The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1858.

We last week, in our article on the "Consistency of the Monroe Democrat," committed an an error or two; which we wish to correct. The article reads "fluctuations of the Democrat;" when we intended it to be fluctuation, &c.

The next is, "we held that Congress was not the proper party to determine whether slavery should go into territory that was free at the time it came in possession of the United States." We intended it to be, we held that Congress was the proper party &c.

The New U. S. Treasury notes, which have just been engraved by Rawdon & Co., New York, are to be forwarded to Washington, to be signed and delivered early next week. They are pronounced exquisite specimens of art. The *Tribune* says "the 1000's have the American Eagle with expanded wings for the principal viginette, with the portrait of the President of the United States on the right and a figure of Justice on the left. The 500's have for the principal device, two figures representing Agriculture Manufacturers; on the left is a portrait of the Secretary of the Treasury; and on the right are the Eagle and the Shield containing the arms of the Union, with emblems of Commerce and Peace. These notes are printed in *indestructible inks*, (black and green) as a protection against photographic counterfeits and alterations. The portait of the Secretary of the Treasury has been engraved expressly for these notes, and is a perfect likeness.

There is now living in Burnside, Pa., a Mr. Dudwick, 111 years old. His wife Jane is 107 years old. The date of their marriage is not given, but supposing Dudwick was twenty-two years old at that distant epoch they have been living together as man and wife ninety-two years

Mexico.

A very formidable opposition to Comonfort seems to have been organized in Mexico; at least, so late advices indicate We can tell but little about that country, however, even so short a distance away as it is from us, so conflicting are the advices which come to us. We have always had an impression that Comonfort was the strongest man at present prominent in Mexico.

Spain has been talking about sending an army to Mexico for a long time, and by last accounts, were actually preparing therefor. Any positive attempt on the part of the mother country to repossess itself of Mexico, will however, bring on not only a formidable union of all the parties in that now distracted country against her, but also invite a co-operation on the part of fillibusters here, which will ultimately bring the "Halls of the Montezumas" under the stars and stripes, where it will be likely to remain.—Daily News.

A Teachers Meeting.

All the Teachers of Monroe County are requested to meet in the Court House on Saturday, Jan. 23d 1858, at 2 o'clock P M. The object of this meeting will be to form a uniform system among the Teachers of this county. Teachers, School Directors and others interested in the cause of education come out. You will doubtless be amply rewarded. The meeting will be addressed by a number of experienced teachers.

EXHIBITION.

The Students of Stroudsburg Academy
Will give an exhibition, at the Court House on Friday evening, January 22d, 1858.

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

Introduction,	Theodore Wolf.
The Declaration,	Jacob Buskirk.
In behalf of starving Ireland,	Benjamin Butz.
Rules of School,	Sydenham Walton.
Character of true eloquence.	William Boys.
A word to Boys,	Leonard Andre.
Washington,	Davis Walton.
Death of J. Q. Adams,	Samuel Lee.
The cold Waterman,	James Walton.
General Washington,	Geo. Swartwood.
A name on the Sand,	Samuel Palmer.
Speech of Emmett,	Josephus Williams.
Dialogue—The Volunteers,	Horace Huston, Stephen De Young.

PART SECOND.

Apostrophe to Washington,	Allen Clements.
Logan's Address,	Luther Gordon.
Patriotic Address,	Thomas Smiley.
What I like,	Franklin Starner.
History of John Day,	Davis Walton.
America,	Theodore Wolf.
The Bachelor's Sale,	Walter Marsh.
Temperance Song,	George Walton.
In favor of the Declaration,	Benjamin Butz.
Decision of character,	Samuel Lee.
The Seminoles Reply,	Jacob Buskirk.
The School for me.	Sydenham Walton.
Future of Stroudsburg.	Robert D. Bogart.
Speech of James Otis,	William Boys.
Dialogue—Exhibition Day,	Allen Clements. Robert D Bogart.
Valedictory,	Josephus Williams.

Music by the Band and Orchestra. Admission 12½ cents.

Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A Terrible Record.

The number of Coroner's Inquests held within the city and county of New York during the past year is stated to have been 1,908, of which 13 were cases of murder, 56 of homicide, 68 of suicide, 369 of organic disease, and 1,402 of accidents.

Bank Bills Suffered to become Laws.

