

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

We have been treated with the view of a specimen of the Atlantic Souvenir for 1881, forwarded to Messrs. Claude & Hammond, of this city, by the publishers, Carey & Lea, Philadelphia. It embraces three beautiful engravings, and for elegance of typographical execution, is quite in keeping with the volume which appeared for the present year. The engravings are a likeness of the Marchioness of Carmarthen, grand-daughter of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and two fancy pieces—The Shipwrecked Family, and the Fisherman's Return.

The editor of the Middlebury (Vt.) Standard, has given a sad, but interesting detail of the destruction of human life and property, caused by the storm and flood which occurred at New-Haven, Vermont, on Monday the 26th of July last. We have not room to insert the entire account. The reader, however, will be able to form a tolerably correct idea of the dreadful distress which this melancholy visitation of Providence has occasioned, by the perusal of the subjoined extract from the Standard. The bodies of ten of the persons who lost their lives have been recovered. Six of the drowned, we observe by their names, were females. The little town of New-Haven, was situated in the valley of New Haven river.

The plain, unwornish tale of this terrible calamity is enough to melt a heart of adamant. We saw the remnants of the little village on Tuesday at noon. The stream had fallen more than twelve feet, but a vast column of mud water was still rushing through the very spot where the houses and gardens of these unfortunate people had stood the night before. Words can convey but a faint idea of the frightful desolation that appeared on every side. There were in all fourteen persons that were lost, and twenty-one buildings carried away with all their contents. All the streams having their source among the mountains ran higher than they were ever known to before. On Middlebury river the crops are entirely destroyed. Chapman's stone dam and house were swept away, and himself and wife narrowly escaped. The dam and mills owned by John Foster were swept away, and the forge of David P. and William Nash greatly injured. The road on the river for a considerable distance is entirely swept away, and cannot be repaired, without great expense. Lemon Fair was raised near its junction with the creek, to an extraordinary height, the Creek by the height of its water sending a strong current up the fair. Two bridges were carried away and floated some distance up the stream. Mr. Haard of Weybridge, lost more than a hundred sheep that was drowned on the flats. Freeman Parkell of Cornwall, also lost a fair flock of about a hundred. It is estimated that the private damage sustained in this county, is between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

The editor of the American Sentinel, printed at Philadelphia, says: "The census, it is reckoned from the information now obtained, will give Philadelphia about two hundred thousand inhabitants," which will "give the district another member of congress in the ratio of fifty thousand for each member."

The number of deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from the 31st of July to the 7th inst. was 80—less than one-half of the number which happened the preceding week. Of the 80, forty-eight were children.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, No. 14.

JACKSONISM IN MARYLAND.
"Our Union—it must be preserved," was the sentiment of Andrew Jackson at the Jefferson dinner, and every Jacksonian will respond, or will respond, "Union!—Union!"

The Jacksonians of Maryland wish to cherish the union of the states, and minor objects most yield, whenever it is endangered; they wish to see justice done to every state, and they wish this done, for the preservation of the Union.

The Jacksonians of Maryland are in favour of internal improvements; this with them is a sacred object, and to it they have long been attached. It is an object to them of deep interest, and they have embarked in the cause with great zeal, and they are persevering in their efforts, to unite Maryland, with the States in the north, and the south, in the east, and in the west.

Maryland has done much in the cause of internal improvements—she has a large capital invested in Canals, in Turpike, and in Rail Roads; and she has, hitherto, as a State, received very little, if any, aid from the United States government for herself alone. Con-

Let us look further—what has been the result in other sections of the State. In Madison the residents of Mr. Leitch, where two years since there were a majority of 730 against us, we have elected a Senator (4 years) and a representative, the latter by a majority of 180 votes. In Mercer, where we had only two representatives last year, we now have three.—In Jefferson where we had but one, we now have three. In Shelby, where we had none, we now have one; and in Garrett where two years ago there was a majority of 1047 against us, there has been a very close race. In Franklin, where Mr. Crittenden succeeded last year by 80 or 90 votes, he is now proclaimed as elected by but 14; aided as we understand by the most unblushing corruption and bribery.—This Mr. Crittenden was speaker of the House of Representatives of the last legislature, nominated by Mr. Adams for judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now an aspirant for United States Senator. Of this unparalleled excitement in Kentucky? when such a vast character as this can only bear a plain unpretending Republican by fourteen votes. Mr. Sanders we understand will contest the election, and is clearly entitled to his seat.

