



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

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EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia...

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, JEREMIAH S. BLACK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT.

Canal Commissioners.

On Friday last the Board of Canal Commissioners, went on the new Portage Railroad, at the foot of plane No. 4, for the purpose of viewing the damages done to property by the construction of that road...

After passing rather hastily down the road they halted at Jefferson, at the house of John Brawley Esq., when after partaking of the comforts of his abundant table they remained, attending to business...

A number of persons, some for themselves, and some in a representative character, had assembled at Jefferson, to present their claims, but from the imperfect notice which had been given, the requirements expected from applicants for claims, by the Board, a considerable amount of suitors were ruled out...

Gen. Ross, and Capt. Phelps were present for a short time at Jefferson, and the good feeling and friendly intercourse that prevailed, showed how general is the popularity of, and how highly appreciated are the present Canal Board, and their agents, in this quarter of the State.

Rag Money.

Our Democratic readers, and no doubt, many others, will rejoice to know that we are likely soon, to get rid of that disgusting currency known by the name of relief notes.

A bill has passed the Senate, which will doubtless become a law, by which it is provided that relief notes after having been paid into the State Treasury shall not again be put in circulation.

About the dirtiest thing of which we have any conception, is one of those filth-bearing rags now current among us. Disgusting alike to sight and smell, and so small in denomination that the most loathsome beggar may have possessed them, it is dangerous to persons susceptible to disease, to touch them.

We are glad to believe that their days are now well nigh numbered, for the additional reasons that the progress of the influx of foreign bills, which the enactments of the legislature have hitherto been unable to prevent, will be cut off, and the millions of specie now hoarded up in unproductive coffers will be forced out, and made to answer the design of its making. As the currency now is, every man is holding on to his gold dollar, his halves and his quarters as if they were only made to keep, and he will wait, and put off his creditors, until he can obtain some twelve square inches of malleable dirt in the shape of a relief note, with which to pay an honest debt...

Another Sunday School.

We have been requested to state that the M. E. Sunday School Society, will meet at the M. E. Church, on Sunday the 2nd of April next, for the purpose of organizing a Sabbath School. All the friends of the project are invited, and especially children.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the April number of this valuable Magazine. It would be needless for us to speak in terms of praise of this number. Graham has left nothing undone, to keep up the wide spread reputation of his magazine. The present number is beautifully embellished with fine steel engravings; it's reading matter shows a high order of talent in it's contributors. Published in Philadelphia, No. 186 Chestnut St. Terms \$3.00 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—On the 31 April next, James McKinley, will dispose of his extensive stock, consisting of horses, cows, carriages, Buggies, sleighs, harness, single and double, also, a great variety of household and kitchen furniture. Those wishing bargains, will do well by attending—Justice of the Peace, William G. Wilson—Rags Wanted—Spring Millinery Goods—Serris's Sale—Executor's Notice.

School Bills before the Legislature.

The Common Schools are inter-woven with the great and beautiful institutions of our Commonwealth, and are alike necessary to forward the advances of civilization and progress of liberty, when they are managed judiciously and receive that attention from the public which they most undoubtedly require. In this State they have been in successful operation since, we believe, in 1834, and have proved to be vastly successful in every section of the Commonwealth, but while they have been eminently successful, there are many imperfections to be remedied, that require the prompt action of the Legislature to perfect this great system of education.

No less than 500,000 youth receive their education through this institution, which at a single glance displays the care and caution necessary, in those imparting knowledge to the rising generation, who in a few years will compose our Legislators, and perform the duties of government, for a generation only visible in the future. We say there is care and caution necessary, in those whose office it is, to instill education into the young, and that none but those possessing the most satisfactory qualifications should be permitted to perform the duties the Law imposes upon the Teacher. It is true that in a great many instances it is almost impossible to get Teachers possessed of the requisite qualifications, but we believe, that if the proper means were resorted to, Teachers capable and well qualified could be secured in nine cases out of ten in most of the counties in the State, and that the Directors of School districts are solely blameable. Sometimes, and we fear in too many cases, Directors are elected who are utterly ignorant of the duties devolving upon them, and when this is not the case they are not sufficiently interested in the welfare of the subject of education to see that the Teacher is capable of conducting the School, but on producing a certificate regularly made out, he is permitted to proceed capable or incapable.