Governor Pollock sent a message to the Legislature, on Thursday last, announcing that the following bills passed at the last session of the Legislature, and presented to him less than ten days prior to the adjournment in May, 1857; and not having been returned by him with his objections, within three days after its meeting, in extra session, in October last, had become laws, agreeably to the Constitution, in like manner as if he had signed them:

An act to incorporate the Octorara Bank.

An act to incorporate the Monongahela Valley Bank at McKeesport, Allegheny county.

A supplement to the act to re-charter the Easton Bank.

An act to incorporate the Milton Savings' Bank.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Phœnixville.

An act to incorporate the M'Kean County Bank.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan 18, 1858.

SENATE—Mr. Bell introduced a bill for the repeal of the act of last session, authorizing the stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad to make payments on their mortgages. Considered and passed.

Mr. Wilkins introduced a supplement to the act of 1853, relative to the sale and conveyance of real estate.

The bill to incorporate the Trout Run Coal and Iron Company was considered and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Supreme Grand Council of the Independent Sons of Malta was passed on second reading, but was lost on its final passage by a vote of yeas 13, nays 14.

Pending a motion to reconsider the above vote, the bill for the purchase of an Executive Mansion was returned as passed by the House. The amendments made by the House were concurred in, and the act only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The Senate then met the House in joint convention for the election of State Treasurer, and on returning to their Chamber the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to morrow morning

HOUSE.—On motion, the House, for the second time, reconsidered the vote on the bill to purchase an Executive mansion. The bill was then put on its final passage, and the vote stood yeas 49, nays 38.

The two Houses met in joint Convention for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. On the first ballot, the vote showed—

H. S. Magraw,	84
J. H. Denson,	39
J. B. G. Babcock,	1

On the result being reported to the House, that body adjourned till to-morrow morning.

January 19.

SENATE—Mr. Ingram presented a petition from the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Senate bill in relation to the Bank.

Also one from the holders of meadow lands in the Twenty-fourth Ward of Philadelphia, praying an alteration in the rates of taxes.

Mr Laubach presented a petition from Easton, asking a modification in the auctoin laws.

Mr. Wilkins read a bill to extend the charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

On motion, the vote on the act incorporating the Grand Council of the Independent Sons of Malta was reconsidered, and the bill then passed finally.

The Senate then took a recess to attend the Inauguration Ceremonies.

HOUSE—Mr. Authur read in place a bill for the better regulation of the State militia.

Mr. Atkins read in place a bill to incorporate the Gray's Lane Plank Road Company.

Mr. Owen read a further supplement to the act consolidating the City of Philadelphia.

The House took a recess, and after attending the Inauguration, re-assembled, and on motion, ordered 10,000 copies of the Inaugural address of Govenor Packer to be printed.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Ex President Pierce having been named for U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, the Concord Patriot announces that he would not accept the office even if he could receive the votes of every member of the Legislature.

In this determination Mr. Pierce acts wisely Were he to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate, he might have some ugly questions put to him touching his discreditable connection with certain government jobs, while in the Presidential Chair, which have raised him from a position of comparative poverty to one of great individual wealth. When the whole truth shall come out respecting this man, Frank Pierce, every person who voted for him will have cause to hang his head in shame. —*Sussex Register.*

An impertinent editor in Alabama wants to know when we "intend to pay the debt of nature?" We are inclined to think that when nature gets her dues from him it will be by an *execution.*—*Louisville Journal.*

Inauguration of Gov. Packer.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The inauguration of Gov. Packer took place to-day in front of the Capitol.—The oath of office was administered by the Speaker of the Senate. The audience was immense.

His Cabinet is composed of William M. M. Hiester, Secretary of State; H. L. Dieffenbach, Deputy Secretary, and John C. Knox, Attorney General.

Gov. Packer in his inaugural, refers to Kansas, and says he believes that he expresses the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania, as well as his own, in declaring that all qualified electors of the Territory should have a full opportunity to participate in electing delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and also allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who fail to vote cannot complain of a proceeding which goes on without their participation. The rest of the address is local. It goes for a reform in banking. It opposes the issue of small notes and and an increase of banking capital under the present arrangements.

The St. Lawrence Hotel Tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Jan. 19

The Jury in the case of Thomas W. Smith, charged with the murder of Richard Carter, came into court this morning with a verdict of acquital, and the prisoner was discharged. Smith's acquittal was on the ground of insanity. His sister applied to the Court to have charge of him. The matter is held for argument.

An Apt Illustration.

