EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 61.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid.*

TO THE LADIES.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGAWAY thankful for past favors, again solicits the attention of the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent Counties to call and examine her beautiful assortment of new

FANCY ARTICLES.
AND
SPRING FASHIONS

just received. They have been carefully selected, and will be found of a superior and beautiful description

ALSO,

MANTUA-MAKING

in all its varieties. She has engaged a competent young lady to attend exclusively to this branch of business. She solicits a share of patronage, and will use every exertion to give General satisfaction.

April23 6t (G) 3t

MONSIEUR BAUGE,

PROFESSOR OF THE ART OF FENCING.

Having been engaged in his profession in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and lately in the city of Annapolis, offers his services to the citizens of Talbot county. He has in his possession Certificates, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, of the entire satisfaction given wherever he has taught, which will be shown to persons who desire to see them.

He proposes to teach the use of the Broad Sword and Small Sword, in thirty lessons for Ten Dollars. Those desirous of becoming scholars are requested to join as early as possible, since he leaves here for the Seminary at West Point in September where he is engaged in his Profession by the Managers of that Institution.

He may be seen at his room at the Hotel of Mr. Lowes at any hour through the day, and until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Reference to
SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr. &
P. F. THOMAS.

July 19

A CARD.

ALL persons indebted to the Eastern Shore Whig for subscription or advertisements prior to the 1st of January last, are hereby notified that the late Editor expects to leave the State of Maryland, for some months early in September next, he therefore requests them to call and liquidate their accounts otherwise he will be compelled to place them in a train o collection.

July 19th, 1836 td

Notice.

Persons indebted to the estate of John Wright deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payments, otherwise their accounts will be placed immediately in a proper train for collection.

JAMES BENNY, Admr.
of John Wright, dec'd.

July 19 3w (G)

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

in this line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains,
Seals and Keys, Watch Guards,
Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields,
Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,
Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 tf

N. B. The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them by the end of the year, and all those who do not call, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection.

J.B.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

14th day of June, Anno Domini 1836.

ON application of William E. Shannahan, Admin: of John Edmonson late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foreg[illegible] ly copied from minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

L.S.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills of Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Edmondson late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same within the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of December next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

WILLIAM E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r.
of John Edmonson, deceased.

NOTICE.

The purchasers are hereby notified that their *notes* which were due on the 2d inst. have already exceeded the time, and are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

June 18 [illegible]w

PREMIUMS.

THE Publishers of the SALMAGUNDI AND NEWS OF THE DAY, prompted by the unexampled and unexpected patronage which this paper has received, offers the following premiums:

For the best ORIGINAL COMIC TALE —FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best ORIGINAL COMIC SONG —TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For the best collection of ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, JESTS, &c., not less than Fifty in number—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For the best ORIGINAL COMIC DESIGN, SKETCH, or DRAWING, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; for the *second* best, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and for the *third* best, TEN DOLLARS.

Persons entering as competitors, may or may not forward their names, agreeably to their own wishes. The premiums will be awarded by competent judges. All communications on the subject must be addressed—prior to the first of September, 1836, *postage paid*—to

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
No. 3. ATHENIAN BUILDINGT.
Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Editors exchanging with the Salmagundi are respectfully requested to notice this offer.

An Act

Granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathars have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or chidren under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: *Provided* That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. *Provided also,* That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

--APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods, and rank and names of the officers under whom the services was performed; the town or county, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; whether he was drafted; was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired: They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by recorded documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showng the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimants' declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditionary evidence will be deemed useful in every such case

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases.—The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibilty of the affiant.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION.

In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

STATE, TERRITORY OR DISTRICT } ss.
of ——

On this day of , personally appeared before the , of the who were supposed to be from the south,) A B. a resident of in the county of and State, Territory, or District of , aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of , who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in paragraph No. of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said , on the day of , in the year seventeen hundred and ; that her husband, the aforesaid , died on the day of ; and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above written, before ——

July 23 2w4t

☞ Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement for two weeks in each of their respective papers, and send their accounts to the Pension Office for settlement.

