



# Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men  
Freedom or Perdition.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, April 6, 1850.

Terms of the Reporter.  
\$3.00 per annum in advance, or \$1.00 per month in advance, for each copy of the paper, 25 cents for the first, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion.

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE of Bradford County will meet at the Bradford Hotel, on Monday the 16th day of April, 1850, at 2 o'clock P. M. The attendance of the members is requested. The following named gentlemen compose the Committee—Ulysses Mercur, B. Laporte, Stephen Pierce, J. E. Canfield, Thomas Smedley, John Baldwin, Geo. W. E. Lyon, Nelson Reynolds, and David A. Adams.

## The North Pennsylvanian.

Contrary to its expressed determination of the previous week, the North Pennsylvanian of Saturday last, indulges in a long tirade of falsehood and vituperation, which for scurrilous and blackguardism we have never seen equalled. We shall not attempt to repeat upon that paper, or its contributors, any of the ungentlemanly expressions it so freely indulges in—or strive to rival it in like demonstration of coarse rancor and unbridled malignant passion. We trust we have a better appreciation of the purpose and objects of a public journal, and a higher idea of its dignity than to prostitute our columns, with language fit only for the streets, and hardly decent enough for the top corner.

We have charged upon Mr. Ward, the establishment of the North Pennsylvanian, for purposes far removed from the support of Democratic principles—that it is intended to minister to the gratification of personal feeling, and a diseased and morbid vanity. We have laid at his door the authorship of certain articles, which demanded at our hands some notice—as we believed, and still believe, justly. We would be justified by public belief, in charging him with at least the responsibility of this later ebullition of malice and spleen, but it matters little how much his scribbles are visible in it. The course which that paper has taken, has proven beyond a doubt how greatly he controls its columns and its conduct. What other paper in this community would exhibit such vacillation?

Firstly comes the programme which heralds the forth-coming sheet, which declares that it is not designed or desired to attack any man in any form, "except what may be involved in a faithful and fearless support of the party." That "whatever weak and erring man chooses to sit in judgment upon the ordinary faults and follies of his fellow-man, he must find some herald other than this unpretending sheet to make his judgment known." It was emphatically denied—that the public press has any right to enter the paths of private life, for any purpose of individual censure or reproach, unless overt crime invite it. This was a just and judicious course—yet that same sheet contains a private letter of the editor of the Reporter, and indulges in a strain of low and personal abuse, dragging in private matters as foreign to the subject, and as far removed from the discussion or furtherance of principles as pole is from pole. The gauntlet is thrown down, for war, and a contest is invited. The next issue—after the "ball has been opened"—declines all controversy with the Reporter whatever, and chooses to "pour out abuse or salminate libels!" The third number, in the face of this avowal, devotes its entire editorial to abuse of the editor of the Reporter! Such a changing and wavering course, marks too plainly to be mistaken the influences which control that paper, and are in perfect keeping with the whole life of a man as unstable and varying as the weathercock upon the steeple.

Our course in regard to this Journal, and its contributors and backers, is plain. We recognize amongst them men who have zealously opposed our party and our principles through many ardent contests, who were born Federalists, and whose lives show how deep is the force of education and first impressions. Connected with such men, are those, who, while they have acted with the Democratic party have done so solely for the advantages such a connection placed within their reach, and who would read in a thousand fragments that party when it would or could no longer minister to their personal aggrandizement. A more incongruous body of men could not be imagined—held together by a common want of principle, by the hope of achieving personal benefit, or of gratifying envy and hate. Such are the causes which now bind together in close communion, those who but a few months ago were engaged in personal warfare, who have abused and most heartily despised each other; Bank-men, and anti-bank men, tariff and free trade men, sub-treasury men, and its bitter opponents, "black spirits and white." A more detestable spectacle was never exhibited than in this condition which now seeks to rear up another Democratic party upon the free soil of Bradford, to advance James Buchanan's prospects for the Presidency! It will take an immense deal of labor, and by the time it is accomplished, the "Regular Contributor" will richly merit the name of the "Favorite Son," the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. James' or St. Cloud!

