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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 6, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Election, Wednesday, the 2nd of October

Orphans' Court Meetings.

The regular days of meeting of the Orphans' Court of Kent county are the FIRST and THIRD Tuesday of every month, and the following table will shew the regular days of meeting, viz:

TUESDAY June 18. Oct. 1st and 15th.
" July 2d and 16th " Nov. 5th and 19th
" Aug 6th and 20th. " Dec. 3 and 17th.
" Sept. 3d and 17th.

Should the public business require it, the Court will sit on the Wednesdays following the above days.

June 8, 1850.—tf.

Henry Clay, Gen'l Taylor and the Washington Republic.

The Republic, heretofore considered one of the Whig organs at Washington, is fast losing its position, and by its gratuitous attacks on Henry Clay, is estraying the Whig party from General Taylor.—These attacks are known to be countenced by the Cabinet of Gen'l Taylor, a majority of whom, although professedly Whig, have no sympathies with the Whig party, and are fast losing the confidence of the Whigs of the Union. Mr. Benton aids the organ and the cabinet in their crusade against Mr. Clay, and is said to wield any influence he desires with the administration!! A singular union most truly, that of Mr. Benton and the cabinet!!!

These attacks, however, will only recoil upon the administration, which however, may already be considered doomed, and the invectives hurled at the noble and patriotic Clay, serves only to bind the Whig party more closely to him. We never knew a more suicidal act attempted by any set of men, than the course adopted by the cabinet towards Mr. Clay. There can be no earthly doubt that Mr. Clay is first in the affections of the Whigs of the United States, and yet whilst this gallant old man is wasting health and strength in his efforts to restore peace and harmony, he is deliberately attacked by a cabinet professedly Whig because they dread that his patriotic course in endeavoring to save the Union, may bring him too prominently before the Whig party and the American people!! This is the true cause of the attempt to annihilate Mr. Clay, and to say the least, it betrays on the part of the cabinet that want of practical common sense with which they have been so often charged.

The Republic also states in alluding to the next Presidential campaign "*that with the Kentucky Statesman as a leader, we must be beaten.*" We on the contrary religiously believe that Henry Clay will make the heaviest poll of any Whig in the Union, and unless the injury inflicted upon the Whig party by the present administration should weigh too heavily upon us, our success would be certain with Henry Clay, for whom the Whigs will rally with enthusiasm, and with him as the standard bearer in 1852, we shall have a leader, whose patriotism, talents, sound Republican principles and devotion to the Union will throw an energy and zeal into the Whig ranks which must ensure success.

In regard to Gen'l Taylor's again being a candidate, we hardly believe, beyond the members of his cabinet and some of the office holders, the idea is seriously entertained. Unfortunately for the good old man, he erred most strangely in the selection of his advisers. Several of his cabinet, we believe, enjoyed the confidence of the Whigs, and were looked to as cabinet officers, and fortunate would it have been for Gen'l Taylor, had the remainder of his cabinet been composed of the same Whig materials. Fate decreed it otherwise and men were selected for some of the offices, not only to the amazement of the Whigs, but we rather suspect to the surprise of the individuals themselves, and all the blunders foreseen predicted from such unwise selections have since been more than realised. We have unlimited confidence in the integrity and character of Gen'l Taylor, and we supported him in our humble way most zealously in 1848 over Mr. Clay for the nomination, and we hope for his own sake, he will dispel all notion of again being a candidate. It is impossible for him to be nominated, neither can he be elected, for the Whig feeling now runs entirely with Henry Clay, and even throwing him aside, we cannot believe that Gen. Taylor would stand the slightest chance for a nomination from the Whig party.

Sons of Temperance.

Pursuant to notice published in our last, the Chester Division, No. 47, Sons of Temperance, assembled in their Division Room, on Thursday evening the 4th inst, at 8 o'clock, and proceeded in order and clothed in appropriate regalia, to the Court House, where a very respectable audience had assembled.

The proceedings were opened by a tune from the Chester Band, who kindly, extended their services, on the occasion.

After singing the opening ode, and a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Hough.

The meeting was severally, addressed by the Rev. Messrs. TOWNSEND and VALIANT.

The speeches were thorough total abstinence speeches, appropriate to the day and occasion and gave entire satisfaction to the meeting. After singing and a benediction by the Rev Mr. Townsend, the meeting adjourned and the Sons repaired to their Hall.

The Band, during the evening discoursed fine inspiriting music and added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

The 4th—The Union and the Compromise.

Pursuant to notice of the Committee of Arrangements, composed of George Vickers, John T. Dodd. Richard Hynson, Jeremiah Nicols, George W. Spencer, Wesley Wiley, Daniel Jones and David Arthur, appointed at a meeting of citizens on the 24th June—the people of Kent county, without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House, in Chester Town, on Thursday, the 4th instant, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence and to express their sentiments upon the condition of our public affairs, and the great Compromise measure pending before Congress.

