



A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

Devoted to News, Literature, Poetry, Science, Mechanics, Agriculture, the Diffusion of Useful Information, General Intelligence, Amusement, Markets, &c.

VOLUME IV.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., JULY 11, 1850.

NUMBER 40.

THE LEHIGH REGISTER,
is published in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Thursday
BY AUGUSTUS L. RUBE.
At \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance, and \$2 00 if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the proprietor.
Advertisements, making not more than one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar and for every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements charged in the same proportion. Those not exceeding ten lines, will be charged seventy-five cents, and those making six lines or less, three insertions for 50 cents.
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by year.
Office in Hamilton St., one door East of the German Reformed Church, nearly opposite the "Friedensbothe Office."

Catasauqua Head Quarters.
Jesse Knauss,
Takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a **Travellers Home,** or "Boarding House," in the Village of Catasauqua, Hanover township, Lehigh county.
He has but lately built his house, and arranged it in such a manner, as will make it convenient to laborers and travelers, and for the accommodation of boarders and visitors.
He will spare neither time nor expense, to accommodate his boarders, with all that the market affords, also with such refreshments as the law allows. His house shall be made the home of boarders and travelers.
He has also very large and convenient stabling and good water near at hand.
He invites the travelling public to give him a call and satisfy themselves with what is said above.
JESSE KNAUSS.
June 13. \$-6w

Lochman & Brother,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
—IN—
Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps.
The nineteenth century being the age of Magnetic Telegraphs, Steamships, Locomotives, &c., and in which all kinds of business is done in the very quickest and most expert manner, it likewise becomes necessary for the trading public, to take small profits and make quick sales, in order to keep up with the improvements of the times. Upon this principle we have determined to act. We will sell our Goods at such prices as will astonish the buyer.
The following are some of our prices, to wit:—
Men's Calf-skin Boots from \$2.50 to \$4.00
do course do " 1.50 to 3.00
do kip do " 2.00 to 2.75
do Gaiter do " 1.25 to 3.00
Ladies' Gaiters " 1.00 to 1.57
do Slippers and Wells " 31 to 1.25
Bustkins " 31 to 1.25
Besides a very large and extensive assortment of ready-made **Boots & Shoes,** cheap for cash.
They also keep for sale, a splendid assortment of **Moleskin, Silk and Slouch** Hats, Cloth, glazed, fancy and military **CAPS.**
Trunks, Umbrellas, Camphine, Lard and Fluid Lamps, Candelabras, &c., &c.
Recollect the place, one door west of O. & J. Sager's Hardware Store, in the building formerly occupied by L. Smith's Apothecary store, in Hamilton street, Allentown.
May 23. \$-3m

PETER WYCKOFF,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Has removed his Law Office, from the corner opposite the Courthouse to the newly erected brick building, one door east of Smith's Apothecary store, on the north side of Hamilton street, between Kolb's Hotel and the Courthouse.
He can be consulted and give advise in the English and German languages.
Allentown, April 25. \$-3m

WILLIAM S. MARX,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in the western front room of the building of John D. Lawall, formerly Hornbeck's, west of the Courthouse.
Allentown April 4, 1850. \$-1f

BELLIS' WASHINGTON HOTEL,
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
EASTON, PA.
PETER BELLIS, Proprietor.
May 30. \$-3m

