

Sally Dillard

W. H. J. ...

CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

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ASK NOTHING THAT IS NOT RIGHT—SUBMIT TO NOTHING THAT IS WRONG.—Jackson.

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JOB PRINTING

Such as BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CARDS, LABELS, &c.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion.

All letters to the Editor must be post-paid, to receive attention.

POETRY.



From the Dollar Newspaper. THE BOND AND FREE.

A torrent from the mountain, Its waters silver bright, Came dashing from their fountain, Each drop a gem of light.

Cousin Sally Dillard.

A legend which in the "Old North State," Seem'd—A court in North Carolina.

The witness, being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed—one said he had heard the noise, and did not see the fight.

Chaps.—We want to know about the fight and you must not proceed with this impertinent story.

Witness.—To be sure I do.

Chaps.—Well, go on and tell it, and nothing else.

Witness.—Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat.

Chaps.—This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that this witness be committed for contempt.

Court.—Witness, you are now before a court of justice, and unless you behave in a more becoming manner, you will be sent to jail.

Witness.—[Alarmed.]—Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard—

Chaps.—I hope the witness may be ordered into custody.

Court.—[After deliberating.]—Mr. Attorney, of the court is of opinion that we may save time by letting the witness go on in his own way.

Witness.—Yes, gentlemen. Well, Capt. Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she mou't go?

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rain, it is by no means certain that he will succeed. A farmer with his produce, starts to market late on Saturday Evening.

What would you answer? That you were at a distance from the market, and needed the Sabbath in order to arrive there sooner.

But does the glory God or the welfare of the universe, require it, or even permit it?

Is the example good? May not every other person at a distance, travel for the same purpose, and thus the benefits of the Sabbath be lost?

Are its blessings to be set aside—the glory of God and the good of the world to be sacrificed, that you may make money?

You are throwing the whole weight of your example in favor of traveling on the Sabbath in prosecution of worldly business.

When the example of every man ought to be—and that of every consistent man will be—against that practice.

AN OBSERVER OF THE SABBATH.

For the Republican.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT, No. 4.

The ends of Church Government are wholly spiritual. Hence, its connexion with the State as in the old world is manifestly wrong.

The new Testament view of the Churches, is, that they are associations founded upon conviction of the truth of the Bible and the

Christ; and the united interdependence of Pastors and people with perfect religious liberty is every where recognized in it.

Questions of Church Government are often argued on the false ground, that the governing power in Churches to which connexion is perfectly voluntary is of the same character as when it is connected with the civil authority.

Nothing can be more fallacious: In setting Church Government, there are pre-existing laws of Christ, which cannot be neglected or set aside.

The Government of the Church, is, in its pastors, open to formal modifications, and it is to be conducted with such of the people as shall guard against abuse, without interfering with the scriptural exercise of Pastoral duties.

We will apply these views to particular cases:

1. As to the ordination of ministers:—This power was never conveyed by the people; it was vested in the ministers alone; to be exercised on their responsibility to Christ.

2. As to the laws by which the Church is to be governed: Those which are explicitly contained in the new Testament, are to be executed by the rulers and obeyed by the people.

3. Other disciplinary regulations are matters of mutual agreement; but aristocratic tendencies are to be shunned.

4. Power of admission and expulsion rests with the Pastors, as also that of trying unworthy servants.

THE PRAYING SAILOR BOY.

The Coriela was a good ship, said one of the West India clergymen of the American Seaman's Friend Society, but at one time we feared that she was on her last voyage.

We were but a few days out from New York, when a severe storm of five days overtook us.

I must tell you of a fact of a Connecticut sailor boy at the height of the storm. He was literally a boy, and far better fitted for thumbing Webster's Spelling Book, than for furling a sail in a storm.

But his mother was a widow, and where could the boy earn a living for himself and mother better than at sea? The ship was rolling furiously. Some of the rigging got foul at the mainmast head, and it was necessary that some one should go up and rectify it.

It was a perilous job. I was standing near the mate and heard him order the boy to do it. He lifted his cap and glanced at the swaying mast, the boiling wrathful seas, and at the steady determined countenance of the mate.

He hesitated in silence a moment, then rushing across the deck, he pitched down into the forecabin. Perhaps he was gone two minutes, when he returned, laid his hand on the ratlines, and went

up with a will. My eyes followed him till my head was dizzy, when I turned and re-

demanded with the mate for sending the boy aloft. He could not come down alive!

Why do you send? "I did it," replied the mate, to save his life. We've sometimes lost men overboard, but never a boy. See how he holds like a squirrel. He is more careful; he'll come down safe, I hope.

Again I looked till a fear dimmed my eyes, and I was compelled to look away every moment to catch a glimpse of him.

In about fifteen or twenty minutes he came down and straightening himself up with a conscious pride of having performed a manly act, he walked aft with a smile upon his countenance.

In the course of the day, I took occasion to speak to him, and asked him why he hesitated to go aloft? "I went, sir," said the boy "to pray."

"Do you pray?" "Yes, sir; I thought that I might not come down alive, and I went to commit my soul to God."

