Remarks of Col. Reah Frazer. In fuvor of the adoption of the report of the Com muttee on Resolutions, at the Williamport Con

Mr. Frazer followed in support of the report of the committee, and in reply to Mr. Magraw. The gentleman (said Mr. F.) has attempted to place us in a position we do not occupy, which I will not permit whilst I can reply. The rights of a state and territory are clear and distinct, and the powers of Congress equally so; and, without the Constitution conters upon that body the jurisdiction now claumed, expressly and clearly, the Proviso legislation (unmean ing as it ever has been, save for evil) would be, it successful, a flagrant usurpation of power. I differ directly with Judge Thompson as to the power of Congress to legislate on this subject over the territories. Durely there are no words in the Constitution that conter it. And again, who would contenu that Congress now could establish stavery in Minesota or Oregon! Who, among those from the Normern. Western, and Middle States, where this domestic servitude does not exist, but would and do deny any such authority in Congress? The mere statement of the proposition carries its relutation. Then, it Congress cannot establish the institution—is devoid of constitutional authority-how, I would ask, can she prohibit it! The territories are the common property of the nation,-the common treasure, obtained, like the Union, "in a common cause," by "joint counsels, joint efforts, by common dangers, sufferings and Surely the citizens of every State have an equal right to participate therein, and settle there with their lamilies, servants, and property. No wonder that the people of the Southern States rise up unanimously against this attempt to deprive them of their constitutional rights. This common soil is open to all; and the people, the Democracy of the territory, will soon settle the question themselves in the territory, and in the State, when it is formed therein. This sovereign power can only be exercised by the sovereign people; and, as the majority there decide for or against domestic servitude, so it must be. Were I a citizen of the territory or state. I would vote against it, but I could and would not deprive my neighbor of voting for it; and, if in the minority, I must submit or remove away. I am not for its extension; but I will not take away from any citizen of this Union, nor can Congress, his constitutional rights of emigration, with servants and property, and voting according to his own sovereign will and pleasure, in the territory to which he may go. This is the doctrine of the Democracy—the great measure of non-intervention—so nobly advocated and manfully sustained by the statesman and patriot, Cass, in the Senate of the nation, in his great speech of the 21st and 22d of January last. It will triumph, and he will triumph, and this great constitutional measure, of union and freedom, will save and harmonize this nation, and, like the bow set in the clouds, will be prophetic of our enduring constitutional covenant among the American States, firm as their mountains of rock, and lasting as the oceans that wash the shores of the mighty continent

This Convention, representing the entire Democracy of Pennsylvania, now responding warmly & cheeringly to these sentiments causes my heart to thrill with delight; and I am rejoiced to say, that now, with but few exceptions in our ranks, they are the unanimous voice of the party throughout the Commonwealth. Here let me do justice to the report on our Federal relations made in our last Legislature by the Hon. Andrew Beaumont, the representative from Luzerne, in which the same doctrines are ably ad-Cato and veteran in the Democratic cause. And I cannot pass by the able speech of the Hon. Thomas Ross, Representative in Congress from the Bucks and Lehigh district in the house of Representatives at Washington, on the same important subject .is well worthy the perusal of every Pennsylvanian, and is a high honor, to its gailant author. This Wilmot Proviso has been omnipotent for evil to the Democratic cause: has divided our ranks wherever it had many advocates; has sacrificed all our leading measures to this one bald idea, and been of no service, even to its triends, but of great advantage and usefulness to the common Federal enemy, in helping them to triumph, and to place in power a slaveholding President, and elevate to high places the revilers of Andrew Jackson, the very men who spit upon and traduced Van Buren in the days of his Democracy, and who triumphed over him, with demoniac glee, in the hard cider campaign of 1840.

over which they expand.

It was introduced into Congress in time of war, placed as a Proviso to that with which it had no connexion; -was attempting to anticipate the acquisition of new territory: legislate for unacquired possessions; throw a firebrand into Congress; distract the nation, and impede the passage of war measures, and delay the advance of our victorious troops in Mexico; thus adhering morally to the enemies of our country in time of war, and "giving them aid and comfort.

Its author, by his own true and sincere friends, was implored to desist; to lay it aside, and let it rest. He was young, rian adjourned Court, and by means of a special ve sing into eminence, and truly eloquent; -had advocated alone from Pennsylvania in Congress, the passage of the tariff of 1846, the doubt, that he will again be convicted. Writs stood high before the country with distinction and usefulness awaiting him in the future; it was a matter of deep regret to those who knew and admired him, that he should be led away. All that friends could do was exercised to save him, but nothing, nothing could stop his mad career. In the Presidential election of 1848, he deserted he Democratic cause; voted for the can . didate of a Convention where blacks were suffered to participate; divided his own county, and gave Taylor 1500 majority, in a region where Clay was beat nearly six hundred by Mr. Polk. In Congress, last winter, he voted against the Democratic candidate for Speaker, supported Root, Giddings, and others, the most bitter enemies the Democratic party ever had, and assisted to delay the organization of the house for weeks. But he is gone ;-joined to his idols; -yet I think he will find, when too late, that the Democracy can do much better without him, than he without the Democracy. I cannot here desist in referring to Martin Van Buren. A short time since he was high in our affections; enjoying the respect of the whole American Democracy, and elevated by them to the highest station on earth; and although defeated in 1840, was still a favorite, and looked up to with respect and veneration by all. In an evil hour ne turns round, takes a nomination from a convention of abolitionists and their kindred allies, placed on the ticket with the heir of Braintree, opposing the very Democracy who made him all he was or ever could be. not receiving a single electoral vote, but causing the success of the enemy, and the defeat of his former great party; and like Arnold after his treason, at New London, when the "red-coat" was on his back, fired upon the glorious Democracy, who in 1832 and 1836 elevated him to the Vice Presi-