Col Forney's *Press*, noticing how rapidly the successive governors of Kansas have found themselves compelled to take sides with the abused people of the territory finally compelling Douglas to do the same, quotes this excellently fitting illustration from scriptural history:

"And Saul sent messengers to take David: and when they saw the company of the prophets prophesying, and samuel standing, as appointed over them, the spirit of God was upon the messengers of Saul, and they also prophesied. And when it was told Saul, he sent other messengers, and they prophesied likewise.—And Saul sent messengers again the third time, and they prophesied also.—Then went he also to Ramah, and came to a great well that is in Sechu; and he asked and said, where are Samuel and David? And one said, behold, they be at Naioth, in Ramah, and the spirit of God was upon him also, and he went on, and prophesied, until he came to Naioth, in Ramah. And he stripped off his clothes also and prophesied before Samuel in like manner, and lay down naked all that day and all that night. Wherefore, they say, 'Is Saul also among the prophets?'"

THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURE.

A SELF-ACTING LABORATORY.

The gastric juice which reduces the food in the stomach to a semi-fluid, and the bile which tempers this crude material and adapts it to the purposes of nutrition, are the two principal agents in the production of venus blood. As health depends mainly upon the quality and purity of this fluid, a medicine which acts immediately upon its elements, discharging therefrom every tainted and unwholesome particle capable of feeding or creating disease, must necessarily be the true elixir of health—a sure antidote to the seeds of all internal disorders. In this consists the wonder-working power of Holloway's Pills. They seem literally to compel the stomach and the liver to do their whole duty, and to remove every impediment to its performance. We learn from their distinguished inventor, the *modus operandi* of his medicines, but our knowledge of their effects is based on our own observation as well as on the testimony of the world at large. We know that the victim of liver complaint, with attenuated frame, jaundiced skin and lack-lustre eye, rapidly recovers strength, energy, and a healthy appearance under the disinfecting, renovating and regulating influence of the Pills; and if the disturbance of the internal functions has produced external disease, that too disappears under the searching action of Holloway's Ointment. The liver is a very susceptible organ. It always sympathizes with the stomach, and intemperance in eating or drinking, over application to business, anxiety, sudden changes of temperature, an unwholesome atmosphere, and innumerable other causes, tend to derange and obstruct its action. What is the practice of the oracles of the faculty in cases of liver complaint? Their sole remedy is a mineral poison—*Quicksilver*, or one of its deadly oxides. Salivate!—Salivate! is the word. To cure one malady another is created. The liver becomes the battle ground between a dangerous disorder and a worse remedy: and if the patient escapes with life or without carious bones and contracted sinews, it is by a miricle. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS on the other hand strike at the very source of the disorder, and at the same time give tone to the whole system. Let common sense determine whether it is better to annihilate the virus of disease by an innocuous vegetable preparation, or to administer *poison* by way of antidote.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

The Last Survivor.

It is said that the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre is Jeremiah Spencer, now of Torringford, Conn., 88 years old and in full possession of all his faculties, mental and physical.—The massacre took place eighty years ago; but Mr. Spencer remembers his passing down the ladder from the chamber where he slept, in his mother's arms, and their flight into the wilderness.

☞The *Honesdale Democrat* says there are four hundred persons on the poor fund in the borough of Scranton.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 20th.

A trial for murder has just been concluded in Philadelphia, which, in some of its domestic details, is not unlike that of young Mercer, who shot Heberton for the seduction of Miss Mercer, his sister, under the most aggravating circumstances. But in this case, the injury which prompted a recourse to sanguinary revenge was of a deeper and of a darker dye. The respondent, Thomas W. Smith, is about 30 years of age. He is a person without any particularly fixed habits of business, and has been employed as a commercial traveler in the Southern States. His sister is a teacher in a school for girls in Wilmington, Del. While visiting her, he met Miss Elizabeth McCauley, a pupil in the school, of whom he soon became enamored. He was married to this young woman in December, 1856. But before this time, Miss Smith, the sister of the respondent, either in her capacity of teacher or through accident, had discovered reasons for opposing the marriage of her brother to Miss McCauley, and had even gone to Philadelphia to ask a certain Mr. Richard Carter to interpose to prevent the marriage. This Mr. Carter was a highly respectable person, engaged in the coal business, and President of the Tamaqua Bank, residing at the village which gave its name to the above-mentioned financial institution. We shall see ere we finish how he guarded Miss McCauley, who was his ward. Smith being thoroughly in love, insisted upon marrying Miss McCualey without delay, and the remonstrances of Miss Smith had no power to swerve the guardian from bestowing his blessing upon the nuptials. He had his own reasons for kindling the torch of Hymen, as will presently appear. Mr. Smith was united to the girl in December, 1856. We must here admit that Smith, who is evidently a man of a flighty mind and unsettled intellect, appears to have been played upon, and to have been made a kind of instrument to conceal the crimes of others. Had his sister understood with certainty the real position of affairs, instead of having been alarmed by vague suspicion, and perhaps by the scandalous murmurs always floating through a girl's boarding school, she might have saved him by a frank disclosure of what she knew or of what she had heard. This lady appeared very well upon the trial, and won the sympathy of all auditors.

