

# THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

Published by Cleveland & Miller.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

Office, on Market Street

VOLUME III.

PORTSMOUTH, O., MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1850.

NUMBER 1.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### Blanks! Blanks!!

An assortment of blanks of various kinds such as Warrants, Quit-Claims and Mortgages Deeds, Subpoenas, Summons, Executions Attachments, and other Justice's blanks, constantly on hand at this office.

### Dr. M. L. Reid,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Portsmouth and vicinity. Office and residence on Front street, three doors above Riggs' store. Portsmouth, Feb. 13, 1849. #45

### P. C. KINNEY,

**BANKER AND EXCHANGE DEALER.**  
Loans money at short or long dates. Collects notes, &c.  
Office at the Counting Room of S. R. Ross, Front Street.  
Portsmouth, Dec. 1, '49—10#

### EXCHANGE OFFICE.

East side of Market, one door from Front street  
**DUGAN & MACKOY,**  
Exchange Brokers,  
LOAN money collect notes and drafts, buy and sell Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, receive money on deposit allowing interest on the same, payable on demand.  
January 9, 1849—40#

### SUMS OF MONEY

LARGE and small, transmitted all times, to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland.  
**DUGAN & MACKOY.**  
Exchange Brokers,  
East side of Market, one door from Front st.  
Portsmouth, O., Oct. 17, '49—35#

### New Hat and Cap MANUFACTORY!

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**  
ONE DOOR WEST OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE  
Portsmouth, Ohio

### S. R. ROSS,

**WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,**  
AND  
Forwarder,  
FRONT ST., PORTSMOUTH OHIO

A full and complete assortment of Tea, Sugar, Wine, Liquors, Nails, Iron, Coffee, Molasses, Powder, Cordage, &c.; always on hand, at Eastern Wholesale prices.  
Particular attention given to orders  
Portsmouth, May 8, 1848: 46

### F. J. OAKES.

### A. W. BUSKIRK

**OAKES & BUSKIRK,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Dealers in

Rectified, Whiskey, Foreign AND

### Domestic Liquors.

### NO. 6.

Front street, Portsmouth, Ohio.  
We hope by strict attention to business and due observance of the wants of our customers, and the public generally, to receive continuance of that very liberal patronage here before extended to the old firm, for which we are very much obliged.  
January 2, 1849—39#

### A CARD.

As the cessation of sickness and the completion of the bridge across the Scioto, indicate a revival of business, the Proprietor of the

### FRANKLIN HOUSE,

has made arrangements to supply the increasing wants of the travelling public.  
The abundance of the market will enable him, at all times, to keep his table well supplied, and those who patronize him may rely upon being well accommodated at the most reasonable rates.  
A few more steady boarders, with or without lodging, will find it for their interest to make the Franklin House their home.  
R. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor,  
Portsmouth, Aug. 21, 1849—20wit.

### J. L. M'VEY & CO.,

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**  
No. 53, Flax Seed Row,  
Portsmouth, Ohio

Respectfully call the attention of dealers to our Summer stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware and all other articles in our line. Having made our purchases for cash from the importers and manufacturers in the Eastern States, we are enabled and determined to sell at very low prices for cash or on the usual time to punctual men.  
Our prices will be found equally as low as Eastern Druggists.  
Feathers, Glue, Flax Seed, Hops, Tallow, Lard and other country produce received in exchange or in payment of debts.  
June 7, '49 all

### W. F. BRANSHAW,

**Wholesale and retail dealer in**  
Wholesale, Cigars & Snuff,  
NO. 3, MARKET STREET,  
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

(West side, third door from the Post Office.)

W. F. B. keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of the best Regalia, Cane-tops, Canes, Fringes, Shell Havana, Hair Spanish and Common Cigars. Also Havana, Cuba, St. Domingo, Missouri, and Kentucky Leaf Tobacco; every variety of Snuff, and the most celebrated brands of Virginia and Missouri Heavy Dew, with every description of Common Manufactured Tobacco.

## Business Directory

**GROCERS & PRODUCE DEALERS—**  
S. R. ROSS,  
Front street, 5 doors below Market.  
Oakes & Buskirk,  
No. 6, Front street, above Market.

**COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS & GROCERS.**  
Davis & Smith,  
East side of Market street.  
M'Dowell & Co.,  
Corner of Front and Market streets.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
Dr. J. M. Shackelford,  
Residence on Fourth above Court.  
Dr. Wm. M'Dowell,  
Office on Front, 3 doors above Market.  
Dr. J. Corson,  
Office No. 3, Front Street, Residence on Market, between 3d and 4th.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
Edward W. Jordan,  
Market Street, next door to the Bank.  
W. A. Hutchins,  
Market Street, next door to the Bank.

**BANKERS.**  
P. Kinney & Co.,  
Front, half way between Market & Jefferson  
Mackoy & Dugan,  
East side of Market, 1 door from Front street.

**INSURANCE COMPANIES**  
Portsmouth Insurance Company,  
Front, in J. Lodwick & Son's Store.

**DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.**  
Wm. Eldon & Co.,  
East side Market, between Front & Second  
Lodwick & Son,  
No. 66 Front, above Jefferson.  
Wm. Wittman,  
Front street, corner of the Alley above Market.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
J. L. M'VEY & Co.,  
Front, 53 Flaxseed Row.  
Shackelford & Crichton,  
Front, below Jefferson.

**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.**  
S. Wells,  
Front, one door below Court.

**WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.**  
John Clugsten,  
Front, one door above Kinney's.

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.**  
J. B. & S. P. Nickels,  
West side Market, between Front & Second

**Benjamin Wilson,**  
No. 1, Jefferson street.

**MERCHANT TAILORS.**  
A. C. Davis,  
Front Street, below U. S. Hotel.  
Miller & Elans,  
Corner of Front and Jefferson.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
M. Kehoe,  
Front, two doors below Jefferson.

**HATS AND CAPS.**  
D. Wolfard,  
Front street, one door below Franklin House

**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.**  
J. M. Teagarden,  
Over No. 3, Jefferson street.

**JOB PRINTING**

AT THE

**INQUIRER'S OFFICE.**

HAVING recently procured an Extensive and Splendid Assortment of

**FANCY AND JOB TYPE.**

We are prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at short notice, all kinds of

SHOW BILLS, BALL TICKETS,  
HAND BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS,  
HORSE BILLS, VISITING CARDS,  
LABELS, CIRCULARS, &c.

With a new and beautiful font of

Script,

And also one of Secretary Type,

we are prepared to execute all kinds of Legal and Business Blanks.

We shall always keep on hand a full assortment of Land conveyances, Bills of Lading, Promissory notes, &c., got up after the most approved forms, which we will sell by the single sheet or in quires, at prices, for the most part, as low as they can be procured in Cincinnati. Having been at considerable expense, from a desire to have the above named kinds of work executed as well in our town as they can be in larger places, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

**P. H. MURRAY & Co.**

**Wholesale and Retail Dealers in**

Stoves, Grates, Castings and Hollow-ware,

**Manufacturers of**

Copper, Zinc, Sheet-iron, and Tin-ware,  
WEST SIDE OF MARKET STREET,  
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

We invite Country merchants, Farmers, men, and citizens generally, to call and examine our stock. All orders promptly attended to. Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Portsmouth, Sept. 15, '49—24wit.

**JNO. McDOWELL Jr.,**

**Commission and Forwarding**

**MERCHANT,**

**NEW ORLEANS.**

**Land Office Agency.**

PERSONS wishing to enter land at the

Land Office in Chillicothe, O., can have

attended to, and save both time and money,

by calling on,

**DUGAN & MACKOY,**

Farmers and Mechanics' Exchange,

Portsmouth, Nov. 27, '49—34#

## The Muses.



From the Keepsake for 1850.  
**The Surgeon's Tale.**  
Verdict—"Found Dead."

[About ten years ago, a paragraph appeared in the daily newspapers, giving an account of an inquest held on the body of a young woman, "found dead," in some obscure street or lane, in London. The body was discovered, frightfully emaciated, scantily clothed, and in a poor garret, which was entirely destitute of every article of furniture comfort or otherwise, except a few ragged love-letters which she had preserved through every privation. According to the evidence, she had been at one time a person of considerable beauty, and had evidently died of hunger.]