We say then this attempt to put forward a irresponsible hiring as a mask to cover the operations of this clique, shall not prevent us from exposing the whole plot, its aids and abettors. He may lend his name for so much per week, for others to perpetrate their dirty work behind, with impunity, for we shall not descend to a contest with the poor blackguard who stands in the gutter and throws the mud, but shall hold those responsible who are behind him, urging and encouraging to the work. We hold them responsible—and shall confine our remarks to them as far as we deem it our duty to expose their plots to the world. In doing this, we shall confine ourselves to what is legitimately our right and our duty, the task of holding up the operations of men who seek to divide and distract the party, to the odium and execration of that party. We shall attempt to use no weapons of blackguardism—it is out of our sphere—and besides we should fail in

such a contest with the North Pennsylvanian; but we are content to let it wear such laurels undisputed. It has richly merited them.

We have intended to open a new Chapter in this matter, this week, but are unavoidably obliged to postpone it until next week—when we hope to give more attention to the affair.

## "Is the Wilmet Proviso Unnecessary?"

We have frequently heard it asserted, that Slavery would not exist in California, inasmuch as the soil and climate were unsuited to slave labor. We have always regarded this argument as unsound and fallacious as all history proves that Slavery will be extended wherever it can be made profitable. It will not be forgotten that preparations were made in certain quarters to carry Slaves into Oregon and nothing but the proviso attached to the territorial bill nipped the evil in the bud. By the supposed paragraph, it will be seen that the experiment is to be tried of carrying Slaves into California notwithstanding the positive prohibition in the California Constitution. We copy from the Philadelphia Ledger:

**SOUTHERN SLAVE COLONY IN CALIFORNIA.**—The following appears in the advertising columns of the Mississippiian, and we copy it as a matter of general interest:

**California—The Southern Slave Colony.**—Citizens of the Slave States desiring to emigrate to California with their slave property, are requested to send their names to the undersigned, and period of contemplated departure, to the address of—South-South Slave Colony, Jackson, Mississippi.

All letters, to meet with attention, must be post paid. It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to settle in the richest mining and agricultural portions of California; and to secure the uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property. It is estimated that by the first of May next, the members of the Slave Colony will amount to about 5000, and the slaves to about 10,000. The mode of effecting organization, &c., will be privately transmitted to actual members.

Couple this advertisement with the announcement of Mr. Meade of Virginia, in his recent speech:

"But for the fear of robbery and under the forms of laws, there would be at least fifty thousand slaves in California by the first of December. It is the best field for such labor now in America, and it would be valuable to us as a means of dividing the black population. When people say that the climate and production are unsuited to slave labor, they are either endeavoring to deceive, or are deceived themselves."

With these facts staring us in the face, can it be expected that we will forego our honestly entertained convictions, at the bidding of "aloquent Senators," summoned as they are by Southern influences? We know that some of those who claim to be leaders in our own State have for years been endeavoring to prove the proviso to be "unnecessary,"—they have obtained editors sufficiently pliant to suit their purposes—they have got up meetings to endorse their opinions, and where no press was established craven enough to respond to their bidding, they have established one. But all this does not make the proviso any the less necessary and proper. We appeal to the lion-hearted Democracy of Bradford, and say to them, this is no time to be sleeping at your posts—slumber not in the arms of any treacherous Devilish, who would woo you to the embrace of Slavery, and deprive you of your strength—your true glory is in the maintenance of your principles, and we have every confidence that in the hour of trial you will not be found wanting. The honored name of Democracy will be used to amuse you—the deceitful and insidious word "non intervention" will be rung in your ears, and appeals will be made to your patriotism, to induce you to forsake the cause of your true and tried friends and join the ranks of the Slavery extensionists. Shall these appliances prevail? We hope not—we believe not, and thus believing, we shall continue to advocate with whatever ability we possess the cause made sacred by the example of the fathers of the Republic. We shall continue to tread in the footsteps of Thomas Jefferson, "regardless of denunciation from any quarter."