In Grant there is no doubt of the success of Mr. Vallandigham the democratic candidate. This county was represented the last session, by that infamous and degraded liberator Jones—who has literally covered beneath the universal indignation of his countrymen.—So here is a change of another Republican representative.

In Jefferson, Shelby, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, Madison, Scott, Harrison, Mercer, & Grant, were last year, the presentation was 18 for Clay and for Jackson, there is now but 8 for Clay (Farmer Clay) and 17 for Jackson, evidencing a clear gain of 18 votes in eleven counties out of 86. These counties in which we have gained, are all interested either in the Maysville Road or Louisville Canal, and consequently we have nothing to fear from the remaining counties in the State.

ELBCTION RETURNS.
Fayette—True, Curd, Wilson.
Mercer—M. J. McE. Tomlinson, Downing, Jessamine—Lewis.
Woodford—Whittington.
Franklin—Crittenden, contested.
Scott—E. U. Johnson, A. Johnson.
Harrison—Baseman, (Senate) Patterson, Channing.
Madison—Djarnett (Senate) Smith, Turner, Roles.
Shelby—Sprigg, Butler, Baird.
Jefferson—Guthrie, Churchill, Robb, Grant—Vallandigham.

Those names which are in italics, are Jacksonians.

IN JESSAMINE.
Brown, (Senate) 739 | Lewis, (H. of R.) 573
Blackburn, do. 522 | Anderson, do. 564
IN FRANKLIN.
Crittenden, 609 | Sanders, 555

There is now living in a country village, a man who has been three times married; each of his wife's names were the same; he had three children by each, and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years, has three children living; the third by each wife, and whose birth days are within three days of each other; his last wife has been dead three years, and he expects to be married again in three months.

Salubrious quality of the Strawberry.
Every friend to the fair will be glad to diffuse the knowledge of a pleasant, delicate and infallible sweetener of the breath. The common strawberry in a ripe state, when rubbed upon the teeth and gums, has these most agreeable influences, and become more efficacious if eaten freely. The celebrated Linnaeus cured himself of the gout by persevering in the regimen of strawberries.

SEED CORN.
A southern paper states that a gentleman finds by a series of experiments, that the kernels from the butt end are far better for seed corn than from any other part of the ear. The nearer the seed is taken from the butt end, the larger will be the ears. He also recommends that those ears of corn which ripen first in the field, should be selected for seed.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL

July	Wind
1	Clear, very warm, sprinkle rain in morning
2	Light breeze
3	Clear, P. M. cloudy, rain, moderate breeze
4	Clear, very warm, P. M. light rain
5	Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze
6	Clear, pleasant, light breeze
7	Clear, warm, fresh breeze
8	Clear, warm, moderate breeze
9	Rain all the forenoon, light breeze
10	Clear, pleasant, light breeze
11	Clear, P. M. cloudy, light breeze
12	Rain in morning, cleared away, heavy thunder gust at night with powerful rain
13	Clear, P. M. rain, light breeze
14	Clear, warm, rain in evening with thunder
15	Light breeze
16	Clear, warm, light breeze
17	Plying clouds, light breeze
18	Clear, warm, light breeze
19	Clear, very warm, light breeze
20	Clear, extremely warm, light breeze
21	Clear part of the day, gust in the evening
22	with little rain
23	Clear, very warm, light breeze
24	Clear, very warm, light breeze
25	Clear, warm, light breeze, at night heavy shower with thunder and lightning
26	Clear, very warm and dry, every thing suffering for want of rain
27	Clear, extremely warm, moderate breeze
28	Plying clouds, light breeze
29	Plying clouds, cool, fresh breeze, thunder and lightning, with light showers
30	Cloudy, fresh breeze, cool
31	Clear, warm, light breeze

CLAY.

Letton	Chiles	Adams	Elkhorn	Total
True, 918	101	118	69	1206
Curd, 901	96	86	50	1133
Wilson, 903	84	53	91	1131

JACKSON.