'Twas on a dark December evening,  
Loud the blast and bitter cold;  
Downward came the whirling waters,  
Deep and black the river rolled;  
Not a dog beneath the lamp-post—  
Not a beggar upon his beat;  
Wind and rain, and cold and darkness,  
Swept through every desert street.

Muffled to the teeth, that evening  
I was struggling in the storm,  
Through pestilential and hungry alleys;  
Suddenly an ancient form  
Peered from out a gloomy doorway,  
And with trembling croak, it said—  
"In the left hand empty garret  
You will find a woman—dead."

"Never stepped a finer creature,  
When she was a simple maid;  
But she did like many other—  
Loved a man and was betrayed.  
I have seen her in her carriage  
Riding, diamonds in her hair;  
And I've seen her starving, (starving,  
Do you hear?) and now—she's there!"

Up the worn and slippery stair  
With a quivering pulse I sprung;  
Famine, filth and mean despair  
Round about the darkness hung;  
No kind vision met my glances  
Friend or helper of the poor;  
So the crazy room I entered,  
And looked down upon the floor,

There on the rough and naked boards,  
A long, gaunt, wasted figure lay,  
Murdered in its youth by Hunger,  
All its beauty—wrinkled clay.  
Lips poor wants had left her, nothing,  
Clothes nor fuel—food nor bed,  
Nothing—save some ragged letters,  
Whereon lay the gasty head.

"Nothing!"—yet what more could Pity  
Cave for one about to die.  
Then sweet words from one she wond'ring  
ped,  
(Sweet, though every word a lie!)  
In the morning of her pleasure,  
In the midnight of her pain,  
They were all her wealth, her comfort,  
Treasured—ay, and not in vain.

And with her now they lie mouldering,  
And a date upon a stone  
Telleth there (to end the story)  
Love's poor outward sleeps alone.  
Mourn not; for at length she sleepeth  
The soft slumber of the dead,  
Resting on her loved love-letters—  
Last fit pillow for her head.

BARRY CORNWALL.

## Miscellaneous.

From the Boston Post.

### Trial of Professor Webster.

The Attorney General's opening statement for the prosecution.

Mr. Clifford proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He said, that in entering upon their respective duties, in a case of such importance and interest as this, neither the jury nor himself needed anything like admonition to impress them with a sense of their responsibility, or anything like exhortation to a conscientious fidelity in the discharge of them. They were all here, engaged in a service, not of their own seeking, but imposed upon them by their various obligations to the community, the Commonwealth, and the prisoner at the bar. They were painful duties—laborious, and responsible; but they were duties, and that single word carried with it all that need to be addressed to right thinking, right feeling and conscientious men. They could not be evaded or slighted, and all that engaged could hope for was, by faithfully and patiently addressing themselves to what was devolved upon them in their respective spheres, to bring the issue to a righteous and just result.

The grand-jury of this county, after a patient and careful investigation, have, upon their oaths charged upon this prisoner the commission of the crime of wilful murder. The jury had been selected from among the mass of their fellow-citizens, to hear the evidence upon which this charge was founded, to listen to all the explanation and answers which the prisoner may offer to receive from this highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth such instructions as will enable them intelligently to apply the rules of law to the evidence, and then to pronounce whether that charge is true. This was their high and responsible duty—the highest and most responsible that under our system of government is confided to the citizen.

His is of a different character, and the view that he took of it, would be an explanation of the mode in which it was his purpose to open this case, and introduce to them the evidence which, with the aid of his associate, it would be his duty to lay before them.

That duty, as he regarded it, was to a great extent a judicial one. He was there to aid and assist the jury in arriving at the truth. This too common idea of the functions of a prosecuting officer, that he is to press a prosecution beyond what any fair-minded seeker after the truth could do, he utterly repudiated and disavowed; and if such a demand were made upon him, by the obligations of his office, he would not hold the office for a day. He was there to represent the Commonwealth, and to see that, as far as in him lay, the justice of the Commonwealth was vindicated, and the rights of every person who was charged with violating it are protected. He should endeavor, therefore, to perform that duty with fairness toward the prisoner, and with all good fidelity to the Commonwealth and the community which the jury and he alike represented there. He need not pause to impress upon them, or himself, that the excitement which existed upon the subject of their investigations, and which it was natural should arise out of such an event, in any community in which life could be tolerable, was one which could not reach them within those walls. They were there in the clear, calm light of the temple of justice, to seek for and to proclaim the truth; and they were to try this case as they would any other which they had solemnly sworn to try, "by the evidence given them."

