

# Fradford Akeporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, March 39, 1850.

Terms of the Reporter.

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tests. Adams' and Liwell's law offices.

THE DEMOCRATIC GLASSIAN COMMITTEE of Bradford County will be 15th day meet at the Bradford Hotel, on Monday the 15th day of Anril 1850, at 2 Selock P. M. The attendance ed gentlemen compose the Committee:-- Ulysses Mercur. B. Baporte, Stephen Pierce, J E. Canfield. Thomas Smead, John Baldwin, Geo. W. Ediott, Nel- and the Ex-paymas er as the Lieutenant! son Reynolds, Arunah Wantles, ULYSSES MERCUR, Chairman,

W: rch 23, 18 10.

We jublish this week a report of the proceedings of the Hunker meeting 'at Philadelphia, on the 22 ut. It should have reached us at the time, but w a delayed by accident. We estimot retrain, however, from giving our readers a rich treat in its perusa!.

We are under great obligations to mends in Spring field, Orwell, and Sherhequia, for lists of new aubscribers.

#### The Last Lay of the "Minstrel."

The "Minstrel" of Saturday last changes his the Apportingment Bill, and a Bill which was pass tune, and informs his readers that the tenor of the ed vesterd weathhorizing the election of the Audifor the battle. O heavise we should certainly him at one round.

draw down upon them the indignation and exe- ences between the two houses, which are required gration of an injured and outraged Democracy, and to be reconciled and adjusted by committees of visit mon them the full measure of public condem-, conference at the very close of the session, and the maticin. This is the reason why they would decline report made by these committee's are necessarily all controversy with any one, who fears not to strip hurried through both branches, without being printthe clock from bollow and false hearted pretent, ed, and often times when none but the members sions, and doubtful honesty. The "half is yet untold "-but if occasion requires it, we shall have them understand their details or design. no hesitation in giving a publicity.

other people's Democracy, and claims the position sine die.

Federalist, who has not one tooling in common main where it is at present located. with the Democratic party, and whose time object. A Bill has been Reported by the Judiciary Com of the Democracy we do not be level.

who deems it necessary to right his name in full, the amondments are adopted. to his articles. Noighbor you must not get in a passion—we hold you strictly unaccommable for ! whatever may appear in the North Pennsile mian. and we have no inlewed about the "whopper" you , lugged in about our about a chizens of this County, dence has been constant and accounty several days. "I fee eyes opened come what flow, and will probe . I is not so old as to be in danger or spoiling.

bly learn more hereafter. Let us give you some good advice-and take it in the spirit it is given, for we are "to the manor born," and have breathfor we are "to the manor born," and have breath the first breath. The Pre-Stavery Meeting at the Chinese Meeting a we drew upon this earth to the present time, while you are a stringer-(we won't bey you have been taken in." You have a mighty task on hand a herculean undertaking which will require all your energies and exertions, I efore you can convert the Democracy of Bradford from the error of their Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men! ways, and bring them to a realizing sense of their stubborness and waywardness. It will take you a long time to convince them that the Wilmot Proviso is an "ancient, aristocratic and positiont heresy:" and that the Extension of Slavery is the height posted and led astray by the daily porusal of Forand essence of Democracy. But you must not ney's paper. They therefore met with trepidation grow weary or faint hearted. Remember the hisficents with tory of all great Reformers like yourself, how they have been obliged to suffer contempt and contume-ADVERTISCULAIS, per square of ten lines. 30 cents for the ly, and labor for years, with little success in planting the seed which at last germinates, and grows, Suffer with patient resignation; watch with hope; 1 bor with zeal-(don't forget to sing the praises of THE DEMOCRATIC STANDING Agour new-found benefactor) and in time you may experience the joy of marching the Democracy of Bradiord in masse over the camp of James Buchanof the members is requested. The following nam- Ass, under the sable banner of Slavery Extension, with the "Regular Contributor" as their Captain,

### FROM HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter) Passage of the Important bills in the House-Election of Prosecuting Attorneys, and Andstor and Surveyor Generals—Day of Adjournment—Sullivan County Seat—Annexating part of Beadford— Judicial Districts. HARRI-BURG, March 23, 1850.

The usual period for the adjournment of McLog islature is rapidly approaching, and nearly every important measure romains to be finally acted upon Several Bills of great interest to the public have passed by the house, and await the action of the Senate: surroug these are General Banking Bill.