## Death of John C. Calhoun.

This distinguished Statesman died at Washington, on Sunday morning last, at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock, aged 69 years.

His funeral took place on Tuesday, and was very numerously attended. His remains were deposited in the Congressional burying ground, previous to their removal, under directions of the Senate, to South Carolina.

Our neighbors of the Bradford Argus are greatly mistaken in asserting that Mr. Ward is in any way connected with or interested in the Reporter office. It would be just as fair for us to say that any one who is unfortunate enough to have a bill upon those broken swindling shops, the Towanda or Susquehanna County Banks in his possession, is in a manner a stockholder in the North Pennsylvanian establishment! We advise the Argus to let to mind their own business; though of course we cannot expect them to conceal their sympathy with that paper, seeing that its objects are calculated to benefit the Whig party, and being the offspring of Federalists.

If "Christy's Minstrel" will produce the private letter he calls a "printed circular"—in a printed form—we will agree to believe all he has said or may hereafter say. We will believe what we know to be false; that Mr. Buchanan had no knowledge of the establishment of the North Pennsylvanian—that editorials are his productions which he does not sign his name in full to—that the "Regular Contributor" is not his master—and almost, that he is a courteous and dignified editor!

We understand it is contemplated to change the name of a certain public house in this borough. A friend suggests it is the case, that it be called the "Towanda and Susquehanna County House"—a name more significant than graceful, though "under the circumstances," perhaps appropriate.

Why don't the Minstrel give the names of those we abused in that memorable ride in the stage with him from Waverly? We have heard of persons being in a state which made them see double, but we fear it affects our neighbor's auricular nerves—so that he hears double. This is the most charitable construction we can put upon what otherwise would look like wilful falsehood.

JUROR SLOW BUT SURE.—The "regular contributor" is in favor of hanging "all the bank officers, bank notaries, and bank attorneys that ever existed" as an act of justice in which this community would concur, as far as some of the officers are concerned. Finally, however, they should be made to disgorge the thousands of which they defrauded the labor of the country.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.)

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1850.  
The Bill appointing a new set of Commissioners to re-examine and re-locate the Seat of Justice in Sullivan County, was taken up in the House on Wednesday, and after undergoing considerable discussion and being subjected to the ordeal of various amendments, was finally passed in nearly the same form, as reported by the Committee. It was then sent to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who have not at this present writing made a report on the subject. It is expected they will report the Bill back in a day or two, when it will receive the attention of the Senate. It will undoubtedly pass, although there are those in that body who will make all possible opposition to it in the feeble hope that they can bolster up the injured reputation of one of the late Commissioners, who was instrumental in removing it to Cherry.

The bill providing for the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General, which had passed the House when my last was written, has finally passed the Senate also, after having been amended so as to authorize the election of a Deputy Surveyor in each county at the same time. The bill is now in the hands of the Governor, and will undoubtedly become a law. So that the people will be called upon at the next annual election to choose these officers for themselves. This is the age of reform, and the progress of Democratic principles; and among the radical principles of Democracy none is more dearly cherished than that the people are amply qualified to select their own officers, and perfectly competent to administer their own government—and the passage of the present bill is an evidence that the professions of the Democracy on this subject are not idle boasts, but that they are not only sincere, but ready whenever they have the power and opportunity to carry their favorite theory into practice.

The apportionment bill and the appropriation bill have made very little progress since my last. The apportionment bill is a bone of contention in the Senate. They are unable to agree upon a bill to please every section of either party, and hence it makes but slow progress in that body—it will most probably have to be settled, at last, by a committee of conference—as I before hinted, at the last stages of the legislation.

