

of account, and a memorandum.) On I did not see when I was there before, a the 5th of December, I was directed by place covered with two pieces of soap the City Marshal to go to Cambridge, to stone, and some minerals on them; Little- get a Cambridge officer, and search the field helped me to lift off the cover, and house of Dr. Webster, with officer Hop, putting my hand down into the place I kins; I went to Cambridge, secured the piece of hard coat, which was the aid of officer Sanderson, and searched the trunk, and in it I found a piece house of Prof. Webster. The two officers of burnt bone; the City Marshal then went up stairs. This was not the first search; I asked Mrs. Webster if she had sent me to Cambridge to arrest Dr. any package or bundles given to her by Webster; I took a coach in School street; her husband; in a short time the papers and went to Cambridge, stopped the coach were brought down by Mr. Sanderson; four or six rods from Professor Webster's they not being named in the search; I entered his gate, and met him at rant. I requested him to go back and put them in the trunk where he found them, and bring that down; I then requested college further, and wished him to be Mrs. Webster to take certain papers out of present; he went in and dressed, and came the trunk and hand them to me, as I wish me. wished to carry it to the City Hall; I told her I would give a receipt for them, which she did; there are first—a note dated 1840, in full; second, a note dated Jan. 22, 1847, bridge in the coach; the conversation was for \$3,232, payable in four years; interest—greater part of the capital was to be paid yearly; signed J. W. Webster; Charles Cunningham; On the opposite margin of the note was written as follows: "On payment to G. Park- man of \$250, this note and interest, Dr. Webster's other mortgage and note dated June 22, 1842, are to be cancelled. The signatures are erased from both notes—blank marks and cross marks on the face of the note." On the first note was inscribed in pencil, in Dr. Parkman's handwriting—"This note to be given up on payment of Dr. Webster's interest, dated Jan. 22, 1847. This note bore an endorsement, July 10, 1846, interest accounted on by rent to date and \$7 as the principal, leaving due \$399. The second endorsement is dated October 10, for \$75." The second note had an endorsement of \$157 each by Charles Cunningham, and signed G. P., written thrice on the face of it. [Mr. Bemis said he would show that it was the prisoner's handwriting.] There were several marks on the note to the effect that only the sum of \$832 was due to Mr. Parkman, April 25, 1849, balance due Dr. Parkman, 426 27, interest 35 37, \$496.61. I obtained 8 large memo- randa in Dr. Webster's wallet, given me on the night of his arrest; also another memorandum in the previous handwriting, stating particularly the history of his transac- tion with Dr. P. up to the time of his paying him \$433 94, at half-past one o'clock on Friday, Nov. 23. It detailed the conversation with Dr. Parkman, his angry state of feelings, and his promise to go to Cambridge and cancel the mortgage. Another memorandum was found contain- ing the prisoner's handwriting over the words "15." On the Tuesday after Dr. P.'s disap- pearance, I was desired by the Marshal to search every house we could get into in that neighborhood—the college, the new jail, and vacant lands about it; I went up to the lecture room door, and found it fast; Littlefield said the lecture would begin soon, for it was about 11 o'clock; he rap- ped hard, and Dr. W. came; I informed him we wished to look over the College; he said the police had made search before, but if we wished to do so we could; I said to him, Dr. W., I cannot for a moment believe it is necessary to search your rooms; we do it to satisfy others; we were going to search the neighborhood, and thought we would begin at the College first, because some of the people had got their backs up again; by the table I asked him where he had seen Dr. George Park- man first; he said it was there, in that place, Friday, Nov. 23; that he came there by appointment; I asked him how much he paid; he said \$433; I don't recollect about the cents; I asked him when he went there; he said he took up the money and hurried out, and he had not seen him since; I looked at the back room, where he said he kept dangerous things; I made no search; went down into the labo- ratory; some inquiry was made about the privy key; the Dr. showed me the door leading into the store room; after he was committed, I went to find the Marshal; I being particularly confident, that when the found him at the College, with Dr. Web- ster in charge of two jail officers; they were in the laboratory; there was great inquiry for the key to unlock the privy; and then went to the trap door. I was I tried to open the door with the poker, and the lock fell off; I was not then aware that I had a key that would unlock the privy; afterwards, on Sunday, I recollect- ed the keys that I had found in Professor Webster's pocket; I then got those keys and went down to the College; I went to the shelf, where I hid the lock of the privy, and found it there; I screwed it on, and the key marked privy, fitted it; Dr. Webster, when I came in was facing the north, and they were giving him some water; he could not drink, his teeth struck the glass; he did not seem to know what he was about, and acted like a great many persons I have seen in the delirium tremens; Saturday morning I went to Cambridge—got a search warrant from Mr. Livermore to officer Sanderson; took a friend of Dr. Webster, Mr. Chan, Cunningham, with me. We searched very carefully, but found nothing which we went for; we took a fresh key—we searched the black trunk, in the next day for the

