

PALMERS On CD-ROM

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- ✓ 20 Dec 1849 MURDERS Dr. George Parkman, at Boston, United States p.3 col. f (1)
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*Palmer's Weekly  
Execution*

1790-1905

- ✓ 15 Apr 1850 AMERICA--UNITED STATES Trial of Dr. Webster for Murder p.04 col.f (6)
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the easy grace, skill, and actors, as well as with all which nothing had been since to the representation. in, in which the following o, Mrs. Craven; Duc de de Chalais, Mr. Henry de Gondi, Mr. Byng; De guard), Lord Dufferin; ubise (courtiers), Lord rd Fordwich; Aubrey Mr. Henry Cowper. The *in Hour*, was played in ing *naïveté*. The parts and Mr. and Mrs. Craven, a ludicrous farce of *Two lly rendered, and drew d applause. On Tuesday nces were repeated, the iewever, reserved for the arl Cowper and certain ave not seen the last for l, mirth-diffusing festivi- ood feelings where these enities and bring people viously understood how re in each other.—Herts*

—The death of Ad- ed on Saturday, the 22d deep sorrow amongst a om his memory will be Lord Colville's profes- k as to include him with memorable victory of the late war (in 1794), when argarita, his active and etachment of seamen, at was so conspicuous as to riors, and led to his pro- Margarita to England in Lordship commanded e of the Danish fleet, and and creditable services in casions Lord Colville was ch he sought every enter- the glory of the British the opportunities of dis- ten to refuse to the most chance and good fortune others, and it was Lord e, to experience this mar- me a flag-officer in 1819, rk from 1821 to 1825. In role of his naval friends, ore beloved. His frank affability, his generous it, his hospitality, and, re amongst the endearing ry ever precious to those s twice married, first to rd, Bart. and secondly, borough. He sat as one nd in ten successive Par- the Bedchamber to his the time of his death. epheW, formerly Captain

During the whole of the lengthened inquiry this day the prisoner maintained the utmost indifference. He even heard the verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against him quite unmoved. As, however, he was being removed in the custody of the police some of his friends stepped forward to wish him good bye, and just at that juncture he appeared to be considerably affected.

(2)

**THE BOSTON MURDER.**

The American papers are making the most of the recent mysterious case of assassination at Boston (Massachusetts). The *New York Herald*, now before us, has three columns of details on the subject. One of the local papers professes to discover in the evidence since adduced some "developements" rather favourable to Professor Webster, the supposed murderer; but a minute analysis of all the circumstances hitherto brought to light induces us fully to concur in the remark of the *Boston Herald* that if Professor Webster be innocent of the crime of murder, the conspiracy of which he is made the victim is one of the most hellish on record. The discoveries made leave the fact of the murder of Dr. Parkman within the walls of the Medical College indisputably fixed. How the counsel of the accused can relieve his client from the imputation of having committed the deed, with the accumulated mass of evidence against him, without some most extraordinary and rebutting testimony, is more than we can conjecture: Mr. Webster was still in gaol, whither he had been remanded by the magistrates after a primary examination, at which the prisoner appeared affable and collected, and even "smiled pleasantly." A curious incident, characteristic of the manners of the people, occurred in Boston on the night of the 3d of December. At 9 o'clock a crowd of about 100 persons assembled in front of the Medical College and commenced singing the "Old Hundred," and never did the words "Be Thou, O God, exalted high," fall with such a solemn accent upon the evening air, echoed by a choir of voices, such as have seldom been heard in union. The moon shone brightly upon the motley group of choristers, and a number of policemen and watchmen near by, and rendered it a rare and painfully solemn scene. The spontaneous acknowledgment of the hand of the Deity in bringing to light the foul deed which had been committed in the sombre-looking building, before the doors of which they stood, was a subject worthy of a painter's art or a moralist's reflections. Having finished the "Old Hundred," they struck up, with admirable taste, "Old Grimes is dead, that good old man," and followed in the same melancholy strain, with "Poor Uncle Ned has gone where the good niggers go." The general, if not the unanimous feeling of the public is decidedly unfavourable to Mr. Webster, against whom the circumstantial evidence is fearfully weighty.

**SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.**

**LATEST BETTING AT MANCHESTER.**

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Bey (t.) 50 — 1 — Leamahagow. 1,000 — 15 — Lady Evelyn. 1,000 — 15 — Melody.	1,000 to 15 agst Cossack (taken several times). 1,000 — 15 — Baby. 1,000 — 12 — Whim colt. 1,000 — 10 — Sylvan.
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DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Bollingbroke. 12 — 1 — Gullie Colman.	17 to 1 agst Voltigeur. 25 — 1 — Cyprus.
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PENZANCE.—Arrive dam.

NEWPORT.—Sailed WHITEHAVEN.—8 KINGSTOWN, Dec. rars—the Mary and Africa.

CORK, Dec. 24.—H without having fallen have gone down.

SHERNESS, Dec. 2 struck on the east er she was put on the d

NEWPORT, Dec. 28 mouth," painted on quantity of potatoes.

SOUTHWOLD, Dec. " Ocean Mail, Yarna day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 gallant masts, with Little Isaacs on the situation. The Span Baltimore on the 8th

HALIFAX, NOVA S fer Liverpool, was diling a snow storm, sub edge; crew, except o

The Angenorla, from Pope's harbour on the GALATZ, Dec. 10.— to-day is more inten Danube.

PALERMO, Dec. 15. Girgenti, leaky, and CAMPACHEY, NOV was lost on the Arcos

ANTWERP, Dec. 23. Delfzyl on the 18th and is discharging.

ANTIGUA, Nov. 28. gonia for Philadelphia lighten.

The Wilberforce, w rived in the river, rep down the Elbe, went water hopes were ente

A ship was seen on the 22d ult.

The Austerlitz, from with part of cargo the hama Banks, and with

The Charles, of Nev on the 2d inst., in lat. for New York; the fo seven of the crew; m here with stern split, gallant forecastle.

The Sailor Prince, c wrecked on a reef ne and passengers landed

The Selina on enteri The Gibraltar sailed not since been heard c

The Walton, from l on the 6th inst., in w

Wind, W., light Arrived.—The S bion, from Boulogr

Terceira—the Viv Ardent, from Sevi

Friends, from Borc Cullenburg—the J

James and Emma, l Sailed.—The Tri

terdam—the Malac Madras.

The Sardinian, l

# AMERICA.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY EVENING.

The North American mail steam-ship Europa has arrived with advices from Boston to the 19th inst. The Hermann arrived at New York on the 15th, from Southampton, and the Hibernia on the 17th, from Liverpool.

The repeated failures to elect a speaker continued to prevent the organization of the House of Representatives; consequently no President's Message had been delivered. On the 15th inst. the 47th ballot took place, but, as on each former trial, a sufficient majority could not be obtained to secure election. The Free Soilers, who hold the balance of power between the two great leading parties, refuse to vote for a candidate who is not pledged to their views on the question of slavery. The contest has produced great excitement, not only in the contesters, but throughout the country. In the progress of the struggle several remarkable scenes have occurred, arising out of the excitement under which many of the members laboured.

The Senate have announced to the President that they were ready to proceed to the transaction of business, so far as was in the sphere of their separate capacity. The reply of the President stated that a communication would be made to that body on Monday, the 17th. This communication does not, however, appear to have been made on that date.

The coroner's jury in Boston, on the remains of Dr. Packman, have rendered their verdict, declaring that he came to his death by the hands of Professor Webster.

We have received papers from Mexico to the 29th ult. A proposition had been made for Congress to adjourn on the 1st of December, and passed preparatory readings, but had not been discussed, owing to the failure of deputies to attend. It had been very difficult to get a session of the Chambers, and it was said that this frequent absence of the deputies was intended as a plan to discredit the Republican system.

The Minister of Finance had been authorized by the two Chambers to negotiate in advance 1,500,000 dollars on the American indemnity due in May next. The discount, it is said, would be 2 per cent.

The reception at New York of the Hungarian exiles had been most enthusiastic.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 18.

The failure of the House of Representatives to elect a

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ald among them all the common sense or common two who did not leave condition and wants than her shore—a paradox wh supposition that there nature of that pinchbeck ence in, the limited atm eavesdroppers and secret and runners who most do course in their vocation; a regal mind should assimila a man like Lord Clarendon sonal knowledge of Ireland scarcely have blotted from the sun of that smallest of statecraft in the petty arts of 50,000 soldiers, seeking Orangemen in buckram."