A great many young men aspiring to colleges, and other institutions of learning, find themselves bereft of the means so essential to the young, and they cast around them for some honorable employ wherewith to satisfy their wants; school-teaching is the only employment that becomes natural, and they assume the duties of a Teacher without pertaining the least interest in their employment, save the money to be paid them for services that should have been performed for the scholar as well as for the Teacher. This is a deplorable state of affairs. The Legislature should pass the bill that has been submitted for their consideration, by the Committee on Education; it provides for the appointment or election of a county Superintendent for each county in the State; this is much to be wished and will have a salutary influence upon the Schools; if we are not mistaken it imposes upon the Directors the duty of supplying the schools with a regular course of books. This will be a decided improvement, as under the law as it now stands upon our statute books, each Teacher introduces books which he is acquainted with, and that without consulting the interests of the scholar, and in many cases every year produces a new kind of books. The establishment of Normal Schools is a subject that should command the attention of every friend of the Common Schools in the Commonwealth, as well as the professional Teacher, for whose elevation no scheme could be more available. Such beings as quack school-masters will be driven from the communities which they have imposed upon, and the man who has cultivated himself for the duties of a Teacher and received a diploma from the State Normal Schools, fill his place. Directors of School Districts will apply to the Normal Schools for Teachers, and will not be troubled with the examination of every quack that makes application for a school. We sincerely hope those Bills may pass.

Lt. Strain and his Party.

It will be remembered by our readers that the U. States Government despatched a party for the purpose of Surveying a route across the Isthmus of Darien, and to discover the practicability of building a Ship Canal across the same. The Party was under the command of Lieutenant Strain, and was conveyed to Central America in the United States sloop of war Cyane, Captain Hollins, and anchored in Caledonia Bay in the early part of January. The Indians were not all together satisfied that they should pass through their country; arguing that the nature of the country forbid the forwarding of the object for which they had come, and that if God had wished a Canal he would have made it, without having white men to molest Indians; "God made the country fit for Indians, but not for white men; and why (they asked) cannot white men let poor Indians have their own poor country, and enjoy it in their own way? Indians never go into the white man's country to disturb him; why should white men come into poor Indian's country to spoil it by making canals, and spoiling what God has intended only for Indians?" The argument had no effect and the Captain informed them that he should proceed to carry out the orders of his Government; the Indians then consented, but affirmed that the white man would not live to cross. And added that if God would allow the white men to cross, they would not interfere.

Lieut. Strain set out on his mission as soon as the necessary arrangements were made. The party which left the vessel consisted of twenty-seven in all, viz: Lieut. Strain, Messrs. Pruxton, Maury and Garland, of the Navy; Messrs. Boggs, Kettlewell, Mayo and Hollins, of the Survey, and the balance volunteers and picked men. After an absence of five or six days, five of the Party returned for provisions, with which they were supplied, but on returning to the place where they had parted, they found nothing but a letter from Lt. Strain, stating that they should return to the Cyane, as it would be impossible for them to overtake the Party, they followed after for some time, but were finally obliged to return again to their vessel without ascertaining the whereabouts of the explorers. Some Indians reported a few days after, that the Party had arrived on the Pacific side, but the information has been proved incorrect, and it is now currently reported that the entire Party has been destroyed by wild beasts or natives and it is supposed by the latter.

John Hogan, of St. Louis, defines his position in the Missouri Republican, on the question of School Directors.

Whiskey Pool.