Smith, soon after his marriage, found that he had been terribly deceived. Four months after the ceremony, in the very hey-day of the honeymoon, his wife gave birth to a full-grown child. His wife admitted in speech and writing, that the Bank President, Mr. Richard Carter, her guardian and the former partner of her father, was the father of the babe.—Smith immediately took advice and instituted measures for divorce. He then traveled, we suppose upon commercial business, but the thought of his dishonor haunted him. He met Carter at the St Lawrence Hotel and shot him dead.

The prosecution had no difficulty whatever in proving the homicide. The evidence for the Government was very full and distinct. Smith shot Carter on the 4th of last November, in the presence of the nephew of the murdered man. There was evidence that the encounter could not have orginated in hot blood, as Smith and Carter sat together a while upon a sofa. Carter, however, *was* shot through the heart by Smith—the wound causing instant death. Thus suddenly and swiftly did the seducer and scoundrel render his account. Smith warned these who were summoned to the room by the report not to arrest him; he exhibited a pistol and a bowie-knife, but subsequently, without making any objection, gave up those weapons to the police. In the cross-examination of the officer who arrested Smith, the defence obtained the valuable testimony that the prisoner was nervous, agitated, "looked like an insane man," while "his eyes kept glistening and rolling" in a way, as the officer, speaking from his own experience, said, entirely unlike that of intoxicated persons. The prisoner said that "he felt as though he "could fight a thousand Indians." The evidence showed that when, before shooting, the prisoner approachod Carter, his manner was mild and composed. There was some conflict of testimony respecting Smith's conduct after the murder. The nephew swore that it was cool and determined. The impression of the policeman who arrested the respondent we have already stated.

The defense was the insanity of the prisoner, occasioned by the sudden and overwhelming discovery of the peculiar condition of his domestic relations. If this unhappy young man had been able justly to estimate his position he would have been content with demanding of the Courts of law that legal separation to which he was justly entitled. Some men would undoubtedly have remained stolid under the indignity. But the discovery made by Smith was insupportable. A highly respectable witness, who had known him intimately, spoke to his character in Court, declaring him to be "particularly kind and good hearted, with a moral character of the first order, and a strong love of right—with buoyant spirits, and the anticipation of great happiness from his marriage." This was of course, just the person to be deprived of mental equilibrium by the event which overtook the prisoner. Mr. Keen, the witness just referred to, saw him after he had made the disgraceful discovery. He was then "laboring under intense excitement, putting his fingers through his hair, and excessively restless." He said that he was a "disgraced man." The subject increased afterward in the occupation of his mind. The witness identified certain letters received by him from the prisoner. These are published, but it is only necessary to say of them that they are to the extremest degree incoherent and nonsensical.—The opinion of the witness, who gave his testimony in a clear and straight-forward style, was that the prisoner was insane.—The person with whom he boarded after his marriage testified as follows: "I never saw in my life a man make more of his wife; he was very attentive to her; he was completely beside himself when the child was born; he didn't go to bed; he pulled the hair hard enough to pull it out of his head; he laid on the floor and rolled over; he was in and out of the house all the time; I was afraid he would raise the neighborhood; he did not pretend to eat anything; said that he was better dead than alive; I was fearful he would go to a drug store, and make way with himself. He said the finger of scorn would be pointed at him; said he could do no business, and nothing else," &c. This witness appears in the most imprudent way to have communicated the fact to the prisoner that Carter had taken charge of Mrs. Smith and her child, and had acknowledged the infant to be his own, saying that he would have given ten thousand dollars to have had it a boy. In October, the witness swore that the prisoner was "as crazy as a loon." The witness was cross-examined closely upon the point of selling ardent spirits to the respondent; but testified that he refused to sell them to him upon the last interview, although upon a previous occasion (when Smith "rolled upon the floor") he had been furnished with "a little old Monongahela whiskey." It may be proper enough to indicate at this point that the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks by the prisoner appears to have been relied upon by the prosecution to rebut the evidence of insanity.—The wife of the last named witness also testified to the acknowledgement of Richard Carter that the child was his own—that Carter had made arrangements to take Mrs. Smith to Bristol, and had negotiated with an old lady to receive both her and her babe; and that Carter took the child in his lap and caressed it. The testimony of a medical man, who attended at the birth of the child, fully satisfies us that Smith was a deluded and cheated man. He not only believed himself to have been imposed upon, but he was unmistakably and egregiously imposed upon. He may be weak-minded, but there is nothing in the testimony to show him so bad-hearted. In addition to this, the defense introduced testimony to show that four members of his mother's family were lunatics, while two of them were inmates of the mad house. Mr. De Bow, the statist, who had employed the prisoner, also testified to his extreme mental and physical depression in June, 1857, when his conversation was "rambling, containing many sentences impertinent to the topic." The witness also testified that naturally Smith was "amiable, gentle, kind, "and of an exceedingly nervous organization."

