, in nine cases out of ten, are completely distorted, and probably nine-tenths of which could be satisfactorily explained. All the points of the testimony have been placed in the hands of my counsel, by whom my innocence could have been firmly established. Acting entirely under their direction, I have sealed my lips during the period of my confinement, trusting myself entirely to them.—They have not deemed it necessary, in their superior wisdom, (this was said in an ironical tone) to bring forward the evidence which was to exonerate me from a variety of these acts.

The government have brought whatever consummate ingenuity could suggest against me, and I hope it will not have an undue influence upon my jury. I will not allude to many of the charges, but there is one which touches me, and that is the letter which has been produced. It is not the first I had read in the daily prints which have been distributed in my apartments, and various publications which have been made respecting them. One statement was that I had, after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, purchased a quantity of oxalic acid to remove the stains of blood, and it instantly occurred to me that this parcel might be saved and produced when necessary.—For several days Mrs. W. had requested me to purchase some acid for domestic use, and as my wife had repeatedly laughed at me because I had not purchased it, I had borne it in my mind that afternoon, and had gone into Thayer's store, under the Revere House, made the purchase, and waited till the Cambridge Hourly came along, and then jumped into the omnibus with the bundle. I went home and gave the bundle to my wife; and when afterwards I heard so much said about the bundle, it flashed on my mind in a moment that this must be the bundle. It was to this bundle, and not to any document that I referred in the direction to my wife.

As regards the nitrate of copper in the usual lectures preceeding my arrest, I had occasion to use the influence of chemical agents in producing changes of various subjects. Among others on gases, I prepared a large quantity of oxalic acid gas. A gallon jar was filled with gas in order to produce the changes from dark color to orange, and also in air. On great heat being applied to the jar the gas was drawn through water. As to the nature of copper spilled on the floor of the laboratory, it was spilled accidentally from a quantity and by me, in my lectures between the day of Dr. Parkman's disappearance and my own arrest. So I might go on explaining a variety of circumstances which have been distorted. My counsel have pressed me to keep calm. My very calmness has been made to bear against me, but my trust has been put in my God and my own innocence.

In regard to the money, I must say a word.—The money which I paid Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 23d, I had saved up from time to time, and kept it in a trunk in my house in Cambridge; but, unfortunately, no one ever saw me take it out—therefore, I can only give my word that such is the fact. Several years ago, I had students who were in the habit of being in my laboratory, and who injured my apparatus; therefore, I prepared everything for my own use in my lectures with my own hands, and that is the reason why I excluded persons from my laboratory. As regards my whereabouts from the hour of Dr. P.'s disappearance, I have put into my counsel's hands satisfactory information, which will account for every day I had spent during that week—for every day and every hour. I never was absent from home. As to being seen by Mr. Sanderson, I was at home every evening. One thing that has been omitted by my counsel was that on Friday, on which the alleged murder was said to have been committed, I had purchased Humboldt's new work, "Cosmos," and while waiting for an omnibus, stepped into Brigham's to take a mutton chop, and, in coming out to take the omnibus, had forgotten my book; but after my arrest remembered the place where I had left it, and mentioned it to my counsel. They had sent to Brigham's and the book had been found."

The Professor here sat down, but almost instantly arose and said, "I will say one word more. I have felt very much distressed by the production of those anonymous letters, more so than by anything that has occurred during the trial. I call my God to witness, that if it was the last hour of my life, I never wrote those letters. Since the trial commenced, a letter has been received from this very "Civis" by one of my counsel. If this person has any spark of humanity, I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put in the papers."

Dr. Webster again took his seat, having evidently made a deep impression upon all present by the seriousness of his remarks, and the earnestness of his manner.

CHARGE OF CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW.