Shortly after the Canal Commissioners had left No. 4, on the A. P. R. R., on Friday evening last, as two sections of a boat were descending the plane at that place, the tugs, or chains which fasten the trucks to the rope, gave way and the sections were soon made a singular wreck at the foot of the plane.

The boat was loaded with whiskey, gin, dried beef, apples, crackers, &c., all of which were very carelessly poured and scattered, a libation and offering to the beautiful earth. Such was the flood of spirits, that the like has never been known before, even in the history of the outpourings in Maine.

A pool was formed in which the lame and halt might easily have bathed, and come away rejoicing. The meaner animals soon came to claim their share, and all the drunk pigs and fowls that fasted around have not yet been numbered. It is not true that all No. 4 was drunk, that the houses reeled, as well as man and other things, for whiskey, the good creature of God, has never been so far away, that our citizens of the plane, became disused to the vapor, or could be affected by a sudden inhalation. Ethereal draughts never effect the neighbors of the senior Editor.

With what depression of heart will this event strike the sons of Babelus throughout our good nation, when it reaches their ears! All lost forever—in the deep bosom of the earth now buried! We presume however, that like Bishop Bruno's arrival in hell, it will be evidenced by different emotions. We once heard a man say, better in God's earth than in his image.

Removals.

The moment has arrived for those that intend taking advantage of the first of April to change their locations to be "up and a doing," and we would remind those who are subscribers to the Democrat and Sentinel for fear through the noise and confusion attendant on such occasions, they may forget there is such men as printers, to notify us properly as to their new location; those writing to us will be very careful in making out their address, so that there will not be even a probability of a mistake in entering it down our list. A great many mistakes occur in this way; subscribers call at the Post Office and not finding their property they bring charges against the printers, when the whole secret lies in the subscriber not having attended to his duty properly. To those who have acquired the habit of subscribing for a new paper, whenever they change their location, without paying for any, simply by not lifting them, and the Post Master acting in his official capacity, very rarely returns them marked conspicuously with the reason—undelivered, because they have moved elsewhere to perform the same manoeuvre, we would say, in the language of a contemporary: "Those that move off in our debt, will find their names in print, in a manner that they will not admire; and the paper containing it will be sent to the place where they move to, for the edification of their new neighbors. All of you that intend to leave the county this spring had better take warning. An honest man is the noblest work of God; and those that move off in debt to the printer, are not honest. Remember this."

Liquor Law.

A bill on the principle of the Prohibitory Liquor Law has passed the House by a vote of 50 to 43. The bill provides for the submission of the question to the vote of the people at the election, next fall. It restricts the right of search within reasonable bounds, and while it takes from the State the revenue derived from licenses, it allows the unbounded domestic use of the fluid, the spirit of the law aiming at the demolition of all such unsightly appendages to real estate, as sign posts, and convenient bars. Well the "poor drunk ard" will no longer have the landlord to blame, and the landlord may walk abroad relieved from the load of damnation so often heaped upon him heretofore, guilty or not guilty.

The War.

The Liverpool Albion, of a late date, says:—"The flag of Napier floats from the Figuard at Woolwich, preparatory to its appearance in the Baltic at the head of a fleet of fifty men-of-war, in the proportion of three-fourths British and one-fourth French, being nearly three times the force wherewith Nelson Hyde Parker, fifty-two years ago, overcame three times any possible resistance now likely to be experienced in the same waters. This appointment and these preparations were alone needed to give the world an assurance of the earnestness and energy with which the two great Western Allies are resolved to prosecute the war to the most immediate and decisive issue. No more temporizing; action is the word, action commensurate with the greatness of the nations engaged, and befitting the magnitude of the stake to be played for, that stake being the peace of Europe, to be purchased only by the instantaneous annihilation of the disturber's power of at least aggressive mischief."

BOLD ROBBERY.—The slaughter house of Mr. G. C. McKee, of this place, was entered on Tuesday evening of last week, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and robbed of one side of beef, two whole calves, seven or eight hams, 70 or 80 pounds of sausage, 25 or 30 pounds of candles, and several other articles, amounting in all to about one hundred dollars. The robbers effected an entrance by boring a hole through the back door and raising the latch. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery has been discovered.—Hol. Standard.