The general Bank Bill passed the Senate yesterday. It was slightly but not materially altered. The most important alteration is to allow Banks to issue notes of as low denominations as \$5, instead of \$10 as it was passed by the House. The appropriation bill is kept back, by a kind of simultaneous consent of parties, without taking any positive action. It is held as a shield to some, and an instrument to force others to the support of measures which can not be carried by straightforward legislation. I have said before and I repeat that, such a state of things is prejudicial to the interests of the North Branch. I look upon the chances of an appropriation to that object as by no means flattering at present. However the Governor and the Whigs generally, may profess to be in favor of that improvement, the result will show that nearly every one of them will vote against it. I cannot now dwell on the causes which will proclaim this result. It is sufficient for my purpose that I know something of the operations which are in progress to procure its defeat, and in the sequel will be able to give them to the public.

The Forest Divorce case is finally disposed of in the Senate, by being defeated for the thirteenth time. It has been the subject of great excitement here and in the cities where the parties are known, and of course great exertions were made by their friends both for and against the passage of the bill. The last and final vote, stood 19 for and 17 against. The nomination of George Tracy as Associate Judge of Bradford county was yesterday confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Tracy was here in person, and with the aid of documents from his friends at home both Whigs and Democrats, was enabled to turn aside the current which had been setting against him, and finally to procure his confirmation without any serious opposition.

The North Pennsylvanian made its appearance here a week or two ago, and was the occasion of very many remarks and conjectures as to the effect likely to be produced in Bradford. It has its friends here of course, and friends who seemed to enjoy, most exquisitely, the violent attack which its first number made upon the Reporter. The very vainglorious flourish of trumpets with which it commenced the onslaught, and the vainglorious taunt of defiance in closing his first broad-side with "Bay on Macduff" was hailed as proof of the great chivalry and prowess of the commander-in-chief, and other officers employed in directing the operations of that terrible engine. The fate of the Bradford Reporter was considered as sealed—doomed to speedy extermination, and never again to know peace until it should be hually and totally annihilated. Of course, an interest, and even anxiety was felt to see the succeeding number of the Reporter, which in due time made its appearance, and the same mail brought the second number of the North Pennsylvanian. The articles in the Reporter were read with avidity—the paper was in great demand; and few copies were passed from hand to hand as fast as read, until the controversy became a general topic of conversation—and but one sentiment was felt, and but one opinion expressed—disappointment and disgust, and commiseration for the assailants—even those who had been foremost in staking odds on the new paper, gave it up, that the return broadside from the Reporter had silenced its batteries and driven it into the ditch, and that its Editors, in the second number, were coughing like spaniels and begging for quarters. The manifest flustering, or complete backing out, of the North Pennsylvanian, as evinced in its second number, is very mortifying to the friends of that concern in this region—who had calculated that a great change was to be wrought in Bradford. The opening of the battle, in the first number, had served to animate their hopes and increase their confidence in their chosen champion. But their expectations are disappointed, their boasts are turned into murmurs and ejaculations of surprise and regret. It was said to-day by one who had all along took an active part for the new paper, that the position assumed in its second number was supercilious and cowardly—that the backhanded remark "the Reporter was too low and vulgar for him to contend with," or something to that effect, offered as a kind of evasive answer, came with an ill grace from the North Pennsylvanian, after provoking and "condemning the attack himself—and was just about equivalent to an acknowledgment that they lacked courage or ability to carry on the discussion. Its stock has fallen greatly.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

(Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 1st, 1850.  
DEAR SIR.—The Committee of Correspondence emanating from the great meeting of the 18th ult., has been appointed—Edward A. Penniman is the Chairman, and his colleagues are well known throughout the State, and they are all firm, consistent and uniform Democrats, who will attend to their duty.

I annex a letter from a special correspondent of the Times, dated at Harrisburg on the 27th ult., and as it is a rich morsel, I must beg the favor of your placing it before your readers. I know the writer and the facts he makes known are well settled upon. James Buchanan's "dignified retirement" is all a humbug; he is spending more money, and devoting more time than he ever did before, to accomplish the lofty aspirations of his ambition. The guests, though few in number, who attended his recent banquet, on their return to Harrisburg, expressed themselves as having been "foraging upon the enemy," and although some of them huzzed for "Old Buck," it was in derision, and "the winks and blinks exchanged between cunning politicians" were well understood.