Gentlemen—I rise with the deepest sense of the responsibility which presses upon this tribunal. You have been so long engaged in this important case that I cannot detain you much longer in suspense. I shall not, at this late period, keep you long confined in considering the facts which have been so fully laid before you, and it is mainly a question of facts. I shall rather dwell upon a few plain principles. It is the nature of our laws under which our lives are secured, to distribute to the several organs of government each its several departments of duties, and each is responsible for his own. We are not here to make the laws, but to execute them.—This indictment charges the prisoner at the bar with murder. Murder in the highest species of homicide. Homicide is a general term, including several degrees; some of which are justifiable, such as those committed in justifiable war, or by the officers of justice, with proper warrants; but I need not dwell on them. The statue law only provides that wilful murder shall be punished by death; but that is not the only law in force among us. We have the common law.—The common law was received by our ancestors from England, but is really as much in force among us as any other, and may be called the common law of Massachusetts.

(The learned Chief Justice read from a memorandum of his own on the nature of malice.) In murder, to escape the imputation of malice, the prisoner must prove the provocation, the accident or any other circumstance which goes to preclude the malice, otherwise it is argued from the act itself. No provocation of words, however opprobious, will mitigate the motive for a mortal blow, or one intended to produce death, so as to make it manslaughter where there is intent to kill. If there is sufficient provocation, it is manslaughter, but words are not a sufficient provocation. (The Chief Justice read some authorities from East's Crown Laws.) Malice is implied from any deliberate, cruel act against another, however sudden. When there is a blow of a deadly or dangerous weapon, with intent to do some great bodily harm, and death ensues, malice is presumed. If a man, provoked by a blow, with a feeling of resentment returns it, and kills his aggressor, it is not excusable, but it is a less crime than murder; it is manslaughter, with heat of blood. We see no evidence in this case of any provocation or heat of blood.

There were angry feelings, but they do not amount to a provocation or a heat of blood sufficient to render the crime manslaughter. The purpose of a Coroner's inquest is to find how the dead body came to its death. There is no distinction, in the eye of the law, between persons, whether it be a colored pauper in a country almshouse, or the most distinguished member of the community. The same machinery of further proceedings, in case the jury find that violence was used by some party to produce the death. In this case a charge was made against an individual of having, in some way or other, produced death. No one saw it done. The evidence is altogether circumstantial, yet it may be sufficient to produce a reasonable conviction.—Crimes are secret. There is a necessity of circumstantial evidence, otherwise we could not protect ourselves from crime. Each sort of evidence has its advantages. There is no common standard of comparison. We may often arrive at as sure a conviction by circumstances as by positive evidence. The inference from the facts should be a natural or a necessary one, and each fact should be proved by itself. Suppose in the present case the teeth are found to be those made for Dr. Parkman before his death; that fact is sufficient to establish the conclusion that the remains are his; if no other facts are found repugnant to this. The allegation is, that he entered the Medical College about two o'clock, and never again came out of it alive. Search was made during the week. The next Friday human remains were found under the Medical College. The place was taken possession of by the police.—Investigations were made, and the remains were declared to be those of Dr. Parkman. Is this proved? It is proved that he disappeared from his home on Friday forenoon, and did not come back to dinner, and never came back—this is established. Has it been proved that he was seen anywhere after the hour he is said to have entered the College?

As to the testimony of Mrs. Hatch, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wenworth, Mr. Cleland, Mrs. Rhoades and her daughter, and Mrs. Greenough, I need not comment particularly. It is to be compared with the proof on the other side. When such a great event happens, the whole community is thrown into a committee of inquisition, and a large number of lines of inquiry are instituted, a great many persons are found who have seen the object of the search. It became known on Saturday evening that Dr. Parkman, a man known to almost everybody, had disappeared. The whole community were put upon their recollections, and would it be strange if a great many should remember that they had seen him, and yet have been mistaken. If they had not been mistaken, would not others be found, when all were intent, who would testify that they saw him also. This negative evidence, it is true, is not conclusive in itself, but it goes to destroy the positive evidence, for we can hardly conceive that if there had been no mistake in those who saw him as to his identity or the time, a great many others would not also have seen him, and would not have recollected it the next day. If Dr. Parkman went to the college at the invitation of Dr. Webster, and was there killed by him, all question of implied malice is put out of the question, for it was done by express malice. Dr. Webster admits that Dr. Parkman came there, and, as he says, he paid him money. It is in evidence that Webster staid there that afternoon, and left there about 6 o'clock, in so much as Dr. Parkman has never been seen since that afternoon, if it shall appear that the remains found in the apartments of Dr. Webster were identified as his body, the *alibi* is of no consequence.