Reporter has determined him to have no contro- for General and Serveyor General by the people. versy with it. His courage, like Bob Acres', has The Appropriation bill, has not been finally dispose cozed out his fingers' ands. He commenced the ed of in the House. A bill also passed the Senate es, he would have supposed himself in Charleston fight, in a malignant personal attack, wherein he ye-terday authorizing the election of Prosecuting breathes war and fury-puts himself in the most Attorneys by the people. This will undoubtedly 4 scientific" position-and says " lat on Macduff." be said joined by the House, so that the people will We had no idea we were going to frighten our ad- be called upon, at the next election, to select for versary so soon-we took inm at his wood, and themselves the prosecuting Attorneys in their resupposed he was brimtal of courage, and ready spective Counties. The bill to elect the Auditor General and Surveyor General passed the House have been easier upon turn, and not demoh-hed by a very decided vote 87 to 3, which will be a gentle admoration to the Senate, not to disregard The mock assumption of dignity and the air of the rox popula, in giving it the go-by in that body. injured and patient honesty, in which the "Mos. Thave reason to believe it will pass the Senate .strell refuses all further controversy with the Re- Still every thing is uncertain at this stage of the porter, after commencing a personal warfare, may session, and it is more than probable that we are make some " given a ics" believe that it is too again to witness the evil consequences of postpon eval ed and diginited to notice us. Does any one, ing the final action of the legislature upon all imdoubt had we been as vulnerable and obnoxious to portant bills until the last few days, and perhaps public censure as the chane which surrounded that tew hours of the session. This is a great error paper, an unceasing and vindictive war would have and very permicious in its consequences; but I see been waged! They dare not attempt it now .- no prospect of a remedy at present. It is among They know that public attention has only to be the common occurrences in legislation that quesdirected to their past and present conduct, to tions of the most vital importance arise on differ-

A Resolution fixing the day of final adjournment But we have not done with the North Pennsyl on the 9th of April was offered in the House on vanim. We readily acknowledge the tight of any Thursday last and passed through two readings, kers" Col. James Page. The reported speech of one to enter into any field of honest cuterprise, but the House refused to dispense the rule which this gentleman is milk and water compared with they please, and we will dispute no one's right to prohibits the bill to be read a third time on the the speech as really given. It was too strong even establish newspapers where thay shoose. If Mr. same day, which of course prevented its final pas- for the columns of the Pennsylvanian and the re-Ward sees fit to cetablish a paper here, we find no sage, and lays it over for future action. It may not porter has charitably diluted it. It was a tissue of thatte provided he does not attempt a fraud upon be called up for many days yet, at all events, there low abuse of abolitionists " couched in the most the Democratic party. Suc's we consider to be the is no prospect of as early a period as the 9th being vulgar terms, of the most watched appeals to the case, when he se's himself up as the standard to test finally agreed upon as the day of adjournment ignorant prejudices and brutal passions of his au-

of the committee, and perhaps but one of two of

of a corrector of abuses which are preferred to The bill appointing a new commission to re- sympathised with him, into a ferocious mob,—and have crept into the party. He certainly has locate the seat of Ju-tice in Sullivan County, came all delivered, with most extravagant violence of no claim to the title of a Democrat- he has never up on Saturday in Committee of the whole, and acknowledged its organization or supported its was discussed until the hour of adjournment, when principles. On the contrary, both have met with the Committee rose and were refused leave to si his decided and zealous opposition. We shall, again, which would lieve I rought the bill directly t'ierefore, see that the Dem e acy of Bradford are not before the house on second reading; but the hour led astray by any new lights-whether of dubious of adjournment having arrived it was of course democrasy, or of the cerulcan hue of federalism, passed over. There is evidently a strong disposi-We seek to make war upon no one; ( but took in the House to pass the bill, and some of the we cannot be intimidated by any means, from doing members are quite auxious to dispose of the whole our duty to the democratic party. We have rea- question at once by fixing the County Seat permason to believe that this is now better understood. nently at Exporte. But the members of the Judiand that we shall hereafter have no occasion to act, ciary Committee who reported the bill seem distiffs deputies all took the cue and laughed. There on the defensive. If the Pennsylvanian was hore i posed to sustain the report; courtesy to them will est invaying it come here to not to make war upon exercise a controlling influence over others, so that any man "-we should have no fault to find with the bill, as reported, will unquestionably pass,it. But it betrays its inconsistency at the outstart. What will be its fate in the Senate, I am unable to by commencing a furious personal onstaught upon foretel. It will certainly be opposed, and strenuthe editor of this paper-which it had not the cour- ously too, by certain Senators whose " fellow feelage to follow up, after all its invitations to the conting" with one of the late Commissioners, make thet. In the next usue, a betrays the cloven hoof them, it not a wondrous kinden at least wondrous by publishing and endorsing the vile falsehoods of active in defence of the gentleman whose integrity the South Pennsylvanian concerning our County is somewhat tarnished by the developments recent Convention. An article as full of gross misrepre- ly made in relation to the removal from Laporte sentation as it is of pulpable falseboods and which to Cherry. The advocates for Cherry seem disreflects at once upon the character and intelligence; posed to press their application for a slice off from if the Democracy. What do those things mean? Bradford, as the present location is within two To our mind they show the truth of what we have miles and a half of the Bradlerd line, it makes a assented, that this paper is to make war upon Da- had show on the map, and unless they can hold vin Wilmort, to break down the Reporter, and car- out at least a prospect of getting more territory on ry the Democracy of B. adderd over to the side of the north, season groups con gening into a more central blavery propagandism. Such an intention they position, they will stand but a poor charce of keepwell know would be exceedingly distasteful to the ing the county seat permanently at that place.— Democracy (1 Bridfield if epenly avowed, and Hence they will endeavor to procure a passage of the policy is by peccef it movements to gain the tile bill now on file for that purpose, it not at the Frength they now lack, to enable them to effect present session, certainly at each succeeding one their purposes. The loader in this crusade is a tuitil they succeed, should the Seat of Justice re-