dency and Presidency of the Republic, with the steady vote of chivalrous, noble, and Southern Virginia, if you please, always cast for him. Out, out upon such base ingratitude !! ! We can truly say of him -" Living, shall forfeit fair renown,

And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence it sprung, Unwept, unnoncred, and unsung. But we have the Pittsburg platform, offered as a substitute for the national plat form now before the Convention. Such A PLATFORM, why, it is too narrow for even a Free Soiler to stand straight up full tength upon. The Pittsburg Convent should have discarded it at once.

Yet, we are told, we were victorious under it last fall; that our victory was caused by it. How ridiculous! It was the giantstrength of an aroused Democracy, determined to succeed and bring Pennsylvania back again to her old position, that caused our triumph, irrespective of the departure of the Pittsburg Convention from the national code.

The only true course is to hold a national creed. (A voice, "It is, it is.") It will continue, whilst sectional views or dogmas can never prevail. I recognize no Pennsylvania Democracy; no Northern or Southern Democracy, but American Democracy ! Jeffersonian Democracy ! that noble, inspiring Democratic faith that is alike acceptable along the granite hills of New Hampshire, the mountains of Pennsylvania, the shores of Virginia, the sands Carolina, the levees of Louisiana, the banks of the Mississippi, the prairies of Illinois, the shores of Michigan, the woods of Iowa, the gold mines of California, and the valley of the Oregon. That inspires us with the nobleness of self respect, breaks the chain of the oppressor, vindicates the right of self government, raises MAN from the earth, and teaches him to walk proudly erect, with no superior but that all-wise Creator, whose image he bears and whose breath he breathes. (Reiterated applause.) Let us hold to this creed; it is from our fathers; under it, our institutions have prospered; new States added to the Contederacy, now spreading from ocean to ocean; and one bright star after another appearing in the canopy of freedom; thus forming A UNION, whose bright example is destined to overthrow kings and thrones,

and free the world from bondage. When Pennsylvania sets up a measure or movement in opposition to the National Democracy, she is always in the wrong.-Witness the Bank and Tariff questions, and the State candidate in 1832 for Vice-President. We must stand with our brethren o the Union, and go with "the Democracy of the Union for the sake of the Union."-Pennsylvania can have no interests that conflict with the prosperity of the whole nation. We must become prosperous, through the prosperity of the county at large. The people found this out, when they strayed off on the Tariff question, and it required he unflinching firmness of Vice-President Dallas, a national patriot and a national Democrat, to set Pennsylvania right with his fearless, and noble casting vote. (Immense applause.) Just so this Free Soil heresy leads men imperceptibly away from patriotism and Democracy.

It took the Roman firmness of anothe great man, to set the mark of the national reed. The country found him in Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate in our last campaign. (Cheers.) It is men, such as e-national men and national democrats -who are our towers of strength in the imes of peril and danger. But I am accused by the gentleman (Mr.

lagraw) of loving the South. Loving the South! My country-my countrymen!! American freedom, and freedom's own land! I plead guilty to the accusation, if vocated and sustained by this pure-minded Saccusation it be; and if I did not love the ward to the husbandman for his toils. On our phole South as well as my mhole country (applause), I would be unworthy of the turned by the New Holland Turnpike-every name of AMERICAN; unworthy of its glory, and forever unworthy of these great blessings enjoyed by no other people on earth. When I forget Jamestown, Braddock's Field, Yorktown, Virginia, the Tenth Letion, Monticello, Mecklenburg, Eutaw, harleston, Savannah, Orleans, and San Jacinto, THEN WILL I CEASE TO LOVE THE SOUTH. When I can forgot WASHING-TON, THE FATHER OF MY COUN-TRY: Jefferson, the author of the Declaoic, dauntless, and patriotic American able. South. (Enthusiastic and long-continued

A New Trial granted to Mills.

HARRISBURG, July 2nd, 1850. The Supreme Court, this day, granted a new rial in the case of Jonathan Gibbons Mills, who as convicted last October, in this county, of the offence of seduction, under the act of 1843, and for which he was given the full benefit of the punishment, set forth, to-wit: three years in the County Prison. This Mills, you may recollect, is the per-son who destroyed a whole household, by ruining three sisters. Judge Coulter delivered the opinion of the Court, and the judgement of the Dauphin

I have been informed by the Counsel for the Commonwealth, that Mills will be again tried for of error were also allowed in the two prosecu for attempt to procure abortion, by this same Mills. but as to those cases, no opinion has, as yet beer given. Messrs. Kunkle, McAllister and Fox, de serve the thanks of the moral portion of the com-munity, for the ability with which they have conducted these cases, on the part of the Common wealth. Theirs is a labor, the reward for which annot be obtained in this world, as the seduce are poor, very poor .- Pennsylvanian.