Bullock	Payne	Flournoy
899	11	83
792	9	70
58	58	912

Although the Republicans were defeated in the election of all their candidates, it was a proud day for them. They were told before the election that they could not poll 500 votes in the county. By reference to the statement above, it will be seen that in Lexington, the very head quarters of Aristocracy where there was about ten or twenty defeated! In 1829, General Jackson obtained 1021 votes in Fayette, Mr. Adams 1340; majority in favor of Mr. Adams 319. In 1830, the foremost Clay Candidate received 1206; the foremost Jackson candidate received 1206; votes taken in 1828 and 2300 (same number) in 1830. Thus we see that their foremost Clay candidate fell short of Adams' vote 194, while the Jackson candidate exceeded Jackson's vote by 34, evidencing a clear Jackson gain in Mr. Clay's county of 168 votes—and this notwithstanding the unparalleled excitement in Kentucky. It must be borne in mind that the Jackson ticket was only brought forward two days before the election, whilst their candidates had been canvassing for months, and visiting every hamlet in the county. What a beautiful commentary is this upon the grand veto meetings!

close political affinity. To induce the Democrats to believe that such a charge is no slanders, proof will be required of him; they have it in abundance. It is worthy of credit in this county, to the charge made in the "Maryland Journal and True American," it would do our cause more good than harm. The Democratic and Federal parties equally constitute the Jackson party. Not an individual of them would believe it.—While the former would deride it as ridiculous, the latter would view it with indignation and contempt. A Democrat of the Old School.

From the Kentucky Gazette of Friday the 6th inst. CHEERING INTELLIGENCE !!!
It is with no ordinary degree of gratification, that we announce to our distant friends the complete and total overthrow of the Clay forces at our recent State elections! The Democracy of Old Kentucky manfully rallied in support of the National Administration, and have achieved a proud triumph over its unprincipled opposers!

The result of this election is doubtless looked for with great anxiety by both the friends and enemies of Gen. JACKSON. It turned exclusively upon National politics—Veto, Indian Bill, and the general policy of the Administration. Upon the reception of the intelligence of the President's refusal to affix his signature to the Maysville Road Bill, the most unparalleled exertions were made by his opponents to excite the worst prejudices of the people, and carry the State against him by acclamation. Public meetings in Mason, Fayette, Jessamine, Woodford and other places were called, at which resolutions were passed denouncing him in the most unmeasured terms. They censured both Mr. Rowan and Mr. Bibb; and elated at the glorious prospect before them, they nominated Mr. Clay as the next President of the United States! Committees were appointed, effigies burnt and buried—the cry was "down with Jackson, Clay our next President!" Every hired organ from the Focus down to the Kentuckian proclaimed the glad tidings, Jackson has vetoed our bill!!! Men who had never subscribed one cent to the stock of this road, and who felt no interest whatever in its completion, came forward to preside at its meetings, and join the pack who were in full chorus at the President's heels. Disappointed office hunters and fence men were now furnished with an excuse, and re-echoed back the mournful sound. The news went forth to other States—in every coalition paper was to be seen in staring capitals "unparalleled excitement in Kentucky," "popular ferment," "Luza for internal improvement and Henry Clay!" The friends of General Jackson in other States were alarmed. The Richmond Enquirer, Telegraph, Ohio Monitor, and other Republican prints were fearful that old Kentucky would jump the fence. Mr. Clay in his late speech at Columbus, declared that "HE could not think of that measure, (veto) without the deepest surprise, regret and mortification," and feelingly declared his "deep regret that Kentucky should have been selected as the first victim!" All would not do, and what has been the result?

In Jessamine where they sent forth their flaming resolutions against the veto, & which had a Clay representative in the last Legislature, a decided and thoroughgoing friend of Gen. Jackson has prevailed against the most worthy and popular man they could start!

In Woodford where resolutions of a more bitter character were passed against the veto, and which was represented by a Clay man last year, a decided Jacksonian is elected, and what is still more astounding, Col. William B. Blackburn, the brother-in-law of Mr. Clay and the gentleman who headed this veto meeting has been defeated in his election to the Senate of the State!

In Mason the commencement of the Maysville Turpike, and the very theatre of the effigy burning, the Jackson candidate was running ahead at our latest advices!

In Fayette—Old Fayette, the residence of Mr. Clay, what has been the result? A Jackson veto ticket! as it was designated by the Reporter, brought out only two days before the election, obtained a larger vote than did General Jackson himself at the Presidential election! A more animated, determined and tremendous struggle was never witnessed in this county. For two days and a half, the contest was extremely doubtful, when finally the polls closed and were proclaimed as follows:

It is probable that while the father was actually employed as a High Military officer, in defending our shore against the attacks of the British, the son, then not twenty-one years of age, and in a law office, where he had been almost immersed from the commencement of his career, never having mingled in the political world, was in a county where less violent party spirit was felt than in any other in the State, should ever feel gratified at the defeat of our arms by the British?