we have no doubt beside grafflying a little haim- mittee in the House providing for the submission less personal vanity, is to divide the party, to to a vote of the people, at the next election; the prorive the White the ascendancy. That such a posed amendments to the Constitution of this State, scheme will receive the support or encouragement, which have passed both branches of the Legislatere. It divides the State into nighteen districts, -Now, we would say a bay we be a gentle, and establishes the salary of the Judges to be man we have heretolog non noneed the century perfected, of course it does not go into effect until

## Dr. Wabster's Triak

We publish a toll account of this frial, by which it will be seen that a cloud of dar' rand damning evideace has been educed against the unfortunate pris

We have rather a find teefing for you, and are first the meeting to favor of Union and Regulating for fear of disturbance." Such was the sorry to see you in such company. You must have lar Nominations' must lay over another week.— pith of his whote speech. Robert Tyler,—" my

### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Manes to the Bradford Reporter

Ma Eprova - Believing that your readen would like to know something of the great dough-face lemonstration, held here on the 22d., I take the liberty of giving you a sketch of the proceedings as they really transpired, and not as they are represented in the Pennsylvanian. The authors of the call were exceedingly apprehensive of a disturbance. They were fearful that the dose they offered was too nauseons even for for a public atn. and proceeded to business under cover of a body of some 70 or 80 special deputies commanded by Sheriff Deal, who were at once their guardians and claquers, did all the voting, and applauded lustily with big sticks at the right place or the wink of their leader. The number of the meeting it is not easy to estimate, as it constantly varied, persons attracted by curiosity every moment passing in and out. There was at all times abundant promenading room between the Shariff's crowd in the middle and the edges of the room. I am confident that the number never reached a thousand at any one time, and of them less than ten per cent. participated in the business of the meeting. All the windy boasting of the Pennsylvanian on this subject is absurd. The irrepressible juy of the editor of that sheet in his nine long columns of report, arose from the fact that the uncorrupted masses of the party allowed them to hold their meeting at all, for they had pretty much made up their minds to be served as their brother hunkers were at Tamm any Hall a week previous. But the party remembered the adage, " give a man rope enough and he will hang himself," and so they were allowed

to go on. The report of the Pennsylvanian will give you a pretty fair idea of the speeches as well as the resolutions. Some of the speeches, however, were more disgustingly vulgar and more decidedly proslavery than their reports would make it appear .-Indeed, had one suddenly dropped from the clouds into the midst of the meeting and heard the speechor Savanuah at a gathering of the "chivalry" of the hottest Calhoun stamp, but for the one exception that the said "chivalry" are seldom very vul gar, and generally use unexceptionable English, neither of which could be said of all the speakers

at the present meeting. The Chairman was a man of unenviable reputa tion Charles Brown. He ones represented the 3d district in Congress, and never was our good state disgraced by a more abject servant of the slavery propagandists than he. The district at the late election literally "spewed him out of its mouth,"-I would not use the phrase if it were not scripture,with utter disgust. He could not have obtained the shadow of a nomination, and therefore wisely declined. The nominee of the party, who was considered less objectionable lost his election by standing shilly-shally on the slavery question, and the freemen of the district elected a decided free-soil Whig. Brown has always been an expediency democrat and a mis-leader of the party. All his business relations and pecuniary interests are with the south. He owns lands in Virginia, but wheth er he is a slave-holder or not, I do not know. In taking the chair he harped upon the old string of the union in danger, " and had the unblushing audacity to prate about "human rights" while he exhorted his hearers to help the South in extending slavery from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