Upon motion of George Vickers, Esq.; Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President.

JOSEPH REDUE.

Vice Presidents.

SAMUEL KERR,
WILLIAM F. SMYTH,
CARL L. STRANDRERG,
GEORGE GALE,
DR. THOS. C. KENNARD,

Secretaries.

WILLIAM CAMP,
DANJEL COLLINS.

The meeting having been organized, prayer was offered by the Rev. T. D. Valiant, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. P. Wroth.

After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers delivered an address of more than an hour's length, replete with sentiments of patriotism and wisdom, appropriate to the occasion; defending with much eloquence and cogency of argument, the Union of the States, the Constitution and the great Compromise or Adjustment Bill, under discussion in the Senate.

The speech was received, during its delivery, with repeated bursts of applause from the audience.

The following preamble and resolutions, prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, were then read by Col. Camp one of the Secretaries.

Whereas, a crisis seems approaching in our political history, which may involve the safety, if not the very existence of our Government, and viewing with abhorrence every attempt to alienate one section of the country from another, or to weaken the bands which connect us, as a people, we, residents of Maryland and citizens of a common country, desirous of expressing on this National Anniversary, our entire devotion to the Union, our unalterable attachment to the Constitution, our decided preference for the measure now pending in the Senate of the United States for its preservation, and our cordial approval of the patriotic efforts of its advocates.

1. *Therefore Resolved*, That the present form of government of these United States, being republican in its principles, with guards and checks, wisely balanced and arranged, to effect the great object of its creation and by protecting and preserving alike, the rights and interests of every portion of our country, is justly entitled to the encomiums of the first and second Presidents of the United States, the former declaring it "completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing provisions for its own amendment," and the latter, that it is "the result of good heads, prompted by good hearts—and better adapted to the genius, character, situation and relations of this nation and country, than any which had ever been proposed or suggested."

2. *Resolved*, That the Union of the States under the General Government, as now constituted, is the work of the eminent and patriotic fathers of the Republic, who in the dark period of the Revolution devoted their best energies in the field and in the council, to establish political liberty, and has been consecrated by the devotion of sages of Revolutionary memory, by gallant heroes, by distinguished statesmen, by hosts of renowned soldiers and by the patriotic and virtuous masses of the country. That with it is associated all that is interesting and glorious in our past history, and that it is the only sure foundation on which to rest our hopes of continued national greatness and prosperity; "that, in the words of the immortal Washington, "It is a main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, of our safety and prosperity, and of the very liberty we enjoy.

3. *Resolved*, That it should be the ardent wish and effort, of every true friend of liberty and his country, to contribute by every means to preserve the integrity of our Union, promote conciliation and harmony among the various sections, and transmit to posterity unimpaired, the free institutions received from our ancestors, strengthened and cemented by the bonds of mutual confidence and affection, and that to promote these ends, we should continually recur to the last and solemn injunction of the Father of his country:

"That we should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to the Union, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

4. *Resolved*, That the noble and disinterested exertions of our patriotic public men, in the Congress of the United States, to devise and sustain a system of measures allay excitement and discontent,—restore tranquility to the public mind—guard against future danger, and to maintain and defend the principles of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union, are entitled to the meed of our warmest thanks and highest commendations, and the gratitude of the American people.

5. *Resolved*, That we view the Compromise under discussion in the Senate of the United States, as the safest and surest basis of an amicable settlement of existing difficulties, and that the great interests and tranquility of the country demand its immediate adoption.

6. *Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to sustain by precept and example, and by all the means in our power, *the Union as it was! the Union as it is!* and the *Union* as we hope, *it will be*, "till the last syllable of recorded time!"

The above preamble and resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted.

After the speaker had retired, the following additional resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. E. F. Chambers is eminently entitled to the cordial thanks of this meeting, for his able, eloquent and appropriate address; and that he be requested to furnish to the Committee of Arrangements a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chester Band, for their brilliant execution of a number of select national airs and other choice pieces of music.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers thereof, be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and that they be published in the Kent News and in the newspapers of Baltimore city.

The benediction having been pronounced by the Rev. C. F. Jones, the meeting then adjourned.

Signed,
JOS REDUE, Prest.

SAM'L KERR,
WM. F. SMYTH,
C. L. STRANDBERG,
GEORGE GALE,
Dr. T. C. KENNARD,
Vice Prests.

WM. CAMP, DAN'L COLLINS. } Secy's

Extraordinary Confession

OF

PROF. JNO. W. WEBSTER,

OF THE MURDER OF

DOCTOR GEORGE PARKMAN.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER BY THE MURDERER

WHY THE BODY WAS DISPOSED OF, &c.

Boston, July 2. 1850.

At the meeting of the Council this morning, the case of Prof. Webster was referred to a committee.