ORGANIZED BAND OF ROBBERS ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—A letter dated Durango, Mexico, May 7, furnishes som information relative to a regularly organized band of robbers on the route to California

band of roosers on the route to Ushifornia through Mexico. It says: There are many Indians on the road between Saltillo and this place. They have committed a great many depredations lately on small paries of Californians, and also on the Me living on the road, but we were unmol them, although we saw several strong bands but a short distance from us, all mounted and ready to attack us. There is a large party of robbers between this place and Mazatlin—the sameone that the Governor of Durango hired some six weeks ago to go out to fight the Indi-ans, and furnished them with fine horses, arms, ammunitions, &c. The first they did was to rob the Government of a large caballado of mules, loaded with different kinds of produce and some specie, which was intended to pay off

and some specie, which was intended to pay our the Mexican army.

After this robbery they took to the mountains, where they have been murdering and robbing the travellers passing between Mazatlin and this place. About six days ago they murdered two Americans, and took from them over \$40,000 in gold. Some of the party who were robbed escaped, and arrived at this place three days since. Two of the robbers who were robbed escaped, and arrived at this place three days since. Two of the robbers were arrested in this place, and are now in prison awaiting their trial. This band of robbers, I learn, are Texans, and were originally 22 strong, but have since recruited to the number of 75 or more. The Governor says they are better mounted and equipped than any who have passed through Mexico. He had 1,800 soldiers at his command, and is afraid to send them in the mountains after the robbers, for he says that, from the position they occurve for he says that, from the position they occupy they could kill every one of his soldiers with-

Intelligencer & Iournal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, July 9, 1850. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM T. MORISON. AUDITOR GENERAL: EPHRAIM BANKS. SURVEYOR GENERAL:

J. PORTER BRAWLEY.

To our Democratic Friends! We have a proposition to make. It is this: As soon as one hundred new paying subscribers can be obtained in Lancaster county we will enlarge the "INTELLIGENCER," so as to add four columns of eading matter to each number. If one or two ac tive men in each township and borough will make the effort, we have no doubt treble that number an be obtained in a few weeks. What say on Democratic friends to the proposition? be the first to move in the matter?

ITA number of advertisements have unavoidably been crowded out. Our advertising friends must excuse us this week.

We invite attention to the speech of Col. REAR FRAZER, of this city, made at the Williamsport Convention, in favor of the resolutions report d by him and adopted by that body. His remarks are strong, eloquent and pointed—a noble vindication of the policy of the Democratic party, as laid lown in the broad national platform of the Balti more Conventions of 1844 and 1848. The speech will be found in another column.

To the exclusion of much other matter, we rive place to the confession of Professor Webster. vho was convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman. any abbreviation of it, on our part, we are certain would not have satisfied our readers, and therefo

long as it is, we give it to them entire. This confession, while it settles the question o the murder and murderer of Dr. Parkman, does tatives not change our opinion materially with regard to the trial. Our opinion then was, that he might be guilty of the homicide-but that the proof adduced against him was not sufficient to justify the postion taken by the Court, and the finding of the Jury, and that no Jury in Pennsylvania would have convicted him of murder in the first degree upon such evidence. We are of the same opinion still-nor does his confession even make it a case of that kind. If we are to believe what he save. the act was done without premeditation, in a moment of passion and excitement produced by the conduct of Dr. Parkman, and therefore was not a crime of that magnitude in the eve of the law which would require capital punishment as an

Now that Professor Webster has made a clean preast of it; which he should have done immediatey after committing the fatal crime, the responsibility will rest with the Executive of Massachusetts to say whether the sentence of the Court shall be carried into execution, or whether his punishment shall be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Seventy-fourth anniversary of our National ndenendence, was celebrated in a variety of ways this City-by firing of cannon, pistols and crackers: by fire-works, bonfires, ringing of bells, d.splaying of flags, &c. &c. Business was entirely uspended-many of our town's-folks taking a jaunt to the country, and all, young and old, enjoying themselves to their hearts' content.

We, with others, spent the day at Brownstown, count of which celebration, see another column.-Our ride, going and returning, was through a delightful region of the country-the wheat, rye, oats and corn fields presenting a magnificent appearance, and every thing indicating a rich and luxurious re. outward trip we took the Reading road, and re where the country presenting the same cheerful

where the country presenting the same cheerful and prosperous-condition.

D. Holbrook, Jacob Myers.

Regular Toasts.

1—The day we celebrate.

2—The memory of Washington.