Of seventy six Democratic members of both houses, who were invited, only eighteen attended, and the vacant seats at "Wheatland" and in the cars, even astonished the plain citizens of Lancaster. The whole entertainment was a "free blow out," free passages up and down from Harrisburg, and the freedom of the city, and the domain of the Lord of the manor—James Buchanan. The visit of the members was "short and sweet," and left no very favorable impression upon the mind of the farmer of Wheatland, who I think will not soon attempt to repeat one of his unmeaning assemblages. "Necesse quid carius semper abest," as Horace says,—"Something is always wanting to our imperfect fortune."

The friends of the union of these states here are disgusted with the course of the "Pennsylvanian" and its Washington correspondent, in their abuse heaped upon the patriotic Benton. Democrats who remember the services rendered to the country by Col. Benton, in all the hard contests with the Whigs; in the campaign of 1834, in the times of nullification, in the attempt to arraign the patriot Jackson, as a traitor before the United States Senate, and our country, feel indignant towards a paper that since spoke as the organ of Democracy of the country, and was not bound down to the cause of slavery extension, and the laudations of petulant Southern Senators! I am pleased to mention one fact that will give general satisfaction—many of our old fashioned, reliable and firm Democrats, are withdrawing their subscriptions from that paper, while others are continually denouncing it as the sole organ of James Buchanan, and the slavery propagandist.

## Things in Harrisburg.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1850.  
DEAR SPIRIT.—The article in the Pennsylvania of yesterday, on the subject of Mr. Buchanan's retirement from public life has occasioned no little amusement here. It is well known that, on last Saturday evening, Mr. Buchanan gave a grand entertainment at his house, to which all the Democratic members were invited, with the additional luxury of a free passage to and from Lancaster, at the expense of their hospitable host. Some eighteen or twenty attended, and innumerable were the good things eaten and said, and the winks and blinks exchanged between cunning politicians—What a pity that Mr. Buchanan's privacy should be interrupted by such unmeaning assemblages.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.)

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1850.

DEAR REPORTER.—The specious logic of the mighty Webster, has given a vitality to the wretched lie, that the laws of God have prohibited slavery in California, and that, there, more than elsewhere, the Father of all mankind has forbidden the introduction of the peculiar institution; for the first time, I believe enacting local laws upon a moral subject. In vain are the declaration of Southern men—truth, for though they are, that the climate, and the nature of the services required, adapt the mines for just this kind of labor. Webster has appealed to a false fear of insulting Providence by re-enacting his laws, and there is danger, great and imminent, that the pearl of liberty will be lost among brilliant but worthless great diamonds of oratory. Seward's really great, because really good, effort loses its force and fails to attract due attention. Just as the breeze that brings healing upon its wings, and wafts a blessing all along its way, raises a dust, that the tornado that devastates its path, the Webster speech carries the "light weights"—unfortunately entrusted with the same power when it comes to the eyes and ears; and Seward has only the great and good—alas how meagre a proportion—to say God speed to him. Southern Whigs and Southern Democrats vie with each other in their laudations of the God-like; and he that has been denounced for years by the veteran Ritchie—(who has not changed a title)—is now complimented upon blushing, by the "Union." Here is, as I said, real, great, and present peril, to the cause of freedom; and to Old Massachusetts belongs the honor of furnishing the cause. The reel upon which millions have leaned, has pierced their side. It is fortunate that only by breaking, could it wound its friends.

And now peculiarly, should the press at home, lead its influence to strengthen the "faithful" representative, and to lash, if need be, into the mire, the warring and traitorous. If the editors in the interior knew half their power, the question could be settled, and settled without a compromise of conscience or of right.