Of the Established System of education his L

"It is my belief that participation in the right tional liberty with the othe and this, I say, must mean lishment in Ireland, or it dom could desire; if such petitioners, why not say opinion that the Irish desire to satisfy that requir ening the means of the deduce a different meaning

Lord Cloncurry's ide and free trade that forth:—

"The petition contain any sense that seems to n says that Ireland's 'ind agricultural interests pro industry and her agric it is the want to be let culture, apart from the cannot exist, is the produc the cultivator. Irish agric but it has actually produce necessary for the support than a fourth of that p actual cultivators—are pe laws to restrict the impor The absurdity of such a s the superfluity of laws int restraining the free use source of that miserable a land has called into existe own peculiar servants—as the desolation of the soil from one man to another left unguarded for a mom for years, waste and unpre presence often so accumul its culture. There are Poo a tax which last year 2,000,000L., and which a Government in subsidisin of demoralizing the peopl

what we eat or drink, or what is our condition; endeavouring to bring about a state of things increase rents on you, in order that they may spend them in riot, and live as expensively and as before. Under the system of landlord creation the farmer whether food be cheap or dear, the lands will be raised on him. (Cheers.) If he cannot eat it himself. Is it any consolation to the farmer to know what price is got for corn? by corn he makes his rent. All your rents are by butter. The advantage of having corn so that breadstuffs are beginning to form your staple of wet potatoes. Will any one listening to me in this country ever grow food enough for itself? It is only to think that while there are 277,000 acres in the country never could grow enough of food to support the population. What is the reason of that? Because the land is not half tilled—the earth does not yield half her produce. The land would support four times the population. Are landlords doing at present? Instead of coming in and reducing your rents, and giving you some compensation for your capital and labour, they leave you no alternative in America or the workhouse. While they do are exclaiming against the Poor Laws, seeking the unfortunate paupers from the workhouse, themselves, from door to door, at your expense do nothing seems to be their whole principle that be not a bull. While the country is in need instead of active remedies, copious bleeding and powerful remedies all at once—they think to cure the patient by slow means—to restore the patient by smelling salts. (Laughter.) Nothing, as I said, will give confidence in this country but to create confidence in the hands of the landlords of Ireland, who say to us that they will not do this, and the people will not do that, which lessens the area of taxation, or putting higher rates, will come to nothing—that nothing will support her legs but creating confidence among the classes—till every man is sure that for every pound of drainage he has made, every house he has got ample indemnification when the landlord sends him about his business. It is better for them to do that—and it is in the interest of one of them to do that—instead of railing at the Government for not putting the country in a more prosperous state. I will show you what that Government has done. They lent you 28,000,000. They forgave you 14,000,000 for the straggle. They forgave you 12,000,000. They made an advance of 12,000,000 for the relief of the poor. So that there have been 37,000,000 advanced to this union, at different times, by that Government against which the landlords are railing and as you may perceive. What did they subscribe for the relief of the poor? Their joint subscription amount to the one-hundredth part of what the Government subscribed, nor to the fortieth part of what the Government sent for the relief of the poor tenants, on which my words will go forth on the wings of the wind. So to state that on no other property in this country that of the Marquis of Lansdowne, does that contribute part of the tenant about which I have spoken that property, so long as a man pays his rent, is not disturbed, and when he chooses to leave, the tenement and of what he has done will be his own at 13 or 14 years' purchase. You have not been doing so, the landlords have not met with any exceptions in any way, or encouraged you. Your cattle sold, you have not been able to purchase your own cattle—your wives' cloaks have been sold—your office all the summer to purchase seed to sow. I ventured to state that Sir John Lubbock wants to Sir John Lubbock. (Cheers.) Through his benevolence, men are now enabled to appear at mass on the same terms as the landlords, then, rail against the Government. I can assure them all those who are staring them in the face in the House of Commons are not a part of the world where such magnanimity have been exhibited as on the part of the

**THE MURDER AT BOSTON, UNITED STATES.**—The American papers just received have later accounts of the dreadful tragedy enacted at Boston (Massachusetts). The inquest on the remains of Dr. Parkman lasted 10 days. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence taken covered 80 large foolscap pages of writing paper. The result of the investigation, as our readers will anticipate, was unfavourable to Professor Webster, who now stands charged with the crime of wilful murder by the following special verdict of the coroner's jury:—"An inquisition taken at the city of Boston, within the county of Suffolk, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1849, before Mr. Jabez Pratt, one of the coroners of the said county, upon the view of sundry parts of the body of a dead man—viz., a thorax, kidneys, pelvis, two thighs, left leg, and sundry bones, there lying dead, by the oaths of Osmyn Brewster, John L. Andrews, Pearl Martin, Thomas Restieux, Lewis Jones, and Harum Merrill, good and lawful men, who being charged and sworn to inquire for the commonwealth, when, how, and by what means, the said dead man came to his death upon their oaths do say—that they all have been demonstrated to be parts of one and the same person; that these parts of the human frame have been identified and proved to be the remains and parts of the dead body and limbs of Dr. George Parkman, late a citizen of said Boston, aged about 60 years; that he came to his death by violence at said Boston, on the 23d day of November last, or between the hour of one and a half of the clock in the afternoon of that day (about which time he entered alive and in good health into the Massachusetts Medical College building, situate in North Grove-street, in said Boston) and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of November last (when a portion of the said remains were found concealed in and under the apartments of Dr. John W. Webster, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, in said college building), in which building the residue of said remains were afterwards discovered; that he was killed in said college building by a blow or blows, wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with some instrument or weapon to the jurors unknown, and by means not yet known to said jurors; and that said blow or blows, wound or wounds, were inflicted upon him, and said means were used by the hands of said Dr. John W. Webster, by whom he was killed. In witness whereof the said coroner and jurors to this inquisition have set their hand and seals the day and hour above said." "The verdict of the coroner" remarks the *Boston Transcript*, "pronouncing Professor Webster guilty of the murder of Dr. Parkman, does not seem to have occasioned much surprise. For some days the public mind had been prepared for such a result, in consequence of developments to which we have already alluded, tending to show that the murder was premeditated. The coroner's jury have spoken their convictions freely and fully, without bias, we believe, from any opinion outside the room where their protracted and careful inquiry was conducted. It now remains to extend to the prisoner a fair trial before the high legal tribunal of the state; and we trust that the agitation which has existed upon this melancholy subject may be stilled during the interval. We learn that Professor Webster's appearance to-day is precisely the same which it has been of late; that although he has read the finding of the coroner's inquest it has not disturbed him in the least, and he remains perfectly calm and self-possessed. He is in good health and apparently quite contented in his situation, and satisfied with the treatment which he receives from the officers of the gaol. It has been reported that his cell was better furnished and his fare more sumptuous than other prisoners.' We are informed that his accommodations are only improved by the allowance of some footmats, but it is true, that his food is furnished by his friends from Parker's restaurant in Court-square. Professor Webster's time is wholly employed in reading and epistolary correspondence with his friends." Certain facts adduced at the inquest seem to show that there was cause for an exhibition of malignant feeling towards Dr. Parkman. However, the matter is now referred to the supreme tribunal, and for the present comment is suspended.

**THE AMERICAN PRESS.**—The enterprise and liberality of the New York press are, we apprehend, unequalled in any other city in the world, except, perhaps

gether 65, which under apoplexy whilst the average cause of death was febrilely returned. Seven children suffocation in temperance, of 14 years, a congestion of the lungs; a child the sub-district cold and destitute years, on the workhouse of Suffolk. Effects of "starvation" had no medical "inflammation" arrived at the last week 42 children (the average), 21 cough (both diphtheria and pox, which was 31, are also less decrease of death bronchitis and influenza. Only none from cholera which show the 135 sub-district October, 1848.

The mean of Greenwich Observations to 30.304 inches per day it was 30.377 inches was 29.877 inches per week was 33.100 inches of the previous week the same week daily mean was except on Wednesday temperature was average of the week

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**THE PUBLISHERS** since the health trade, and of the three kingdoms. than confirmed by trade sale at the present month. that it is the custom of Mr. Longman's and Longman's every year; to which all the books to be present; and Mr. Hodgson, the business of the day printed catalogue, price is not, as at other highest bidder; but below what is usual other words, below obtained on any other up books not ready is curious to watch room when a book is a matter of ancient

and disguised with black masks, immediately seized Mr. Hale, who, whilst another laid hold of the commencing beating in a most contended most heroically with able time, but being overcome receiving no less than eight ad, he was at last compelled to so defended himself with coning a match for his adversary he

Besides having his right arm conflict, he also received several instances the injuries are of a nevertheless are not considered at this scene was going on, the and her two daughters up stairs eing in bed—and ransacked the different rooms; but all the pro- y thought worth carrying away, all change, and two guns, one a 1, it is said, 20. There was a

this time remained outside the inst. surprise. On making their ed to shoot the first person who morning, and at the same time stol at Mr. Hale, which he dis- face, but it does not appear to hing but powder. The robbers, ape, as the inmates did not dare 5 or 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as usual, on their way to town. It

at Mr. Hale was a large cavalry ously found in the house, it of its socket at the time of the cumstance in connexion with this er undeserving of notice, as if t presence of mind in a young ity. The eldest daughter of Mr. the evening in question for the eceiving some money, and, at the e house, was engaged in blowing once disposed of her money un- in the under part of the bellows, aside, being thus, without doubt, e extent of the spoil.