When a party has attempted to suppress proofs, the circumstance acts to prove a consciousness of guilt. When we apply those principles to a case, certain rules are to be applied. First, the circumstances upon which the conclusion depends are to be fully proved; second, all must connect together; no one must be inconsistent with an act of this nature or alibi. Third, the circumstances must not only limit the guilt of the party, but they must be such as to exclude every other reasonable hypothesis. They must exclude all reasonable doubt.—What is a reasonable doubt? It must be more than a probability. The facts must be such as to implicate the defendant also. We must now, gentlemen, apply these to the present case. The indictment charges J. W. Webster with the murder of Dr. George Parkman, on the 23d of November last.—The indictment has been referred to by the defence, and we have taken the matter into consideration. It is the rule of law that the means and manner of the crime shall be set forth, so that the prisoner may prepare for his defence; yet if death is produced in some new mode, the law will not let the criminal escape. It has general rules, which provide for new cases. The last account sets forth that the prisoner assaulted and killed George Parkman, in some manner or by some weapon unknown to the jury. The Court are of opinion that this is a good count. Dr. Parkman may have been assaulted with chloroform or ether, which stupified and made him insensible, and then death would have been caused by the weapons to the jury unknown; and the jury were only bound to set forth all they knew. That is necessary to be proved.—First, it is necessary to prove the *corpus delicti*, or the killing, so as to exclude suicide or accident.—Dr. Parkman was in good health, as appears by Mr. Shaw, that morning.

We come now to the teeth. These are the principal signs of identification. That the other parts of the body did not differ, in any material respect, from Dr. Parkman's, proves little in itself, but becomes very important, if it is made out that the teeth were his. It is a serious inquiry, whether by the correspondence of the teeth to the mould, the identity can be made out. We must rely only on the evidence of those who have made this subject their study. Dr. Keep identified these teeth, without much hesitation, pronounced them Dr. Parkman's, and he has explained to you the reasons which confirm him in that opinion. You have also heard the testimony of Dr. Noble, to the same effect. Dr. Morton is of opinion that the characteristics of teeth are not such as to enable a dentist to identify his work, under such circumstances, with certainty. Three other eminent dentists have been called, who are of a different opinion, and confirm Dr. Keep.—This evidence is, undoubtedly, to be received with care. It is of the same nature of that which is applied to fossill remains, and by means of which a single bone is made to lead to the discovery of an entire animal, of an extinct species. You must be judges of it in this case. If these are the teeth of Dr. Parkman, and if, as was stated to you by Dr. Keep, their condition proves that they were put into the furnace in the head, and the whole body, no part of it being dissimilar to Dr. Parkman's, and if the suppositions of suicide and accidental death are excluded, the *corpus delicti* is established. I shall pass over the testimony of Littlefield, it has been somewhat called in question. But whether much or little weight be given it, it does not materially effect this case. It may be remarked, that as far as it does not effect this case, it is confirmed by other witnesses; (particularly the officers of the police.) From about Sunday or Monday, pretty strict watch was kept of the Medical College, till Friday. Nothing important could be transacted there, without the knowledge of the police, of Littlefield or Webster. To some of these parties the existence and condition of these remains, found partly under the privy, in the tea chest, and partly in the furnace, must have been known. You will judge from the evidence by whom.