Before a committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman.

The reverend gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintanceship with Prof. Webster before being called to act in the espacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visits he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded him, for his own well-being that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request, by making a statement which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council.

It was in substance as follows:

THE CONFESSION.

On Friday, 20th November, I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which it appears, was carried by the boy, Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms, on Friday, the 23, after my lecture. He had become, of late, very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit; to put an officer in my house. and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him, in it, what I could do, or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitation, to which I was liable every day, on occasions, and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming, and also to avert for so long a time, at least, the fulfilment of recent threats of severe measure. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present—to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offended him—to throw myself upon his mercy—to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sake of my family, if not for myself, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping.

I did not hear from him on that day nor the next, (Wednesday) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it; therefore I called at his house on that morning, (Friday) between eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half past one—my lecture closing at 1. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare for, for it was necessary for me to have my time, and, also, to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came, accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy—"Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?"

I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman," and I was then beginning to state my condition, and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me a scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an older letter from Dr. Hossack, written many years ago, congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see, he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the note. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said; at first, I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up; I forgot every thing, and felt nothing but the sting of his words.

I was excited to the highest degree of passion and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handiest, (it was a stick of wood,) and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow, he did not move. I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent 10 minutes in attempts to rescuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation, I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them, the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below. And then what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been doing, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other.—The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine his pockets, nor remove anything, except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it, and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room; by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting up into the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it up there. It was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity.

The only instrument was the knife found by the officers, in the tea chest, which I kept for cutting corks. I made no use of the Turkish knife, as it was called at the trial. That had long been kept on my mantelpiece in Cambridge, as a curious ornament. My daughters frequently cleaned it; hence the marks of oil and whiting found on it. I had lately brought it into Boston to get the silver sheath repaired.—While dismembering the body, a stream of Cochituate water was running through the sink, carrying off the blood in a pipe that passed down through the lower laboratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe, for ceiling below was stained immediately around it. There was a fire burning in the furnace of the lower laboratory Littlefield was mistaken in thinking there had never been a fire there.—He had probably never kindled one, but I had done it myself several times. I had done it that day for the purpose of making oxygen gas. The head and viscera were put into that furnace that day, and the fuel heaped on. I did not examine at night to see to what degree they were consumed. Some of the extremities were put in there, I believe, on that day; the pelvis, and some of the limbs, perhaps, were all put under the lid of the lecture room table, in what is called the well—a deep sink, lined with lead; a stream of Cochituate was turned into it, and kept running through it all Friday night; the thorax was put into a smaller well, in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water, and threw in a quantity of potash, which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday. When the body had been thus disposed of, I cleared away all traces of what had been done. I think the stick with which the fatal blow had been struck proved to be a peace of the stump of a large grape vine—say two inches in diameter, and two feet long. It was one of several pieces which I had carried in from Cambridge long before, for the purpose of showing the effect of certain chemical fluids in coloring wood, by being absorbed into the pores. The grape vine, being a very pourous wood, was well adapted to this purpose. Another longer stick had been used as intended, and exhibited to the students. This one had not been used. I put it into the fire. I took up the two nuts either from the table or the floor, I think the table, close by where Dr. P. had fallen. I seized an old metallic pen lying on the table, dashed it across the face and through the signatures, and put them in my pocket. I do not know why I did this rather than put them in the fire, for I had not considered for a moment what effect either mode of disposing of them would have on the mortgage, or my indebtedness to Dr. P. and the other persons interested, and I had not yet given a single thought to the question as to what account I should give of the object or result of my interview with Dr. Parkman. I never saw the sledge hammer spoken of by Littlefield; never knew of its existence, at least I have no recollection of it. I left the college to go home as late as 6 o'cl'k. I collected myself as well as I could, that I might meet my family and others with composure. On Saturday, I visited my rooms at the College, but made no change in the disposition of the remains, and laid no plans as to my future course. On Saturday evening, I read the notice in the "*Transcript*," respecting his disappearance. I was then deeply impressed with the necessity of immediately taking some grounds as to the character of my interview with Dr. Parkman, for I saw that it must become known that I had had such an interview, as I had appointed it first by an unsealed note on Tuesday, and on Friday had myself called at his house in open day, and ratified the arrangement, and had there been seen, and had probably been overheard by the man servant, and I knew not by how many persons. Dr. P. might have been seen entering my rooms, or how many persons he might have told by the way where he was going—the interview would in all probability be known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question exercised me much, but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston and be the first to declare myself the person, as yet unknown with whom Dr. P had made the appointment. I would take the ground that I had invited him to the College to pay him money, and that I had paid it. Accordingly, I fixed upon the sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which it appears I cast erroneously. If I had thought of this course earlier, I should not have deposited Pettee's check for $90 in the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but should have suppressed it, as going so far to make up the sum which I was to have professed to have paid the day before, and which Pettee knew I had by me at the hour of interview; it had not occurred to me that I should ever show the notes cancelled in proof of it, or I should have destroyed the large note, and let it be inferred that it was gone will the missing man and I should only have kept the small one, which was all that I could pretend to have paid. My single thought was concealment and safety everything else was incidental to that. I was in no state to consider my ulterior pecuniary interest.—Money, though I needed it so much, was of no account with me in that condition of mind.