The administration, led as it is by Cass, and backed by Webster, and strengthened by all the executive patronage of the government, will "carry non-intervention,"—which is slavery extension, to all territory except California—and its machinations there have worked so badly for the slave interest, that we need not fear their executive interference. A new tack's being tried—legislative or cal-paw interference—so that the old hero will not probably burn his fingers in the attempt.

I see you have a new neighbor—Mr. Forney.—The intention to establish a press "to break down Wilmer" was generally known here, some time since, when John W. first learned that even his good looking face had too much dough in it. It was said, (and Mr. Buchanan was here at the time, and might have heard it) that Wm. Forney was to be the agent in this work; but his very decided denial, I suppose, settles the fact that it was another press, and not that of the North Pennsylvanian, that was to "crush, obliterate, damn out, Free Soilism in Bradford." Should it prove, however, that Wm.

is mistaken in his mission, and that he is the destroying angel, he will find his hands "hard" as they are—full, as was John W.'s heart, as stored with the Talking of regular nominations, I wonder if the North Pennsylvanian will sustain Wilmer, when he is again a candidate—as he is sure to be, if he will accept a renomination? Let's talk him.

The spring is already considerably advanced, although a slight fall of snow, looks wintry to passing flowers are plentiful, and a very respectable pasture already covers the ground, where slavery has not quite killed the soil. Apricots are in full bloom; Lilacs unfold their fragrant leaves; and we are so far towards summer, as you northern barbarians are in May.

A new plough is to be tried, on the public mall, on Monday, in presence of the President and members of Congress. Better business than some recent attempts at legislation. It would be a sight worth seeing, to have a team of General Taylor's stock harnessed to that plough, with D. S. Dickinson for a driver! It would beat the hoe exercise, as the fighting farmer might style it, all hollow!

Mr. Taylor, proprietor of a line of omnibuses, in his city, whose stock, consisting of thirty horses, carriages, and harness, were burned a few weeks since, is again a sufferer by fire. His Phoenix Line coaches were nearly ready for the road, when, on Tuesday morning last, some villain set fire to the shop, and they were, with the exception of one coach, consumed. No insurance.

Mr. Mr. Cathoun is very low, with but faint hopes of his recovery. The knock down between Borland and Foote has been amicably settled. Both men are so small that they despaired of ever hitting each other, if they undertook to fight a duel.

The telegraph gives you the news, so you may well excuse me from the task of following the tortuous course of Congressional proceedings. Yours for Free Territory.

What has our dog done that he should receive the praises of the "Minstrel"? We trust he has never been in his company;—if so, we shall have to learn him the history of poor Traj, who suffered by being among evil companions.

Christy's Minstrel finds fault with our looks. This is uncharitable. So perfect an Adonis as our neighbor, can afford to be generous to those who do not happen to be quite so good-looking as himself, for it is rare gilt.

We have never taken the trouble to notice the stale Kickapoo slander concerning the \$25—nor should we do it now, except to refer any one who may be curious about the affair, to Geo. Saxonson Esq. and Col. Laporte.

Several articles intended for this paper do not appear, for the very good reason we have been unable to write them, owing to a slight visitation of sickness. Among them is one about the recent vote in the Legislature, postponing the Anti-Slavery resolutions.

## TRIAL OF DR. WEBSTER.

FOR THE MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN!

This trial which has excited such interest throughout the country, was finished on the 1st of April, and contrary to the general expectation resulted in a verdict of GUILTY against the prisoner, who was therefore sentenced to death. We have not room for all the testimony but give below the remarks of Dr. Webster, and some incidents connected with the trial.