3—The President of the United States, the palladium of our liberty, written in the blood of the Fathers of the Bourth. Each of 'the Companies had a Band with them, who discoursed delightful music during their brief stay amongst us. The Companies are composed of fine looking, respectable young men, who conducted themselves with great order and propriety. Our citizens got up several collations ration of Independence; Madison, the propriety. Our citizens got up several collations father of the Constitution; Patrick Henry, for them on Friday, and they expressed themselves he opponent of the Stamp Act; Giles, much gratified with the hospitality of our people andolph, John Marshall, Macon, Marion, Two of the Companies left in the evening line-the Will, Washington, Moultrie, Laurens, others remained until Saturday morning. May we inckney, Jackson, and his veto of the not hope that the next time they take a jaunt from Monster Bank, then, and not till then, will the great city, Lancaster may be their destination. I, can I ever forget my noble countrymen Our citizens would, doubtless, do every thing in of the much-abused, much-injured, yet he- their power to make their visit pleasant and agree-

We direct public attention to the recent advertisement, by the Mayor, for a loan of sixteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of constructing an additional Reservoir. In reference to this subject e would remark, that the finances of the city are in a flourishing condition. The proceeds of the water rent and tax, together with a Sinking fund of, at the present time, about nine thousand dollars creasing annually one thousand dollars, are set apart to liquidate the existing debt-capitalists nay therefore rest satisfied that the loan now asked for will be a perfectly safe and desirable in estment, and that it will be paid at maturity.

ne eastern section of this county, on Friday week. The width of its track was about 200 yards, and it occupied about five minutes in passing, the air being all the time darkened with branches, shingles, and a variety of other objects snatched up in its course. The principal sufferers were Messrs. Peter Herr, Jacob Hershey, Jacob Frantz, T. S. Woods, Samuel Wengers and Dr. Steele—and the principal damage was in the blowing down of dwellings, barns, &c. &c.

Suicide.—A man named Henry Waltz, a resident of Water street, committed suiced on the sufficient of the will of a people who would be free.

Suicide.—The Waltz, a resident of Water street, committed suiced on the suice of the will of a people who would be free.

Suicide.—The Washington Monument, though it tower to the skies cannot be higher than he was the suice of the suice of the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the suice of the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies cannot be higher than he was transfer to the skies that the same transfer to the skies that the same transfer the was the skies that the same transfer the was the skies that the same transfer the same transfer to the will of a people when the same transfer to the skies that the same transfer the was the same transfer to the skies that the same transfer the was the same transfer the same transfer the was the same transfer to the skies that the same transfer the was the same transfer that the same transfer the was the same transfer that the same transfer the same transfer the same transfer the same transfer the sam The width of its track was about 200 yards, and it

resterday morning about 4 o'clock, by shooting imself through the heart with a gun, to the trigger of which he had a string attached. He was a oricklayer by trade, about 50 years of age, and has left a wife and a large family of children. He was poor and in embarrassed circumstances, which, the fatal deed.

Accident.-A German, whose name we did no earn, was seriously injured on Saturday, by a portion of brick wall falling upon him while at work at the old Factory.

RATHER CAUBTIC .- The N. Y. Merchants' Day 300k, an independent journal, but rather waggish n its sympathies, says:

"That which was a Whig party—a noble and powerful party—has, by this movement of these selfish office-seekers, been broken to fragments and scattered to the four winds of heaven. In New York it is a Seward and Weed ork it is a Seward and Weed party; in Massa York it is a Seward and Weed party; in Massa, chusetts and Ohio it is an abolition party; in Connecticut and Vermont it is a free soil party; in New Hampshire and Michigan it is no party; in Pennsylvania it is a tariff party; in New Jersey it is an anti-railroad party; in Delaware and Maryland it is a Clayton party: in Virginia it is a Tay. land it is a Clayton party; in Virginia it is a Tay lor party; and in all the other States it is a broken down party, without strength, influence or importance. Never was a political party so utterly pow erless, so insignificant, so useless as the Whit party, who so foolishly sold themselves to a con temptible little clique of New York politicians and took their pay in the gaudy tinsel of a sol

Mr. Stevens' Speech.

eaders can form some idea of the character of short extract. It is hardly likely that such low lemen to whom he alludes:

I do not remember one of the numerous gentle men who have referred to my remarks, who has attempted to deny one of the facts, or refute one o the arguments; they have noticed them merely to vituperate their author. To such remarks there can be no reply by him who is not willing to place himself on a level with blackguards. I cannot enter that arena. I will leave the filth and the slime f Billingsgate to the fish-women, and to their wor oadjutors, the gentleman from Virginia, [Moon,] from North Carolina, [Mr. Stanly,] from Kentucky, [Mr Stanton.] from Tennessee, [Mr. Williams.] and all that tribe. With them I can have no controversy. When I want to combat with such opponents and such weapons, I can find hem any day by entering the fish market, without defiling this Hall.

I beg those respectable fish-la-les, however, to inderstand that I do not include my colleague from Bucks county, [Mr. Ross.] among those whom I deem fit to be their associates. I would not so de-There is, in the natural world a little, spotted contemptible animal, which is armed by nature

with a fætid, volatile, penetrating virus. which so pollutes whoever attacks it, as to make him offen sive to himself and all around him for a long time. Indeed, he is almost incapable of purification.— Nothing sir, no insult shall provoke me to crush so filthy a beast!