The resolutions were read and the crack speech of the evening made by that "hunker of the hunlience, calculated to convert them, if they had resticulation, in a high, squeaking falsetto voice.-It is not easy to conceive this curious effort, without having heard it. Any southern gentleman would have been ashamed of its matter, and any unfledged orator of the bar who piles the agony on assault and Battery cases in Aldermen's offices would have been ashamed of the manner. He told the same fruitless anecdotes with which I remember him to have afflicted the ward meetings of our party fifteen or twenty years ago, and seem ed to think he had made a point when the Sherwas no applicability in them, but he calculated sufficiently upon the ignorance and stupidity of his audience to believe that when their risible faculties were extited, their reasoning ches were in abeyance, and that he might then fill them with such atrovious nonsense as he pleased. He even spoke of slaves—" niggers "—in the same category with horses and cows, and without a thought of legraded and outraged humanity, declared he could see no distinction between them as species of property. He made some hard hits on his own side, which his ambence could apply, if he did not .-He said he had no confidence in men who lived by polities,-forgetting that he has been in office all his life, and has drawn a large fortune out of the public treasury. He denomiced them who pretend to hold the principles of the party and fail to carry them out,-and yet he stood there impudently advocating elavery-extension with the freesoil Resolution of the State Convention of 1849 staring him in the face. He was shocked at those who would "manufacture public opinion"-and vet the mee ing at which he spoke was the bold est effort to forestall and misrepresent public opinion ever made in this city, which has in its time een some strange political events.

The other speakers I will pass in rapid review John Cadwalader has always been a Democrat nominally, because he has agreed with the party on the Bank question. He has no sympathy with the masses, is as cold as lead to the great cause of radical democracy, and has not a fibre in his heart that thrills with the watch-words of humanity and progress. He spoke as a comfortable conservative , all combination, against all compromise." lawyer might be expected to speak. "The lawbooks acknowledge slavery—therefore slavery is right and proper, although personally I don't like it We are all very snug and nice as we are. Slavery extension may be wrong or it may not, but it is not worth making a fues about. Just let us cave in and

words of six sylfables, and furnished with an average of three adjectives to each noun all the way through. It was a tremendous one laught on the abolitionists, none of when being present did not softer from it; but he doubtles thought that the handreds of free-soilers around him took at by imlication and felt bad if they did not look sa-Robert does not, I believe, own slaves himself but is an heir of the celebrated Captain who has a direct personal interest in the "litstitution" and the enlargement of the man-market. The same is true of Vincent L. Bradford, who married a southem wife with a large property in slaves. This gentleman is the "Jacob Leisler" of the Pennsylvantan. It's speech, like his articles in that paper was a wonderful "troth-ocean" of verbiage in which hardly the fragment of an idea could be found. He vociferated foudly, beat the air lustily, uttered long words in a sonorous tone and understood how to come down at his calences with a crash that would have been tremendous, had it been anything more than the collapse of a wind-As it was, the unfortunate Sheriff's deputies bag. lost their cue, and, becoming confused, applauded

loudly in the wrong places. He was followed by B. H. Brewster, (well known as a disciple and firm adherent of Simon Cameron,) who soon lost himself in a fog, by starting with the untenable position that he stood there to defend the rights of the white laborer, as if that were to be done by putting him side by side with the black slave. He felt his mistake and soon wandered off into a weak and miserable appeal to the prejedice of color, and representing the interests of the black and white races as necessarily antagonistic. Next and lastworthy to be last in such a band-came D. Dough erty, Esq. It was well too it was the last, for it capped the climax, and nothing more could have b. e i endured of er it. High-falutin' is too weak a term to express it. He is a good looking young man with an air, manner and tone that brought back reminiscences of the long-zone happy evenings at " old Trivoly" and the Philo. He went at than Boothian ferocity, knocked the stars about our heads, piled up a pyramid of bones and made the blood of '76" stand in very puddles on the floor. Fearing that the Sheriff's posse might take Mr. D. literally and carry away sanguinary impressions and intentions, the Chairman soothed them with an an ecdote, which was doubtless very funny, for they laughed at it, but the point of which I was unfortunate enough not to catch. The small audience that still remained now became clamorous for Mr. Pennimar, and Mr. Shriner of Union connty, but the Chairman stated that these gentlemen were suspected of Free-Soilism, and thereupon oukl not be allowed to speak, and hurried an adcomment for fear they might insist spon their