If I had designed and premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman, in order to get the possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have deposited Pettee's check the next day, should have made show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the bank and taken occasion to mention to the cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. Parkman, and the same to Henchman when I borrowed the $10; I should have remarked that I was so much short of a sum that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Henchman as mere pocket money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. Parkman, I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it; and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the College would be full of students and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour, just after the lecture, at which persons having business with me or in my rooms, were always directed to call.

I looked into my room on Sunday afternoon. After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well, and threw them into the vault and privy. I took the thorax from the well below, and packed it in the tea chest, as found. My own impression has been, that this was not done till after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday, but Kingley's testimony shows that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the thorax had been made by the knife. At the time of removing the viscera, on Wednesday, I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furnace below, having first poked down the ashes. Some of the limbs, I cannot remember which or how many, were consumed at that time. This was the last I had to do with the remains. The tin box was designed to receive the thorax, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The fish hooks, tied up as grapples, were to be used for drawing up the parts in the vault, whenever I should determine how to dispose of them, and get strains enough. I had a confused double object in ordering the box, and making the grapples. I had, before, intended to get such things to send to Fayal; the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the salt water and sea air, and the hooks to be used there in obtaining corralline plants from the sea.—It was this previously intended use of them that suggested and mixed itself up with the idea of the other application. I doubt, even now, to which use they would have been applied; I had not used the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tan put into the tea chest was taken from a barrel of it that had been in the laboratory for some time.

The bag of tan brought in on Monday was not used, nor intended to be used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me a long time ago, for experiments in tanning, and was sent in by the family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in just at that time was accidental. I was not aware that I had put the knife in the chest.—The stick found in the saucer of ink was for making coarse diagrams on cloth.—The bunch of filed keys had been used long ago by me in Fruit st., and thrown carelessly by into a drawer. I never examined them, and do not know whether they would fit any of the locks of the college or not. If there were other keys fitting doors with which I had nothing to do, I supposed they must have been all duplicates, or keys of former locks left there by the mechanics or janitor. I know nothing about them, and should never be likely to notice them amongst the multitude of articles, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms.—The janitor had furnished me with a key to the dissecting room, for the admission of medical friends visiting the college, but I had never used it.

The nitric acid on the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, but was dropped by accident. When the officers called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest, or whether a more strict search of my rooms was to be had, the latter hypothesis being hardly less appalling than the former. When I found that we went over Cragie's Bridge, I thought the arrest most probable. When I found that the carriage was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage I took a dose of strychnine from my pocket and swallowed it. I had prepared it in the shape of a pill before I left my laboratory on the 23d. I thought I could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose. The state of my nervous system, probably, defeated the action partially. The effects of the poison were terrible beyond description. It was in operation at the College, and before I went there, but most severely afterwards. I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trial—the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundles referred to in the letter detained by the jailer contained only a bottle of nitric acid, for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I had purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which it was presumed was to be used in removing blood stains. I wish the parcel to be kept untouched, that it may be shown, if there should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased. I have drawn up, in separate papers, an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 22d, and of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissecting vault.

I think that Pettee, in his testimony at the trial put too strongly my words about having settled with Dr. P. Whatever I did say of the kind, was in the hope I entertained that I should be able to pacify Dr. P., and make some arrangement with him, and was said in order to quiet Pettee, who was becoming restive under the solicitations of Dr. Parkman.

Prof. Webster some time previous to making this confession, sends a petition to the Governor and Council, praying for an absolute pardon, in which he says:

"I would most respectfully and humbly petition your Excellency and the Honorable Council to be permitted to declare, in the most solemn manner, that I am entirely innocent of this awful crime.

To him who seeth in secret, and before whom I may ere long be called to appear, would I appeal for the truth of which I now declare, and also for the truth of the solemn declaration, that I had no agency in placing the remains of a human body in or under my room in the Medical College in Boston, nor I do know by whom they were so placed. That I am the victim of circumstances, or of a foul conspiracy, or of the attempt of some individual to cause suspicion to fall upon me, influenced perhaps by the prospect of obtaining a large reward."

EXCURSION.—The steamer Columbia arrived here from Baltimore, on the 4th instant, with a large number of persons on board—among them were many well behaved persons, but the majority were the most low bread rowdies, that have ever visited our town. Some of them not content with going in the confectionary stores and stealing every thing they could get their hands on, in the shape of eatables, but actually rifled the draws of all the money they [illegible]