The Attorney-General having concluded his remarks, Chief Justice Shaw, with much emotion, stated to the prisoner that it was his privilege now to address the jury, if he had anything to say, or any explanation to make. Professor Webster rose, and in a very distinct voice, made the following remarks: "I have desired to enter into an explanation of the complicated network of circumstances which, by my peculiar position, the government has thrown around me, and which, in nine cases out of ten, are completely distorted, and probably nine-tenths of which could be satisfactorily explained. All the points of the testimony have been placed in the hands of my counsel, by whom my innocence could have been firmly established, being entirely under their direction, I have sealed my lips during the period of my confinement, trusting myself entirely to them. They have not deemed it necessary in their superior wisdom, (this was said in an ironical tone) to bring forward the evidence which was to exonerate me from a variety of these acts. The government has brought against me, and I hope it will not have an undue influence upon my jury. I will not allude to many of the charges, but there is one which touches me, and that is the letter which has been produced. It is the first I had read in the daily prints which have been distributed in my apartments, and various publications which have been made respecting them. One statement was, that I had, after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, purchased a quantity of oxalic acid to remove the stains of blood, and it instantly occurred to me that this parcel might be saved and produced when necessary. For several days Mrs. W. had requested me to purchase some acid for domestic use, and as my wife had repeatedly laughed at me because I had not purchased it, I had borne it in my mind that afternoon, and had gone into Thayer's store, under the Revere House, made the purchase, and waited till the Cambridge Hourly came along, and then jumped into the omnibus with the bundle. I went home and gave the bundle to my wife; and when afterwards I heard so much said about the bundle, it flashed on my mind in a moment that this was the bundle. It was to this bundle, and no other, any document, that I referred in the direction to my wife.

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

The money which I paid Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 23d, I had not had time to time, and kept it in a trunk in my house in Cambridge; but, unfortunately, no one ever saw me take it out—therefore, I can only give my word that such is the fact. Several years ago I had students who injured my apparatus; therefore, I prepared every thing for my own use in my lectures with my own hands, and that is the reason why I excluded persons from my laboratory. In regard to my whereabouts from the hour of Dr. P.'s disappearance, I have put into my counsel's hands satisfactory information, which will account for every day I had spent during that week—for every day and every hour I was absent from home. As to

being seen by Mr. Sanderson, I was at home every evening. One thing that has been told by my counsel was, that on the Friday on which the alleged burglar was said to have been committed, I had purchased Humbolt's new work, "Common Law," and while waiting for an omnibus, stepped into Brigham's, to take a mutton chop, and in coming out to take the omnibus, had forgotten my book, but after my arrest remembered the place where I had left it, and mentioned it to my counsel. They had sent it to Brigham's, and the book had been found.

The Professor here sat down, but almost instantly arose and said: "I will say one word more. I have felt very much distressed by the production of those anonymous letters, more so than by any thing that occurred during the trial. I call my God to witness, that if it was the last hour of my life, I never wrote those letters. Since the trial commenced, a letter has been received from this very 'Cavalier' of my counsel. If this person has any spirit of humanity, I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put in the paper." Dr. Webster again took his seat, having evidently made a deep impression upon all present by the seriousness of his remarks.

## TWELFTH DAY.

Boston, Monday, April 1.  
The Court room was crowded this morning to hear the sentence of the law pronounced upon Dr. Webster, as were all the avenues leading to the Court House. The state of feeling was one of great sadness and solemnity, and silence like that of a funeral prevailed throughout the assembly.

Dr. Webster was brought into Court at 8 o'clock to 9. He looked gloomy in the extreme, and wore the marks of the suffering he must have passed since the verdict was made known, but yet was collected and calm. As the things past since, the Court came in, presiding Judge Richardson D. Webb, who had attended the trial. After some minutes of silence, Mr. Attorney-General CLIFFORD, rose and announced that he would read the facts of the case, the verdict, trial and verdict, and then moved the Court that the final sentence of the law be now pronounced.

The prisoner then rose and was asked by the clerk what he had to show why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. He said nothing, but bowed sadly and took his seat. Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him. The voice of the Chief Justice was replete with emotion as his whole manner evinced the sincerity of the feeling so touchingly expressed.