RESOLUTION
Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article so that it shall read as follows: "The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively." The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the alteration hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election); the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commissions shall first expire, shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies, happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other Judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.
J. S. MCALMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 28, 1850.
I, Samuel W. Pearson, Chief Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file of the present session,) entitled "Resolution, relative to an amendment of the Constitution,"—it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature—after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the Senate of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz:—
Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were, George Darsie, Augustus Drum and Alexander King—Nays 3.
Extract from the Journal.
SAM'L. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburg, March 11, 1850.
I, William Jack, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file, and No. 211 on the House Journal of the present session,) entitled "Resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution,"—it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature—after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes, given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz:—
Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were John Acker, John Allison, William Baker, Robert Baldwin, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Jeremiah Black, John S. Bowen, William Brindle, Daniel H. B. Brower, Jesse H. Borden, John Cossin, Henry Church, John N. Conyngham, Sylvester Cridland, Benjamin G. David, William J. Dobbins, James P. Downer, Thomas Duncan, Wm. Dunn, William Espey, John C. Evans, William Evans, A. Scott Ewing, Alex. S. Feather, James Flowers, B. P. Fortner, Alex. R. Giboney, Thomas E. Grier, Joseph E. Griffin, Joseph Guffey, Jacob S. Halldeman, George H. Hart, Leffert Hart, John Hastings, William J. Hemphill, John Hoge, Henry Huplet, Lewis Herford, Washington J. Jackson, Nicholas Jones, John W. Killinger, Charles E. Kintend, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Morris Leech, Jonathan D. Leet, Anson Leonard, James J. Lewis, Henry Little, Jonas R. McClintock, John F. McCulloch, Alexander C. McCurdy, John M. Lauchlin, John McLean, Samuel Marx, John B. Merck, Michael Meyers, John Miller, Jos. C. Molloy, John D. Morris, William T. Morison, Ezekiel Mowry, Edward Nickleson, Jacob Nissly, Charles O'Neill, John B. Paeker, Joseph C. Powell, James C. Reid, John S. Rary, Lewis Roberts, Samuel Robinson, John B. Rutherford, Glenn W. Scofield, Thomas C. Scouler, William Shaffner, Richard Simpson, Eli Slicer, William Smith, William A. Smith, Daniel M. Smyser, William H. Soudor, Thomas C. Steel, David Stewart, Charles Stockwell, Edwin C. Trose, Andrew Wade, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Watson, Sidney B. Wells, Hiram A. Williams, Daniel Zerby and John S. McAlmont, Speaker—Yeas 57.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, Augustus K. Cornyn, David Evans and James M. Porter—Nays 3.
Extract from the Journal.
WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Filed March 15, 1850.
A. W. BENEDICT,
Dep. Secretary of the Commonwealth.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Pennsylvania SS:
I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
June 27. \$-3m

Auditors Notice.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County.
In the matter of the account of Andrew K. Witman, assignee of William Fulmer, under a voluntary assignment.
And now, May 7, 1850, the Court appoint J. De Pay Davis, Auditor, to audit and settle the above account, if necessary, and make distribution according to law.
From the Records:
Teste—NATHAN MILLER, Proth'y.
The Auditor appointed as above, will meet the parties interested at the public house of James Wilt, in Centre Valley, Saucon township, Lehigh county, on Friday the 26th of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
J. DE PUY DAVIS,
May 30. \$-4w

News for the Public!
Charles Scholl,
Merchant Tailor in Allentown,
Hereby informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a new **Merchant Tailoring Establishment,** nearly opposite the Odd Fellows Hall, in Allentown, where he keeps on hand a **Large Assortment of Wollen Goods,** such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c. of all colors and prices, Sattin and Maraisles Vestings, Summer dress goods for men and boys, all of which were selected by himself with great care.
As for Customer Work, He will be ready at all times to make up any kind of Goods into Clothing for customers, at the shortest notice, bought elsewhere, and will be pleased to see his old customers return to him with their favors. He further returns his sincere thanks to those who have always favored him with their custom, and trusts that he will be able to merit their friendship henceforth.
READY MADE CLOTHING.
He keeps on hand a general assortment of "READY MADE CLOTHING," such as Coats, of every color and quality, Pants and Vestings. Such who are in want of the articles just named, will do well to call at his establishment, as he is satisfied to sell at a living profit, while others do business to gain wealth. He will furnish a complete dress from \$5 to \$25. It is evident then, that it is to your advantage reader, to give him a call, and judge for yourself.
He is in the regular receipt of the Philadelphia and New York Fashion Plates, which enables him to cut for each according to his taste and fancy.
He invites the public to give him a call and examine his Goods and his Clothing—which costs nothing—and satisfy themselves of what is said above; further, he feels satisfied if this is done, it will prove to the advantage of those who have adopted the plan.
CHARLES SCHOLL.
June 13. \$-6w