A drunken woman recently exhibited herself stark naked, at the Rochester Railroad depot. A slanderer of the fair sex undertook to prove that Satan was a woman named Lucy Fir. It is stated that the Panama Railroad will be completed by the first of August.

Some people in Philadelphia are still very cross at Senator Price.

It is a sign of vulgarity to say of George Washington, that he was "a good egg."

Now is the season for planting trees, fruit, or ornamental.

The hotels in St. Louis are completely overcrowded with strangers.

The State House at Columbus, now building is to be a magnificent structure.

Cayenne Pepper, Esq., is the author of the sonnet, "2 a bird settin on a Pens."

The New York Canal will not probably open till 1st of May.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

Unpleasant—The weather. Coming down—Price of flour. A line of steamers between Boston and Baltimore is talked of.

The lumber business is very active at all the depots on the Susquehanna.

A letter has lately appeared, from Hon. Jere. Clemens, explanatory of his course on the Nebraska Bill.

John W. Forney has become one of the proprietors of the Washington Union.

It is thought that the Washington monument company have found a clue to the perpetrators who acted such a conspicuous part in breaking the stone sent by the Pope to the Washington Monument.

Plenty—Sales. Moving—A great many of our citizens.

Sharp—Mrs. Pilkington—it is supposed she is laboring under indigestion.

Sore—A certain Paper about sundry court proceedings. Were they not satisfactory.

As their Loco-Foco opponents are notorious for their rottenness and corruption.—Alleg.

This comes with a bad grace from the above, but we presume the creature who penned it judges others by his own propensities.

Three trucking demagogues who have been placed in nomination by the Loco-Foco Party.—Allegations.

How important this fellow would make himself! We see the cloven foot and we have come to the conclusion, that it is perfectly natural.

The Nebraska Bill was referred to the committee on the whole, in the House of Representatives, which has caused considerable rejoicing on the part of the enemies of the Bill.

The New York Herald sums up the circulation for the week ending March 18th, at the enormous amount of 53,280. This is even surpassed by the Philadelphia Ledger, which has reached 54,492, and is the largest daily circulation in the world.

President Walker has met some sad misfortunes, and the last accounts state that he is retreating with the Mexican troops within ninety miles of his main body.

It is said that Walker, the noted Utah chief, is about to commence war against the Mormons, because they will not permit him to own as many wives as Brigham Young.

Brigham Young in his annual message, declared himself very much gratified at the prospect of having the Pacific Railroad built.

Court meets at Hollidaysburg on Monday the 24th of April.

The people of St. Louis are agitating the necessity and practicability of bridging the Mississippi.

The annual State Election in Rhode Island takes place on the 13th April.

The first poet Laureate of England was appointed in 1251.

Advices from Mexico state that Santa Anna had taken the field against his opponent.

The whole amount of specie coined in the three great mints, during the fiscal year, reached 238,725,830, which consisted of no fewer than 174,448,021 pieces.

There were 1,223 wild cats killed in Kentucky, and their scalps paid for by the Commonwealth, in 1853.

Altogether they constitute a ticket which, in point of strength and popularity, is peculiarly fortunate.—Allegations.

We congratulate them upon their "peculiar" fortune, and hope the mis that will be attached by the people this next fall, will satisfy the Allegations of their "strength and popularity."

Col. Benton says if Phonography had been invented 40 years ago, it would have saved him just 20 years labor.

On the books at Williams Hotel Washington in the following recent entry, "Mrs. Lewis and husband, Buffalo."

Judge Richardson once said that everything was foreknown, except "what would be the verdict of a petty jury."

Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something wrong about the understanding. We rather think they indicate something wrong.

They have a "Sore Head" ticket in Providence. Politics is the mother of many a queer wrinkle.