In this view of the respective duties, he should confine himself, in the opening of the case, to a plain, simple and concise statement of the evidence which he expected to lay before them. He should endeavor not to preoccupy their minds, or forestall their judgments, by any comments upon, or inferences from, that evidence; nor should he indulge in any discussion of general topics, however naturally they might seem to be suggested by, or to grow out of, the facts that might be submitted to them in proof; but he should content himself with such an outline of the facts as would facilitate the investigation of them, and indicate to them the grounds upon which the grand-jury had made their presentment against the prisoner. That presentment involved two propositions:

1. That George Parkman, the person named in the indictment, was murdered;
2. That he was murdered by John W. Webster, the prisoner at the bar.

He proposed to give an outline of the evidence applicable to these two propositions, independent of each other, and then to ask the consideration of the jury, under the direction of the honorable court, to the form in which they had been presented by the grand jury, in the several counts of the indictment, and the law applicable to them.

Mr. Clifford proceeded to state the evidence, upon which the charge against the prisoner had been based. Dr. George Parkman, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Boston, was alive, in good health, and sound of mind, and in cheerful spirits, on Friday forenoon, the 23d of November last. He was engaged during the morning of that day, in his ordinary business avocations, in various parts of the city, and up about ten or fifteen minutes of two o'clock, when he was last seen alive, about entering the Medical College, in Grove street. He was remarkably exact about being at home at the regular hours; and if he could not be at home, it was his habit to apprise his family that he should be absent, and where he was to be found. The last act known to have been done by him, was to purchase some lettuce to take home for his sick daughter's dinner. He was to take that himself, having purchased some groceries to be taken home by the shop boy. He then left the shop, and proceeded toward the Medical College. He did not return to the store nor was he seen to leave the college. The family became alarmed on Friday evening, and by Saturday morning their anxiety was such, that a search was commenced, and advertisements published in the papers. Rumors were afloat that he had been seen at East Cambridge, and various parts of the city. His friends, and the police, heard so many confident statements of his having been seen in different parts of the city, that in one of the advertisements he was represented as having been seen in the southerly part of the city, in and near Washington street, about five o'clock on Friday afternoon. But all these rumors proved to be entirely unfounded. After tracing all these statements to their source, it was satisfactorily ascertained, that in every instance, where a prompt and thorough investigation was had, the parties were mistaken in respect to the time when he was seen, or in the identity of his person. The failure of high rewards—one set at \$3,000—filled to procure any tidings of him, and even the hope that he had wandered off, died away, till at length conjecture and apprehension deepened into certainty, that his disappearance was a final one from the eyes of men. It was on Sunday that his family heard from Dr. W., that Dr. P. had been in his company at the Medical College, between one and two o'clock on Friday. The search was continued through the week. East Boston, Cambridge, Salem, and other towns were visited, and the river dredged: On Monday and Tuesday, Dr. W.'s rooms in the college were searched. Still houses, yards, cellars, and corners in every direction, were being searched. But on Friday, November 30, it was determined to push through with an examination of a vault under Dr. Webster's laboratory, at the Medical College, and there were found a pelvis, a right thigh from the hip to the knee, a left leg from the knee to the ankle, and towels marked with the initials of the prisoner. On that day, and next, were also found in the furnace in the laboratory, found in with the clogs and rinders, a great number of fragments of bones, gold, and certain blocks of min-

eral teeth. On Saturday morning, in a remote corner of the laboratory, in a place where it had been noticed but not examined, was overhauled a tea-chest, embedded in tin, and covered with minerals, and containing the thorax or trunk, a left thigh, a hunting-knife, and some twine or marine, wound round a bone, which twine would be found to correspond exactly with some twine found in another part of the prisoner's premises. These remains were examined and put together by competent medical and scientific men, and found to correspond in every particular with the body of Dr. P. They indicated the age of sixty, and the form and certain peculiarities were equally clear. They were the limbs of a man five feet and ten inches and a half in height, and in his passport, found among his papers, this was stated to be the height of Dr. Parkman. Every fragment discovered, has been ascertained to have been such as might have belonged to the body of Dr. Parkman, and not one fragment has been found dissimilar. Not a duplicate bone has been found. The pieces found in the furnace are such as belonged to the missing parts of the body. A fragment of the skull has been found, which shows a fracture, which, in the opinion of the examiners, was inflicted prior to the action of fire.