Such language as the above might be appropria-Such language as the above might be appropriatively used in the vicinity of the Five Points, at New of "Yankee Doodle" and our Lancaster friends York, or in the Fish Market of Philadelphia-but we apprehend it is entirely out of place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, and least of all is it the kind of language that should be used by a representative of the staid and quiet people of Lancaster county. A speech ontaining such foul slang is not fit to be placed before a decent family—and we hardly suppose that any respectable portion of his constituents would be willing to endorse it; and yet, we opine; they will be called upon to do so, the ensuing fall by depositing their votes for its author. The people are sometimes made to father strange doctrines by the reckless conduct of unprincipled representatives

Columbia Band. The American and Humane Fire Companies, of Lancaster. Chief Burgess and Assistant Burgess, Members of Town Council, Reader of Declaration and Orator of the Day, in carriages. Music. Old members of Columbia Engine and Hose, Columbia. William Penn, Marietta. Vigilant, Columbia. Music. Laurel Hose, York.

Marshal—Philip Gossler. Marshal's Aids—Lacash Sample D F Griffith Parrick Morris.

Rich-Decidedly.

The Union & Tribune, and Examiner & Herald, egaling their readers with Mr. STEVENS' last speech on the Slavery question! What a precious norceau to spread before their lady readers! How the moral and religious portion of their reader will be gratified at its perusal!

CELEBRATION AT BROWNSTOWN The meeting was respectable in point of numbers, though not so large as had been anticipated. The dinner was served up in the very best style, by Mr. Busser, the obliging landlord of the village, and those whe partook were loud in the praises of the good fare, not forgetting the Turtle Soup which was decidedly a rich treat. The liquors also were excellent, and nothing was omitted by host" to make his guests comfortable. The Orator of the day, George W. M'Elroy, Esq., acquitted himself handsomely. His oration was a chaste, well digested produc tion, patriotic and appropriate to the occasion alike creditable to head and heart of its author, and pronounced in an eloquent and impressive manner. The meeting also address ed by Messrs. John L. Thompson, D. W Patterson and W. W. Brown, and, in Germa by our friend, Jacob Myers, of this city.— The proceedings including the toasts, &c., will be found below, to which we invite at-

antly, and nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day.

In the evening the "lads and lasses" enjoyed themselves to a late hour in dancing. We learn that our young friends acquitted themselves very handsomely at the "Ball," and the pleasure they enjoyed almost indu some nine miles north-east of the city, for an acced them to regret that the Fourth of July came off but once a year.

tention. Everything passed over very pleas

The Committee of Arrangement reported the following the order of the day: as the order of the day:

The Deciaration of independence to be read by Isaac
Elimaker, Esq. at the head of the Table, after which the
Dinner will be served up by Jucob Busser.

The Oration will be delivered by George W. M'Elroy,

Esq. Officers of the Day -President, David Groff, Esq.

Roberts, Allen Carpenter, Percival Potts, Henry E. Leamen, Allen Svundt. John W Jackson John Forney, Peter Fieles. Seventaries. Maj. George Sanderson, Col. Marcus D. Holbrook, Jacob Myers.

the surrounding world
7—Woman, Heaven's last and best gift to man; our
guardian angels in the hour of tribulation; our companions through life, and our solace in the hour of death.

Volunteer Toasts.

1—By John W Jackson—The American Union, Toastrong in the affections of the American People to fear

atrong in the affections of the American People to fear the assaults of factions.

2—By Issauc Elimaker—The United States, Cemented together by the blood of our patrict sires, may evil attend the man that would dissolve them.

3—By William B Wiley—California, May she come into the Union in a coach by herself, and not in an omnitots.

4—By David W Patterson—Agriculture, Commerce & Manufactures, Mutually dependent on one another—em racing and emb itually dependent on one another—en aced in all the interests and prosperit

of the nation at large.

5—By W W Brown—The Defenders of the Constitution
May their memories occupy the loftiest place in the temple of fame.
6—By D G Swartz—Adams and Jefferson, Lovely in 6—By D G Swartz—Adams and Jefferson, Lovely in their lives, in death they were not divided. 7—By C Garber—Henry Clay, the brightest star in our political galaxy. Honored at home, esteemed abroad, he deserves the admiration of the whole civilized world. 8—By John K. Reed.—The Declaration of the United States, may it ever remain the pride and admiration of the American people.

he American people. 9—By Peter Fieles—The Hon. James Buchanan, in pri

9—By Peter Fieles—The Hon. James Buchanan, in private life a gentleman, a scholar and a friend. On this day may he not fail to enjoy the delights of that liberty which he has so long labored to sustain. May he continue to be an object of admiration to his friends and steeled against the attacks of his enemies.

10—By D W Patterson—The Memory of Washington, His life is our glory—his example our dearest heritage.

11—By John Evans—The Day we Celebrate, May we all feet the proud satisfaction when we have separated from this ground that we met as brethren of one family, as American citizens, and fully appreciating the privileges this land of liberty affords.