The nurse testified: "I have frequently trouble in cases of death, but I have never seen anything equal to Mr. Smith's condition when he parted with his wife. He asked Mrs. Smith for some things he had, that he wished to take with him; she asked him how long he should be gone; she asked him what she should do with the wedding ring and a pocket Bible which he had given her. He was sobbing. He said he did not want the ring and the Bible, he said, he gave to her, that she might read it, study it, and profit by it."

The sister of the prisoner testified that upon hearing of the birth of the child, she went to her brother. She proceeded in simple and touching language to say:

"He met me in the hall at the boarding-house, at Mrs. Leonard's; I found him as I had never looked on him before—a living picture of wretchedness—soiled linen, disheveled hair, unshaven face, and a grief-worn countenance; he folded me in his arms, threw his head on my shoulder, and yielded to a paroxysm of uncontrolable grief; his first audible words were, 'Mary, oh, Mary, what shall I do! am I not a ruined man? my honor is in the dust; what shall I, oh, what can I do? I have been most grossly deceived; I would as soon have suspected the agents of Heaven of a wrong as my wife; O God! how I loved her; I worshipped her, and this is my reward; what can I do! shall I leave her! how can I leave her, and yet how can I live with her! I can neither think nor act for myself; I have sent for you to counsel me; she dreads your coming; she knows you will advise a separation; must I not leave her now?' to which I replied, 'No, not now, you are not in a condition to decide properly, and we will do nothing rashly; take a night's rest, compose yourself, and in the morning we will be able to decide the more coolly;' he then entered her room, and returned, saying that she wished to see me; we entered her room together, and as I approached the bedside, she exclaimed, 'Mary, oh, Mary! can you forgive me for having so deeply injured your pure-minded and open-hearted brother! Tom has been an honorable, true and devoted husbanded to me, and oh, how I have injured him! can you, will you forgive me!'"

The Government put in some slight testimony in rebuttal of the theory of the defense. The case was argued on Saturday, and given to the Jury on Tuesday, and yesterday morning a verdict of not guilty was returned.

The Crime without a Parallel.---Murder of a Father and Mother by a Drunken Son.

From the Utica Herald, Jan 13.

That our readers might be fully posted in all the particulars of the recent horrible parricade at Poolville, Madison County, one of the editors of "The Herald" yesterday visited the scene of the murder for the purpose of giving an authentic account of the awful affair. It is a crime without precedent in its enormity, and without a parallel in its terrible and unnatural details. History furnishes no instance of a similar act of inhumanity, and no conception of horror has, perhaps, ever reached the standard of this dread reality. A son murdering his own father and mother, with most remorseless frenzy and cruelty, then cutting out their hearts, and roasting and eating their flesh, is an instance of depravity never before recorded, not even in cannibal countries. What adds to its dread horror is the full conviction of its reality. There is no doubt as to the truthfulness of the picture. It can scarcely be drawn accurate enough Words will hardly suit themselves to such a recital as the facts justify. But to the incidents themselves as we found them

THE COMSTOCK FAMILY.

Jared Comstock and Clarissa Comstock the two victims, were among the oldest residents of Hamilton. For nearly half a century they have lived in Madison County, and although in moderate circumstances, were much respected. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. The oldest is William, by whose hand they received their death wound. Their second son is married and lives near the homestead, and one of the daughters is married to a gentleman in East Hamilton, and is a lady of marked respect and esteem. The old people had attained the age of nearly three score years and ten, and were living in a little cottage with their oldest son.