The block of mineral teeth, for the right lower jaw, being made to fit a peculiar formation of the jaw will be sworn to by the Doctors Keep and Wyma. Dr. Keep will say that he should know them, if he met with them in Africa, for the set he made with Dr. Parkman. And beyond this, a portion of the lower jaw, not wholly fused was found in the furnace and it corresponds with the mould Dr. Keep still retains. It would also appear, that the teeth must have been in the head when they were subjected to the fire. This will appear from the manner of the fusing. The mould would be produced, and the jury would be enabled to make the proposed comparison themselves.

Two facts would be proved, showing that the person, parts of whose body had thus been found, had died by violence—the fractured skull, and a wound three inches deep, between the ribs, cutting off some of the membrane, and probably reaching the heart. Then again, there had been some chemical application to the flesh, the appearance of which indicated the action of a strong alkali. That it was not a subject procured for dissection was proved by the circumstance, that it had not been injected with any preservative fluid; and all the subjects in the college had been accounted for, by the demonstrator of anatomy. The parts had been severed by a person of some skill in dissecting, yet it had not been done in the manner used in anatomical purposes. If the jury should be satisfied that a murder had been committed, the next question was, whether it was done by the prisoner.

The inquiry thus opened would lead to the consideration of facts anterior to the disappearance of Dr. Parkman. Evidence would be introduced, to show the relation subsisting between the prisoner and the deceased; but it would not be necessary to detail their connection till their intercourse since 1842, in regard to money loans. It would appear that, since that period, Dr. Webster had been always embarrassed in his financial affairs, and often reduced to great straits for money. On the other hand, Dr. Parkman was a large property holder, accustomed to making loans to others; and although a liberal man in his donations, extremely exact in all his business dealings. A just man himself, he exacted scrupulous justice from others. Willing to be judged by a strict rule himself, he applied the same rule to his dealings with other men. In 1843, he loaned to the prisoner \$400, and took his note. This continued along unpaid until 1847 when Dr. Parkman made one of a number to advance him a certain sum of money to meet pressing demands upon him.

Arising out of, or connected with these transactions, Dr. Parkman took from the prisoner a mortgage of all his personal property, including his household furniture, and a cabinet of minerals, to secure the payment of the advance which had been made to him by Dr. Parkman and others, and the balance due on the note of \$400, namely \$348.53.

In April, 1849, a friend of Dr. Webster (Mr. Cunningham) had an interview with Dr. Parkman, and subsequently furnished to Dr. Webster a statement that the amount then due to Dr. Parkman was \$456.29. About this period, or shortly after, Dr. Parkman had received information that the property mortgaged to him had been sold by Dr. Webster to Robert G. Shaw, to raise money. Dr. Parkman was incensed at this act of fraud on the part of the prisoner, and he avowed his determination to compel him to pay his debt. From this period, the jury would be satisfied that he constantly pursued the prisoner as an inexorable creditor, who felt that his confidence had been violated, and who regarded his debtor as a fraudulent and dishonest man.

It would appear, that the prisoner promised to pay the debt when he should receive the proceeds of the tickets for his chemical lectures at the Medical College. He received a considerable portion of these fees, and did not pay them over as promised, but made another disposition of the money. Dr. Parkman threatened to trustee Mr. Pettie, the agent of the professors of the college, and requested that gentleman to be the bearer of a message to the prisoner, denouncing him as "dishonest." This was on the 14th of November. To get rid of the inconvenience of a trustee process, Mr. Pettie gave the prisoner a check for ninety dollars, understanding that he would apply it to Dr. Parkman's debt. It was not done.

Angry at his repeated subterfuges, Dr. Parkman called upon him again on the 19th of November, and declared that something must be done. On the 20th he writes to the prisoner, and on the 23d he rode out to Cambridge to see him. These were the relations of the parties on the fatal 23d of November. On that morning he called at Dr.