To come to the main proof of this case there are two theories in regard to it. The government takes the one, which supposes that he invited Dr. Parkman to the Medical College, and there slew him, in order to get possession of two notes which he owed Dr. Parkman, and that he got possession of them. Dr. Parkman had loaned to Professor Webster $400 in 1841. In 1846, several parties contributed to another loan, to relieve him, to the amount of $2,430; to this Dr. Parkman contributed $500, and the $332 on the old note; and other parties the balance. Dr. Parkman held the large notes and the mortgage on personal property, for its security, for the benefit of himself and the other parties, and also the old note which was to be given up whenever his share was paid. It appears that the defendant was in possession of both notes, and the government contends that he never paid either; that he invited Dr. Parkman to his lecture room and slew him to get possession of these notes. If this be proved, it is express malice. The other theory is that of the defence, that being together, the one to pay, and the other to receive money, they grumbled, and Dr. Webster killed Dr. Parkman in sudden heat and then concealed him to avoid detection. If this be proved it may be manslaughter.

The government, to strengthen its theory, brings proof that he could not have had money to pay either of these notes; and he never pretended that he he had money to take up the larger one of them. You will judge one very significant fact is, that the $90 which was that morning paid to him by Mr. Pette—a check on the Freeman's Bank, was not a part of the money paid, but was on that afternoon, or the next day, deposited in the Charles' River Bank to his credit. He also told Mr. Pette that morning that he had settled with Dr. Parkman, although Dr. Parkman had not yet called on him. You must judge how far these circumstances go to prove intention to get hold of the notes as a motive of the homicide; and if that was the motive, it is a very strong case of murder by express malice. If, in the hypothesis of the defence, the concealment of the remains was made by another hand, it was of no interest to Dr. Webster, and his reluctance towards the search is to be accounted for, as well as the fact that he did not himself make the discovery which lay directly in his way. Any concealment of evidence going to implicate him, to which a party under suspicion resorts, must go, as far as it goes at all, against him.

He has mentioned, that the package to which he refered in his letter to his daughter, was one of citric acid, and not those notes which have been brought as evidence to prove the intention of the homicide. If so, as far as that goes, it goes to obliterate the effect of attempted concealment of evidence. But it does not at all effect the case or the bearing of these notes when found, or the animus or the intention of the act. The circumstances of the twine used, and many others, which it is needless to mention, go to show, that whoever did any part in the concealment of these remains, did the whole. We think it of much consequence that he waived an examination in the police court. As to the anonymous letters, you must judge of their bearing, if proved. But we must remark, that we consider the proof of them exceedingly slight. Character may be of consequence in a minor case, as of larceny; but when a prisoner is charged with a crime so atrocious, all sink to the same level, and we must rest on the proof of the facts. You have been selected by lot, mostly concerned in the active business of life, so as to secure the greatest impartiality. Take sufficient time to deliberate upon your verdict. Use your good judgement, and sound conscience, and we are assured the verdict will be a true one.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired, at five minutes past eight o'clock, and came into court at 11 o'clock, when Chief Justice Shaw called on the prisoner to stand up and hear the verdict.

Chief Justice—Mr. Foreman, have you agreed to a verdict, and do you find the prisoner guilty, or not guilty?

Foreman—GUILTY!

The prisoner sank back into his chair with his hands upon the railing, and his face on his hands, and so remained for ten minutes. When he recovered from the shock, he said to officer Jones, "why are you keeping me here to be gazed at?" He was immediately carried up to the jail, and locked up for the night, the precaution having been taken to remove his razor and knife.

A buggy was at the door of the court room to convey the sad intelligence to his family at Cambridge.

During the whole of this trial, we understand from the officer in charge, that Professor Webster has not shed a tear, nor expressed any particular interest for any thing but his table of supplies. His last order to officer Lawrence, when he left the jail to hear the verdict, was—"Tell Parker to send me some of his best turkey for dinner to-morrow, and a lot of good segars."

The Last Scene—Sentence of death Pronounced.

BOSTON, April 1, 1850.

