

Boston, July 2, 1850.

At a meeting of the Council, this morning, the case of Professor Webster was referred to a Committee.

Before the 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 statement that he killed Dr. Parkman.

The Rev. 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 personal acquaintance with Professor Webster before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser.

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 23rd, after my lecture. He had become of late very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit, to put an officer into my house, and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him.

Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came accordingly between 11 and 2 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 immediately addressed me with great energy, "Are you ready for me, Sir—have you got the money?" I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman, and 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 a liar and went on heaping on 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 old letter from Dr. Hosack, written many years ago and congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry.

At first I kept hesitating, 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 everything, 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. 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 the 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 resuscitate 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 done, 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 the 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 chest, which I kept for cutting coals. I made no use of the Turkish knife as it was

consumed at that time. This is the last I used to do with the remains. The tin box was designed to receive the thorax, though I had not concluded where I should 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 strings 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 the sea air, and the hooks to be used there in obtaining Coralline 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 tin 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 belonging 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 for history papers. If I had keys had been closed; the bunch of filed keys had been used long ago by me in Frontist, and thrown carelessly 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 suppose they must have been double copies, 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 among 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 in 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 Craigh'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 the 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 its 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 afterward. I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trial—the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the jailor, contained only a bottle of nitric acid for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I 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 23d, of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissecting vault. I think that Patee, 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 that I should be able to pacify Dr. P. and make some arrangement with him, and was said in order to quiet Pe ee, who was becoming restive under the solicitation of Dr. Parkman.

After Dr. W. had stated most of the facts recorded above on the 23rd of May, this question, with all the earnestness, solemnity and authority of tone that Dr. Putnam was master of, was addressed him: "Dr. Webster, in all probability your days are numbered; you cannot, you dare not speak falsely to me now; you must not die with a lie in your mouth—so prove to yourself that your repentance for the sins of your past life is sincere, tell me the truth—a confidence to be kept secret during your lifetime and as much longer as I may regard for the happiness of your family shall seek to me to require, and the interest of truth and justice to permit. Search to the bottom of your heart the history of your motives, and tell me, before God, did it never occur to you, before the decease of Dr. Parkman, that his death, if you could bring it to pass, would be of great advantage to you, or least that personal injury to him might possibly be the result of your expected conference with him? As a dying man I charge you to answer me truly and exactly, or else be silent. Had you not such a thought?" "No, never!" said he, with energy and feeling; "as I live, and God is my witness, never! I was no more capable of such a thought than one of my innocent children; I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. until the moment the blow was struck. Dr. P. was extremely severe and sharp, the most provoking of men, and I am irritable and passionate. A quick hand and brief violence of temper has been a blemish since my youth, and I have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this." But you notified Dr. Parkman to meet you at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him, when you knew you had not the means?" "No," he replied, "I did not tell him I would pay him, and there is no evidence I told him so, except my own words, spoken after his disappearance and after I had determined to take the ground I had paid him; those words were of the miserable tissue of falsehood to which I was committed from the moment I had begun to conceal the homicide. I never had a thought of injuring Dr. Parkman."

This was accompanied by the statement in which Professor W. attempts to explain as to his seeing Littlefield, sending for blood, and of inquiring about gases from the vault. After reading the statement, Dr. Putnam proceeded to argue as to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was pending—also, that Prof. Webster's estate was worth several thousands of dollars, and that he was not in such a strait as to commit such a crime deliberately.

The previous petition from Prof. Webster, protesting his innocence and praying for absolute pardon, he said, was got up by his family, who were unwavering in their belief of his innocence until his confession was communicated to them about a week since.

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To-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., according to previous notice, the discussion between Gov. Manly and Col. Reid began, and continued for five hours before a large, respectable and intensely interested audience in the public square in front of the Academy. Gov. Manly opened the discussion with an eloquent appeal to the audience—what as Whigs—not as Democrats—but as whole-souled North Carolinians, whose patriotism he knew would soar aloft over mere party feeling and prompt them generously to unite in all the great measures that will add to the prosperity of the good old North State and the happiness of her citizens. He then commenced a review of the public acts of Col. Reid, by calling the attention of the auditory to his (Col. R's) votes in the State Legislature on the bill establishing Common Schools. He gave a brief history of the origin and object of this school fund. He said the fund was created to school the white children of the State, and particularly the poor and ignorant portion; that the votes of Col. Reid had been in part the means of this fund being divided among the counties according to federal numbers, instead of being divided according to the white population, as should have been done. That by these votes of Col. Reid's the West had lost thousands of dollars annually; and thus the wealthy slave-holding counties of the East, where they were able to send their children abroad to school, received an undue proportion of the school fund.