lets, and a comforter, were found in the laboratory, under the table. They were nearly new. I had charge of the room for five weeks. I admitted no man without a written pass from the City Marshal or Mayor. I was ordered to watch the motions of Mr. Littlefield, every step he took. The hole in the privy seat was 6 1/2 inches wide. We tried to get the thorax through, but it would not go. The pelvis would go through; by turning it edgewise. We tried experiments to see if a noise could be heard from the Laboratory in Dr. Holmes's Lecture room. We tried it by halloos, and other loud noises—one of us being in the Laboratory, and the other in Dr. Holmes's Lecture room. Nothing could be heard from one to the other. The tea chest was exhibited to the witness, and he identified it. It was one of the tallest kind of tea chests, and there appeared to be no lead in it, as far as we could see. A stick and plate were also exhibited, for what purpose we could not see. Cross-examined—I measured the hole in the privy seat. We tried, several of us, to see whether the thorax and pelvis would go through; it was after the seat was taken up. I held the seat, and Littlefield held the thorax, and then the pelvis. He found a bag of tea, and half a bushel of tea in a barrel. The knife was shut when I found it. Butman, Starkweather, Rice, and Littlefield were present. I remember when the thorax was discovered. It was Saturday, in the afternoon, a few minutes before 4 o'clock, that we discovered the thorax. I discovered the hole. In four or five minutes after, the thorax was found. I found it, as soon as I turned it over. The string was wound around the bone of the lower joint of the thigh. We let no one come in to see it, till the Coroner's jury came. They came in at 4 o'clock. Officer Butman had a stick in his hand, and was going to scrape the tan off; he said he was, when I ordered him not to do it. The tan was not taken off till the next day. I kept what I brushed off with my hand. The thorax stood cornerwise in the tea chest, neck end up. I went out to Cambridge with one Thompson; I had not known him before; have not seen him since, till the trial. I remarked to him that Dr. Webster acted very singularly; did not know but that was his natural way—quick and nervous. Did not say I suspected him. We got there just after dusk. Our object was to ascertain the date of the mortgage. Tues- day was the first time I was at the Medi- cal College. Dr. Webster then stated that Dr. Parkman called on him between half- past one and two. Don't remember say- ing before the Coroner's jury, that Dr. Webster said Dr. Parkman called on him on Friday, at half past one o'clock. It was possible, and I don't remember say- ing so. I made a memorandum of the conversation next day, at the office. I made memoranda in my office, of Dr. Webster's conversation, Sunday evening, at Cambridge, the next day, Monday. Said on the book, Dr. Webster was much excited. When we searched on Tuesday an inquiry was made about the privy, Mr. Clapp stood near it. The tide flowed in under the privy, in the trench by the walls but not over the ground generally. The ground there stands towards the wall; the privy is over the angle of the trenches. The ground is not steep in that part. I found some towels directly under the privy. The labels on the minerals were not in fresh ink; they looked as though they had been written five or six months. Samuel Parkman Blake, nephew of Dr. Parkman—Called on Dr. Webster at the Medical College, on Monday between ten and eleven o'clock, in the morning. Found the Janitor, who after trying Dr. Webster's lecture room door, took my name, and went down by the laboratory to Dr. Web- ster. After waiting for what I thought an unreasonable time, he came to the lecture room door inside, and unbolted it. I saw Dr. Webster coming out of his back study; I told him that I had called to get the particulars of his interview with Dr. Park- man; on the Friday before his disappearance; Webster said that Dr. Parkman had called on him on Friday, before he got through with his lecture, and in a very excited and angry manner, asked for some money, saying, "Doctor, you have some \$500 in your pocket, which I ought to have," he told Dr. Parkman he could not pay him—that he had not finished collect- ing his money for his tickets; I then asked him when Dr. Parkman last came to him; he said on Friday; that on that day, in coming into the city in the morning, he called at Dr. Parkman's house, and told him that if he would come to him that day, after his lecture, he would pay him; he did come at about 11 o'clock, and he paid him; it was after his students had gone from the lecture. When Dr. Parkman came in, he stepped up to his table and asked him if he was ready for him; he said he was; he (Dr. P.) then took out a bundle of papers from his side pocket, and from them a bundle of notes; he then paid him \$483 and some cents; Dr. Parkman received the money without counting it, and was going off; Dr. Webster then told him he had forgotten the mortgage; he said he had it not with him, but he would like to see it; he then went out carrying the bills exposed to view in his hand; I asked Dr. Webster about the money, as it might lead to a discovery; he could not remember but one bill, a bill of \$100 on the New England bank; they were of various denominations; he said he had the notes; Dr. Webster dropped his face in a manner which made an impression on me at the time; I asked him if any one else was present at the interview; he said em- phatically not; we then turned the subject; I had a long acquaintance with Dr. Webster. I noticed, that on entering the laboratory, a lack of cordiality, and for-