12—By Simon P Eby—The Peace Convention, in favor of an international Supreme Court, may unbounded suc-

though it tower to the skies cannot be higher whose name it is intended to perpetuate in the f his countrymen. 19—By the Campany—The Orator of the Day, and the eader of the Declaration of Independence, may their lives

reader of the Decharation of Independence, may helr fives be as particle as the sentiments they have uttered. 20—By the Company—Our Host and Hostess, may ther efforts to please and accommodate their visiters to-day, render them deserving of confidence and patronage in the fother.

reying upon his mind, it is supposed was the cause ENCAMPMENT AT LEAMAN PLACE. We paid a flying visit to the encampment of the artillery corps, "Washington Grays," from Philadelphia, on the morning of the 4th. We found the tents erected in a field adjoining the hotel of Mr. Lechler, looking quite military like, but in our estimation not very comfortable, as they were ntirely exposed to the burning rays of the sun. This, however, did not seem to affect the spirits of the troop, as they were all busily engaged in paying atten-

improvement in camp discipline, and as Capt. M'Adam is very desirous of improving every his gentleman's second speech, from the following hour of their limited time, it is feared that we shall scarcely have the pleasure of a visit from buse will provoke a reply from either of the gen- them to our city. Should it, however, be found convenient for the members to prolong their stay until Saturday, the 13th, Capt. M'A. assured us that it would afford him much pleasure to partake of the hospitality of our citizens, as well as pay a visit to our military triends in Columbia. We hope he will find i convenient to do so

Correspondence of the Gazette.
COLUMBIA, July 4, 1850. MY DEAR GAZETTE: The anniversary of the Birth day of our National Independence has just passed, the twinkling stars of the last Rocket have disappeared, and the last squib has been beard. Every thing is again quiet. The greater part of those who were with us have left for their resource. their respective homes, and now are relating what they saw of the *Elephant* I will attempt a brief description of the proceed-

ings.
According to the published arrangements, the red and blue shirts of the Firemen of our Borough were seen at an early hour, hastening through va rious parts of the town as if anxious to haster great affair, then groups would gather to talk of the expected pleasures of the day, or to consult upon the respective duties, that had fallen upon each to perform. Presently the sound of music was heard, and the soul stirring strain of "Hail Columbi:" fell upon the listening ear.— Quickly following this was

'The ear piercing fife and spirit stirring drum' or "xankee Loodle" and our Lancaster friends were escorted by our companies to head Quarters, whence, the whole party proceded in a body to the bridge to welcome the Laurel Fire Company from York. Next came the William Peen, company from Marietta, which completed the party. After the usual preliminaries, and having partaken of bountiful refreshments at head Ounters prepared by our sinceps. Quarters, prepared by our citizens.

The procession was formed at 12 o'clock, M., precisely, in Second street, the right on Union street, in the following order:

Columbia Band. The American and Humane

Columbia. Music. Laurel Hose, York.

Marshal—Philip Gossler. Marshal's Aids—
Joseph Sample, D. F. Griffith. Patrick Morris,
E. K. Boyce, J. W. Shuman, Dr. V. Friedeman.
Chiet Burgess and Assistant Burgess, Members
of Town Council, Reader of Declaration, Orator
of the day, and old members of Columbia Engine,
was received at Jacob's Hotel in Locust atreet.

was received at Jacob's Hotel in Locust street.

Amongst so many fine companies it might seem invidious in us to particularize, I will therefore merely state that their appearance was manly and their conduct that of gentlemen.

After marching through the route indicated by the programme, the procession disbanded for the purpose of hearing the Declaration read by our worthy townsman James Cowddn, which was done in a masterial was recorded. worthy townsman James Cowddn, which was done in a masterly manner, and was listened to with that profound attention its importance demanded After the reading was concluded, our young townsman Dr. N. B. Wolf, the orator of the day took the stand and in an address above. the day, took the stand and in an address charac-terized by fervid eloquence and breathing the sentiments of true genuine patriotism, held his audience enchained in breathless attention for the space of three-quarters of an hour. The audience was taken completely by surprise, the orator's fine effort having so completely surpassed their

expectations. At the conclusion of the address the guests partook of the collation prepared for them by the cit-izens, the regular Volunteer toasts were read from the stand, and at an early hour our guests departed. If they were as much gratified with their-reception as our citizens were with their presence this day will be long remembered by them. The utmost armony characterized the whole proceedings, and thing occured to mar the pleasure of the day

THE CELEBRATION AT PARADISE. MR. EDITOR:—The 74th anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in our village to-day in an appropriate and spirited manner by the United America, Mechanics. The meeting was organized by the Appointment of John Rogers, of Paradise, President; J. W. Fisher, of Columbia, and Robert Herr, of Laucaster, Vice Presidents; E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster, Secretary; when the Declaration of Independence was read by the Secretary, after which the meeting adjourned to dinner, which was served up in the most MR. EDITOR :- The 74th anniversary of Ameri d to dinner, which was served up in the most plendid style by Mr. Lefevre, of Paradise, who splendid style by Mr. Letevre, of Paradise, who knows just how to cater for the appetites of hungry mechanics and working men. After dinner the meeting was again organized, when most able and eloquent addresses were delivered by John Wise and J. W. Fisher, Esqs., after which the meeting adjourned in fine spirits, every one delighted with the celebration.

Yours, PARADISE.