The resolutions you can judge for yourself. They are atterly contemptiols in their spirit of subservimcy to the slave-power. It was not believed here hat the Hunkers who controlled the meeting would dare to blink the California question, but they have done it. This gives great dissatisfaction here.-Depend upon it, they have not 'the sympathy of one man in ten of the democratic masses in our ity and county. You will soon hear something rom this quarter. Before another week the true pinion of the democracy of Philadelphia will find voice. It may end in a disruption similar to that n New York, but if it does, the responsibility must est with those who endeavored to reduce the parwinto a labe attitude in order to prog the falling canse of James Buchanan. You may consider the standard of insprrection against Old Hunkerism raised, and will, before a fortnight at farthest, hear our Declaration of Independence.

## Con gress.

Little of public interest has been transacted in Congress, during the past week.

On Tuesday an exciting scene occurred in the Senate between Col. BENTON and Gen. FOOTE -The latter has taken every occasion to hector and worry "Old Bullion," for the purpose of provoking ed the pink color which was employed to represent him to a fight. Hitherto, he has excited only silent contempt, but on the present occasion the Col. seemed somewhat disposed to put an end to the matter. What may grow out of it, we cannot fore. tell-Benton undoubtedly will not fight him, but FREMONT may deem it his duty to interfere, inasmuch as reflections were cast towards him.

In the House, on the same day, Parston King charged Speaker Coss, with altering the journal to aid the designs of the Slavery-propaganda. It caused great excitement, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The fact was admitted, but parliamentary law plead in justification -The fruits of having a Speaker under the influence of men who will stoop to anything to effect the extension of Slavery, are becoming daily more and more apparent.

The bill to elect Auditor General, Surveyor General and County Surveyors, passed on Tuesday last, and was sent to the Governor.

The bill to divorce Edwin Forrest' was referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill, including the Middleton case, giving parisdiction to Philadelphia Courts in these two cases.

THE MONTOUR IRON WORKS.—The injury to the machinery in the Monteur rolling mills, by the late accident, has been repaired, and the works are again in operation. The workmen in the puddling urnaces, however, refuse to no to work unless tie proprietors will agree to accept orders drawn upon them for amounts within their wages; pay them one third of their dates in cash at the end of every month, and come to a full settlement every three months. The workmen allege that they suffer great inconvenience because their wages are not pand re-

Antiquaries sometimes overhaul and bring out very curious relics of times gone by. Here is one which the Burlignton Free Press has discovered and put at the head of its Editorial columns with the title of "The whig Anti-Slavery Flatform,"

" My opposition to the increase of slavery in this country of to the increase of slave representation in Congress, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of the compass. I shall oppose all such extension and all such increase, in all places, at all times, under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against

Daniel Weinter, 1918 Alas how things have changed since the days when this was first written.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY .- The Democrate of Montgomery county, on Saturday selected G. W. JACOBY as senatorial, and A. H. Tippin, J. G. Smith, and SPENCER SHOEM LEER, representative delegates to the Williamsport convention, with instructions to support War T. Morarson of Mongomery county, son Bob "-made a more ambitions effort, rich in for Canal Commissioner,

TRIAL OF DR. WEBSTER,

OF DR. PARKMAN

THIRD DAY. Boston, March 212 The Court room The Court room was crowded from an early hour, bong before the opening of the Court. The prisoner was brought into Court a little before 9 o'lock, and the anxiety of the crowd to see him seemeil if provide on the mereuse. On taking his seat in the dock, he conversed freely with several of his friends, who warmly shook hands with him, and he appeared to be in better spirits than when he left the Court room on the previous evening

The clerk proceeded to call the witnesses, when the Court was fully degunized, testimony for goven ment resumed.

