

Dr. P. might have been seen entering my rooms, or how many persons he might have told by the way where he was going—the interview would be in all probability known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question exercised me much, but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go to Boston and be the first to declare myself the person, as yet unknown, with whom Dr. P. had made the appointment. I would take the ground that I had invited him to the College to pay him money, and that I had paid it. Accordingly I fixed upon the sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which it appears I cast erroneously. If I had thought of this course earlier, I should not have deposited Pettee's check for \$90 in the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but should have surprised it, as going so far to make up the sum which I was to have professed to have paid the day before, and which Pettee knew I had by me at the hour of interview; it had not occurred to me that I should ever show the notes cancelled in proof of it, or I should have destroyed the large note, and let it be inferred that it was gone with the missing man, and I should only have kept the small one, which was all that I could pretend to have paid. My single thought was concealment and safety; everything else was incidental to that. I was in no state to consider my ulterior pecuniary interest. Money, though I needed it so much, was of no account with me in that condition of mind. If I had designed and premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman, in order to get the possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have deposited Pettee's check the next day, but should have made some show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the Bank and mentioned to the Cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. Parkman and the same to Henschman, when I borrowed the \$10. I should have remarked that I was so much short of a sum that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Henschman as mere pocket money for the day. Had I intended the homicide of Dr. P., I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it; and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the College would be full of students and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour, just after the lectures, at which persons having business with me, or in my rooms, were always directed to call. I looked into my rooms on Sunday afternoon, but did nothing. After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well, and threw them into the vault under the privy. I took the thorax from the well below, and packed it in the tea chest, as found. My own impression has been, that this was not done till after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday, but Kingsley's testimony shows that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the thorax had been made by the knife. At the time of removing the viscera, on Wednesday, I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furnace below, having first poked down the ashes. Some of the limbs I cannot remember which or how many, consumed at that time. This was the last I had to do with the remains. The tin box was designed to receive the thorax, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The fish-hooks, tied up as grapples, were to be used for drawing up the parts in the vault, whenever I should determine how to dispose of them, and get strains enough. I had a confused double object in ordering the box, and making the grapples. I had before intended to get such things to send to Fayal; the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the salt water and the sea air, and the hooks to be used there in obtaining coralline plants from the sea. It was this previously intended use of them that suggested and mixed itself up with the idea of the other application. I doubt, even now, to which use they would have been applied; I had not used the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tin put into the tea chest was taken from a barrel of it that had been in the laboratory for some time. The bag of tan brought in on Monday was not used; nor intended to be used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me a long time ago, for experiments in tanning, and was sent in by the family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in just at that time was accidental. I was not aware that I had put the knife in the chest. The stick found in the saucer of ink, was for making coarse diagrams on the cloth. The bunch of filed keys had been used long ago by me in Fruit street, and thrown carelessly by into a drawer. I never examined them, and do not know whether they would fit any of the locks of the college or not. If there were other keys fitting doors with which I had nothing to do, I supposed they must have been all duplicates, or keys of former locks left there by the mechanics or janitor. I know nothing about them, and should never be likely to notice them amongst the multitude of article, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms. The janitor had furnished me with a key to the dissecting rooms, for the admission of medical friends visiting the College, but I had never used it. The nitric acid on the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, but was dropped by accident. When the officers called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest, or whether a more strict search of my rooms was to be had; the latter hypothesis being hardly less appalling than the former. When I found that we went over Craigie's Bridge I thought the arrest most probable. When I found that the carriage was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage, I took a dose of strachine from my pocket and swallowed it. I had prepared it in the shape of a pill before I left my laboratory on the 23d. I thought I could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose. The state of my nervous system, probably, defeated its action partially. The effect of the poison were terrible beyond description. It was in operation at the College, and before I went there, but most severely afterwards. I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trial—the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the jailer, contained only a bottle of citric acid, for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I had purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which it was presumed was to be used in removing blood stains. I wish the parcel to be kept untouched, that it may be shown, if there should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased. I have drawn up, in separate papers, an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 23d, and of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissecting vault. I think that Pettee, in his testimony at the trial, put too strongly my words about having settled with Dr. P. Whatever I did say of the kind, was in the hope I entertained that I should be able to pacify Dr. P. and make some arrangement with him, and was said in order to quiet Pettee, who was becoming restive under the solicitations of Dr. Parkman.