Extraordinary Confession of Prof. At a meeting of the Council, this morning, the

ase of Professor Webster was referred to a com-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

ounishment, together with a contession that he kiled Dr. Parkman The Reverend gentleman prefaced the statement

by a few remarks relative to the manner in which confession was made to him. He stated that e had no previous acquaintanceship with Professor 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 day of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for ais own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the reques making a statement, which was now submit-

d for the consideration of the Council. It was in substance as follows:--THE CONFESSION.
On Tuesday, 20th of November, I sent the not to Dr. Parkman, which it appears, was carried by the boy, Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unseal-ed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my coms, 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 offi er in my house, and to drive the from my house, and to drive the from the purport of my sorship, if I did not each the conference. I did not cer in my house, and to drive me from my profes tell him, in it, what I could do, or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for thos 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 utter inability to pay him at present-to apologise 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. did not hear from him on that day, nor the next, Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College, at half-past one—my lec-ture closing at one. I did not stop to talk with im, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare for, for t was necessary for me to have my time, and, also, keep my mind free from other exciting matters

tion to their visitors, or preparing for the reception of Gen. Patterson, who had promised to review them on that day. His non-arrival was a source of disappointment to many of the visitors as well as to the "Grays." At 12 o'clock, a grand national salute was fired, and the company then parionk of an excellent the company then parionk of an excellent that our arrangements compelled us to leave before the dinner, so that we cannot give any of the proceedings.

The Grays are certainly a fine looking body of men, with a high reputation for discipline.

The object of their present encampment is

and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in handiest (it was a stick of wood,) and dealt was handlest (it was a stick of wood,) and dealt that I had put the knife in the chest. The stick him an instantaneous blow with all the force that found in the saucer of ink, was for making coarse 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 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 liteless. 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 resuscitate him, and should never be likely to notice them amongst the multitude of articles, large and small, of all bu. I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror 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 de the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, on the now 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 unrished me with a key to the dissecting rooms, or 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, of the laboratory below. And then, what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and de are what had been done, and obtain assistance saw nothing but the alternative of a successful novement and concealment of the body on the one nand, and of infamy and destruction on the other.
The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything vas to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting hem into 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 hat, 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, y 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 dismem

ored.

It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity. The only instrument was the knile found by the officers, in the tea chest, which kept for cutting corks. I made no use of the furkish knite, as it was called at the trial. That had long been kept on my parlor mantlepiece in Cambridge, as a curious ornament. My daughters requently cleaned it; hence the marks of oil and hiting found upon it. I had lately brought it to 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 the blood in a pipe that passed down dirough the lower laboratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe, for the ceiling below was stained im mediately 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 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

away all traces of what had been done. I think did it never occur to you, before the decease of Dr. the stick with which the fatal blow had been struck Parkman, that his death, if you could bring it to It was one of several pieces which I had carried in from Cambridge long before, for the purpose of showing the effect of certain chemical fluids in ploring woods, by being absorbed into the pores. The grape vine, being a very porous 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. took up the two notes either from the table or the or, I think from 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 mortage or my indebtedness to Dr. 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] could, that I might meet my family and others with composure. On Saturday, I visited my roomwith composure. On Saturday, I visited my roomat the College, but made no change in the disposi tion of the remains, and laid no plans as to my outure course. On Saturday evening, I read the notice in the "Transcript," respecting his disappear ance. I was then deeply impressed with the ne his seeing Littlefield, sending for blood, and of in-

he character of my interview with Dr. Parkman, the statement, Dr. Putman proceeded to argue as or I saw that it must become known that I have to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when Webster, f the Murder of Dr. or I saw that it must become known that I had nad such an intervieweas I had appointed it first by an unsealed note on Tuesday, and on Friday nad such an interviewe as I had appointed it first by an unsealed note on Tuesday, and on Friday Professor Webster's estate was worth several thouhad myself called at his house in open day, and ratified the arrangement, and had there been seen. as to commit such a crime deliberately. The preand had probably been overheard by the man servious 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 contesting the province of where he was going—the in erview would in all lession was communicated to them about a week probability be known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question excercised me much, but the confession was true. on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston and be the first to declare myself the person. is yet unknown, with whom Dr. P. had made the intment. I would take the ground that I had invited him to the College to pay him money, and hat 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

River Bank on Saturday, but should have suppressing the sum which sed 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 our of interview; it had not occurred to me that should ever show the notes cancelled in proof of t, or I should have destroyed the large note, and et it be inferred that it was gone with the mi nan, 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 o state to consider my ulterior pecuniary interes Money, though I needed it so much, was count to me in that condition of mind. If I had esigned and premeditated the homicide of Di Parkman, in order to get possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have de posited Pettee's check the next day, but should have made some show of getting and having the noney the morning before. I should have drawn ov money from the bank and taken occasion to ny money from the bank and taken occasion to make mention to the cashier that I had a sum to make in 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 of the same beautiful girls who testified in behalf of their father at the trial. Their charmingly healthful appearance have been exchanged for one more sickly and sad. that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the mone of Henchman as mere pocket money for the day. Had I 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 per-(Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I should not have invited him to my rooms at an imagined he had lorgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would and others, and an hour when I was most likely to your sincerity, Mrs. Webster," said Gov. Briggs, and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour, just who, until now, had sat a silent listener. "I feel reparing my experiments for it; therefore, I called this house on that morning, (Friday,) between call. I looked into my rooms on Sunday afternoon, but did nothing. After the first visit of the officers. I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from th upper well, and threw them into the vault under the 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 He came, accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing sorre glasses from my lecture room table, into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the control of the thorax had been made by the knife. At the lecture room table, into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He im- having first poked down the ashes. Some of the en, and followed me into the laboratory. He im-ediately addressed me with great energy—"Are limbs, I cannot remember which or how many you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?" were consumed at that time. This was the last replied, "No, Dr. Parkman," and I was then had to do with the remains. The tin box was do eginning to state my condition, and my appeal to signed to receive the thorax, though I had not im but he would not listen to me and interrupted concluded where I should finally put the box. im but he would not listen to me, and interrupted concluded where I should finally put the box.—
ne with much vehemence. He called me a scoun | The fish hooks, tied up as grapples, were to b drel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most used for drawing up the parts in the vault, whenoitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his and get strains enough. I had a confused double