Nothing is more easy and more common as a reference to the course of the Adams party during the late Presidential contest, and since, will abundantly show, than to bring charges in general terms, of the most irreputable cast, against individual distinguished men, by the approbation of the people, and nothing more difficult than to refute them, however founded, except by circumstantial evidence, of which, in the present case, there is enough.

We challenge the author of this charge to come out with the particular time, when this rejoicing at the feat of our simple tool, the place where, and the occasion which gave rise to it. This is a greater undertaking than he will venture upon, I am sure. In any case, I would advise him, as a much more easy task, if he wishes to obtain evidence of the Jackson Democrats of Montgomery and Frederick, whose credulity he is now endeavouring to impose upon for the purpose of getting Anti-Jackson candidates elected to the Assembly, to bring the charge to the meeting of the Hartford Convention, which was held in Maryland, against the Hartford Convention, which was held in New England, of the 17th party a year, with whom now we should be in

all into difficulty. Here a very considerable discussion took place between Mr. Webster, on the part of the government, and Messrs. Dexter and Gardiner, on the part of the prisoner. It was relative to the admissibility of the further evidence, denied by the counsel of the accused on the ground that the rest of Frank Knapp's declarations were affected by the hope of clemency, or fear of punishment. Mr. Webster made a very ingenious argument, but he was overruled by the Court, and Mr. Colman's further evidence was set aside.

Palmer was then called up. He is apparently a young man, tolerably good looking, rather small and slender, has an impediment in his speech. He related different conversations, showing the conspiracy between the two Knapps, and the Co-conspirator, then called Capt. White. George Croninshield made a proposition to him to be concerned in the murder, and he was offered a third of the thousand dollars. He was an associate & acquaintance with the Croninshield's, and had many interviews with them. When he discovered the proposition, he was misled by one of them that he was "out of funds" and that this affair would be a good opportunity to replenish his purse. Joe Knapp was to pay \$1000 to the Croninshield for the perpetration of the murder. The terms of this business were, that the Croninshield should be the principal, and the Knapp the accessory. It disclosed one of the most complete conspiracies to take away the life of a fellow being for hire, that ever was or could be conceived. Here was an actual bargain and sale, coolly and dispassionately followed up by four individuals, hiring and endeavoring to enlist persons in their service. The destruction of Captain White's will, by which his property was to be conveyed after his death to Stephen White, Jr., was the object of Joe Knapp. On that point he built his hopes of realizing through his wife's relationship, part of the property, from which he expected to be reimbursed for the cost of the murder. To all these facts Palmer testified, by relating the propositions and declarations of the two Croninshield's and Joe Knapp. In obedience to a rule of the Court, he was not allowed to refer to any conversation with Frank Knapp who was on his trial. His evidence went to prove the conspiracy.

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In the afternoon the cross examination of Palmer was to take place. The principal evidence has been given, and to-morrow I suppose the prisoner will give his defence, and the Court will give both sides a verdict.

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A correspondent of the New York Courier furnishes the following particulars of this singular case. Richard Croninshield, who committed suicide in prison was undoubtedly one of the most singular characters of his criminal profession, whose life and conduct can show. Ever since he attained his majority, his deeds have been characterized with daring hypocrisy, coolness, defiance of all law, and a calculation of an ingenuity that would have raised him to eminence in society, had he received a proper direction in his infancy. His recent letters, written during his confinement, are but the part of a plan to rescue not only himself, but all his associates in crime. An incident is told in this place, which marks the coolness and precaution with which he moved in his criminal pursuits. On the night of the murder, he was committed, he complained of slight indisposition, and was confined, as seen by the family, about 9 o'clock. At eleven o'clock, two hours after, he again waked up some members of the family, and requested a preparation of medicine for the purpose of alleviating his indisposition. During the intervals that elapsed between the events, he had left his room privately, stole to a safe, perpetrated the foul deed, returned and placed himself in the same situation. It was about ten minutes after ten o'clock that the murder of Capt. White was accomplished, according to the evidence of persons who saw him and Knapp skulking around the building. One female heard Knapp, it is supposed, say to the other, "have you done it?" "I have fixed him," was the short and rapid reply.