After Dr. Webster had stated most of the facts recorded above on the 23d May, this question with all the earnestness, solemnity and authority of tone that Dr. Putnam was master of, was addressed to him:

"Dr. Webster, in all probability your days are numbered; you cannot, you dare not speak falsely to me now; you must not die with a lie in your mouth; so, prove to yourself that your repentance for the sins of your past life is sincere—tell me the truth, then—a confidence to be kept sacred during your life-time, and as much longer as my regard for the happiness of your family shall seem to me to require, and the interest of truth and justice to permit. Search to the bottom of your heart

for the history of your motives, and tell me, before God, did it never occur to you, before the decease of Dr. Parkman, that his death, if you could bring it to pass, would be of great advantage to you, or at least that personal injury to him might possibly be the result of our expected conference with him! As a dying man, I charge you to answer me truly and exactly, or else be silent—had you not such a thought?"

"No, never," said he, with energy and feeling; "as I live, and as God is my witness, never! I was no more capable of such a thought than one of my innocent children. I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. until the moment the blow was struck. Dr. P. was extremely severe and sharp—the most provoking of men—and I am irritable and passionate. A quick handed and brief violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my life. I was an only child—much indulged—and I have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this."

"But you notified Dr. Parkman to meet you at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him, when you knew you had not the money?"

"No," he replied, "I did not tell him I would pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him so, except my own words spoken after his disappearance, and after I had determined to take the ground that I had paid him; those words were of the miserable tissue of falsehoods to which I was committed from the moment I had begun to conceal the homicide. I never had a thought of injuring Parkman."

This was accompanied by the statement in which Prof. Webster attempts to explain as to his seeing Littlefield, sending for blood, and of inquiring about gases from the vault. After reading the statement, Dr. Putnam proceeded to argue as to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was still pending. Also, the Professor Webster's estate was worth several thousand dollars, and that he was not in such a strait as to commit such a crime deliberately. The previous petition from Professor Webster, protesting his innocence, and praying for absolute pardon, he said, was got up by his family, who were unwavering in their belief in his innocence, until his confession was communicated to them about a week since. He concluded in asserting his belief that the confession was true.

Members of the council have retained a copy of the petition previously presented, and withdrawn by the advice of Dr. Putnam, which will probably be published. It asserts his innocence, and it also asserts that Littlefield, or some other person, placed the remains in his room, to compass his ruin.

Destruction by Lightning.

The house of Mr. John Grump, of Whitely township, Greene county, Pa., was struck by lightning, on the 25th ult., and shivered to atoms. The fluid entered near the building, and passed into the cellar. A little girl, who was churning on the porch was instantly killed, both wrists being crushed. In one room of the house, in which were six persons, the ceiling and sides were torn away; a cradle in which an infant was lying was broken to pieces, but the infant was unhurt; the brass works of the clock were melted, and the bedsteads broken up and scattered; yet, strange to say, the inmates of the room were slightly stunned.

Daring Highway Robberies and arrest of the Robbers.

We gather the following particulars from the Wilkesbarre Farmer and Journal.—On Monday night a week the store of Mr. Jacob Berles, in Wilkesbarre, was entered and robbed. On the following night the store of Mr. S. Black on the Hazleton Turnpike, was entered in like manner. On Friday afternoon Mr. Marx Strouse a merchant of our town, returned home and reported that he had been stopped a few miles back on the same road, and his money demanded, and his life threatened by two men with loaded pistols. On Saturday night several trucks were cut from the boot of the mail stage in the same neighborhood, and robbed of their contents.

On Sunday last, Mr. Samuel L. Kellum, a Constable from Mauch Chunk, was stopped upon the Hazleton Turnpike between Drums and the Spring House tavern, by two foot pads who robbed him of fifty dollars. Mr. Kellum had noticed at the Spring House, a number of young men with rifles practising at mark. He hastened to the house, secured their services, traced the robbers to a piece of wood, and there arrested them.