**ANCHESTER, Thursday.**—The hand yesterday morning. The 26th ult.; and Mobile and New important feature in these ad- g of the estimates of the cotton rces, there being few sanguine 000 bales. It appears the fine he favourable results anticipated, only to some extent inferior in re was reason to suppose it would ot matured to the extent stated. buoyant feeling here, and buyers etter rates than on Tuesday, but not manufacturers will commit

shilling representing a year, and each penny apply the illustration still more closely, let us suppose the payment of the debt to have commenced with the beginning of the first revolution of the earth. It is clear then that, supposing a penny to be paid each month, the first shilling, represented by the figure 1, would have been paid at the close of the first year, which would therefore also be represented by 1. *Ergo*, the figure 1 represents the first period of 12 months which elapsed after the world was set going. It is equally clear that, in order to complete half a century of such periods, 50, and not 49, shillings must have been paid off; *ergo*, the second half-century did not commence till the close of the year A. M. 50. By continuing the same process down to the present time, it will be quite evident that we must not begin to reckon the second half of the 19th century till January 1, 1851, lest we fall into the error of those who

### COUNT-THEIR CHICKENS BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED.

**APPROPRIATE TESTIMONIAL.**—The steam-ship Wilberforce, which has just arrived from Helvoetsluys, has brought a package containing a silver inkstand and four watches, one of gold and three of silver, which have been sent over by the authorities in Holland as presents to Captain Moir and the crew of the vessel *Miterva*, for a testimonial of their gallant bravery in saving the lives of the crew of the Netherlands ship *Gertrude*, in the month of August last, off the Cape of Good Hope; and the necessary arrangements will be made to put the recipients into possession of the rewards which they so justly earned on this occasion, and which it gives us pleasure to notice have been so liberally awarded to them.

**THE BOSTON (UNITED STATES) MURDER.**—The American papers have nothing new about the murder at Boston. Professor Webster, the assassin, remained in prison, awaiting his trial. The *Boston Times* says—“The Hon. Franklin Dexter has ceased his visits upon Professor Webster. It is rumoured that the Hon. Rufus Choate will be employed as senior counsel. Mrs. Webster, with three of her daughters, visited her husband a few days since, for the first and only time since his imprisonment. The scene was a most interesting and affecting one. Yesterday Judge Fay, of Cambridge, visited the Professor, and was for some time under lock and key in private conversation with him. The Professor has been making arrangements to have the series of lectures continued at the college which he commenced before the unhappy circumstance occurred, which resulted in his imprisonment. His cell is on the same floor with those prisoners who were committed for offences of a similar character. He is lively and free to chat, and seems very much interested in the perusal of books devoted to the science of which he is Professor. Many individuals have been admitted to see him and converse with him in private as well as public.”

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## PARIS.

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presented by the  
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of horsemanship,  
younger member

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out on horseback  
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ince Alfred and  
carriage and four  
ord Charles Fitz-

## AMERICA.

[A summary of the following, transmitted by electric tele-  
graph, appeared in our second edition of Saturday.]

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.

By the packet-ship Vanguard, Captain Norton, we  
have advices from New York to the 22d ult.

The trial of Dr. Webster was proceeding. It  
had been proved beyond a doubt that the remains  
found in his laboratory were those of Dr. Parkman.

The intelligence from Washington is uninterest-  
ing. The *Journal of Commerce* intimates that the  
difficulty with this country, growing out of the  
claims to exclusive jurisdiction in Costa Rica and  
the Mosquito territory, has not been, and is not soon  
likely to be, settled. The British Minister has as-  
serted the right of his Government to this jurisdic-  
tion, but the United States Cabinet will not admit  
of it.

It was rumoured that there was some doubt as to  
the confirmation of Mr. Lawrence's appointment of  
Minister to England.

Mr. Calhoun was alive, but in a very exhausted  
condition.

Advices from Mexico to the 13th of February  
mention the discovery and suppression of another  
attempt at a revolution in favour of Santa Anna.  
A personal tax of 1s. per month had been laid  
on all persons over 18 years of age throughout the  
State. The death of General Canales is announced.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 22.

Money-market.—There is no falling off in the demand for  
money.

Cotton.—There is a lull in the market, awaiting the  
Niagara's arrival.

Breadstuffs.—Flour closes at \$4 81c. to \$4 88c. Corn  
steady, at 55c. to 57c. for southern white.

Freights.—Cotton to Liverpool, 3-16; corn, 6d.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 19.

Cotton has declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the sales are 1,500 bales.

## IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, SATURDAY MORNING.

SALE UNDER THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES' COURT.

Another sale of a small estate, situated in the  
King's County, the property of Mr. Thomas  
Spinner, took place yesterday, and after a brisk  
competition the purchaser, when declared, turned  
out to be the purchaser in trust for the former  
owner, who was also the petitioner in the case.  
Thus (as the *Freeman's Journal* remarks), it would  
seem that the proprietor first petitioned to have his  
property sold because of the heavy incumbrances  
that were on it, and when put up to auction pur-

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Peers a more the objects to had been made objects, until conviction of the and that the task of of the Chancellor had devolved on RUSSELL. With a far as lies in our cution of this de- make some general to be had in view. Chancellor may be nder three heads: ne Crown, advising on all matters con- and the ameliora- moving the magis- amount of legal e is the Speaker conducts a large at Assembly, and id in that capa- nsidered as the from the civil lastly, he is the and First Equity eed on all hands ies are beyond the l that as long as e alternately sacri- hereafter form the em are most com- o a single public shall endeavour ches is susceptible improvement if it ividual energies of eal must of course er and a politician; whatever his time his talents fully Cabinet Minister

A very terrible story has lately been under investigation before one of the criminal courts in the United States—that of Professor WEBSTER. We do not, for obvious reasons, often choose the *causes célèbres* of any country but our own for comment. The Old Bailey Sessions and the various assizes unhappily furnish us with too ample opportunities for commenting upon the various developments and manifold forms of crime. Sometimes, indeed, a case will occur—such as that of Madame LAFFARGE or of the Duc de PRASLIN, among our French neighbours—when the crime of an individual interests the imagination and arouses the indignation of all Europe. We cannot, however, remember the occasion when any great crime committed in the United States proved of much interest on this side of the Atlantic. From time to time stories reach us of bloody acts perpetrated by the rough men who have thrown themselves into the wilderness in the vanward of civilisation. Two persons engage in mortal combat for some trumpery affront or contradiction, and probably the friends of the slaughtered combatant vow revenge against the family of the assassin, and carry out the feud in a spirit worthy of the wandering tribes of the desert or of the Corsican Vendetta. A short paragraph in a newspaper from the United States is condensed into one still shorter in one or other of the English journals, and that is all the notice taken of a crime which, had it been perpetrated amongst ourselves, would have monopolised public attention for months. The reason of this apparent carelessness is clear. Such crimes are felt to belong to a state of society in which we ourselves do not move. We read of them as we might read a tale of our own Border forefathers, or of the Highland caterans whose achievements exercised so strong a fascination over the imagination of WALTER SCOTT. The sufferers have little hold on our sympathies nor the assassins upon our execration.

Not so is the case of Professor WEBSTER. Here we find a person in the position of a gentleman, a man, too, of very considerable scientific attainments, who at mid-day, and in the heart of a con-

were mere fals his statement strongest rea plausible story fession to say ments as to after all hav case. We in this countr convicted of r his confession but we are r would in Eng such a stateme

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Her Royal E Queen yesterday The Duke of yesterday at Buc The Queen a gardens of Buck Their Royal Alfred, the P and Louisa, t exercise yesterd His Royal High yesterday. His Serene F Gotha, his Ex Alphonse Men Royal Highness house, and to his his residence in Her Royal H Royal Highness Highness the Strelitz yesterday Sir James Rey Duke of Cambri Despatches we from the Govern The Earl of residence in G Marquis and Ma de Flahault, M and Lady Dalme Charlotte Denis Elphinstone, Cavendish, Sir Mr. Macdonald.

