

of Dr. Parkman, though this conclusion by no means necessarily follows, even if the premises are admitted.

Not long since a citizen of our village picked up a block of mineral teeth in the street, and carried them in his pocket several days, when they were retained by the owner, a respectable lady, and given up.

Suppose this lady had disappeared about that time, or had been found dead, under circumstances to excite suspicion of foul play, the possession of the block of artificial teeth by our friend who picked them up, would, according to the evidence adopted in the case of Dr. Webster, have assigned his neck to the halberd.

The identification of the remains was, in fact, a failure. The teeth may or may not have been the property of Dr. Parkman—certainly were not part of his jaw, and their retention by the Medical College proves just nothing at all, except that they were there.

But suppose we admit that Dr. Parkman is dead, and that the remains found where his remains were alleged to be, by Prof. Webster, were his, and that he was buried in the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, and that he never came out, it was admitted that he went there as charged, but it was proved positively that he came out and was seen in different parts of the city, and at different times during the afternoon of the same day, down to 5 o'clock in the evening, and not even an attempt was made to impeach the testimony of a single witness who testified to this point.

When we saw this evidence, we concluded at once that it was not certain, and such was the universal opinion in this vicinity. The absence of Dr. Parkman from the College after he was alleged to have went there and never came out, was clearly established, thus breaking the chain of circumstances relied upon for the conviction of the accused, and entitling him to a triumphant acquittal.

Monday morning I will give the conclusion of the trial, that the jury had found a verdict of guilty, the verdict was not pronounced on April 6th, but it was pronounced by some eastern telegraph operator, so contrary was the announcement to the public judgment formed upon the evidence in the case.

The Judge in his charge to the Jury acted the part of a heartless pitiless agent against human life; and the Jury, who make a boast of their daily applications for Divine direction, seemed only to seek strength in their prayers to carry out a foregone conclusion. It was the duty of the Judge to direct the Jury to give the prisoner the full benefit of any doubt left upon their minds by the evidence, of his guilt. Instead of doing this, the whole drift of his charge was a libelous effort to direct the case of the darkness and mystery which the government, after a pretentious and most ingenious effort, had utterly failed to remove; and the Jury, like the Juries who sat in the "Bloody Assizes" of England, seemed to act up to the principle that they were there but to convict, when a man was equally their duty to acquit if the indictment was not sustained beyond the shadow of a doubt.

House—Mr. McJannhan was excused from serving upon the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the Secretary of War in reference to the Galphin claim, and the Speaker was authorized to fill the vacancy.

The substitution of the resolution granting pensions to widows of officers and soldiers who died of disease contracted while in the service of the U. S., was resumed and ordered to a third reading, upon a motion to reconsider, a warm and confused debate sprung up.

Mr. Douglass presented a petition for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, which occasioned some debate, and which is now pending.

Mr. Dickson wanted the deficiency bill taken up, but would allow the debate on the tobacco bill.

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