EXECUTION OF DAVID JEWELL!

For the Murder of Samuel Mitchell, on the 5th of July, 1852.

The execution of David Jewell, for the murder of Samuel Mitchell, on the 5th of July, 1852, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday, in the jail-yard, in the presence of a deputation of several hundred persons. At about eight o'clock in the morning, two of our volunteer companies, the Jackson Independent Blues, under command of Capt. Alex. Hay, and the Duquesne Greys, Capt. Campbell, assembled at their respective armories, having been previously commanded by the Sheriff to attend the execution, and at 9 o'clock they proceeded to the jail.

The crowd was so dense at the back entrance to the jail, that a portion of the military had to be stationed there to preserve order, and keep the way to the door clear; and it was only by charging upon the crowd, with arms presented, that they at length succeeded in preserving order.

At about half-past eleven o'clock, guards, composed of squads from each military company, were marched into the jail-yard, and formed lines along the yard, on either side in front of the gallows, whose office it was to preserve order, and keep the space in the vicinity of the gallows clear.

At 12 o'clock the deputation were admitted to the yard, who were formed in a position along the walls, immediately in the rear of the military, which position they occupied with but little interruption, up to the hour of execution.

Having followed the guards and the ticketed deputation into the yard, we now leave them in their position and turn to the unhappy prisoner in his cell.

On Wednesday night, we are informed that Jewell slept but little, and during Thursday partook of very little nourishment. In the afternoon of Thursday, his wife and child, his father and mother, and other members of the family,

visited the prisoner, and took the last leave of him. We shall not attempt a description of the scene of deep sorrow and anguish, manifested at this last earthly meeting and parting with the doomed man, as it can better be imagined than described.

During Thursday night, the prisoner slept none. He was visited during the night by a number of the clergy, a younger brother of the prisoner, and a number of his friends. The time was filled up with pious exhortation and prayer, with and for the prisoner, who joined most heartily and fervently in the exercises.

On Friday morning, from the dawning of the fatal day up to the hour of execution, the prisoner was attended by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Kerr, Rev. Mr. Dempsey, Rev. Mr. Nevin, Rev. Mr. McGowan, Revs. Douglass and Brown, who labored assiduously in the discharge of every duty which could give ease and comfort to the unfortunate sufferer. The prisoner expressed deep penitence, and prayed most ardently for the welfare of his pious instructors, and others who had distinguished themselves by so many acts of kindness towards him.

We visited Jewell in company with a number of others, about twenty minutes before he left his cell for the scaffold. We found him engaged in fervent prayer, kneeling by the side of Mr. McGowan, one of his moral instructors. After he had concluded and taken his seat, he seemed so calm and composed as it was possible under the trying circumstances. He seemed, however, very much enfeebled and exhausted; but after some small restoratives were kindly administered to him by Dr. Glenn, he seemed to revive, and conversed calmly with those who surrounded him.

A few minutes before this, and while the clergymen and the prisoner were engaged in prayer, an incident occurred, very unpleasant in its nature, but one which we feel constrained, without desiring to cast censure upon any one in our plain narrative of facts, to notice. A German minister of the Catholic Church entered the cell, threw his arms around the neck of the prisoner, and presented the crucifix before him, and implored him to seek consolation in that faith, in which relief could only be found. Jewell implored him to leave the cell, as did others who were present. An officer was called, who very kindly, and without violence, induced him to leave the prison.

About 25 minutes past one o'clock, and when the time arrived for the prisoner to leave the cell, he requested that he be conducted thither by Sheriff Magill on the one side and Dr. Glenn on the other. In this position they entered the jail yard, and the prisoner ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and took his stand on the fatal drop. He then read to the people, loudly and distinctly, with very little apparent tremor in his voice, the following, as his "Dying Declaration":

DYING DECLARATION. TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—I am about to die, and I desire to leave on record a dying man's declaration; of course they will be received for what they are worth; but I will say this of them, that they are not made for the purpose of injuring any one—they are made for the benefit of my fellow citizens, and for the purpose of rescuing my name from the black and ignominious catalogue in which a misled and excited public seek to place it, which position I detest as much as any of you.