turnkey and keeper of the jail, Joseph Andrews, Jr., and one or two others, also testified, but nothing new was elicited. Hon. Samuel D. Parker, the Prosecu- ting Attorney, also testified, when the Court adjourned.

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., April 5, 1850.

We are requested to state that Di- vine service will be performed in the Cath- olic church in this place, on Sunday the 14th inst., on which occasion a sermon will be preached in the German language.

SNYDER COUNTY.—Pine county, after having its name changed to Snyder, pass- ed final reading in the House of Repre- sentatives on Monday last. It is thought that it will pass the Senate without much opposition.

THE WEBSTER TRIAL.—A very large portion of our paper is occupied with the evidence in the trial of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. It will stand on record as one of the most impor- tant criminal trials that ever occurred, and for this reason we felt disposed to take up so much space with it. The trial lasted eleven days, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner, and his sentence to be hanged.

THE SCHOOL-MASTER ABROAD.

The other day we picked the following advertisement out of the mud, where it had fallen from the sign-post. We give it verbatim:

"Milesburgh Tak Notis Lime on hands wee would in forme the sitions of Clear- field Town that wee have Lime for sail and would like the folks to give us a cow- wee shall have on hands plenty of lime and will be redly to comadate Eny person that shall call.

March 5th, 1850.

We forbear giving the name, although the author richly deserves the exposure. It might cause him, the next time he may want to sell lime to the "sitions" of Clear- field, to give the printer a dollar, and thus conceal his ignorance from the public.

ANOTHER STAGE FAILURE.

If the editors of the Clinton and Cleve- land Democrats knew how unfaithful Mr. BAILS, the extensive stage contractor, was to the fulfilment of his contract for carry- ing the mail on this route, we think they would withhold their fulsome laudations of him. After running pretty regularly for the last two months, through this place, he, according to contract, they have now again deserted the road entirely—and we are supplied with the mail by the stage from Curwensville, after a delay at that place of some twelve or fifteen hours.

Now we are not exactly sure who is to blame for this; but if the contractor draws his pay, according to contract, then is the department cheated out of its funds, for the service is not performed. If, howev- er, the department is aware of this viola- tion, and refuses to enforce a compliance therewith, it is responsible to the people. And if the department is not aware of it, then the post-masters on the route are re- sponsible, for it is their duty to report any and all failures and irregularities of the mail.

A BRIGHT SPECK OF SUNSHINE.

The Legislature of Michigan, in 1849, instructed their U. S. Senators to support the Wilmot Proviso, and took high ground in favor of the principles of that measure. At the present session of Congress, Gen. Cass, one of the Senators thus instructed, gave his reasons at length why he could not comply with those instructions, and at the same time gave notice that if the question came up, he would resign his seat. We now see that the legislature of Michigan, at its present session, have re- considered the matter, and withdrawn their instructions. This is what we call the bright sunshine of fraternal peace that is to drive away the dark clouds of dis- union.

DEATH OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This truly eminent and patriotic states- man, after suffering more or less all win- ter, peacefully departed this life in Wash- ington city, on Sunday last, (1st April).— Mr. Calhoun was born in Abbeville Dis- trict, S. C., of humble Irish parentage, on the 18th March, 1782. He was the archi- tect of his own fortune and fame, having received but a limited education until he arrived at the years of manhood, when, by dint of perseverance, he prepared him- self for the law, and graduated at Yale College in 1804. None of our great states- men have spent more active lives than he, and none whose career will reflect with more lustre on the page of history. He has been in public life almost uninterrupt- edly since 1810, when he was first elected to Congress. He was twice elected Vice President, which post he resigned in 1832 for the purpose of taking a seat in

"I Mean to have Religion before I Die."