Dr. W. C. Reep-Have practised demistry near ly thirty years, am a neighbor of Dr. Bewis; have known Dr George Parkman since 1823; acquain tance began when I was a student with Dr. John Randel; have been his family dentist since 1825 I had a block of teeth shown me. I did recognize them as a set of teeth that I had made for Dr. Park man in 1846. (The teeth were hunded to the wit ness.) These are the same block which were

shown forme and I recognized. By the court. State how Dr. Parkman's mouth was peculiar, in one respect, in the relation of the upper to the lower jaw, it was so peculiar that it l'remembe made an impression upon my mind. the peculiarities with great exactness. The circumstances connected with these two models were comewhat pecaliar. The question asked me by Dr Parkman, when the teeth were about to be ordered, was how long while it takes to make them and he reason why he asked, he said, that the Medical College was to be open on a certain day. when he should want new teeth, and he did n want to order them, unless he could have them by that day, that time was rather short the pecul arities of the mouth made it a difficult case, requiring much skill; I began as soon as possible, paid a large part of my attention to it from day to day; saw him frequently while the work was in progress, and in consequence of the shortness of the time, and the rlose attention to it, I remember the facts more distinetly than in ordinary cases: I proceeded to take the ordinary impressions; the first step is to get an exact facsimile of each jaw, or an impression, which is the same thing; it is done by soft wax retained in metal, applied to the jaw; when the wax is cold, once into the middle of the matter with a more it is taken out, and liquid plaster poured in, which makes an exact copy of the jaw: [the witness showed a plaster cast of Dr. P.'s lower jaw; there were then four natural teeth in this jaw and three roots or stumps; the natural teeth were cut off; the next sten is to make a fac simile of zinc or brass from the player ca-t, by means of casting sand he next step is to put a soft metal upon the part of the former that is used; then to get a male or female copy or die and punch, between which the gold plate was to be fitted by striking, the witness showed a trial plate of copper which was thus struck and applied to Dr. P.'s mouth; this plate is used to decide how long the gold plate should go; the witness also showed a trial plate for the upper jaw the witness then went into a minute technical explanation of the mode in which he obtained the roation between the upper and lower jaw, so as ower teeth fit each other, as make the upper and well as each set to fit the gnms; he, in fact, wen into a regular lecture on practical dentistry in gene ral, as well as in this case, which would not be un derstood without the putterns he illustrated it, the great irregularity of the left side of the lower jaw of occasioned much trouble in fitting. The upper teeth of Dr. P. were in three blocks, but not made whole like the other, in consequence of the natural teeth, which remained on the les side of the lower law. Both blocks were back teeth the three blocks were all affected to one gold plate which completed the apper set; there were spiral springs, which enabled the wearer to open and

> displaced than without thest. The teeth were fastened to the piate by plating pins and not gold ones; mentions that merely as a fact, as be remore bereit. Wantest slibwed the model of the upper surfaces of the teeth, showing their

his month with less danger of the teeth being

Owing to an accident which happened to one of the teeth, it was necessary to have another made, which made it necessary for the witness and his assistant to work all night; before the Medical Col lege opened. We finished the teeth in season, and

had just 30 minutes to spare. When the teeth were in the month he had just thirty minutes to get to the Medical College; we only cut off the natural teeth in the model to make it easier to get it out of the sand. When I next | ed to get the gas he would let me know; that is the saw the Dr. he remarked that he did not seem to | last time I ever heard of it. I do not recollect and have room enough for his tongue. To obviate that difficulty, I ground off the lower raw so as to give more room for his tongue; the teeth being on the plate it was difficult to do this, and necessary to grind on a very small wheel; this grinding removthe gums and the enamel; the beauty of it was defaced; the shape left by the grinding was peculiar because of its being ground on a very small wheel. I saw Dr. P. occasionally, till such slight alterations as were needed were made; the last time that I saw him in relation to his teeth, was about two weeks previous to his disappearance; he called late in the evening, having broken a spring; this was about 10 o'clock at night; it so happene being unwell I had retired for the night; the person who went to the door, seeing it was Dr. Parkman, asked him in, and came up and told me; I sent word that I would attend to him, and dressed as soon as I could; I came down and told him that I could help him-took the teeth, both upper and lower, examined them all over, and put in a 'new spring; he stayed about half an hour; I had no fore professional interviews with him. The day before his disappearance he called and inquired about a servant who had lived with me; went to Long Meadow to spend Thanksgiving, and return ed next Monday; had heard of the disappearance