Dr. Webster was brought into Court this morning at a minute to 9 o'clock to receive the solemn sentence of the law. He looked gloomy in the extreme but collected and calm. The Court room was densely crowded, as were the avenues leading to it. At 10 minutes past 10 o'clock the Court came in, including the Hon. Richard Fletcher, who had not attended the trial. After some minutes of silence, Mr. Attorney General Clifford, narrated the facts of the indictment, trial and verdict, and moved the Court that the final sentence be now pronounced. The prisoner rose, and was asked by the Clerk what he had to show why sentence of death should not now be pronounced against him. The prisoner bowed and took his seat in silence.

Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him in the following words:

JOHN W. WEBSTER—In meeting you here for the last time, to pronounce that sentence which the law has affixed to the high and aggravated offence of which you stand convicted, it is impossible by language to give utterance to the deep consciousness of responsibility, to the keen sense of sadness and sympathy with which we approach this solemn duty. Circumstances which, all who are here may duly appreciate, but which it may seem hardly fit to allude to in mere detail, render the performance of this duty on the present occasion, unspeakably painful.

At all times and under all circumstances, a feeling of indescribable solemnity attaches to the utterance of that stern voice retributive, which consigns a fellow being to an untimely and ignominious death; but when we consider all the circumstances of your past life—your various relations in society—the claims upon you by others—the hopes and expectations you have cherished, with your present condition and the ignominious death which awaits you, we are oppressed with grief and anguish.—Nothing but a sense of imperative duty, imposed on us by the law, whose officers and ministers we are, could sustain us in pronouncing such a judgement.

Against the crime of wilful murder, of which you stand convicted—a crime at which humanity shudders—a crime everywhere, and under all forms of society, regarded with abhorrence—the law has denounced its severest penalty in these few simple, but solemn and impressive words:—"Every person who shall commit the crime of murder, shall suffer the punishment of death for the same."

The manifest object of this law is the protection and security of human life, the most important of a just and paternal government. It is made the duty of this Court to declare this penalty, against any one who shall have been found guilty, in due course of the administration of justice, of having violated this law. It is one of the most solemn acts of judicial power, which an earthly tribunal can be called upon to exercise. It is a high and exemplary manifestation of the sovereign authority of the law, as well in its stern and inflexible severity, as in its protecting and paternal benignity. It punishes the guilty with severity, in order that the right to the enjoyment of life—the most precious of all rights, may be more effectually secured.

By the record before us, it appears you have been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county, for the crime of murder; alleging that on the 23d of November last, you made an assault on the person of Dr. George Parkman, and by acts of violence, you deprived him of life with malice aforethought. This is alleged to have been done within the apartments of a public institution, in this city, the Medical College, of which you were a Professor and instructor, upon the person of a man of mature age, well known and extensive connections in this community, and a benefactor of that institution.

The charge of an offence so aggravated, in the midst of a peaceful community, created an instantaneous outburst of surprise, alarm and terror; and was followed by universal and intense anxiety to learn, by the results of a judicial proceeding, whether this charge was true. The day of trial came.—A Court was organized to conduct it. A jury almost of your own choosing, was selected in the manner best calculated to insure intelligence and impartiality. Counsel were appointed to assist you in conducting your defence, who have done all that learning, eloquence, and skill could accomplish, in presenting your defence in its best aspects. A very large number of witnesses were carefully examined; and after a laborious trial of unprecedented length, conducted as we hope, with patience and fidelity, that jury have pronounced you guilty.

To this verdict, upon a careful revision of the whole proceedings, I am constrained to say, in behalf of the Court, that they can perceive no just or legal grounds of exception. Guilty! How much, under all these thrilling circumstances, which cluster around the case and throng our memories in the retrospect, does this single word import! The wilful, violent and malicious destruction of the life a fellow man, in the peace of God and under the protection of the law—yes, of one in the midst of life, with hopes, warm affections, mutual attachments, strong, extensive and numerous—making life a blessing to himself and others.

We allude thus to the injury you have inflicted, not for the purpose of awakening one unnecessary pang in a heart already lacerated, but to remind you of the irreparable wrong done to the victim of your cruelty, in sheer justice to him whose voice is now hushed in death, and whose wrongs can only be vindicated by the living action of the law.