New Bread & Cake Bakery
IN ALLENTOWN.
The undersigned takes the pleasure to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has established the **Bread Baking Business,** in all its various branches, next door to the "Lehigh Register Office" in Hamilton street, Allentown, where he will be ready to serve the public with fresh Bread, Crackers, Biscuits and other Cakes, every morning.
He will also make up bread and cake pies for customers, if they desire it.
Thus far he has been very liberally encouraged, and he trusts that the quality of his bread, will recommend itself to a further continuation of their favors, for which he will ever feel thankful.
JACOB BAUM.
May 16. \$-2m

C. M. BUNK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Has taken the Office of the late Samuel Runk, Esq., and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.
Mr. BUNK may be consulted in the German, as well as English.
Refer to Hon. J. M. Porter, Easton, Pa.
June 13. \$-1w

Wood's Patent
Improved, Self-Feeding, Shingle
AND
Stave Cutting Machine.
This valuable Machine was exhibited by Horse-power in the yard of Col. Eli Steckel's Eagle Hotel, in Allentown, on the 27th and 28th of May last, and operated to the entire satisfaction of all present. It was proven by said operation, that from 2500 to 4000 perfect shingles can be manufactured from one cord of Wood, at a cost not exceeding **One Dollar per Thousand.**
The Machine is capable of cutting from 2 to 4000 shingles per hour, and if permanently located in the county, it would not only prove advantageous to the operator and consumer, but would add greatly to the value of timber land in Lehigh-county.
Oak, Poplar and Chestnut shingles and staves have been manufactured with this Machine, under my own knowledge in the counties of Bucks, Delaware, Chester and Berks, by large quantities, and used to perfect satisfaction. The machine can be run in operation by horse-power, at Mr. Jacob B. Brumbach, in Reading, or by calling on the subscriber who has two machines in operation, one at Coatsville, by horse power, and one at his mill by water power.
Persons wishing to purchase the right for either location, township or county, will please address a letter to
C. P. MORTON.
Coatsville, Chester county.
June 0. \$-5w

Farmers and Mechanics
HOTEL,
A New Public House in the Borough of ALLENTOWN, Pa.
Henry Leh,
Informs his friends and the public in general, that Mr. Henry Miller has erected a large and commodious Hotel, in Allen street, nearly opposite his "old stand" and that he will occupy the same from the first of April next. He further informs his old customers, that he has a great many rooms ready to accommodate such who may think proper to favor him with their calls.
He has furnished his house with new bedding and all other necessary materials, and will always keep his bar, kitchen and cellar filled with the best market affords, both for the Table as well as for the Bar.
His Stabling and Shedding, are all new, large and conveniently arranged, the Hydrant water is near at hand, and an accommodating Ostler always in waiting.
A word to his old customers. Such who have favored him with their calls at his old stand, will bear in mind, that the inconveniences so often contended with, have all been cleared away and the delightful and convenient rooms, we trust will make up former disadvantages. He further returns his sincere thanks for the many favors he thus far enjoyed—and hopes by strict attention to business, to deserve a continuation of them from his Old as well as from his New friends.
HENRY LEH.
The "Eagle Line" of stages running from Allentown to Philadelphia, leaves his house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and returns every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Fare \$1.50.
March 28. \$-1m