The precaution taken by Richard in complaining of indisposition, and taking medicine, would have formed very important facts, attested to by several witnesses, showing that he was innocent. To any jury it would have amounted to an alibi, and had the principal been rescued from the clutches of the law by a concurrence of such testimony, it would have been easy to defeat the ends of justice as it respects the other associates.

The voluntary confession of Knapp during his confinement, put out of joint all the plans of Croninshield, and urged him to the desperate alternative of suicide. This confession was made to the jury. Mr. Coleman of Salem, a clergyman of piety and learning, Joe Knapp, as he was called, was not exactly contented as one of the confederacy headed by Croninshield. He was jealous of the personal popularity of Knapp, and among such men as Palmer, Hatch, Selman, Chase, &c. He managed his criminal career on his own hook, and it was merely the necessity of the case that made him apply to the leader for the execution of a plan, from which, through his connections, he expected to reap the exclusive benefit. His wife is connected one of the most famous families in Essex county. He had been seen, but lately was not particularly engaged in business. After Knapp made his confession implicating Richard as the principal, the latter lost all hope of safety. Over all the rest of his associates Richard exercised unbounded sway, and it is currently reported that none of these would have dared to face him even in a court of justice, as a witness against him. Knapp was beyond that influence, and hence his revelations. A short time before his suicide, Richard Croninshield dropped several hints in relation to Knapp, which marked his feelings towards that individual. "If only said," he said, "I was within reach of him for one minute—only one minute! (What would you do?" he was asked.—He smiled with singular expression of countenance—"not much."

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Croninshield himself, was famous in forming communications with the cells adjoining his. He had got a suspicion that Palmer was confined in the cell under him, and therefore he set himself to work to find out the facts. The visitors of Palmer had not been long there before a noise was heard in the ceiling like some person boring a hole. Immediately something fell through. One of the gentlemen went and picked it up—it was a common lead pencil. In a short time a string came through with a small piece of paper attached to it. This was also examined. On it was written a question, "is your name Palmer?" One of the visitors present, in order to see what Croninshield was at, requested Palmer to reply. He declined, how-

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us all into difficulty. Here a very considerable discussion took place between Mr. Webster, on the part of the government, and Messrs. Dexter and Gardiner, on the part of the prisoner. It was relative to the admissibility of the further evidence, denied by the counsel of the accused on the ground that the rest of Frank Knapp's declarations were affected by the hope of clemency, or fear of punishment. Mr. Webster made a very ingenious argument, but he was overruled by the Court, and Mr. Colman's further evidence was set aside.

Palmer was then called up. He is apparently a young man, tolerably good looking, rather small and slender, has an impediment in his speech. He related different conversations, showing the conspiracy between the two Knapps, and the Co-conspirator, then called Capt. White. George Croninshield made a proposition to him to be concerned in the murder, and he was offered a third of the thousand dollars. He was an associate & acquaintance with the Croninshield's, and had many interviews with them. When he discovered the proposition, he was misled by one of them that he was "out of funds" and that this affair would be a good opportunity to replenish his purse. Joe Knapp was to pay \$1000 to the Croninshield for the perpetration of the murder. The terms of this business were, that the Croninshield should be the principal, and the Knapp the accessory. It disclosed one of the most complete conspiracies to take away the life of a fellow being for hire, that ever was or could be conceived. Here was an actual bargain and sale, coolly and dispassionately followed up by four individuals, hiring and endeavoring to enlist persons in their service. The destruction of Captain White's will, by which his property was to be conveyed after his death to Stephen White, Jr., was the object of Joe Knapp. On that point he built his hopes of realizing through his wife's relationship, part of the property, from which he expected to be reimbursed for the cost of the murder. To all these facts Palmer testified, by relating the propositions and declarations of the two Croninshield's and Joe Knapp. In obedience to a rule of the Court, he was not allowed to refer to any conversation with Frank Knapp who was on his trial. His evidence went to prove the conspiracy.