before going.
On my return, Dr. Lewis presented to me these ortious of mineral, saying he was requested to oring them to me for examination. On looking at hem, I recognized them to be the same teeth that had made for Dr Parkman. That portion which composed the left side of the jaw was the most per fect. I recognized the slope of the outline on the same that I had labored. (Witness was much af ected here.) Several other portions, much mutila ted by exposure to fire. On comparing the left lower block with the model from which these teeth were male, the resemblance was so striking. [much affected here also.], and clear, that I could

how where they belonged. The upper jaw blocks are divided in many pie-ces; the lower block is almost entire; the front below is indentified, and the block which remains on much injured to be intentified, must belong to he remains [excluded by the Court ]. Five blocks have been found, counting one piece which adheres, besides another piece found in the cinders, which may not have been a portion of the block .-The plating pins which adhere to the teeth, were oldered to the plate; did not go quite to the plate.

Dr. Keep, in his testimony, said that he knew he teeth without comparing them with the mould He stated the order of the natural teeth that remained in Parkman's head, and it agreed with the root of a natural tooth that was found adhering to the block of mineral teeth; the front teeth are not injured; somewhat melted by intense heat

Dr. Noble, sworn - I assisted Dr. Keep in work ing on Dr. Parkman's teeth. He then gave a full description, and the labor performed on them.

Dr. Noble recognised the teeth in Court as those

on which he had worked for Dr. Parkman. He was very positive in his recognition of the teethrecognizing them by the general configuration, by a hole which is the place where we usually make them : and by the grinding of the gum having remembered seeing Dr. Keep grind them. I have not the slightest doubt but that this is the same block that I worked on for Dr. Parkman,

His testimony was wholly chemical. The witness ling; I heard the water romning; went up stairs and was shown some slippers, on which were spots of tried the doc blood, or supposed to be blood; they are the same front entry.

from which he cut portions having similar spot, and found to be blood. Also which he examined, and found what he cut pieces which he examined, and found what he consider ed to be blood; it was the right slipper that was bloody, still there was blood on the left leg of the partaleous; near the bottom, on the outside

puntaleous, near the bottom, on the outside.

The slipper had also on it what looked like Venitian red, but which seemed rather to be a work of scid. The blood did not seem to have fallen fem any height, for it was not trickled down. There was a piece of paper found in the laboratory with spots of blood on it. The witness explained the classification and arrangement of the bones, refer-ing to them as the different parts of the body. The first bone belongs to the front of the forehead. The witness explained how he knew it to belong there The next was a piece of the temporal bone the interior known by the canal that passed through it, the next behind the ear.

Professor Wyman's evidence was very minute and positive as to the remains found, being Dr.