So said a young man to a pious friend who conversed with him on the subject of his soul's salvation. Like many others, he was unwilling to "seek first the king- dom of God and his righteousness," and vainly hoped he should have time to do so in the future. Thus he lived a few brief years, when he was suddenly called to the eternal world. His sickness was short, attended with severe pain and delirium.— This state of body and mind, utterly pre- cluded that intended preparation of soul for heaven, which he had so confidently contemplated. Thus he gave up the ghost. But where is he? Solemn question!

Reader, art thou like the young man al- luded to, living in the neglect of religion, and dreaming that there will be time enough yet to prepare for heaven? If so, pause and consider that God, in his word, and by his Spirit and providence, calls on you to-day to make this preparation.— Therefore, "to-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your heart." There are many and weighty reasons why you should do this. First, it is your duty.— God commands it. Second, it is for your personal happiness. Third, it will qual- ify you for more extensive usefulness. If you neglect religion now, you may never have another opportunity to seek it. The brittle thread of life may be severed in an instant, and you are lost, forever lost!— But should you have many years, you may not be able to obtain salvation, after having refused the present opportunity.— God says: "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." He may say to you as he did to one anciently, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." Dear reader, if God should say "this of you what could you do to obtain salvation? Are you a professor of religion, and have you idols in your heart? If so, you are also in danger. O, be warned, be entreated by all the mercies of God, and in view of the eternal interests of your soul, to seek salvation now, to-day, with all your heart, and heaven, with its untold stores, shall be your rich, your everlasting reward.— Zion's Herald.

THE CUBA REPORTS.

The Cuba report appears to be in full blast again, according to the reports from Washington. A correspondent of the Bal- timore Sun, says:

The Cuba invasion project has assumed much consistency of late and the Government is no doubt well apprised of all movements on foot. The projectors of the expedition expect to derive much and instant aid from the Creole planters, and from all classes except a few old Span- iards. They expect to neutralize or gain over the twenty thousand Spanish troops now in the island, by dividing into small parties, at different and distant points, and may be corrupted or defeated in detail.— The projectors seem to lack nothing but money to carry out their project. They cannot have any money, or they would offer to pay in scrip. The agents do not profess to do any thing contrary to the law of the United States, or to make any secret of their movements. A paper, *La Verdad*, is the organ of their views, and openly advocates them. I have reason to believe that Southern politicians of dis- tinction are in favor of the movement, the some of them oppose it under present cir- cumstances.

General Taylor will undoubtedly take strong measures to prevent any infraction of our laws and neutral obligations. He has, it seems, ordered the home squadron to be on the alert, and to frustrate the land- ing of any forces from the United States. But it would require a much larger and very vigilant force to prevent a landing.

One of the schemes that has been talked of is to have only five hundred men, and mist a standard of revolt, relying on immediate support from the majority of the people of the interior, as well as upon the popular sympathy in the United States.— Two hundred thousand men cut, at any time, be enlisted in the United States by any enterprise in which the object is the acquisition of territory. The blood of the old Norman land-stealers flows in our veins.

The Cuban invaders can get men en- ough, if they can get the means to sustain them. I have no doubt that the project will be favored by northern men as well as southern. New York is, in fact, the head- quarters of this, as it was of the Texan re- volution. The command of the Cuban enterprise was offered to one northern general two years ago, and now it is offered to another.

Incendiarism and Suicide.—About five miles west of Flood, on the road to West- ington on Tuesday evening, a dwelling house and two barns were set on fire—the barns and five cows being completely consumed, and the dwelling much injured. The incendiary proved to be a man named William Jones, a brother-in-law of the person whose property he fired, but before his arrest he cut his throat in a shocking manner, caus- ing immediate death.— *Ulster Observer.*

A boy named Albert Lindo, in New Or- leans, a short time since, picked up a pocket book containing ten thousand dollars.— It proved before advertising, to be the property of a merchant, who handsomely rewarded the honesty of the finder by giving him one dollar. The *Pygmalion*, relating the circumstances, omits the finder's name, doubtless, from the fear of being prosecuted for holding up a name to ridicule and contempt.