AMERICA.— mail steam-sh this mornin port on the c inated by t



er and a politician; whatever his time his talents fully Cabinet Minister acy, he acted as ion with the ex- the strictly legal on the HOME rcise of the pre- nmunications with discharged by the ment; but, above ister of State to cially look for the for the removal of eparation and con- rm which the pre- ly requires. The ch as the codifica- e reform of the hich have been a vast expense to ely small results, ter effect by the nment, who would tion on these sub- act, though not in , and in that poli- both on principle e of these duties, r were attached to al government to d ought to be irre- e pleasure of a Mi- ey ought not to be versies, for which art excluded from cial and executive ht to be distinct. HIGH CHANCELLOR st principles; but r more openly vio- cter were to be is duties as Chief

Not so is the case of Professor WEBSTER. Here we find a person in the position of a gentleman, a man, too, of very considerable scientific attainments, who at mid-day, and in the heart of a considerable population, invites his creditor to call upon him at the rooms in which he has just been delivering a lecture, and at such an hour and in such a place knocks him on the head, as you would strike an ox in the shambles, and kills him with a blow. There is nothing of the Prairie about this crime, nothing of the backwoodsman about its perpetrator. It might have happened here in London, as well at the place where it actually was committed, and therefore it is that the horrible details of this assassination may not improbably prove of interest. There was so much of mystery about the whole story hitherto—it seemed so impossible to assign any adequate motive for the act, or to understand how the murderer could have chosen such a spot and such an hour for the commission of his crime, that even after the verdict of the jury it was difficult to throw the tale into any intelligible form. Many persons at Boston, and the family of Professor WEBSTER without exception, were convinced that he was guiltless of the offence of which he had been convicted. Their convictions have proved to be erroneous. The unhappy man has made a partial confession of his guilt; we say a partial confession, inasmuch as he admits that Dr. PARKMAN fell by his hand, but declares that the fatal blow was struck without premeditation, and at a moment when he had been stung to madness by the threats and insults of his creditor. Nothing that we can say can by any possibility exercise the slightest influence over the fate of the criminal; there is therefore no reason why we should abstain from the remark that Professor WEBSTER as vehemently protested in the first instance that he had no share whatsoever in Dr. PARKMAN'S death as he now does that the fatal blow was inflicted without premeditation and in a moment of frenzy. It is undeniable, however, that many of the circumstances attendant upon the perpetration of the crime would lead us to suppose that it had not been deliberately planned. It seems, indeed, scarcely remarkable with all we know of

AMERICA.— mail steam-sh this morning port on the 6th cipated by the ceived yesterd 55,000/. in s SOUTHAMPT States mail s arrived here th New York. BELGIAN F 1840, Five per Four-and-a-Half Four per Cents. Bank of Belgium 1841, Five per —Brussels pap DUTCH F Debt, Two-and- per Cents., 68½ Amort Synd., Th cial Company, F Loan, Four per Hope and Co., 89½; Spanish 1 Cents., Inland, tallics, 78½ 79½ Exchanges.—On burgh, 35.18; kinds were very out variation. their prices. A nothing particul 7) HAMBURGH, burgh Three-and Lubeck Loan, 7 per Cents., 10 93½ money; dit Danish Five p 100/. shares, 74 96½ bills, 96 m money; Swedia money; Norv Five per Cent Cents., 31½ bill 106½ bills, 106½ 90 bills; ditto, bills, 85½ money 100½ bills, 100 58 money; d money; Colog rity, 101 bills; 102½ money; A Priority, Four-a Altona-Kiel, 93 ern, 41½ bills, GOVERNME The annual mee yesterday at Cro ported by a consi

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Dr. PARKMAN'S death as he now does that the  
fatal blow was inflicted without premeditation and  
in a moment of frenzy. It is undeniable, however,  
that many of the circumstances attendant upon the  
perpetration of the crime would lead us to suppose  
that it had not been deliberately planned. It seems,  
indeed, scarcely reconcilable with all we know of  
the cunning with which intentional murderers  
draw a victim into their snares, that Professor  
WEBSTER should have gone an hour or two  
before the crime was committed to the house  
of the deceased—that he should have left a message  
with his servant desiring Dr. PARKMAN to call  
upon him at the lecture room just when his classes  
had been dismissed—and that he should have in-  
tended throughout to murder him as soon as  
he presented himself. This seems at first sight  
scarcely probable. Without attaching the slightest  
weight to the confession of the assassin, we cannot  
but admit that there is much about the case which  
would induce the belief that the slaying of Dr.  
PARKMAN was rather an act of manslaughter  
than of intentional and deliberate murder ac-  
cording to the legal definition of the term.  
A great deal of importance was attached at the  
trial to the fact of a fire having been lighted in  
the lower as well as in the upper laboratory, as  
though Professor WEBSTER had made every pre-  
paration beforehand to destroy the evidence of  
his crime. This circumstance certainly appears  
strange, and would seem to show that the bloody  
deed was not the mere consequence of a moment  
of excitement. Our knowledge of the case is,  
however, far too imperfect to admit of our deliver-  
ing any very authoritative opinion as to the abso-  
lute and entire guilt or partial innocence of the  
assassin. We can but take the facts as we  
find them stated in the confession, and add, by  
way of comment, that if it was murder Professor  
WEBSTER has certainly signalized himself by the

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commission of the most daring crime upon  
record.

To the confession itself we invite attention—it  
will be found in another portion of our columns  
this day. It would seem—if we are to accept  
the prisoner's statement—that WEBSTER owed Dr.  
PARKMAN money, which from various circumstances  
he had been unable to pay. Dr. PARKMAN he  
describes as a man of most violent and irritable  
temper, and he admits that he himself was sub-  
ject to the same infirmity. When Dr. PARKMAN  
called at the lecture room on the fatal Friday,  
between half-past 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon,  
WEBSTER was engaged in removing some glasses  
from his lecture room table to the upper laboratory,  
a room behind the one in which the lectures were  
delivered. Dr. PARKMAN followed him into the  
back room and addressed him at once with the  
words, "Are you ready for me, Sir? Have  
"you got the money?" WEBSTER replied  
in the negative, when Dr. PARKMAN inter-  
rupted the explanation he was about to offer  
with a torrent of taunts and opprobrious  
epithets, calling him "scoundrel" and "liar," and  
threatening that he would use his influence to have  
him removed from the situation of Chymical Lec-  
turer at the College. "He thrust his fist into my  
"face," writes the prisoner. "In my fury I  
"seized whatever was handiest—it was a stick of  
"wood—and dealt him an instantaneous blow  
"with all the force passion could give it. It was  
"on the side of the head, and there was nothing to  
"break the force of the blow. He fell instantly  
"on the pavement. There was no second blow.  
"He did not move. In my horror and consterna-  
"tion I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted  
"them," &c. All this rests of course upon the  
prisoner's confession. There is not—perhaps there  
could not be—one tittle of evidence to support  
his statements. As we observed before, he pro-  
tested for a time that he was entirely innocent of  
the crime—he now admits that his protestations

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has lately been under inves-  
 the criminal courts in the  
 of Professor WEBSTER. We  
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a room behind the one in which the lectures were  
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 his statements. As we observed before, he pro-  
 tested for a time that he was entirely innocent of  
 the crime—he now admits that his protestations  
 were mere falsehood and under these circumstances  
 his statement must be considered. He has the  
 strongest reason a man can have for making out a  
 plausible story; it is for those who read his con-  
 fession to say how far it is likely that his state-  
 ments as to the suddenness of the crime may  
 after all have been borne out by the facts of the  
 case. We can have no manner of doubt that  
 in this country Professor WEBSTER would have been  
 convicted of murder. There is indeed much in  
 his confession which might by possibility be true,  
 but we are much mistaken if the verdict of the jury  
 would in England be disturbed in consequence of  
 such a statement.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the  
 Queen yesterday.  
 The Duke of Wellington had an audience of Her Majesty

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counts are in other resting. Much anxiety to the disputed question of Mexico and Texas, of the spot by Texas, of a constitution. The capital, and the States'

President Taylor's important negative elements in this quarter.

made a communication in reference to the wreck, which was sunk off of Gibraltar. The

The subject was discussed in the Senate. The wreck is estimated at

of the Nicaraguan treaty.

from an officer of the late Sir John Franklin, June 7, stating that the adverse winds and heavy rains were all in good

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accounts to the 4th inst. The West India steamer, the steam-ship Georgia, arrived from Chagres on the 26th inst. The Georgia arrived from Savannah on the morning of the 26th inst. from New Orleans, on the 27th, at 8.30 a.m., and in three days. She left in Chagres, and the sloop-boat M'Keever had held the captain-General, and as a result, the Count of the prisoners were restored. The latter the control of the

"The Royal mail steam-ship Thames, which had arrived at Mobile, from Havannah, reports, that the cholera was increasing wonderfully in the interior of Cuba. The American Consul General Campbell, says that he is satisfied that the American prisoners will be released soon. The case of Lopez and the other Cuban invaders had been referred to the next December term of the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans."