on the stairs was not used to remove spots of but was dropped by accident. When the called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest, or whether a more trict search of my rooms was to be had; the latstrict search of my rooms was to be had; the latter hypothesis being hardly less appalling than the tormer. 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 strichnine 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 hear to survive detection.

pill before I left my isopratory on the 250. A thought I could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose. The state of my nervous system, probably, defeated its action partially. The effects of the poison were terrible beyond developed the country of the Callage and scription. It was in operation at the College, and before I went there, but most severely atterwards I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trial-the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the jailor, contained only a bottle of citric acid for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a new paper that I had purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which it was presumed was to be used in temoving 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 purch. ased. I have drawn up, in separate papers, an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 23d, and of the conversa-tion with Littlefield 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 pa-cify 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.

Parkma 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

him:
"Dr. Webster, in all probability your days are I believe, on that day; the pelvis, and some of the limbs perhaps, were put under the lid of the lecture room table, in what is called the well—adeep sink lined with lead; a stream of Cochituate was turned into it, and running through it all Friday night; the thorax was put into a similar 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, idd it never occur to vou, before the decease of Dr. proved to be a piece of the stump of a large grape pass, would be of great advantage to you, or at vine—say two inches in diameter, and two feet long. 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

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 ir ritable and passionate. A quick handed and brief violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my have never acquired the control over my passions

quence is all this."

"But you notified Dr. Pakman 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 disappear-ance, and after I had determined 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 Park

man."
This was accompanied by the statement in which Professor Webster attempts to explain as to the writ of error was still pending. Also, that sand dollars, and that he was not in such a strait sion was communicated to them about a week

Members of the council have retained a copy of the petition previously presented,, and withdrawn by the advice of Dr. Putman, which will probably be published. It asserts his innecence, and it also asserts that Littlefield, or some other person, placed the re mains in his room, to compass his ruin.

HEARING IN THE WEBSTER CASE. The Rev. Dr. Putnam to whom Professor Webster made his confession, having requ hearing before the Governor and Council in case the decision of that body was likely to prove unfavorable, a meeting was held on Friday afternoon for that purpose. In the meantime the committee, it appears, had submitted to a board of surgeons the confession for examination, and this body was also to have a hearing at the same meeting. The ston Bee of Saturday gives the following accounof a scene which occurred there:

About an hour before the meeting of the Council, Mrs. Webster and her three daughters arrived at the Council chamber, and obtained an interview with Gov. Briggs, and his honor Lieut. Gov. Reed.
Mrs. Webster was dressed in deep mourning.
Her three daughters seemed sorrow stricken and almost heart broken. Mrs. Webster is evidently a woman of great hope—firm and persevering to the last. The eldest daughter, exhibits, in a great degree, the same "valuable traits—doubly valuable during this most terrible struggle through which they have been called to pass.

Mrs. Webster, in conversation with Lieut. Gov. Reed, said that she and her daughters earnesly prayed for a commutation of her husband's His previous letters to the Council, she said, asking for a pardon, were written at her earnest solicit that he must have committed the deed in a of great provocation. I cannot persuade myself that it was otherwise," continued Mrs. Webster; "he doated upon his children—he was a good, kind husband—and oh, sir, we earnestly hope, and pray that you may find it consistent with your duties to the public, and consistent with the cause and humanity, to save him and our whole family from the ruin and deep disgrace which threaten

The Lieut. Gov. replied to something which she said. Mrs. Webster mistaking his words, looked earnestly into his face, her eyes streaming with tears, said, with a force we shall never forget, "Did you say, sir, it is impossible to commute his sentence?" "Oh, I can't tell you that, Madam—the subject is before the committee. All I can say, is, we will try most conscientiously to serve you, and save your husband. It is a most painful duty Mrs. Webster said she wished to assure h cellency that she was instrumental in his presentin his confession to their consideration, and desired that they would construe it as favorable as duty

rmit. Mrs. Webster and her daughter

then retired. The Cholera.

The Pittshurg Gazette of the 4th instant, says: We regret to learn that the Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in Cincinnati, and along he river. Several boats have arrived here which had cases aboard. One arrived on Tuesday evening by Cholera, and had another on board in a hor

CINCINNATI, July 3. The Board of Health reports this evening forty deaths from Cholera during the last 48 hours.

July 6.—The number of deaths in Cincinnati from Cholera, for 24 hours, up to 6 o'clock last

the evening, was sixty five.