"Where did you learn to pray?" "At home; my mother wanted me to go to Sabbath school, and my teacher urged me to pray to God to keep me; and I do."

"What was that in your jacket pocket?" "My testament, which my teacher gave me. I thought if I did perish, I would have the word of God close to my heart."

AWFUL VISITATION.

Mr. Wilson, a gentleman connected with the Coast Survey Office in this city, was on Wednesday evening married to Miss Little, daughter of Mrs. Little on C. west of Four-

and-a-half street; and retired to bed at 11 o'clock. In the morning, at about seven o'clock, his bride arose and attempted to awaken him, but he was DEAD!

The particulars of this sad calamity are variously related in all circles; but we have taken considerable pains to ascertain them correctly, and find the popular reports to be mere conjectures.

The appalling confirmation of death and marriage is perhaps the only circumstance calculated to awaken more surprise than every sudden death excites.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning, and for satisfactory reasons adjourned until the next day.

On a full investigation of this distressing case, says the National Intelligencer, by a Coroner's Jury, after hearing the testimony of four eminent physicians and a post mortem examination, they returned the following verdict:

"That the deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and had been, for two weeks previous to his death, constantly under the influence of ardent spirits, and on the night preceding the morning of his death he manifested strong symptoms of delirium tremens, and while in that state, about 10 o'clock; at night, he was married and retired to bed about 11 o'clock; that, after he got in bed, he exchanged a few words with his wife and then fell asleep, and was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning about light; and the jury believe, from the evidence, that the deceased came to death by congestion of the brain and stomach, produced by the habitual use of intoxicating drinks."

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Trial of Prof. J. W. Webster, Charged with the Murder of Dr. George Parkman on the 23d November, 1849.

Boston; Sunday, March 31.

Mr. Clifford, the Attorney for the government, closed his speech about half past 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening. After this, by permission of the court, the prisoner addressed the jury for a short time.

The jury then retired about 8 o'clock, and after being in consultation about three hours, returned and rendered their verdict, pronouncing the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

The excitement at this juncture was intense and painful.

The prisoner, upon hearing the verdict, sunk back in his chair, with his hands upon the railing and his face in his hands, and so remained for the space of about ten minutes.

After recovering the shock, he turned to the officer who had him in charge, and said, "Why are you keeping me here to be gazed at?" He was then forthwith taken to the prison and locked up for the night.

His razor, knife, and other implements, by which suicide might be perpetrated, were carefully put out of his reach.

Mr. Cleland, one of the witnesses for the defence, has retracted part of his evidence in reference to the day on which he saw Dr. Parkman. The Rev. Mr. Wells convinced him that the note was received on 22nd and not on the 23d of November, as he had tes-

tified.

It is further stated, that Mrs. Rhodes has written a letter to one of the judges, in which she retracts her statement given to the jury, that it was Dr. Parkman whom she saw.

The excitement, until the jury returned to the court room and the result of their deliberations was known, was beyond description. Every ear was open to hear the verdict.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BOSTON, Sunday evening, March 31.

The Attorney General having concluded his remarks Chief Justice Shaw, with much emotion, stated to the prisoner, it was his privilege now to address the jury, if he had any thing to say, or any explanation to make.

Professor Webster's address to the jury.

Professor Webster arose, and in a very distinct voice made the following remarks:

I have desired to enter into an explanation of the net work of circumstances which, by my peculiar position, the Government has thrown around me; and which, in nine cases out of ten, are completely distorted, and probably nine tenths of which could be successfully explained.

All the points of the testimony have been placed in the hands of my counsel, by whom my innocence could have been fairly established. Acting entirely by their direction, I have sealed my lips during the period of my confinement, trusting myself entirely to them.

They have not deemed it necessary, in their superior wisdom, [this was said in an ironical tone,] to bring forth evidence to exonerate me from the variety of these arts. The government has brought whatever consummate ingenuity could suggest against me, and I hope it will not have an undue influence upon this jury.

I will not allude to many of the charges, but there is one which touches me, and that is the letter which has been produced. It is not the first I had read in daily prints which has been distributed in my apartments and various publications which have been made respecting them.

One statement was that I had, after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, and produced when necessary. For several days Mrs. Webster had requested me to purchase some acid for domestic use, and as my wife had repeatedly laughed at me because I had not purchased it, I had born it in my mind that afternoon, and had gone into Thayer's store, under the Revere House, and made the purchase, and waited until the Cambridge hourly omnibus came by, and jumped into it with the bundle.

I went home and gave the bundle to my wife, and when, afterwards, I heard so much said about the bundle, it flashed on my mind in a moment that this must be the bundle. It was to this bundle, and not to any document, that I referred in the direction to my wife.

As regards the nitrate of copper, in the usual lectures, preceding my arrest I had occasion for the use of chemical agents in producing changes on various subjects—among others on gases. I prepared a large quantity of oxalid gas. A gallon jar filled with gas in order to produce changes from a dark color to orange and colors in air; on great heat being applied to the jar, the gas was drawn through water. As to the nitrid of copper spilled on the floor of the laboratory, it was spilled accidentally from the quantity used in my laboratory between the day of Dr. Parkman's disappearance and my own arrest.