Dr. Webster still continued imprisoned as a convict under sentence of death. His wife and daughters had interceded for him personally. Multitudinous petitions for a commutation had been presented to the authorities, and hopes of at least preserving his life were entertained.

From California we have by this arrival accounts to the 1st of June, being 15 days later than our last advices, brought to New York by the steam-ships Philadelphia, with 500,000% sterling value of gold-dust, and the Georgia, both from Chagres, whence they sailed on the 30th ult. The Alabama steamer had also left Chagres with 125 passengers and 100,000% in gold-dust for New Orleans.

Our San Francisco advices are not unimportant. Several collisions of a serious character had occurred between the United States troops and the Indian aborigines of the Sacramento Valley. The losses were chiefly on the side of the Indians, who soon after sent a deputation of chiefs to procure a treaty of peace, a result which had been attained in a perfectly satisfactory manner. At Clear Lake a large body of Indians had been killed by a detachment of the United States troops from the garrisons of Sonora and Benicia. Much difficulty had arisen from the collection of the mining-tax on foreigners of 4% per month. The tax was protested against as exorbitant and unjust, and the citizens generally sympathized with the discontent of the foreigners. Some violent demonstrations had taken place at Sonora. Other accounts state, that the ship Albion, of London, chartered by Her Majesty's Government for procuring timber for the navy, had been seized at Oregon by General Dorr, on the part of the United States Government, for smuggling and cutting timber in the possession of the United States.

A San Francisco correspondent of the New York

firm. Engage barrels of flour weight, 10s. Havre the price there is a fair foot. A ship from San Francisco, at market.

The amount \$2,200,000; the nearly ten million

The last part of the Mexican independence for the Rothschilds.

There have been a consumption of gold valued at \$102, valued at \$29, value gone into the market has been a fair one are well sustained however, have in large buyers 4½ to 5c. per ounce

The arrival of millions and a hands of passengers the continued amount than any must satisfy all from shipment Georgia is in a We believe the received by one to restore the balance while California

The commerce shows a considerable small increase of previous year is in exports to Oregon been much larger for an advance which breadstump consumption. The country, and commodities in interest have obtained for cotton and accordingly this side the Atlantic this season is on the same time, a heavy however, compared. The quantity of mated to be towards affecting made in the last be remarked, but showing an increase of merchandise cent. over the previous reports the actual and to pay this

can tell you this work was not right, and no clerical assistance was permitted.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,  
W. HENRY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Fort Pitt, Chatham, Sept. 9.

**PROFESSOR WEBSTER.**—The *Boston Traveller* says—"The earthly existence of this unfortunate man is rapidly drawing to a close. In four short days more the sentence of the law will be executed, and his spirit ushered into the eternal world. Yesterday was the last Sabbath he will spend on earth, and we learn that he spent its hours in reading the Scriptures and in solemn meditation, and that he was perfectly calm and composed. Mr. Andrews states that the Professor's health is perfectly good, and his spirits as buoyant, and his conversation at times as sprightly, as though nothing were about to transpire; he says that for a few weeks past he has observed his eyes to be a little blood-shot, and tears occasionally trickle down his cheeks, and on several occasions has found him engaged in fervent prayer, and poring over his Bible and other religious books, apparently unconscious of the presence of any one. Mr. Andrews thinks him to be a most extraordinary man, and hardly knows what to make of him. He thinks it cruel to place a guard of five or six men upon him, as was suggested, but that he should be left to himself, to afford him opportunity for meditation and prayer, as the time for such exercises will soon be brought to an end. Mr. Andrews has some apprehension that the press will censure him for the course he has adopted, in not placing a strong guard; but he has done what he supposed to be a duty he owed to a fellow dying man, and says that if Professor Webster ever had an idea of committing suicide, the mode and manner has been decided upon long ago in his own mind, and that a guard of 20 men cannot prevent it. His family continues to visit him twice a-week, with whom he converses very freely, and comforts them by saying he feels happy, and quite resigned to his fate." The *Boston Herald* mentions a report generally credited, that the medical student who entered Dr. Webster's rooms at the time the dreadful scene of November last was being enacted will publish a statement after the execution, giving full particulars of all he saw and heard. It appears the student had left his rubbers in the Doctor's laboratory, and finding the doors locked, and supposing the Doctor had gone to Cambridge, he raised a window and entered that way.

**THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S ANNUITY.**—The first quarter's payment of the Duke of Cambridge's annuity of 12,000*l.* secured by the act passed on the 14th ult. (18th and 14th Victoria, cap. 77) will become payable on the 10th of next month, which annuity is to cease if he should become sovereign of any foreign state. The annuity of 3,000*l.* to the Princess Mary of Cambridge is secured by the same act.

letting of land differ very often with any abstract reason for the subject in its practical aspect alone, in pointing out a reason for the di-

We beg you to observe that the rately stated as being between la other commodities on the other. more general, and it is one whi honourable fame by endeavour deavouring—to establish in me of human industry. We ad we contend with you and wit the general law of industrial an that they should be under "the enter into them." This is the g its exceptions, and those excep fined to land—require to be ve not wish to evade any of the d feel too strong, not merely in t the necessity of our cause, to req any of the usual artifices of co no ground to stand upon in argu men, or we are bound to prov cavil that this case is an excepti you have so justly laid down.

Not, however, to concede too from the manner of its enjoyr interests involved in it, land a many other commodities to the ception to the general rule. Bu an exception, it is far from being long class of instances of a like the legislation of every civilized earliest periods of our own legis hour.

We do not wish to load your examples, but we cannot reface stance, the protection given to c females, in the recent legislation In procuring this legislation *The* tinguished part, and yet what a sented by the whole of that m

# THE TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

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## EXECUTION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER AT BOSTON.

(From the *New York Tribune* of the 3d inst.)

Professor Webster has this morning paid the last debt of nature, and the law is now satisfied. Yesterday afternoon his amiable wife and three intelligent daughters visited him in his cell. They were with him the usual time—from 2 o'clock until about half-past 6. They appeared the same as usual. Singular as it may appear, we were assured by the officers of the prison that they parted with that husband and father ignorant of the fact that they would never see him again alive! We saw them as they passed out of the prison, and we are as fully satisfied that such was the case as we are of anything within the compass of human judgment. Immediately after they left a guard was placed in his cell, and continued with him until this morning.

Professor Webster was notified some days since by Dr. Putnam that it was customary in such cases to place a guard over the prisoner the night before execution. He made no objection, but asked as a favour, if they did so, that he might have the privilege of selecting Mr. J. C. Leighton, clerk of the gaol, and Constable Edward J. Jones, the officer who had charge of him during his trial. This request was granted, and last night, immediately after his family parted with him in his cell, the abovenamed officers entered upon the duty named, and remained with him until morning. He was perfectly free in conversation, confining himself wholly to moral and religious subjects. He read the Bible and other books with a great degree of earnestness and sincerity. He conversed and read until 12 o'clock, when he laid down upon his cot, spread upon an iron bedstead, and slept until half-past 4 this morning, apparently as sound and restful as under ordinary circumstances. He assured Mr. Leighton that his family parted with him last evening, at half-past 6, entirely ignorant that he was so soon to suffer death. He frequently spoke of his family, and seemed to be quite happy to know that they were all religiously inclined. He briefly spoke of his execution, and repeated the passages of Scripture, "If it be possible let this cup pass from me, yet, not my will, but Thine, O Lord, be done."

On arousing from his slumbers, he engaged in devotional exercises by prayer and reading of the Scriptures. He was as calm as the sunny and almost breezeless morning.

As early as half-past 5, Mr. Luther Dunbar, with a posse of some six or eight men began the work of erecting the scaffold. It was located between the two prisons, near the centre of the yard. It was the same instrument upon which Washington Goode, the coloured man, was executed, in May, 1849. It was then new, and consists of a platform of about 15 feet square, raised a little higher than one's head, and a single beam over it as much higher. In the centre of the platform was a trapdoor, surrounded with a raised joist frame. A rope was run through two holes in the beam, and fastened on the post. The noose was suspended over the trap, which was so adjusted that the executioner might let it fall by simply placing his foot upon a spring fixed in the floor immediately in front of the victim. At a-quarter to 8 o'clock the machine of death was fully completed, and in that direction the deathly notes of prepa-

as having firmly established the which are now such sources of her and our children, as well as to

"Nothing that has occurred here and although those I leave behind without the keenest anguish, I refrain from any participation in or know up to the moment I have mentioned them in your prayers to the Father, the widow's God.

"I beg you, my dear Sir, to convey my private letter, and by no means to delay the same time I will request you to inform the immediate members of your family of my contrition.