After the arrest they were recognized by Mr. Strouse, as the persons who robbed him and committed on both charges. They will be tried at the next term of Court in Wilkesbarre.

They gave their names as Charles Dunlap and John Thompson, and are doubtless from one of the cities, probably old offenders for their age.

DOING THE HANDSOME THING.

The editor of the New York Tribune having been mulcted in the sum of six and a quarter cents in a libel suit, ten of his subscribers have liberally clubbed together and sent him one cent, hoping that the example will induce others to make up the remaining five-sixths of the amount.

Curious Effects of the Electric Light.

A gentleman near Waltham Abbey was experimenting a short time ago with electric light, and having a wound in his left hand, he touched the conducting wire with it, and at once felt an irritation in his hand, it became swollen and his whole body was soon covered with tumors.

FROM CALIFORNIA.


The new steamship Philadelphia arrived on Chagres on Sunday evening, with two weeks later news from California, and \$2,500,000 of gold. The news is not of much interest; the mining business being as good as heretofore, and no further disturbances between the whites and Indians.

Outgoing U. S. Senators.

The following is a list of Senators whose terms expire in 1851, and whose successors will be chosen by the Legislatures to meet next winter. The Whigs are given in italics.

Phelps, of Vermont, Green, of Rhode Island, Dayton, of New Jersey, Wales, of Delaware, Mason, of Virginia, Turney, of Tennessee, Cass, of Michigan, Benton of Missouri, Rusk, of Texas, Hamlin, of Maine, Webster, of Massachusetts, Dickson, of New York, Surgeon, of Pennsylvania, Davis, of Mississippi, Corwin, of Ohio, Bright, of Indiana, Yules, of Florida, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Baldwin, of Connecticut. Twelve Democrats and Seven Whigs.

Com. Morris left Washington in the Steamer Vixen, on the 1st inst., for Havana, to make a formal and peremptory demand for the release of the Contoy prisoners.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Thursday, July 11, 1850.

**FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
OF BUCKS COUNTY.**

**FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
OF UNION COUNTY.**

**FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH G. HENDERSON,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.**

The Fourth.

This Anniversary, we believe was less generally celebrated than usual. We are not aware of any gatherings of much extent in this County.—The day was observed in this place by the members of the Humane Fire Company. They turned out in full uniform, and after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were opened by an appropriate invocation to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. BAKER JOHNSTON. The Declaration of Independence was read in an impressive manner by Doct. A. REEVES JACKSON. Then followed the Oration by S. C. BURNET, Esq., which occupied over an hour in its delivery. We did not have the opportunity of hearing Mr. B., but have been informed by a number who were present, that it was an eloquent and patriotic address.

After the exercises at the Church, the Company marched to the Centre Hotel, kept by Mr. Jacob Knecht, where they were joined by a number of our citizens, and partook of a sumptuous dinner.

After dinner, the Company re-formed into procession and marched to the Hotel of J. J. Posten's, where they were addressed by I. N. RUCKMAN. The Company then repaired to the Engine House, where they dispersed, apparently much gratified with the imposing ceremonies of the day.

Appointments by the Marshal.

The United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has appointed the following persons as Assistants in taking the Census for Monroe county.

SILAS L. DRAKE,
DR. CHARLES J. WALTON,
CHARLES SAYLOR, Esq.

HENRY BARNES, has been appointed Deputy Marshal for Pike county.

Dangerous Illness of Gen. Taylor

A telegraphic despatch of the 8th inst., announces the illness of President Taylor with the bilious diarrhoea.

BALTIMORE, July 8, P. M.—A despatch received here this afternoon from Washington, states that the President is still very ill, but somewhat easier than he was. Drs. Witherspoon and Hall are in attendance on him, and a despatch has been sent for his son-in-law, Dr. Wood, of this city.

While the President is now easier than he was this morning, Col. Bliss still considers him critically ill. He is suffering from a severe attack of bilious cholera morbus.

Several deaths have taken place in Washington, from a disease strongly resembling the cholera.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above was in type we have received the following mournful news.

Washington, July 9th, 7
11 o'clock, P. M. }
"Gen. Zachary Taylor, President of the United States died to-night at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock his death was calm and peaceful. Gen. Taylor's last words were "I am prepared—I have endeavored to do my duty."