After the murder of Capt. White, Palmer went to Boston, Providence, Lowell, and ultimately to Belfast, in Maine, from which he had written the letter to Joe Knapp extorting money, the much let to the development of the whole plot. When this letter was received by old Mr. Knapp, he showed it to his son Joe. At that period he and the others were suspected. By a singular fatality, Joe advised it to be handed to the committee of vigilance who then had discovered nothing to satisfy all the indications of the people. Joe took ideas from this letter to form a plan for the purpose of screening themselves by throwing the murder on other persons in Salem. For that purpose he wrote a couple of letters, one to the committee of vigilance, and another to the vigilance in question, threatening to disclose unless a certain sum of money was sent in a certain way. He answered the name of the same writer which had sent the letter from Maine. This attempt however failed, from the apprehension of the vigilance, and the subsequent confession of Joe himself.

In the afternoon the cross examination of Palmer was to take place. The principal evidence has been given, and to-morrow I suppose the prisoner will give his defence, and the Court will give both sides a verdict.

RICHARD COLMAN'S EXHIBITION.
A correspondent of the New York Courier furnishes the following particulars of this singular case. Richard Croninshield, who committed suicide in prison was undoubtedly one of the most singular characters of his criminal profession, whose life and conduct can show. Ever since he attained his majority, his deeds have been characterized with daring hypocrisy, coolness, defiance of all law, and a calculation of an ingenuity that would have raised him to eminence in society, had he received a proper direction in his infancy. His recent letters, written during his confinement, are but the part of a plan to rescue not only himself, but all his associates in crime. An incident is told in this place, which marks the coolness and precaution with which he moved in his criminal pursuits. On the night of the murder, he was committed, he complained of slight indisposition, and was confined, as seen by the family, about 9 o'clock. At eleven o'clock, two hours after, he again waked up some members of the family, and requested a preparation of medicine for the purpose of alleviating his indisposition. During the intervals that elapsed between the events, he had left his room privately, stole to a safe, perpetrated the foul deed, returned and placed himself in the same situation. It was about ten minutes after ten o'clock that the murder of Capt. White was accomplished, according to the evidence of persons who saw him and Knapp skulking around the building. One female heard Knapp, it is supposed, say to the other, "have you done it?" "I have fixed him," was the short and rapid reply.

The precaution taken by Richard in complaining of indisposition, and taking medicine, would have formed very important facts, attested to by several witnesses, showing that he was innocent. To any jury it would have amounted to an alibi, and had the principal been rescued from the clutches of the law by a concurrence of such testimony, it would have been easy to defeat the ends of justice as it respects the other associates.

The voluntary confession of Knapp during his confinement, put out of joint all the plans of Croninshield, and urged him to the desperate alternative of suicide. This confession was made to the jury. Mr. Coleman of Salem, a clergyman of piety and learning, Joe Knapp, as he was called, was not exactly contented as one of the confederacy headed by Croninshield. He was jealous of the personal popularity of Knapp, and among such men as Palmer, Hatch, Selman, Chase, &c. He managed his criminal career on his own hook, and it was merely the necessity of the case that made him apply to the leader for the execution of a plan, from which, through his connections, he expected to reap the exclusive benefit. His wife is connected one of the most famous families in Essex county. He had been seen, but lately was not particularly engaged in business. After Knapp made his confession implicating Richard as the principal, the latter lost all hope of safety. Over all the rest of his associates Richard exercised unbounded sway, and it is currently reported that none of these would have dared to face him even in a court of justice, as a witness against him. Knapp was beyond that influence, and hence his revelations. A short time before his suicide, Richard Croninshield dropped several hints in relation to Knapp, which marked his feelings towards that individual. "If only said," he said, "I was within reach of him for one minute—only one minute! (What would you do?" he was asked.—He smiled with singular expression of countenance—"not much."

During the confinement of Richard, his cell was a dark story, under which in separate cells were confined one or more of his associates. In the cell immediately under was Palmer. Whenever individuals belonging either to the grand jury or to the committee of vigilance visited the latter for the purpose of finding out what facts he knew, they had taken the precaution to be very hoarse and crevice in the ceiling between the upper and lower cell well examined and filled up.

Croninshield himself, was famous in forming communications with the cells adjoining his. He had got a suspicion that Palmer was confined in the cell under him, and therefore he set himself to work to find out the facts. The visitors of Palmer had not been long there before a noise was heard in the ceiling like some person boring a hole. Immediately something fell through. One of the gentlemen went and picked it up—it was a common lead pencil. In a short time a string came through with a small piece of paper attached to it. This was also examined. On it was written a question, "is your name Palmer?" One of the visitors present, in order to see what Croninshield was at, requested Palmer to reply. He declined, how-