If, therefore, you may at any moment think your case a hard one, and your punishment too severe—if one repining thought arises in your mind, or murmuring word seeks utterance from your lips, think, oh think, of him instantly deprived of life by your guilty hand. Then, if not lost to all sense of retributive justice, if you have any compunctions arising from your conscience—you may be ready to exclaim in the bitter anguish of truth, "I have sinned against Heaven and my own soul. My punishment is just. God be merciful to me a sinner!"

God grant that your example may afford a solemn warning to all, especially the young. May it impress deeply upon every mind the salutary lesson it is intended to teach—to guard against the indulgence of unhallowed and vindictive passion—to resist temptation to every selfish, sordid and wicked purpose—to listen to the warnings of conscience, and yield to the claims of duty; and whilst they instinctively shrink with abhorrence from the first thought of assailing the life of another, may they learn to reverence the laws of God and society, designed to secure the protection of their own.

We forbear from obvious considerations, from adding such words of advice as may be sometimes thought appropriate on occasions like this. It lies only within our province, on occasions like the present, to address the illiterate, the degraded, the outcast, whose early life has been cast among the vicious—the neglected, the abandoned, who have been blest with no means of moral and religious culture; who have never received the benefit of cultivated society, nor enjoyed the sweet and ennobling influences of home. To such an one a word of advice, upon an occasion so impressive, may be a word fitly spoken, and tend to good; but in a case like this where those circumstances are all reversed, no word of ours could be more efficacious than the suggestions of your own better thoughts to which we commend you.

But as we are assigned this last sad duty of pronouncing sentence, which is indeed the voice of the law and not our own, yet in giving utterance, we cannot do it with feelings of indifference, as a formal and official act. God forbid that we should be prevented from indulging and expressing those irrepressible feelings of interest, sympathy and compassion, which arise spontaneously in our heart.

We most sincerely and cordially deplore the distressing condition into which crime has brought you; and though we have no word of present consolation or of earthly hope to offer you, in this hour of your affliction, yet we devoutly commend you to the mercy of our Heavenly Father; with whom, in his abundance of mercy, and from whom we may all hope for pardon and peace.

And now, nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence, which the law fixes for the crime of murder, of which you stand convicted, which sentence is, that you John W. Webster, be removed from this place, and be detained in close custody in the prison of this county, and thence taken at such time as the executive Government of this Commonwealth may, by their warrant, appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead—and may God, of his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul!

Upon hearing the last of the above words, the prisoner sunk heavily upon his seat, and inclined his head upon the bar. He wept in agony. His emotions were extremely violent, and his sobs could be distinctly heard in any part of the court room; but in a few moments he summoned his usual fortitude and became more calm.

A large number of those present were deeply affected even to tears. An awful silence reigned for a few moments in the room, and the eyes of hundreds were bent upon the prisoner, who now sat upright with fixed gaze upon the bench. A suppressed whisper went through the crowd, in anxious inquiry respecting the prisoner, but silence being gained the Judge placed the prisoner in charge of the Sheriff. At half past nine the prisoner was ordered to be remanded, and was led from the room.

During the delivery of the sentence the crowd was remarkably quiet, and retired deeply impressed with the awful solemnity of the scene.

DELIBERATION OF THE JURY.

It is understood that the Jury, after going out on Saturday night, at first deliberated in silence for ten minutes. They then voted on the question, whether the remains were those of Dr. George Parkman.—There was a unanimous "*Yea*." On the second question, whether Dr. Webster murdered him, there was eleven yeas, and one nay. The nay came from Mr. Benjamin H. Green. He stated his point of doubt, and after some discussion, he declared it removed.

The family of Dr. Webster was not informed of the verdict the night it was rendered. Friends however, undertook the task of preparing their minds for it. The awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday morning; by Mrs. Wm. Prescott.—The scene was most heart rending and the wails and shrieks could not be concealed from the passers by.