This sudden, unexpected, and mournful event will throw a gloom over our whole country, and will be everywhere regarded as a great public calamity.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A very destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last, in the neighborhood of the Wharf and Vine street, which continued to rage with unabated force until Wednesday morning, when a telegraphic despatch, received at Easton, announced that it had been checked. Three hundred houses are said to be destroyed, and twenty persons known to be killed and one hundred wounded.

Full particulars next week.

MR. EDITOR:—Please correct that passage in the article on Capital Punishment which reads, "Beniah slew Jacob," it should be "Beniah slew Job."—See 1st Kings, ii, 31.

The Webster Case.

Another hearing in behalf of Prof. Webster was had on Monday last before the Committee of the Executive Council. Various petitions for a commutation of the unfortunate man's sentence were presented. The final hearing of the case, was, by the desire of Webster's friends, postponed until the 18th instant.

Another Kick.

J. Portor Brawly, the locofoco candidate for Surveyor General, gets an unusual number of kicks from his own side of the house. The Jackson Democrat, a locofoco newspaper, published at Bedford, copies the sarcastic averment of the Easton Argus, that he "would do very well for whiskey inspector," and adds:

"That's the talk! Besides, Brawly has been repudiated by the democracy of his own county, and is connected with the rotten faction headed by J. E. McFarland, of Crawford county, sufficient in itself to sink any honest man. Both are exceedingly fishy politicians."

Brawly has great occasion to supplicate to be delivered from his friends, or from his vices, or perhaps from both.

A Speck of Civil War.

Private letters from Washington inform us, says the Pennsylvania Inquirer, that much excitement prevails in relation to Texas and New Mexico.—The Hon. A. H. Stevens has addressed a letter to the National Intelligencer, in which he says:—

The first Federal gun that shall be fired against the people of Texas, without the authority of law, will be the signal for the freemen from the Delaware to the Rio Grande to rally to the rescue.—Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the public mind, touching the proper boundary of Texas, nothing can be clearer than that it is not a question to be decided by the army. Be not deceived, and deceive not others, "Inter arma leges silent." When the "Rubicon" is passed, the days of this Republic will be numbered. You may consider the "gallant State of Texas" too weak for a contest with the army of the United States. But you should recollect that the cause of Texas, in such a conflict, will be the cause of the entire South. And, whether you consider Santa Fe in danger or not, you may yet live to see that fifteen States of the Union, with seven millions of people, "who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them," cannot be easily conquered. *Sapientibus verbum sat.*"

Gen. Rusk recently said in the Senate, that a collision was about to take place. Gen. Houston also said that Texas would assuredly attempt to enforce her claims by arms, if no other means were left her. It is rumored also that Governor Bell, of Texas, has ordered out a large force of militia, and Mr. Smith, the delegate from New Mexico, expresses the opinion that several thousand men are now on the route pursued by the memorable Santa Fe expedition of 1842. All this looks serious, but we trust that the picture is exaggerated. Texas could, no doubt, readily conquer Santa Fe, but the authority of the United States would promptly interpose. And yet, such an event, according to Mr. Stevens, would rally the whole South! A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, alluding to the subject, says:—

"The Mexican war was a school of training for persons of this class. It is reasonable to expect, as it is expected, that these men will flock to the standard of Texas, as they did to the ensign of the miserable marauding leaders, whose piratical attempt upon Cuba has just so disgracefully failed. Mr. Stephen's theory as to the feelings and cause of the Southern States will prove correct if a large number of such characters are called and accepted into the service of Texas, and are recognized by the authorities and citizens of the States from which they go as any thing more than roving Dalgutys, ready to fight upon any side in any cause which promises them clothing and subsistence."

"But whatever may be thought of the claims of Texas or her auxiliaries in the proposed contest against the general Government of the Union, the people of no part of the confederacy should forget that New Mexico was never in the possession of Texas; that it was conquered by the arms of the United States in 1846; that it has been occupied and governed by its officers and soldiers without interruption from that time; that after this conquest and occupancy, as complete as they could have been had the parent government been annihilated, this Government bought it with the treasure of the nation; that no soldier or agent of Texas was ever sent before the war with the United States, by any inhabitant of Texas, but as a captive, and as such but once; and that no effort was ever made by Texas to give effect to her paper claim, as absurd and contemptible as if it had extended to the Pacific and the North Pole, until long after the conquest by the United States, and until after it was almost forgotten by her own people."