"That every consolation and blessing be sent to yourself and to every member of my family in the name of our Father, Amen. I am, Sir, your most respectful servant.

"Yours most respectfully,  
J. C. Leighton

### INCIDENTS OF THE EXECUTION

The *Boston Journal* says:—

"During a great part of the day the prisoner occupied himself with setting up for those few friends in whose company he was, when he was gone, he might have been seen with a number of his books and wrote in them notes towards whom he wished to express his obligations and favours. He was very interested in this occupation.

The announcement that the father of John White Webster were in ignorance of the fact that he was to suffer the extreme penalty was not shared by most persons, while those who were in a position to judge were perfectly satisfied. In confirmation of the report, it may be said that, after the family had remained in the prison for several hours, they were kindly informed that the gaol had arrived; whereupon an inquiry, "Will this be your hour of execution?" was made. The inquiry took the gaoler somewhat of a moment's hesitation, he answered that the family immediately withdrew that visit was to be their last.

"Immediately after the execution of Professor Webster, Dr. Putnam proceeded to the residence of the widow, and imparted to her and her afflicted children the news that her husband and their father were no more, and deeply painful scene which ensued, attracted the public gaze. Rather than in the street, let us join our tears with sympathy, seek to bind up and comfort the bleeding hearts.

The remains of Professor Webster were removed to the residence of the widow, and will be removed to Mount Auburn, and interred in a tomb on Narcissus Path.

"The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 3d inst., in the same manner as possible."

The *Boston Bee* says:—"It is said that the remains of Professor Webster were removed to the residence of the widow, and will be removed to Mount Auburn, and interred in a tomb on Narcissus Path."

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ration ceased.

The scenes around the gaol, upon the tops of the private dwellings, were most revolting. From the windows and tops of about 30 houses on Lowell, Causeway, and Leverett streets, the horrid spectacle was witnessed by men, women, and children.

On the top of house No. 3, Lowell-street, planks were arranged to accommodate about 100 persons. The windows of all the other houses north, except Mr. Andrews's, the gaoler, Mr. Lovejoy's, and two others, were filled principally with women.

The following is from the *Bee Extra*:—  
"We noticed that the top of Mr. Noah Wyeth's house, 51, Leverett-street, was lined by men and some few women. We passed round to the front door, and found it guarded by a police-officer. One man said, 'I will give a dollar to go up if I can see the execution.' The officer opened his blind door and let him pass in. From his appearance, we should judge the man who so foolishly parted with his money, for we heard it demanded of him, was from the country. To be more certain that Mr. Wyeth was speculating on views of a man-killing, we stepped inside the door and asked him what he would charge us to go on to the top of his house and see the execution. He came towards us with his hand full of bank bills, and said, 'One dollar, Sir.' We stepped back and made this record, which is only a part of the proceedings."

We learn that one of the houses closed was broken into by the mob, so great was the anxiety to view the slaughter. They did great damage to the furniture. While in the house it was surrounded with a posse of police, who denied any of the persons the privilege of coming out. How the matter will end we cannot say.

The witnesses and officers began to gather about 7 o'clock, and continued to collect till about 9.

There were about 125 spectators admitted to the gaol-yard by passes from the sheriff, besides the officers in attendance.

The whole number of constables and police-officers on duty was 125; 25 constables and 25 police-officers were stationed at several points on the inside, and 75 were on the ground outside the prison.

The Rev. Dr. Putnam arrived at the gaol about half-past 7 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the prisoner's cell, where devotional exercises were held.

Dr. Webster was in the further corner cell on the right, on the lower floor of the south-eastern building.

At half-past 9 o'clock Sheriff Eveleth summoned to the rear office of the gaol those gentlemen who he had requested to be present as witnesses, and there read to them the order of what was to follow, together with the duties devolving upon his several deputies.

The sheriff stated to the gentlemen present that they had assembled by invitation from him as lawful witnesses of the execution of John White Webster, for the crime of murder, for which he had been convicted and sentenced. He detailed to them the order in which the proceedings would take place, and expressed his hope that the utmost quiet and good order would be maintained, as consistent with the solemnity of the occasion. He hoped that he should not hear any loud talking, not a voice during the progress of the proceedings.

From the gaol office, the sheriff, supported by Deputies Rugg and Freeman, proceeded to the prisoner's cell, followed by the witnesses and other deputies, where an impressive and eloquent prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, he being the only officiating clergyman present. No other services were held.

made no detailed confession to go has talked freely on the subject of the individuals, but always with the protest they would not make anything public. Professor Webster received a very long and very tender letter from the Professor before his death. The clergymen received similar letters.

"The dress of the condemned was simple. His neck was without cravat, and his body had been placed in the coffin as in life, without distortion, and the purple hue of the flesh to show that death was violent one, and that was fast disappearing.

"It is stated that Professor Webster was in a better state of health than yesterday. In the morning he had his breakfast as usual from Parker's, drank two mugs of tea, smoked a cigar, and sent a balance of his supply of cigars to the prison in attendance.

"Before the services in his cell, Dr. Andrews, the gaoler, and all the others who visited his cell. He then took a farewell of them all, thanking each and every one who visited him during his confinement.

The *Boston Transcript* of Saturday.

"Dr. Putnam having inquired of the prisoner in the morning, before the religious exercises, there were any points he would like to be read in the prayer, Professor Webster replied that he would be agreeable to his suggestions; one was that the hearts of the people be softened towards him after he was executed, every consolation from Heaven for his affliction might be vouchsafed to the faithful Dr. Parkman.

"In the interview before the prisoner alluded to his hope of meeting, in the next world, about to pass in spirit, a tenderly remembered friend of some years since. He conversed, upon various subjects, mostly of a religious nature.

"The flushed appearance of the prisoner, and the effusion of tears, were produced by the nature and momentary tightening of the heart, some supposed, by agitation.

"The last audible words of Professor Webster, as he was drawn over his eyes, were, 'Fare thee well, and commend my spirit.'

"The wish of the prisoner, as expressed to the sheriff, both to Sheriff Eveleth and to the executioner, was that the execution might be as prompt as possible, and that he would be ready at any moment to meet his fate. The request the sheriff observed so far as the executioner was concerned, would allow.

"For some days before his death the prisoner's favourite reading, next to the Bible, was the poetry of Longfellow. He also found much to soothe him and literary taste in Bowring's *Massachusetts* and Longfellow's collection of hymns."

The *Boston Herald* says:—

"It was one of the last requests of the prisoner, that his body should not be touched by any professional man after his death. Dr. Parkman gave his promise, and has faithfully fulfilled it. Many artists from this city and New England have been invited for the express purpose of doing so. Some have come from Cincinnati for the purpose of



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Rugg and Freeman, proceeded to the prison, fol-  
lowed by the witnesses and other deputies, where an im-  
pressive and eloquent prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr.  
Putnam, he being the only officiating clergyman present.  
No other services were held. The prisoner, during prayer,  
was in his cell in a kneeling position.  
After prayer we had an opportunity to see Professor Web-  
ster in his cell. We had not looked upon him since the day  
he was sentenced. He was greatly altered for the better.  
We never saw a more healthy looking man than he appeared  
to be. His countenance was much more pleasant than when  
he was upon his trial.  
Shortly after, at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, High Sheriff  
Eveleth, attended by Deputies Coburn, Freeman, and Rugg,  
Mr. Andrews, the gaoler, Mr. Holmes, the turnkey, and the  
prisoner, accompanied by Dr. Putnam, came out and ascended  
the platform of the scaffold, the prisoner taking his position  
upon the drop.  
Dr. Putnam immediately entered into earnest conversation  
with Professor Webster, and continued to do so through the  
reading of the governor's warrant by the sheriff, and until  
gaoler Andrews stepped forward to pinion the legs of the  
prisoner, when the Doctor shook the Rev. Mr. Putnam  
affectionately by the hand, bade him a final earthly farewell,  
expressing at the same time the hope that they should meet  
again in heaven.  
The prisoner was dressed in a black suit, apparently the  
same clothes that he wore during his trial.  
Deputy-Sheriffs Rugg and Freeman adjusted the rope at  
just 25 minutes to 10 o'clock.  
Before the cap was drawn over his eyes he shook hands  
with gaoler Andrews, Mr. Holmes, and last with the sheriff,  
and thanked them for their kind treatment to him.  
Sheriff Eveleth then said,—“ In the name of the Common-  
wealth of Massachusetts, and in accordance with the war-  
rant of the Chief Executive, I now, before these witnesses,  
proceed to execute the sentence of the law upon John W.  
Webster, convicted at the March term of the Supreme Judi-  
cial Court, of the murder of Dr. George Parkman.”  
This said, the sheriff placed his foot upon the fatal spring,  
and in an instant more the victim was launched into eter-  
nity. He gave several struggles and all was over.  
After remaining some 30 minutes, Drs. Stedman and  
Clark pronounced the body lifeless, when it was lowered  
into a black coffin, and conveyed back into the same cell  
where, in the full vigour of manhood, it had but a short  
period before trod. It will be delivered to the family this  
afternoon, and without much ceremony be buried at Mount  
Auburn, in the family vault. Thus far we have no know-  
ledge that there exists any other confession than the bare  
statement which he has repeatedly made, that the law of  
capital punishment was right, and that he was justly a sub-  
ject of it.  
The following letter, which we find in the *Boston Tran-  
script*, was addressed by Professor Webster to the Rev. Dr.  
Parkman, brother of Dr. George Parkman. A copy of the  
letter was retained by Professor Webster, and confided to a  
friend, with permission to make such use of it as he might  
see fit, after the execution :—  
“ Boston, Tuesday, August 6.  
“ Rev. Dr. Parkman.—Dear Sir,—I cannot leave this  
world in the peace of mind for which I pray without ad-  
dressing you, as the head of that family which I have so  
deeply injured and afflicted, to make known to you and  
them the bitter anguish of soul, the sincere contrition and  
penitence I have felt at having been the cause of the afflic-