Every effort has been made by their friends to assuage the grief of the afflicted wife and daughters, who, up to a late hour, confidently expected an acquital. A letter of condolence was presented them on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of nearly all the principal families of Cambridge, including the Hon. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Prof. Norton, Judge Fay, etc.

It is now ascertained that Dr. Webster did take a grain of *strychnine* on the night of his arrest, he having confessed it to his physician, Dr. Clark.

This community stands aghast at the result of this trial, and a state of excitement so universal and absorbing was never before known here.

Prejudice and Principle.

What we most deprecate in politics, says the *Star of the North*, is the system of man worship so common among the toadies and hangers on who have no opinions of their own. They do not look to the elevation and progress of a principle, but, with them, every thing is a personal predilection for men. They vote according to their passions and prejudices, and cannot be brought to look upon candidates as the exponents and embodiments of principles. They cannot view a candidate as the representative of certain political ideas. Their political faith is in favors, cleverness, and generosity—in a cold calculation of dollars and cents; and not in any devotion to justice or propriety. They vote for a man because he will either let them rob him, or will aid them to plunder somewhere else. They do not regard the fitness or honesty of a candidate, but only ask how much can be made out of him. They are not satisfied to see their party triumphant, but the standard bearer must be their especial friend Colonel Guzzleem, or else they cannot fight. In fact these men only wage a dirty, dishonorable warfare for those whose supple tools they are, and have no political faith to contend for. With them everything is impulse, and their motto is "rule or ruin."

A Bill has passed the Senate for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys by the people.

An English paper says that "*Mr. Webster*, the great American statesman, is to be tried in Boston, on the 19th of March, for the murder of Doctor Parkman." So much for a great name.

☞ A young gentleman stepped into a book-store, and said he wanted to get a "Young Man's Companion." "Well, sir," said the bookseller, "here's my daughter."

Why is a dead dog's tail like a turnpike gate? Because it has stopped a waggin'.

Why is a dishonest bankrupt like an honest poor man? Because he *fails* to get rich.

An exchange paper quotes from Paul's writings, "owe no man anything," and then adds, "We fear some of our subscribers never read Paul's epistles."

It is hard to tell which is the most mortifying, to be censured by a man of judgement, or to be condemned by a fool. On the whole, we think we should prefer the former.

Mr. Kinney, of the Newark Daily Advertiser, has been nominated as Charge to Turin.

The Reading Cotton Factory project, after encountering all sorts of stormy opposition, and calm indifference, is now fairly under way.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 28th ult., by the Rev. James Harper, Mr. JOSEPH A. STUART, of South Middleton township, to Miss MARY ANN MCCUNE, of Southampton township.

At Carlisle Barracks on the 2d instant, by the Rev. A. M. Wirzfield, of Chambersburg, Serg't. EDWIN JAMES SMART, of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, to Miss SARAH CASSIDY.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Benjamin D. Wunderlich, deceased, late of the Borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to NATHAN HANTCH, Adm'r.

April 4, 1850—6t

JOHN WILLIAMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the house of Miss McGinnis, near the store of A. & W. Bentz, South Hanover street.

Carlisle, April 4, 1850—1y

To Farmers and Men of Business.

Oils, Candles and Guano.

THE subscriber offers, at the lowest rates, in any quantity to suit purchasers,

Genuine Peruvian Guano,

and every variety of Sperm, Whale, Lard, and *TANNER'S OILS.*

Manufacturers, Tanners, Farmers, Dealers and Consumers, are invited to call.

GEO. W. RIDGWAY,
No. 37 North Wharves, the first
OIL STORE, below Race st., Phila.

April 4, 1850—2m

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Abraham Lose, deceased, late of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township, county aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN LOSE, Adm'r.

April 4, 1850—6t*

Look this Way!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new LUMBER AND COAL YARD, in West High street, a few doors east of Messrs. J. & D. Rhoads' Warehouse, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand, a first-rate assortment of all kinds of seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank, and all other kinds of Stuff, all of which he will sell low for cash.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Carlisle, April 4, 1850—tf.