> -Bosrov, March 22

Enhraim Littlefield, sworn-I am the Janitor of the Medical College, superintend the building, make the fires, &c.; I have been Januar seres make the fires, etc.; I have been Janitor seven years; three winters at Mason street College, and four at the new one; I have known Dr. Webster 1 years; have known! 191. Parkman over 26 fears; years; have known or, raraman over 20 fears; was present at an interview on Monday evening. November 19, between Drs. Webster and Parkman; I was in Dr. W.'s back private room assisting him towards evening; Dr. Webster had three candles burning. Dr. W. was looking at a chemical book, and appeared to be reading? I stood at the store stirring some water in which something was to be dissolved; there was sait in the water; I heard no footsteps, but saw Dr. Parkman enter the room rom the lecture room; Dr. W. looked around surprised to see him enter without being heard; he surprised to see him enter without being neard; he said. "Dr. Webster, are you for me to-night?" speaking loud and quick. Dr. Webster answered. "No, I am not ready to-night;" Dr. Farkman and something else; I do not retnember what; he either refused to sell Dr. Webster something or refused. to morigage something. Dr. Parkman took out papers from his pocket, and Dr. Webster said: "! was not aware it was so." Dr. P. said, "it is so, and you know it." Dr. W. told him, "I will see you to-morrow." Dr. P. stood near the threshold of the door, raised his hand and said, " something must be done to-morrow." He went out, and it was the last time I ever saw him in the building. When was standing in front of the College about one and half o'clock the next day. (Tnesday.) Dr. W. came and asked me if I could carry a note to Dr. P., and he added, that if I could not get any one ! could trust, that I must carry it up myself. I got a boy named John Maxwell to carry it up. He was gone about thirty minutes, and when he returned said he gave it into Dr. Parkman's bands at his house. I had an interview with Dr. Webster about noon the same day; Dr. Parkulan was there on the Monday before; Dr. P. was there in the evening. I am very positive it was that same day Dr. W. asked if the vault had ever been fixed when we used to put the remains of subjects from the dissecting room and from the demonstrators Anatomy's room-meaning the vault in the entre He added that there had been something said about having it repaired or a new one built. Flold him between the laboratory and the dissecting room .-In the bin we put about eight tons of coal. I told him the weight of this coal sprung the wall so are make it leak, and caused an offensive oder to be sen! to all parts of the building. He asked me now it was fixed. I told him that the vault had been all covered up with dirt, and there had been no smell since. He asked me how I got down under the building to cover it wp, or how any one cost get down. I told him we took up the brick floorin in dissecting foom entry, and then took up the board door, about six feet long. He asked me if that was all the way to get down under the building. I ald him it was under his laboratory, or the front room, and told him how the wall run. He asked me if re could get a light into that vault, and I told him ac-He asked me if I was sure of it. I told him I exfor I had need a few days before to get a light inte the vault; I had tried to get a light in to find some thing which Ainsworth had lost, and the foul ar had put it out; Dr. A. had let down an African skull to macerate it in the vault, and the rope had roued off: lattempted to put a light down and it went out: Dr. W. told me he wanted to get some gas to try an experiment; I told him then would be a good time as it was high tide, and the water would present gas into any vessel; he said he had an apparatus that he could do if with; he told me when he writother interview with Dr. Webster Before the day of the disappearance; now I do recoffeet a messar's to the Hospital. He said he wanted me to get him some blood for the next day's lecture; lie said it wanted as much as a pint. I took a lass jar from off his shelf, holding nearly a quart, and asked if that would do to get it in. He said "Yes, get it fo" if you can, over at the hospital." Just before two 'clock, I carried the jar to the front entry, and put it up on the top of the case where I put up notices. I went to Dr. Holmen' lecture before it was flushed At Dr. Holmes' lecture room I saw the student John B. Hathaway, who attends the apothecary shop in the Hospital. I told I in there was a glass jar in which Dr. W. wanted to get a pint of block He replied: "I think we shall bleed some one inmorrow morning, and I will save the blood." (12 Friday morning I went to the apothecary's shop at the hospital, and the students said that they be no blood-that they had bled nobody. I told D. Webster about half-past eleven o'clock on Proper that we could get no blood; he said he was sorr, as he wanted to use it in his lecture; that is ill! know about the blood; I have no recollection of having any interview on that morning with Pr. Webster after the one I, mentioned in the morning On Friday, November 23, after I inade his are swept the room, and went to set the room in order I went behind the door of his laboratory and saw the sledge hammer behind it. It was usually in the laboratory. The handle was about two feet long-of white oak, and would weigh six or seven pounds I never saw if in his back room, or any room, ercept in his laboratory, before. The hammer will about as large round as half an orange, rounded on both sides; I carried if down stairs into the laboratory, and set if up against the box in the centre of the laboratory; I have never seen any thing of the

since, though I have hunted the building all over-I do not remember any thing particular ula quarter to two o'clock, when, after I had eaten at dinner, I was standing in the front entry looking out at the front door. I thought, be ore the come er's inquest, that it was about half past one, but it decting upon it. I remember that I had examined to tickets at Dr. Holmes' duor, which would make !! quarter of an hour later. I saw Dr. Parker ap proaching the College in North Grove street, abres of Fruit street, walking very fast. I returned entered Dr. Ware's lecture room and lay on the settee nearest the Register, and nearest the does waiting for Dr. Holmes' lecture to finish to belt faster his door and clear away the things not hear any one enter Dr. W. lecture roo front door was open till after the lecture that day Dr. Ware's lecture room was closed by a spring After putting away Dr. H.'s things, I came don't and locked the front door. About tifteen minuted past two o'clock. Dr. Holmes went nut; he is gen erally the last one to go out of the building; then went down stairs to prepare the furnace for the next day; I always sift the coal in the afternoon I cleared out the furnace that warmed the anatomical and medical lecture rooms; they are both in the cellar, close under the front steps. I then went up and cleared out the stove in the back private room of the medical lecture room. The anatomica room is up stairs, the chemical and medical below —the former in the west and the latter in the est door to clear up his room. The door under the stairs leads from Dr. W.'s small room to his laboraboly under the laboratory staits; I found that dor bolted on the inside. I then went round to the uest door that leads to his laboratory, and found that Dr. Jeffers Wyman, a protessor, who had charge fast; put in my key, found that I could not go of the bones found in the furnase, testified at length and that it was bolled. Theard him in there wals and that it was bolled.