The Cholera seems to be on the increase at Cincinnati—the deaths of last week being 118, and for the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday, 65.

A very severe storm visited Albany on Friday evening. The Erie Canal was greatly damaged—a bridge on the Utica Railroad over a creek was carried away, and the Locomotive of a train was precipitated into the creek, by which the engineer and fireman are supposed to have been killed, and several passengers injured. Much damage was done in and about Albany by the storm.

The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, 1850, were as follows:	
From passengers, mail and freight	\$120,324 42
Receipts in June, 1849	60,320 02
Increase	\$60,004 40
Receipts from 1st January to June 30, 1850, were	756,282 00
Receipts from 1st January to June 30, 1849, were	321,429 00
Increase	\$435,853 00

The receipts for June in view of the fact that the pleasure travel has not fairly commenced while the business season is concluded, are about as large as could have been anticipated.

BE CAREFUL.—A lady in Rochester was awakened by a noise which she supposed was made by robbers. She arose and opened the window, and in so doing disturbed the slumber of her husband, who was impressed with the same idea, and immediately seized a loaded gun, and fired it at his wife. The ball fortunately missed her.

ANOTHER HUMBUNG.—The Tribune publishes a long letter from St. Bartholomew's, an Island in the West Indies, giving an account of certain mysterious sounds which, by a singular coincidence, began to disturb a family there just about the time that the Rochester Knockings began.

The Providence Journal has the following forcible comments on the late gigantic Land Grab at Washington:

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—If the public lands are to be given away to everybody who has ever been concerned in any of the wars of the country we shall be in favor of extending the liberality to those who staid at home and paid the taxes. If this legislation is to prevail, it is plain that no further revenue can be derived from the public lands; and as we cannot see why a man who has been engaged in war is any better entitled to a gratuity of this kind than a man who has been engaged in peaceful occupations, we think it best to put them all upon a level, and to give the land in suitable quantities to all who will settle upon it.

SCARCITY OF LABOURERS.—We observe by the accounts from Chicago, that a scarcity of labourers is being felt in Illinois and other Western States, whence the California emigration has been great. Farmers entertain fears that for want of reapers they may be unable to gather in their crops.

Mr. Stevens' Speech.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens made another speech in the House of Representatives, a short time ago, which is now before us. It is a scorching. We should like to publish it entire, but our columns are so crowded just now, that we cannot find room. We append a few extracts:

When I ventured some time since to give my opinion freely of the real condition and evils of slavery, I expected to be assailed by the defenders of the institution. While that greatest, most honest, and most fearless, of modern statesmen, who was stricken down by death in this Hall, was, almost unaided, defending human rights, and denouncing the horrors of slavery, we saw him, from year to year, the object of the bitterest personal abuse in this House, and by the slave press everywhere. No motives were too foul to impute to him; no crimes too atrocious to charge upon him. It was sought to expel him from this body, and it was prevented only by his own gallant defence. Sir, I trust it will not be supposed that I have the vanity to expect to be touched by any of the rays of that glory which will forever surround his name, on account of the calumnies, the insults, and the persecutions, which he endured in this high and holy cause. But if I could indulge such hopes, gentlemen of the South, and those who are no gentlemen from the North, are kindly contributing to my ambitious aspiration. My late speech has been deemed of sufficient importance to attract attention, not to it, but to its author. Sir, our acts and our remarks here are legitimate subjects of comment and rigid examination; and when any humble effort of mine shall receive such notice in the only way which gentlemen will pursue, it will give me pleasure to retract what I am convinced is wrong, and calmly to defend the rest, however severe may be the criticism.