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The Rev. Thomas Ridout Tuck, J  
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The Rev. George Edward Havile  
College, to Warbleton rectory, Sussex  
The Rev. William Murton, M.A.,  
Sutton and Upton curacy, Northamp  
The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Savile,  
to Foulmire rectory, Cambridgeshire.  
The Rev. John Leidger Walton, M  
Silkstone Vicarage, Yorkshire.  
The Rev. James Gavin Young, M.  
Brigstock Curacy, Northamptonshire.

ENCROACHMENTS ON ST.  
TO THE EDITOR OF T  
Sir,—What are the inhabitants o  
Margaret's, Westminster, and St.  
about, that they thus quietly submit  
lic robbery as that now being perp  
park? Why do they not at once r  
stay so shameful a proceeding?  
Let them sacredly preserve to their  
more vigilant ancestors preserved to  
violate.  
Fifty years ago no such attempt of  
park durst have been made. Now it  
So much for the public spirit of more  
times. Your const  
Kensington, Sept. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF T  
Sir,—I have read with much intere  
*The Times* of Friday last upon the p  
St. James's-park. I have given mu  
only to the contemplated alterations,  
suggesting some desirable improve  
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where, in the full vigour of manhood, it had but a short period before trod. It will be delivered to the family this afternoon, and without much ceremony be buried at Mount Auburn, in the family vault. Thus far we have no knowledge that there exists any other confession than the bare statement which he has repeatedly made, that the law of capital punishment was right, and that he was justly a subject of it.

The following letter, which we find in the *Boston Transcript*, was addressed by Professor Webster to the Rev. Dr. Parkman, brother of Dr. George Parkman. A copy of the letter was retained by Professor Webster, and confided to a friend, with permission to make such use of it as he might see fit, after the execution:—

“ Boston, Tuesday, August 6.  
“ Rev. Dr. Parkman.—Dear Sir,—I cannot leave this world in the peace of mind for which I pray without addressing you, as the head of that family which I have so deeply injured and afflicted, to make known to you and them the bitter anguish of soul, the sincere contrition and penitence I have felt at having been the cause of the affliction under which you and they have been called to mourn. I can offer no excuse for my wicked and fatal ebullition of passion but what you already know, nor would I attempt to palliate it.

“ I had never, until the two or three last interviews with your brother, felt towards him anything but gratitude for his many acts of kindness and friendship. That I should have allowed the feelings excited on those occasions to have overpowered me so as to involve the life of your brother and my own temporal and eternal welfare I can, even now, hardly realize.

“ I may not receive from you forgiveness in this world, yet I cannot but hope and believe you will think of me with compassion, and remember me in your prayers to Him who will not turn away from the humble and repentant. Had I many lives, with what joy would I lay them all down to alleviate the affliction I have caused; but I can now only pray for forgiveness for myself and for every consolation and blessing upon every member of your family.

“ In justice to those dearest to me, I beg to assure you, and I entreat you to believe me, no one of my family had the slightest doubt of my entire innocence up to the moment when the contrary was communicated to them by Dr. Putnam. That they have your sincere pity and sympathy I feel assured.

“ There is no family toward every member of which I have always felt a greater degree of respect and regard than that of which you are now the head. From more than one I have received repeated acts of friendship and kindness, for which I have ever been and am most truly grateful.

“ Towards yourself in particular have not only my own feelings been those of the most sincere regard and gratitude—every individual of my family has felt towards you that you were their pastor and friend. Often has my wife recalled the interest you took in her from her first becoming your parishioner, and often has she spoken, with feelings of gratitude, of the influence of your public ministrations, and of your private instructions and conversations, and of your direction of her inquiries and reading in what related to her religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to

Let them sacredly preserve to their more vigilant ancestors preserved to violate.

Fifty years ago no such attempt of a park durst have been made. Now it is So much for the public spirit of more times. Your constant  
Kensington, Sept. 16.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE

Sir,—I have read with much interest *The Times's* park. I have given much only to the contemplated alterations, suggesting some desirable improvements.

In the first instance, I do most strongly suggest the slightest alterations being made and as regards the Palace, it is unwieldy which it stands, much more of any form shape of an enclosure. The only plan whatever upon public approval and support by Lord Lincoln—viz., simply to open a cross, by removing two or three old hot and placing the marble arch at the speak so much in favour of this plan of a resting place for the arch as I do for a great improvement, as well as which would be obtained by giving a James' park at Charing-cross, there view the beautiful Mall, which seen to great advantage at Charing-cross considerable distance down the Strand, Strand are all but in one continuous line is really no direct entrance from James' park, although the great mass from this quarter. Such an opening am sure, be hailed with much pleasure all classes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours

THE DONCASTER RACE CUP.—This is one of the prizes to be run for at has been manufactured at the well-known Messrs. Hunt and Roskill (successors of Bond-street, after a cast by Mr. A the most elaborate specimens of various metals produced in this country competition with any production of design is of the *cinque cento* style, and various details of that style. There are compartments with reliefs, representing various a figure of Victory, &c. The cup, in shape, stands on a pedestal of ebony, of the stewards of the races, the winners, caster, 1850, are to be marked in silver is between three and four feet, and worth 300 guineas. It is altogether a superb

MR. GORHAM

SOR WEBSTER AT

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as having firmly established the religious faith and trust which are now such sources of consolation and support to her and our children, as well as to myself.

"Nothing that has occurred has weakened these feelings, and although those I leave behind me may not meet you without the keenest anguish, I trust you will exonerate them from any participation in or knowledge of the father's sin, up to the moment I have mentioned; and may you remember them in your prayers to the Father of the fatherless, and the widow's God.

"I beg you, my dear Sir, to consider this strictly a private letter, and by no means to give it publicity; at the same time I will request you to make known to the immediate members of your family the state of my feelings and my contrition.

"That every consolation and blessing may be vouchsafed to yourself and to every member of your family is the heartfelt prayer of

"Yours most respectfully,  
 "J. W. WEBSTER."

INCIDENTS OF THE EXECUTION, &c.

The *Boston Journal* says:—

"During a great part of the day before the execution the prisoner occupied himself with setting aside little memorials for those few friends in whose charitable feelings towards him, when he was gone, he might hope. He selected a number of his books and wrote in them the names of several persons towards whom he wished to express some recollection of past obligations and favours. He seemed to take much interest in this occupation.

The announcement that the family of the late Professor John White Webster were in ignorance of the day on which he was to suffer the extreme penalty of the law was discredited by most persons, while those having the best opportunity for judging were perfectly satisfied of its truth. As a confirmation of the report, it may be stated, that on Thursday, after the family had remained in the cell four or five hours, they were kindly informed that the hour for closing the gaol had arrived; whereupon Mrs. Webster put the inquiry, "Will this be your hour of closing for the future?" The inquiry took the gaoler somewhat by surprise; but, after a moment's hesitation, he answered in the affirmative; and the family immediately withdrew without a suspicion that that visit was to be their last.

"Immediately after the execution, on Friday, the Rev. Dr. Putnam proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Webster, and imparted to her and her afflicted children the sad intelligence that her husband and their father was no more. The solemn and deeply painful scene which ensued should be veiled from the public gaze. Rather than intrude upon that sacred ground let us join our tears with theirs, and, by heartfelt sympathy, seek to bind up and comfort their crushed and bleeding hearts.

The remains of Professor Webster were conveyed on Friday evening to the residence of the family, whence they will be removed to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the family tomb on Narcissus Path.

"The funeral will take place on Sunday, in as private a manner as possible."