While speaking on this subject he made a thrilling allusion (which brought the big tear drops to the eyes of many of the audience,) to his poverty in early life. He was the son of a revolutionary soldier who spent his all in the service of his country, and at the close of the war, his only legacy was an honorable discharge; and he had to battle with the chilling blight of poverty, and to labor with his own hands, unaided to procure the means of an education. He had by force of industrious habits, and the generous confidence of an open-hearted people, become what he was.

He next showed up to the satisfaction of all Col. Reid's hobby of "Free suffrage"—that if the privilege of voting for Senators was allowed to every man now entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, it would not, as Col. Reid contends, equalize the right of suffrage. For illustration: The county of Onslow, with 800 voters, is now entitled to a Senator, while the counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, with 4000 voters, are only entitled to one Senator. This is a glorious reform indeed! Yet Mr. Reid was opposed to any change in the basis of representation to remedy this gross injustice! Gov. Manly's views on this subject appeared to meet with the unanimous approval of Whigs and Democrats.

Gov. Manly, with gloves off, then opened his battery on Col. Reid's Oregon votes in Congress, which demolished every thing before it. He showed that Col. Reid voted for the Oregon Bill with the identical provision in it that was contained in the odious Wilmot Proviso—thus betraying the rights of the South, and yet he is the authorized leader of the Democratic party, who self-styled themselves the peculiar defenders of the rights of the South.

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SALEM, July 3, 1850. Messrs. Editors: It would have done your hearts good to have witnessed the warm and cordial reception of Gov. Manly at this place yesterday. I will endeavor to give you a brief description, although it is not within the power of any pen to delineate on paper the feelings of enthusiasm that seemed to pervade every breast. You should have been eye witnesses, to appreciate it. Having learned that the Governor would leave Germantown early in the morning of yesterday, (where he had addressed the people the day previous,) our citizens fell to work, with a full determination that the Executive of the State should be properly honored here. At 9 o'clock, A. M., numbers of the citizens formed a procession on horseback, accompanied by the Brass Band and its soul-stirring strains of music, and meeting the Governor three miles from town, escorted him to his quarters at the Salem Hotel, where a large assemblage had collected, and was there welcomed by Mr. Wharton in a neat and appropriate address, tending in behalf of the citizens the hospitalities of the town. Gov. Manly responded in his peculiarly happy off-hand style, bestowing many well deserved compliments on the quiet, order and neatness of the town; the industry of her citizens; the success of every enterprise they put their hands to; the prosperity of her institutions of learning, and particularly of the Salem Female Academy, bestowing on it a high-merited tribute of praise in remarking, that whenever he met a lady who had been educated at Salem he found one with a well cultivated mind and accomplished in all the amenities of social life. After concluding, he retired to the parlor and there welcomed a large crowd of citizens in his very affable manner, with a good old fashioned shaking of hands that would have made your hearts glow with delight to witness. He continued during the evening to receive the calls of his friends.

To-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., according to previous notice, the discussion between Gov. Manly and Col. Reid began, and continued for five hours before a large, respectable and intensely interested audience in the public square in front of the Academy. Gov. Manly opened the discussion with an eloquent appeal to the audience—what as Whigs—not as Democrats—but as whole-souled North Carolinians, whose patriotism he knew would soar aloft over mere party feeling and prompt them generously to unite in all the great measures that will add to the prosperity of the good old North State and the happiness of her citizens. He then commenced a review of the public acts of Col. Reid, by calling the attention of the auditory to his (Col. R's) votes in the State Legislature on the bill establishing Common Schools. He gave a brief history of the origin and object of this school fund. He said the fund was created to school the white children of the State, and particularly the poor and ignorant portion; that the votes of Col. Reid had been in part the means of this fund being divided among the counties according to federal numbers, instead of being divided according to the white population, as should have been done. That by these votes of Col. Reid's the West had lost thousands of dollars annually; and thus the wealthy slave-holding counties of the East, where they were able to send their children abroad to school, received an undue proportion of the school fund.

While speaking on this subject he made a thrilling allusion (which brought the big tear drops to the eyes of many of the audience,) to his poverty in early life. He was the son of a revolutionary soldier who spent his all in the service of his country, and at the close of the war, his only legacy was an honorable discharge; and he had to battle with the chilling blight of poverty, and to labor with his own hands, unaided to procure the means of an education. He had by force of industrious habits, and the generous confidence of an open-hearted people, become what he was.

He next showed up to the satisfaction of all Col. Reid's hobby of "Free suffrage"—that if the privilege of voting for Senators was allowed to every man now entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, it would not, as Col. Reid contends, equalize the right of suffrage. For illustration: The county of Onslow, with 800 voters, is now entitled to a Senator, while the counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, with 4000 voters, are only entitled to one Senator. This is a glorious reform indeed! Yet Mr. Reid was opposed to any change in the basis of representation to remedy this gross injustice! Gov. Manly's views on this subject appeared to meet with the unanimous approval of Whigs and Democrats.