NOTICE
To the Tax Collectors and Tax-Payers of Lehigh County,
FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1850.
WHEREAS a number of citizens of Lehigh county, have expressed a desire to pay their taxes during the month of July, in order to secure the 5 per cent. discount, provided for by the several acts of assembly of this Commonwealth, and in order to maintain the honor and credit of the county, the Commissioners have
Resolved—That the respective Collectors of the County, State and Militia taxes, levied and assessed on the property and things in the different townships and boroughs in the county of Lehigh, be and they are hereby respectively authorized and directed to make an abatement of 5 per cent. on the amount of State tax to each and every person named in their respective Duplicates, who, on or before the 25th day of July next, pays the whole amount of County, State and Militia Taxes to them respectively, charged for the year A. D. 1850.
The Collectors of the borough of Allentown and the townships of South Whitehall, North Whitehall, Upper Macungy, Lower Macungy, Upper Saucon, Salisbury, Hanover and Northampton, are directed to pay over to Charles H. Martin, Treasurer, at his office in Hamilton street, all monies so collected, on or before the 20th day of July next; and those of the townships of Upper Milford, Weisenburg, Lynn, Heidelberg, Washington and Lowhill, to make their payments on or before the 27th day of July next.
By several communications from the State Treasurer, the attention of the Commissioners and Treasurer is especially drawn to the fact that the circulation of any Bank note of a less denomination than five dollars, (except notes issued by the banks of this State, under the act of 4th of May, 1841, commonly called Relief notes) is prohibited by law, and punishable by civil and criminal prosecution. We therefore wish to direct the attention of the Collectors to the fact that no note of any description, except as aforesaid, of less denomination than five dollars, will be received for taxes.—Such notes as the Erie bank, Farmers and Drivers' bank, Washington, and Honesdale bank, are not considered par, and will therefore not be received. It is hoped the Collectors will strictly adhere to the above in the discharge of their duties.
JOHN LICHTENWALLNER,
BENJAMIN BREINIG,
SAMUEL KNAUSS,
Commissioners.
Attest—Jesse M. Lane, Clerk.
Commissioners Office,
June 20, 1850. \$-5f

Brandreth and Wrights Pills
Country merchants and others, are hereby notified, that the famous Pills of Doctors William A. Wright, and Benjamin Brandreth, are constantly kept for sale at the office of the "Lehigh Register" in the dozen boxes, at wholesale prices.
July 6. \$-6m

Confession of Dr. Webster.
At a meeting of the Council, July 2, 1850, the case of Professor Webster was referred to a committee.
Before the committee, at 12 o'clock appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman.
The Reverend gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintanceship with Professor Webster, before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visits, he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request, by making a statement, which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council.
It was in substance as follows:—
THE CONFESSION.
On Tuesday, 20th of November, I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which, it appears was carried by the boy, Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms, on Friday, the 23d, after my lecture. He had become of late, very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit; to put an officer in my house and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him, in it, what I could do, or what I would do, or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day on occasion, and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming, and also to avert for so long a time at least, the fulfillment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present—to apologise for those things in my conduct which had offended him—to throw myself upon his mercy—to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sake of my family, if not for myself, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next, (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it; therefore, I called at his house on that morning, (Friday,) between eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College, at half-past one—my lecture closing at one.—I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare for, for it was necessary for me to have my time, and, also, to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came, accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table, into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy—"Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?" I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman;" and I was then beginning to state my condition, and my ap- plication to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me a scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hossaek, written many years ago, congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said; at first, I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up; I forgot everything, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handiest (it was a stick of wood), and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be.—It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to

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On Tuesday, 20th of November, I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which, it appears was carried by the boy, Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms, on Friday, the 23d, after my lecture. He had become of late, very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit; to put an officer in my house and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him, in it, what I could do, or what I would do, or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day on occasion, and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming, and also to avert for so long a time at least, the fulfillment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present—to apologise for those things in my conduct which had offended him—to throw myself upon his mercy—to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sake of my family, if not for myself, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next, (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it; therefore, I called at his house on that morning, (Friday,) between eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College, at half-past one—my lecture closing at one.—I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare for, for it was necessary for me to have my time, and, also, to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came, accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table, into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy—"Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?" I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman;" and I was then beginning to state my condition, and my ap- plication to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me a scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hossaek, written many years ago, congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said; at first, I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up; I forgot everything, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handiest (it was a stick of wood), and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be.—It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to

Confession of Dr. Webster.
At a meeting of the Council, July 2, 1850, the case of Professor Webster was referred to a committee.
Before the committee, at 12 o'clock appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman.
The Reverend gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintanceship with Professor Webster, before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visits, he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request, by making a statement, which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council.
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