So I might go on explaining a variety of circumstances, which have been distorted. My counsel have pressed me to keep calm. My very calmness has been made to declare against me; but my trust has been in my God and my own innocence.

In regard to money I must say a word. The money which I paid Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 23, I had saved up from time to time and kept in a trunk in my house in Cambridge—unfortunately no one ever saw me take it out, therefore I can only give my word that such is the fact.

Several years ago I had students who were in the habit of being in my laboratory, and who injured my apparatus, therefore I prepared every thing for my own use with my own hands. That is the reason I excluded persons from an laboratory.

As regards my whereabouts from the hour of Dr. Parkman's disappearance, I have put into my counsel's hand satisfactory information, which will account for every day and every hour. I never was absent from home. As to being seen by Mr. Saunderson, I was at home every evening. One thing that has been omitted by my counsel, was, that on Friday, the day on which the alleged murder was said to have been committed, I had purchased Humbolt's new work, Cosmos, and while waiting for the omnibus, I stepped into Brigham's to take a nutton clog, and in hurrying out to the omnibus, had forgotten my book; but after my arrest, I remembered my place where I had left it, and mentioned it to my counsel. They had sent to Brigham's, and the book had been found.

[The Professor here sat down, but almost instantly arose and said.]

I will say one word more. I have felt very much distressed by the production of

these anonymous letters—more so than by any thing that has occurred during this trial. I call my God to witness, that if it was the last hour of my life, I never wrote these letters. Since the trial commenced a letter has been received from this very "Oviva," and by one of my counsel. If this person has any spark of humanity, I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been put in the papers.

[At this point the prisoner again took his seat, having evidently made a deep impression upon all present, by the earnestness of his remarks, and the earnestness of his manner.]

CHARGE TO THE JURY BY JUSTICE SHAW.

Chief Justice Shaw then arose to deliver his charge to the jury, remarking that he had thought proper to continue the proceedings as far as to deliver his charge in the case to them, because the nature of the principles developed in the proceedings were such as would not require him to occupy their attention a much longer time.

The first thing to be considered was the nature of the homicide, in the different points in which it was remarked by the law. The destruction of a human being by violent means, under any circumstances, by another human being, was regarded in the eyes of the law as homicide. If the death had been caused by accident, then the law required no punishment to be inflicted upon the one who caused the death. If the slayer had good reason, from the fear of dangerous personal injury, to commit the deed, the law held him justified, and called the act justifiable homicide.

The slaying of one man by another, without any provocation, as for the sake of gain, was considered as the highest offence known to the law, and the offender was punishable by death.

If a man should slay another under sudden provocation, but in the heat of blood, the law, though it did not exonerate the slayer from punishment, yet it holds the offence to have been mitigated by the nature of the said provocation, which caused the offence to be committed.

His Honor now reviewed the nature of circumstantial evidence in general, as applied to the case and linked the discovery of the blade of a knife in the heart of a person; and the handle of a knife that would exactly fit, in the possession or on the premises of another person. It would be held in the law as a good reason to believe that the person in whose possession the handle was found was guilty of the crime of killing the murdered person, as held in the late case.

The alibi, which the defence has introduced in the testimony, must be considered by the jury; and if it should give rise to a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury, that doubt should be given in favor of the prisoner.

As to the counts of the indictment, the court held the principles of the law to be as argued by the Attorney General.

The last count charging that death was produced by means unknown to the grand jury, was founded on the acknowledged principles of law, and should be considered as correct by the jury. The burden of proving that the prisoner had committed the crime with violence and motive, lay upon the government.

His Honor then reviewed the evidence in full, which had been adduced by the government and the defence, and instructed the jury upon the principles of the law applicable to the evidence. He closed his address to the jury with an injunction, upon them to weigh well every circumstance, both for the prisoner and the government.

His Honor occupied two and a half hours in the delivery of his charge, and the jury retired to form their verdict at nine o'clock precisely.

RETURN OF THE JURY—THE VERDICT.

At 20 minutes before 11 o'clock, precisely, there was a movement before the door of the Supreme Court room. Presently a number of gentlemen came in, among them the prisoner, a number of members of the bar, public men, clergymen, &c. The gallery was crowded to excess. About five minutes after, Professor Webster came in in charge of the constable, and took his seat in the dock. His appearance was unaltered, except a serious dejectedness, which was apparent in the contraction of the muscles above the mouth. The court came in five minutes afterwards. The clerk of the court then said (addressing the jury) Mr. Foreman, have you agreed upon your verdict. Mr. Byan, the foreman, bowed assent. The clerk said J. W. Webster hold up your right hand. The prisoner arose and looked steadily and intently upon the foreman of the jury. The clerk then said—Mr. foreman look upon the prisoner, and prisoner look upon the jury. Professor Webster still maintained his fixed and intense look upon the foreman. The clerk continued—What do you say Mr. Foreman—Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty? GUILTY was the solemn response. The hand of Webster, which had hitherto been held erect, now fell to the bar in front of him with a dead sound, as if he had lost all muscular action, and his head dropp-