I feel that I am no murderer—that I have been unjustly punished—that I have had the whole force of exciting circumstances (over which I could have no control) to contend against, as well as the charge of a prejudiced judge, who in spirit descended from the bench and entered the list against me.

I am satisfied that I am borne out in this view of his charge by almost every person who ever read it; and its delivery by him was even more effective upon the minds of the excited, than a closer perusal of it since. By a studied emphasis upon certain words and sentences, he insidiously conveyed the most malignant poison into the breasts of my jurors, against me. It cannot be denied, with truth, but that the Bench can always carry great force into the jury box; therefore, in some of the States, all criminal cases are submitted to the jury, after the arguments of the counsel, without any remarks from the Court, unless especially solicited to elucidate some point of law on which the counsel differ in opinion, so that the prisoner may have a strictly fair and impartial trial. If I had possessed the right, I would not now have any just cause of complaint to record against one whom God has not fitted for the duties of an impartial judge.

To make out a case of murder against me, it was necessary to prove malice, premeditation, wilfulness. Was either attempted? Was either urged, unaccompanied by the most barefaced and transparent sophistry? A brief detail of the facts will show, and I will not be ashamed nor afraid to repeat them before my God, before whom, and at whose tribunal, I am soon to stand, and have my case reviewed and reversed:—I have been too much of a devotee at the shrine of pleasure. Is this a crime? If it is, millions are at this instant guilty of the same offence, and will go unpunished. On the fatal 5th of July, I had given myself to recreation and pleasure; I had unconsciously partaken too freely. One whom I regarded as a friend appeared to my sympathies, stating that his character had been tarnished, and requested me to see him righted. I volunteered to go with him for that purpose, little dreaming what might occur. When we had gone a part of the way I lost all recollection, and knew nothing more until after the fatal blow, which is said to have been inflicted by me during the fight. I have no recollection of doing it, but will not shrink from the responsibility, feeling consciously innocent of any intention to take the life of a human being. Heated with drink, and excited with the pleasures of the day, as well as the circumstances attendant upon a personal rencontre, I must have been maddened to a degree bordering on insanity. However this may be, I deeply regret it, and believe my Maker will not hold me accountable. God is my witness, that I entertained no unkind feeling towards the deceased—have no recollection of ever having seen him before—never meditated his injury or death for a single instant.

By what kind of hair-drawn reasoning, then, can I be justly convicted of murder, which must be accompanied, according to the language of the law, with malice, premeditation, and wilfulness. If I had entertained malice towards the deceased—had waylaid him for the purpose of robbing him, and killed him in order to effect my purpose

—had killed him so as to prevent his being a witness against me—in brief, had I been instigated by anything but the madness occasioned by the total absence of reason, I would not complain; I would not have the heart to say that my punishment was undeserved, and that excitement and prejudice were the cause of my conviction.

I hold the Jury guiltless. They were unjustly led into error in my case, and I entreat forgiveness for them before the bar of God. They have sacrificed me through error, which they are likewise charged with in releasing those who were also engaged in the same difficulty, without any punishment. According to the strict letter of the law, mine was as much too heavy as theirs was too light; yet I congratulate them upon their good fortune, and trust it will prove a salutary lesson to them for the balance of their lives. My life is offered up as an atonement to the offended laws.

I likewise forgive a certain Attorney (a near relative of the Judge) who, I am informed, boasts of the part he acted in impressing the mind of the Governor against me. If he can appear before his God with as clear a conscience as myself, I will cheerfully accord to him my forgiveness. If he can derive satisfaction by adding to my misery, I do not envy him such a heart.