Their house is about 2½ miles south of Poolville, and fifty rods east of Thompson's Mills. It is a story and a half building, boarded up with rough boards.—Here Mr. Comstock and his wife have lived for the past four years. There is but one room on the ground floor, and here the horrid deed was committed. The room is about 16x20 feet, and is not plastered. The walls are pasted with "Baptist Registers" and "New-York Ledgers." There were five chairs, a stand containing crockery, an old-fashioned clock, and other household utensils in the room.

APPEARANCE OF THE ROOM.

The first person who discovered the awful crime was a neighbor, who looked through the window of the house and saw the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Comstock lying upon the floor, and the parricade sitting quietly between them. The old gentleman lay upon his back. On his left breast was a wound over six inches in length; his heart had been torn from his body. Mrs Comstock lay a short distance from the body of her husband, on her right side, with a horrid wound over twelve inches in length on her left breast, from which the parricide had torn out her heart also; her clothes were much torn, indicating a scuffle. The broken skillet, the knife with which the hearts were cut out, and the bloody axe were all remaining in the room. In the stove were the two paternal hearts, partially roasted, and portions of each gnawed off, which had evidently been eaten by the murderer.

The wounds upon both the deceased were of the most terrible description.—The heads of both were crushed and mutilated. Near the left kidney of Mrs. Comstock was another terrible gash, as if inflicted by the axe. The floor was covered with blood. Before the person at the window left the spot, the son William left the chair, and laid down upon the lounge on the opposite side of the room. An alarm was immediately given, and the neighbors gathered in force and secured his arrest. The gentlemen who first went to the house was attracted there by a remark that the parricide had made to his brother that there were "lots of fresh meat in the house," and other expressions which excited suspicion. The discovery was made about ten o'clock on Sunday evening. The awful deed was committed about 8 o'clock on Sabbath evening.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

The parricide is a man 37 years old, about five feet seven inches in hight.—He had on when arrested, a very coarse brown coat, plaid cassimere pants and old Kossuth hat. His pants were bemeared with blood. He has always resided in Hamilton, and has made his home at his father's. He is unmarried. He has worked for many of the farmers in the neighborhood, and, when sober, is universally represented as a man of mild disposition and placid temper. He has been drinking hard for some weeks past, and is evidently laboring under the effects of *mania a potu*. He conversed coolly in relation to the awful deed—manifesting no concern for himself—speaking of the manner in which he deprived his poor old father and mother of life as if he had been butchering hogs. He gave to Mr James, Editor of "The Hamilton Republican," the following:

CONFESSION OF THE TRAGEDY.

For about four or five days, somebody seemed to tell me that he must have a number of hearts. This was repeated to me many times during the day. He seemed to live in Sherburne, and a wire came over the hill connecting with the side of the room, which seemed to say, "I must have a lot of hearts." Some one who lived in Sherburne seemed to telegraph for them. I would place my ear to the side of the room, and then I would be told by this voice to get some hearts. Three or four days ago, I first attempted to kill my brother to get his heart. Yesterday I went again, and placed an axe in the room, intending if I could find my brother and his wife sitting down, I could kill them both at once, It seemed as though I must have their hearts, but I did not find them so situated. About dark I went over to my fathers. I found my mother sewing, walked round to the stove, took a spider and struck her over the head with it and broke it. She reeled and fell to the floor. My father then sprang toward me, and we had a scuffle. The old man for a time was enough for me, but after striking him three or four times over the head with the remains of the broken spider I got hold of the axe and killed him. He said he got the old man's heart out before he had done kicking. The old woman he said he got along with pretty easily, but the old man's hide was as tough as the d—l. After knocking father down I got the axe and cut out their hearts, and put them in the stove and burned them. This same voice seemed to tell me that the hearts must be burned.

After the deed I washed my hands, and after remaining in the house a short time, left and went down to Alphus Gusting. When I arrived I found my brother there visiting. I told them that I had some fresh meat up to father's. After remaining there for a short time, I went to the house of Harmon Gusting, and told them to get me a quart of cider and bottle, and after obtaining it, left for my father's house without mentioning any thing concerning the dead; upon arriving I lay down upon the lounge near my father and mother, and slept for some time. During the night after the deed, I attempted to find a razor to end my own life, and thus close the tragedy, afterward I