New and Cheap Store.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Carlisle and the surrounding country, that they have just opened in the store room adjoining the store of Mr. J. G. Carmony, and directly opposite Monyer's Confectionary store, in North Hanover street, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Cassinets, Satinets and Vestings; a great stock of Summer Goods for Men and Boys' wear, Mous. de laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Bareges, Alpachas, Barege de Laines, Calicoes, Checks, Tickings, muslins, flannels, table and toweling drapers, table cloths, umbrellas, parasols, ribbons, stockings, gloves, linen, cambric and silk handkerchiefs, laces, edgings and insertings, cap nets, tarleton, swiss, book, mull, jconet and cambric muslins; an elegant assortment of

Cheap Bonnets,

of the most fashionable kinds, Palm Leaf, Straw, and Braid Hats,

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,

Carpet chain, hardware, &c., some handsome and cheap carpets, together with a variety of Goods in our line, which have all been laid in at low prices, and will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

We respectfully invite every body to call and judge for themselves, as we are determined to offer great bargains!

I. L. STERNER & CO.

April 4, 1850

Better than the Gold Mines of California.

A Whole Suit of Clothes at $1 75!

THE undersigned thankful for the patronage of the citizens of Carlisle and adjourning country, informs his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has just laid in an entirely new stock of fashionable

Spring and Summer Clothing,

made up in the best style and particularly calculated for this place. His stock consists of fine Dress and Frock coats, Habits, Cassimer, Drab, &c., and Chian coats, Tweed, Linen and Check coats, Business coats of all descriptions; superior Black Cassimere and fancy Pantaloons; a great variety of Vests from 75cts to $1 00, a large assortment of fancy articles of Gentlemen's wear, white linen, striped and red flannel shirts. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine the goods, and he is sure those who buy will be well fitted and at low prices.

A great assortment of Boys clothing, also Caps and Hats, from 12½ to $3 00 constantly on hand at

S. GOLDMAN'S,

South East Corner of Main and Market square.

Carlisle, April 4, 1850.—6m.

Hear, Read, Listen and Reflect.

TROUTMAN & MAY'S

NEW, CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,

On North Hanover street, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Wise, as a Grocery.

THE attention of the citizens of Carlisle, and Cumberland and Perry counties, is invited to this newly established Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, and see the well selected and most elegantly got up clothing ever offered in this place. It would be well for every man to know that a larger assortment, better styles and more desirable clothing can be bought for less money at this new establishment than at any other store in the place without any exception. The assortment is well selected and the cut and make of the latest spring and summer fashions, which are far superior to all others for ease and elegance. All who wish to purchase will find they can save from twenty-five to fifty per cent. by buying at the new stand of

TROUTMAN & MAY.

Coats, pants and vests, we will sell remarkably low, as the following list of prices will show:

COATS.	
Superfine black cloth dress coats	$6 to 18,00
do do frock do	6 to 18,00
Fine French habit cloth coats of different styles,	3 to 10,00
New style of cashmeret coats	2,50 to 9,00
French coats of all colors	1,50 to 7,00
Rough & Ready Tweed, new style	4,00 to 11,00
California Lustre,	75 to 5.00
Linen coats	1,00 to 2,50
Business coats	1,00 to 6,00
PANTALOONS.	
New style of American and French Cassimere, plain,	1,50 to 7,00
New style of American and French cassimeres, superior in quality and variety of colors	5,00 to 10,00
Fine black cass. and doeskins	2,50 to 9.00
Striped and cross barred cass. pants	1,50 to 5 00
New style Napoleon striped pants	1,25 to 3,00
do spring cass. pants	1,75 to 6,00
Great variety of corduroy pants	1,25 to 3,00
Fine linen drilling striped and plain	75 to 2,50
New style of Gambroon	1,50 to 4,00
With an excell