## DELIBERATION OF THE JURY.

It is understood that the jury, after going out on Saturday night, at first deliberated in silence for six minutes. They then voted on the question whether the remains were those of Dr. George Parkman. This was a unanimous "Yea."

On the second question, whether Dr. Webster murdered him, there were eleven yeas and one nay. The ray came from Mr. Benjamin H. Green. He stated his point of doubt, and after some discussion he declared it removed.

The family of Dr. Webster was not informed of the verdict the night it was rendered. Friends, however, understood that the verdict was in favor of the defendant. The trial was held in the Court House, and the scene was most heart-rending, and the wails and shrieks could not be concealed from the passers-by.

Every effort has been made by these friends, to arrange the great of the afflicted wife and daughter, who up to a late hour confidently expected an acquittal.

A letter of condolence was presented them on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of all the principal families of Cambridge, including the Edwards, Everett, Jared Sparks, Professor North, Judge Fay, &c.

This meeting the immense crowd retired from the Court Room, and vicinity in silence, as without the least disturbance.

Judge Fay gave it up that his friend Dr. Webster was a guilty man after hearing his own speech on Saturday evening.

Anecdotes of the cruelty of Dr. Webster in early life are now told by persons who were acquainted with him.

## Election of Judges by the People.

Notwithstanding the formidable secret opposition to this measure in the Legislature, the press will soon be called upon to exercise their judgment in the selections of Judges for the several Courts. We rejoice at this, and beg leave to commend the attention of our readers the following able and discriminating article from the Philadelphia Star of the Times. It indicates an adherence to some principles, and we trust its suggestions will receive the consideration they merit:

Under the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Judge of the Supreme Court were appointed by the President and Council for seven years. By the second Constitution of 1790, which was a very good copy of that of the United States. Judges were appointed by the Governor during good behavior, the English tenure. This elected a life tenure. Of course, the whole efficacy of the judicial system of the state depended upon the wisdom and judgment of one man, the Governor, whose power and patronage, in relation to all appointments, were larger than that of the President of the United States. This was a fearful trial in a Republic Government, and it decidedly failed. In the lowest branch of the judiciary, but still a most important one, the Executive, at the close of each term, seated Justices of the Peace broadcast over the state. It was not the quality of the soil, but the quantity and quality of the seed sown, that caused a most disastrous harvest of ignorance, and ignorant men in the primary, but still a very important, part of our legal administration.

In many sections of the Commonwealth, the Courts of Common Pleas, the most important portion of the whole Judiciary, were, both incompetent and unpopular. One was dead, others partially insane, some unable to decide correctly a single point of law or evidence, some too deeply versed in a free country, and one certainly, whose open vice was a disgrace to any age. We say nothing of the Supreme Court. Such an administration of justice demanded reform, and it came, to the possession of the people, by giving their election to the people, and as to the Judges of the Courts of Record by limiting their tenures to terms of years, and adding the consent of the Senate to the nomination of the Governor. The same causes have, however, continued to operate, and they have produced, in 13 years more, a similar result. We have seen the Supreme Court of the United States gradually weakening under the exercise of the same mode of appointment, and there can be no doubt, that, ere this, a change would have taken place in its department of general government, if the machinery of appointment had not been so complicated and tedious. It will, however, come at last. If Pennsylvania's latest appointing power has again proved incompetent, and it is perhaps difficult to have expected more from the incumbents of the Executive chair. Both the life tenure, of its substitute have, therefore, failed, because the Governor have made bad appointments. In a free country, the people having the power in their own hands, will not tolerate a feeble Judiciary. In the New York time of their complicated system of Law and Equity, and its administration, have produced a radical change, and devolved the appointment of the judges directly upon the people. In one night, four Judges of the Court of Appeals and two Judges of the Supreme Court were elected, and it is not saying too much, when we frankly declare that we do not believe the wisest and purest part of the United States could, at any one time, make so many appointments in the same time, and with the same opportunities of previous deliberation! The success of this experiment in a great State of nearly three millions of inhabitants, has made