I do not remember one of the numerous gentlemen who have referred to my remarks, who has attempted to deny one of the facts, or refute one of the arguments; they have noticed them merely to vituperate their author. To such remarks there can be no reply by him who is not willing to place himself on a level with blackguards. I cannot enter that arena. I will leave the filth and the slime of Billingsgate to the fish-women, and to their worthy coadjutors, the gentlemen from Virginia, [Mr. Millson,] from North Carolina, [Mr. Stanly,] from Kentucky, [Mr. Stanton,] from Tennessee, [Mr. Williams,] and all that tribe. With them I can have no controversy. When I want to combat with such opponents and such weapons, I can find them any day by entering the fish market, without defiling this Hall.

I beg those respectable fish-ladies, however, to understand that I do not include my colleague from Bucks county among those whom I deem fit to be their associates. I would not so degrade them.

There is, in the natural world, a little, spotted, contemptible animal, which is armed by nature with a fetid, volatile, penetrating virus, which so pollutes whoever attacks it, as to make him offensive to himself and all around him for a long time. Indeed, he is almost incapable of purification.—Nothing, sir, no insult shall provoke me to crush so filthy a beast!

In speaking of the Compromise bill before the Senate, he says:

An amendment proposed by the Committee of Thirteen provides, that the claimant may make up a record before a court in his own State without notice to the alleged fugitive, proving his slavery and absconding; and, on producing this before the High Court of Tide Waiters or Postmasters, it shall be taken to be conclusive evidence of the facts; and on the production of which, those officers are required to give the certificate of slavery. These are most extraordinary tribunals.—These are awful trials. Clerks of courts, marshals, collectors, and township postmasters, are transformed into high justices, whose signature to a prepared certificate is to be conclusive of the liberty of human beings! They are the sole judges of the law and the evidence; and from their judgement there is no appeal. The *habeas corpus* is annulled; trial by jury denied.—The evidence, which they are bound to hold conclusive, may be made up *ex parte*, by affidavit or record, a thousand miles from the party whose safety is involved in it. If, on his arrest, he should be able to prove that he was born free, and had resided in a free State all his life, he is not permitted to do it.—These *ex parte* records close his mouth, and stop up judicial ears. These learned judges—these tide waiters and country postmasters, who make no pretension to legal learning, are compelled, not to judge, but to decide without judging, that the affidavit of a distant soul-dealer is evidence of slavery, which cannot be gainsaid. The slave-hunter may bring his postmaster-judge, as well as his proof, with him; for the law gives jurisdiction not only to one residing but *being* in the State where the arrest is made. Behold this court and jury to pass on human liberty!—an overseer, with a power of attorney; the affidavit of a professional slave-trader; an itinerant postmaster from Virginia signing judgment in a bar room; the defendant, a hand-cuffed negro, without counsel, witness, or judge. Verily, a second Daniel has come to judgement.

The "Funeral of the Trench."

The Cleveland Plaindealer, in the account of the horrible catastrophe of the burning of the steamer Griffith, with the loss of nearly 200 lives, has the following:

"By far the saddest sight was the 'funeral of the trench.' On a small hillock on the high bank overlooking the scene of death, where the night before so many struggled in vain against their fate, was opened a trench thirty feet long, six feet wide and eight deep. In this had been laid in promiscuous order, man, woman, child; husband, wife and daughter; the father and son, mother and infant, layer upon layer, gnil within four feet of the surface. What a horrid work! To see human beings arranged for compactness, the rough pile and larger bodies leveled up with children and lesser bodies, so that this vast grave should present an even surface to the brush and boards which were laid over their faces, and on which the earth which was dug out of the pit was thrown back. When we ascended the bank, we found two or three hundred people around the brink of this mound taking a last look and performing the last sad rites of the victims below. A clergyman or an exhorter was addressing the bystanders, and warning them in accents solemn of the uncertainty of life, and the fleetness and vanity of all things here below. Although there was no tolling bell, no coffin hearse or funeral array, the scene was solemn and impressive. Yet how soon will this event be forgotten."

The Somerville and Easton Railroad Company

The Somerville and Easton Railroad Company are pushing towards this place. Mr. Welch, we understand, an authorized agent of this enterprising company, is now purchasing the land of farmers in this county, through which this road is to run. This is doing business in good earnest, and shows that the "Iron Horse" will soon be thundering along the hills and valleys of Warren.—*Belvidere Intelligencer.*