To friends and distinguished gentlemen who have shown their sympathy for me, and respect for my distressed family since my incarceration, I return my most profound thanks. I trust God will mete out to them abundant rewards for their kindness. "He tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," and therefore I leave my young wife and little child to His tender and fatherly care, with the full confidence that they will be cherished by His mercy. May He guide them in the paths of virtue, and teach them to observe more charity towards their unfortunate fellow beings than has been shown to me.

I freely forgive my enemies, be they who they may; and although I may have been the cause of Mitchell's death, yet I am not conscious of having done so—nor have I been the cause of the death of any person, either directly or indirectly.

(Signed,) DAVID JEWELL, Jr. March 23, 1854.

After he had finished the reading of this document, which he did with an extraordinary degree of firmness and resolution—emphasizing, with force, certain parts of it, as if wishing to be distinctly and clearly understood—he adverted to the many acts of kindness he had received at the hands of the Sheriff during his incarceration, and expressed deep sorrow, for his sake, at the unpleasant duty which that official was now called upon to perform.

While in this position, and after he had read his "declaration," he read an extract from the Dispatch, in which an account of his life was promised to the public. He said: "No person has a sketch of my life in his possession, written by my authority. There is no such paper in existence, and I wish the people to put no confidence in such documents. There has been a great deal more said about me than is true."

At the conclusion of the above sentence, he conversed a short time with the Sheriff, and read that portion of his "declaration" in which he forgave all injuries against him, as he hoped to be forgiven.

He then advanced a step or two towards the edge of the scaffold, and with a remarkable degree of composure and calmness, spoke to the people as follows: "My friends, you see before you a man in the full vigor of life, who is about to die. I see many faces here which I have known from boyhood—I trust the younger portion of those present will keep out of bad company. Take my fate as an example of the effects of bad company."

"Never touch, taste, nor handle intoxicating liquors, for their use has brought me to an ignominious death. Had it not been for liquor, instead of standing before you as at present, I would have been as free and happy as any of you. I could talk with you for hours, but my time is drawing to a close."

At this juncture, the Rev. Mr. Douglass and Rev. Mr. Kerr, ascended the scaffold at the request of the prisoner, and Mr. Douglass offered up a feeling and affecting prayer. During the prayer, the minister referred very tenderly to the wife and child of Jewell, which seemed to cause deep emotion on the part of the unhappy man. His head drooped, and he seemed nearly overcome.—At the conclusion of the prayer, he spent a few moments in conversation with the ministers.

The legs of the prisoner were then pinioned by the executioner, and after some time spent in silent prayer, the unhappy man again addressed the people, and said: "I feel prepared to die; I have had time to repent, and I have not been idle. There will, no doubt, be many false rumors circulated about me after my death, in regard to my former life, but do not believe them."

At about twenty minutes before two o'clock, the executioner adjusted the rope upon the neck of Jewell, and placed the cap over his head and face. The unfortunate man then spoke to the Sheriff in an under tone, and requested him to pray for him, upon which Mr. Magill, although deeply affected, offered up a fervent and very feeling prayer in behalf of the prisoner.

The Sheriff then bade him farewell, as did Mr. Crawford, the Jailor, and also the ministers, and came down from the scaffold.

The cap was then re-adjusted upon his head and face; and after a few moments spent in silent prayer, and at the signal of the Sheriff, the fatal spring was touched, the trap-door fell, and the soul of the wretched man was launched into eternity!

It was about eight minutes before all signs of life seemed to have departed, during which period the only evidences of remaining life were evinced by a slight contraction of the arms and tremor of the body.

At an early stage of the proceedings, the coffin of Jewell was brought into the yard. It was covered with black alpaca, and surmounted with a silver plate, bearing the following inscription: "DAVID JEWELL: Born May 24, A. D. 1824: Died March 24, A. D. 1854: Aged 29 years and 10 months."

About 5 o'clock last evening the remains of Jewell were removed to the residence of his parents, on Prospect street. His funeral will take place on Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Thus has ended a tragedy, the anticipation of