Parkman's house, and made an appointment to meet him at his rooms to pay him. Why did he not pay him then and there? He was not to receive any money in the interim, which he intended to pay him with. The prisoner then proceeded to the Medical College, and there had an interview with Mr. Pettie, who told him of Parkman's proceedings and threats. The prisoner replied "I have settled with him, and you will have no further trouble about it." From the beginning to the end, he held out to all acquainted with his affairs, that he intended to pay Dr. Parkman out of the proceeds of the tickets of his lectures. The check he had received from Mr. Pettie, he had cashed at the Charles River Bank, after he had told him he had settled with Dr. Parkman.

Passing from these financial affairs, Mr. Clifford approached the conduct of the prisoner, from the disappearance of Dr. Parkman; to the discovery of the remains under his laboratory a week afterwards. His visit to the afflicted family on Sunday; his statement there, and his untrue statements to others; the fires kept up in his room during the week, when not needed in the course of his duties. The unusual heat of the walls attracted observation. Then there was the purchase of large fish-hooks on Tuesday, and twine on Friday, and the finding of grapples made of the fish-hooks; the ordering of a large tin box; the taking away of keys which he had been in the habit of leaving; the directions to Sawin to leave the faggots outside; and the ton; his efforts to make it appear that Dr. Parkman went to Cambridge that afternoon; the account he gave of his interview with Dr. Parkman, when he paid him; how he started off without giving up the note, and when spoken to about it, turned round, seized a pen, and dashed it across the signature on the note. He had said there were one or two witnesses present, and then that there was no one present; that one of the bills was \$100 on the New England Bank; and then that he did not know what kind of bills the \$493.74 were paid in.

But, above all, was the extraordinary fact, that there was found upon him, in his own hand-writing, two different versions of what had passed between him and Dr. Parkman at that interview. Mr. Clifford said it was utterly beyond the power of his imagination to conceive of any explanation of that extraordinary paper, which should relieve the prisoner from the terrible suspicions which it naturally gave rise to.

Then there was the privy key, found in his pocket, after he had said that it must have been taken away; the bunch of skeleton keys, filed to fit every lock in the college; his being at the college at unusual times, later than he was ever known to be before; when the officers visited his room the second time, his turning their attention to another room; the anonymous letters, (which would be proved to be written by a sort of pen which would be produced), tending to turn the attention of the searchers away from the college building. Then would come the array of blood on the pantaloons, on the slippers, on the towels, on the stairs, sprinkled with nitrate of copper; his sounding Littlefield about being a Free-Mason, and subsequently denouncing him as a conspirator; the intercepted letter to his daughter to keep a certain package of papers closed, and the finding among those papers a note, with the interest cast on it, in his own hand-writing. Of all these circumstances, he had afforded no explanation. He had waived examination in the police court, but as he acted under advice of counsel, it was not perhaps necessary to draw any decisive conclusion from his withholding explanations.

Mr. Clifford concluded by referring to the various allegations contained in the indictment, which he said had been the theme of unmeasured ridicule in the newspapers. If he had been at liberty to consult his own taste, he might perhaps have been content to allege the offence in only two modes; but the grand-jury thought otherwise. There was some appearance of a stab in the side, and also of a fracture of the skull, and there was proof that a sledge hammer had been taken into his room by the prisoner—that it stood behind his door some days, and that it has not been seen since the disappearance of Dr. Parkman. He then made some general remarks in relation to murder and manslaughter, concerning which, he said, the instructions of the bench, if such a question arose, would be ample and clear.

Before calling any witnesses, he suggested to the court the propriety of passing in order, that the jury should view the scene of the alleged murder, and the court accordingly ordered the view to be had on Wednesday morning.

The inmates of a boarding house in Honesdale (Pa.) were kept awake all night lately by continued knockings quite as mysterious as those of Rochester. The noises always staid parent.

Hudson River Railroad.—Since the completion of this road to Poughkeepsie, the passenger receipts are said to be much greater per mile than the corresponding receipts on any other railway ever opened in the United States.

History shows us that all great principles, however ardently espoused for a time, have a tendency to fade into traditions, to degenerate into a hollow cant, to become words of little import, and to remain for declamation when their vital power is gone.