Gov. Manly, with gloves off, then opened his battery on Col. Reid's Oregon votes in Congress, which demolished every thing before it. He showed that Col. Reid voted for the Oregon Bill with the identical provision in it that was contained in the odious Wilmot Proviso—thus betraying the rights of the South, and yet he is the authorized leader of the Democratic party, who self-styled themselves the peculiar defenders of the rights of the South.

He then showed up in a glowing manner the vast difference between their professions and their acts, in a way that produced bursts of applause from the audience. To go through an entire review of Gov. Manly's able address would require more time than I have now. The mail is about to close—not allowing time to add any more to review what I have written. But rest assured that the Whigs of Forsyth will roll up such a vote for Gov. Manly as was never before polled, even during the palmy days of log cabin excitement. Indeed, several Democrats are so well pleased with his address, that they declared they will vote for him next August.

D. PAINE & CO. MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES, RICHMOND, VA. Buy Paine's Tickets \$6. BECAUSE the large prizes of any lottery are won in the last two years are in this Lottery, and they continue to send more prizes than all other managers together.

PAINE'S LOTTERIES IN THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS. Grand Schemes for July 1850. 40,000 15,000 7,500. Grand Consolidated Lottery Class 20, to be drawn at Baltimore on Saturday July 6th, 1850. CAPITALS: 1 prize of 40,000 1 of 15,000 1 of 7,500 1 of 3,750 1 of 1,875 1 of 937 1 of 468 1 of 234 1 of 117 1 of 58 1 of 29 1 of 14 1 of 7 1 of 3 1 of 1 1 of 1/2 1 of 1/4 1 of 1/8 1 of 1/16 1 of 1/32 1 of 1/64 1 of 1/128 1 of 1/256 1 of 1/512 1 of 1/1024 1 of 1/2048 1 of 1/4096 1 of 1/8192 1 of 1/16384 1 of 1/32768 1 of 1/65536 1 of 1/131072 1 of 1/262144 1 of 1/524288 1 of 1/1048576 1 of 1/2097152 1 of 1/4194304 1 of 1/8388608 1 of 1/16777216 1 of 1/33554432 1 of 1/67108864 1 of 1/134217728 1 of 1/268435456 1 of 1/536870912 1 of 1/1073741824 1 of 1/2147483648 1 of 1/4294967296 1 of 1/8589934592 1 of 1/17179869184 1 of 1/34359738368 1 of 1/68719476736 1 of 1/137438953472 1 of 1/274877906944 1 of 1/549755813888 1 of 1/1099511627776 1 of 1/2199023255552 1 of 1/4398046511104 1 of 1/8796093022208 1 of 1/17592186044416 1 of 1/35184372088832 1 of 1/70368744177664 1 of 1/140737488355328 1 of 1/281474976710656 1 of 1/562949953421312 1 of 1/1125899906842624 1 of 1/2251799813685248 1 of 1/4503599627370496 1 of 1/9007199254740992 1 of 1/18014398509481984 1 of 1/36028797018963968 1 of 1/72057594037927936 1 of 1/144115188075855872 1 of 1/288230376151711744 1 of 1/576460752303423488 1 of 1/1152921504606846976 1 of 1/2305843009213693952 1 of 1/4611686018427387904 1 of 1/9223372036854775808 1 of 1/18446744073709551616 1 of 1/36893488147419103232 1 of 1/73786976294838206464 1 of 1/147573952589676412928 1 of 1/295147905179352825856 1 of 1/590295810358705651712 1 of 1/1180591620717411303424 1 of 1/2361183241434822606848 1 of 1/4722366482869645213696 1 of 1/9444732965739290427392 1 of 1/18889465931478580854784 1 of 1/37778931862957161709568 1 of 1/755578637259143234191136 1 of 1/1511157274518286468382272 1 of 1/3022314549036572936764544 1 of 1/6044629098073145873529088 1 of 1/12089258196146291747058176 1 of 1/24178516392292583494116352 1 of 1/48357032784585166988232704 1 of 1/96714065569170333976465408 1 of 1/193428131138340667952930816 1 of 1/386856262276681335905861632 1 of 1/773712524553362671811723264 1 of 1/1547425049106725343623446528 1 of 1/3094850098213450687246893056 1 of 1/6189700196426901374493786112 1 of 1/12379400392853802748987722224 1 of 1/24758800785707605497975444448 1 of 1/49517601571415210995950888896 1 of 1/99035203142830421991901777984 1 of 1/198070406285660843983803559968 1 of 1/396140812571321687967607119936 1 of 1/792281625142643375935214239872 1 of 1/15845632