The *Boston Bee* says:—"It is said that Professor Webster made no detailed confession to go before the public. He has talked freely on the subject of the murder with different individuals, but always with the promise from them that

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"The dress of the condemned was a black frock coat and pants. His neck was without cravat or handkerchief. After the body had been placed in the coffin his features appeared as in life, without distortion, and there was nothing but the purple hue of the flesh to show that his death had been a violent one, and that was fast disappearing.

"It is stated that Professor Webster was never in a better state of health than yesterday. In the morning he received his breakfast as usual from Parker's, and ate quite hearty, drank two mugs of tea, smoked a cigar, and passed the balance of his supply of cigars to officer Jones and others in attendance.

"Before the services in his cell, Dr. Webster sent for Mr. Andrews, the gaoler, and all the other officers of the prison, who visited his cell. He then took a final and affectionate farewell of them all, thanking each for the kindness manifested towards him during his confinement."

The *Boston Transcript* of Saturday says,—

"Dr. Putnam having inquired of the prisoner yesterday morning, before the religious exercises in the cell, whether there were any points he would like to have touched upon in the prayer, Professor Webster replied, that there were two, which it would be agreeable to his feelings to have introduced; one was that the hearts of his fellow-men might be softened towards him after he was gone; the other that every consolation from Heaven for the suffering he had inflicted might be vouchsafed to the family and relatives of the late Dr. Parkman.

"In the interview before the prayer Professor Webster alluded to his hope of meeting, in the world to which he was about to pass in spirit, a tenderly beloved child, who died some years since. He conversed, with perfect composure, on various subjects, mostly of a religious nature.

"The flushed appearance of the prisoner's face, and the effusion of tears, were produced apparently by the premature and momentary tightening of the rope, and not, as some supposed, by agitation.

"The last audible words of Professor Webster, as the cap was drawn over his eyes, were, 'Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.'

"The wish of the prisoner, as expressed the evening before the execution, both to Sheriff Eveleth and Dr. Putnam, was that the execution might be as prompt as possible. He said he would be ready at any moment after 8 o'clock. This request the sheriff observed so far as the convenience and decorum of the occasion would allow.

"For some days before his death Professor Webster's favourite reading, next to the Bible, was in Channing's works. He also found much to soothe him and gratify his religious and literary taste in Bowring's *Matins and Vespers*, and in Longfellow's collection of hymns."

The *Boston Herald* says:—

"It was one of the last requests of Professor Webster of the sheriff, that his body should not be seen, sketched, or touched by any professional man after death. Sheriff Eveleth gave his promise, and has faithfully kept it, although many artists from this city and New York visited the gaol

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was in the Genera  
21st verse—"Rec  
which is able to  
the Christian to  
his belief, and ch  
prayer, humbly an  
to the conflict in  
engaged, save in t  
his "peculiar circ  
first time, which n  
but he might be co  
he opposes by the  
he considered the  
by adverting in th  
dinary circumstance  
them had comm  
nifest and provid  
risoners to let a  
and advance in lov  
the time was has  
have to give an ac  
hearers would hav  
He adjured them s  
there should be no

The congregation  
manner. The pari  
a very friendly spi  
apprehend from  
dens, who are pla  
polemics. The 'S  
among the congreg

AWFUL E

One of the most  
occurred in the me  
day at a few min

s and police-officers on  
l 25 police-officers were  
inside, and 75 were on

the gaol about half-past  
ed to the prisoner's cell,  
d.

corner cell on the right,  
rn building.

veleth summoned to the  
en who he had requested  
e read to them the order  
h the duties devolving

en present that they had  
lawful witnesses of the  
for the crime of murder,  
and sentenced. He de-  
the proceedings would  
that the utmost quiet  
d, as consistent with the  
ped that he should not  
uring the progress of the

, supported by Deputies  
the prisoner's cell, fol-  
deputies, where an im-  
ffered by the Rev. Dr.  
ing clergyman present.  
risoner, during prayer,

ty to see Professor Web-  
l upon him since the day  
altered for the better.  
g man than he appeared  
nore pleasant than when

t-2 o'clock, High Sheriff  
rn, Freeman, and Rugg,  
es, the turnkey, and the  
n, came out and ascended  
soner taking his position

into earnest conversation  
ed to do so through the  
by the sheriff, and until  
pinion the legs of the  
the Rev. Mr. Putnam  
a final earthly farewell,  
e that they should meet

lack suit, apparently the  
s trial.  
nan adjusted the rope at

his eyes he shook hands  
and last with the sheriff,  
atment to him.

he name of the Common-  
ccordance with the war-  
before these witnesses,  
f the law upon John W.  
m of the Supreme Judi-  
orge Parkman."

ot upon the fatal spring,  
n was launched into eter-  
l all was over.

about to pass in spirit, a tenderly beloved child, who died  
some years since. He conversed, with perfect composure,  
on various subjects, mostly of a religious nature.

"The flushed appearance of the prisoner's face, and the  
effusion of tears, were produced apparently by the prema-  
ture and momentary tightening of the rope, and net, as  
some supposed, by agitation.

"The last audible words of Professor Webster, as the cap  
was drawn over his eyes, were, 'Father, into Thy hands I  
commend my spirit.'

"The wish of the prisoner, as expressed the evening before  
the execution, both to Sheriff Eveleth and Dr. Putnam, was  
that the execution might be as prompt as possible. He said  
he would be ready at any moment after 8 o'clock. This re-  
quest the sheriff observed so far as the convenience and de-  
corum of the occasion would allow.

"For some days before his death Professor Webster's fa-  
vourite reading, next to the Bible, was in Channing's works.  
He also found much to soothe him and gratify his religious  
and literary taste in Bowring's *Matins and Vespers*, and in  
Longfellow's collection of hymns."

The *Boston Herald* says:—

"It was one of the last requests of Professor Webster of  
the sheriff, that his body should not be seen, sketched, or  
touched by any professional man after death. Sheriff Eve-  
leth gave his promise, and has faithfully kept it, although  
many artists from this city and New York visited the gaol  
for the express purpose of doing so. One gentleman came  
from Cincinnati for the purpose of taking a cast of the Pro-  
fessor's countenance; he, with others, were uniformly re-  
fused, and the body was not allowed to be seen or examined  
by anyone after it was taken down from the gallows."

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. 10 h

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 16.

JESUS COLLEGE.

Edward Gloyer, B.A., of Jesus College, has been appointed  
a Fellow of St. Columba's College, Ireland.

THE CHURCH.

The following appointments have recently taken place:—

The Rev. George Frederick de Gex, M.A., Pembroke Col-  
lege, to St. Paul's curacy, Knightsbridge.

The Rev. Robert Clerke Burton, M.A., to Taverham rec-  
tory, Norfolk.

The Rev. Thomas Ridout Tuck, M.A., of Gonville and  
Caius College, to Redmille curacy, Leicestershire.

The Rev. George Edward Haviland, M.A., St. John's  
College, to Warbleton rectory, Sussex.

The Rev. William Murton, M.A., St. John's College, to  
Sutton and Upton curacy, Northamptonshire.

The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Savile, M.A., Trinity College,  
to Foulmire rectory, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. John Leidger Walton, M.A., Trinity College, to  
Silkstone Vicarage, Yorkshire.

The Rev. James Gavin Young, M.A., Trinity College, to  
Brigstock Curacy, Northamptonshire.

## ENCROACHMENTS ON ST. JAMES' PARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—What are the inhabitants of St. James' and St.  
Margaret's, Westminster, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields  
about, that they thus quietly submit to so barefaced a pub-

he opposes by the  
he considered the  
by adverting in the  
dinary circumstance  
them had comme  
nifest and provide  
risoners to let a  
and advance in lov  
the time was hast  
have to give an acc  
hearers would hav  
He adjured them  
there should be no  
The congregatio  
manner. The pari  
a very friendly spi  
apprehend from t  
dens, who are plai  
polemics. The 'S  
among the congreg

## AWFUL E

One of the most  
occurred in the m  
day at a few mi  
ruins a large am  
not fatally injurin  
one of his men.  
many hundred yar  
strophe, were bad  
in the progress  
knocked down by  
over his neck and  
death.

The scene of this  
The premises were  
artist in fireworks  
and wholesale bu  
building in which  
50 feet broad, and  
dwelling-house, ar  
ments. One was  
termed the filling  
the two preceding  
filled with articles  
ing fire-balls used  
maroons, Roman  
first explosion ha  
house, at which ti  
men were at work  
their dangerous  
fallen to the grou  
them to explode.  
explosions followed  
park of artillery.  
shot through the  
house-tops, whilst  
to be Mr. Clither  
out of the build  
diately dragged a  
Cawood and John  
in the hopes of res  
still louder explos  
score of fire-balls