POETRY.

THE DYING WIDOW.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

Those cold white curtain-folds displace
That form I would no longer see:
They have assumed my husband's face,
And all night long it looked at me:
I wished it not to go away,
Yet trembled while it did remain;
I closed my eyes, and tried to pray—
Alas! I tried in vain,

I know my head is very weak,
I've seen what fancy can create;
I long have felt too low to speak,—
Oh? I have thought too much of late,
I have a few requests to make:
Just wipe these blinding tears away:—
I know your love, and for my sake
You will then all obey.

My child has scarce a month been dead,
My husband has been dead but five;
What dreary hours since then have fled!
I wonder I am yet alive.
My child! through him Death aimed the blow,
And from that hour I did decline;
His coffin, when my head lies low,
I would have placed on mine.

Those letters which my husband sent
Before he perished in the deep:—
What hours in reading them I've spent!
Whole night's, in which I could not sleep:
Oh! they are worn with many a tear,
Scarce fit for other eyes to see;
But oft when sad they did me cheer—
Pray, bury them with me.

This little cap my Henry wore
The very day before he died:
And I shall never kiss it more—
When dead you'll place it by my side,
I know these thoughts are weak, but oh!
What will a vacant heart not crave?
And, as none else can love them so,
I'll bear them to my grave.

The miniature that still I wear,
When dead, I would not have removed;
'Tis on my heart—oh! leave it there,
To find its way to where I loved;
My husband threw it round my neck,
Long, long before he called me bride;
And I was told that, 'midst the wreck,
He kissed mine ere he died.

There's little that I care for now,
Except this simple wedding ring,
I faithfully have kept my vow,
And feel not an accusing sting;
I never yet have laid it by
A moment since my bridal day;
Where he first placed it let it lie:
Oh! take it not away!

Now wrap me in my wedding gown,
You scarce can think how cold I feel;
And smooth my ruffled pillow down:
Oh! how my clouded senses reel!
Great God! support me to the last!
Oh! let more air into the room:
The struggle now is nearly past,
Husband and child! I come!"

From the Saturday Chronicle.

ON THE DECLINE OF LIFE.

BY THE REV. JOS. RUSLING.

Spread on the lap of earth, I see,
The lengthen'd evening shadows lie;
And each disclose this truth to me,
The close of life approaches nigh.

This earthly house of brittle clay,
A shrivelled, mouldering aspect wears,
Tis mark'd with premature decay,
The fretted waste of passing years.

"The 'ills to which all flesh is heir,"
Sickness and sore distracting pain;
Those noble, heaven-wrought frames impair,
Till dust return to dust again.

Beat, by the fierce relentless storms,
Worn, by the insatiate tooth of time:
Those fearfully erected forms,
Fall victims to a withering clime.

Blighted by languishing disease,
Our days pass tediously away;
And long, and sleepless nights, increase,
Time's dull and wearisome delay.

We cling to life, intreat its stay,
Then "lash the ling'ring moments on;"
We beg the respite of a day,
Yet wish the sluggish season gone.

Our aching heads, seek rest in vain,
Our flesh and bones find no repose;
Disease succeeds disease again,
Till the lone grave our dust enclose.

For climes so rude, God ne'er design'd,
Such wondrously constructed forms;
Twas Man, that foolishly consign'd,
Himself to dwell amidst these storms.

Twas man that brought forth sin and death,
And all the evils in their train;
But 'tis the *Lord* renews our breath,
And these dry-bones shall live again.

Then let this earthly house dissolve,
And our remains to dust be given;
Our home at last, "tis God's resolve,"
Shall be eternally in heaven.

RICHARD P. ROBINSON.

If there was instructive admonition in the details of the trial of Robinson, there is a scarcely less in every word of the annexed article from the New York Times. It is distinctly stated in the N. Y. Commercial that the publication was authorized by Mr. Phœnix the District Attorney.

THE LATE TRIAL.

The late disclosures in regard to RICHARD P. ROBINSON, his letter to Gray relative to the latter's wife, and other circumstances, have caused the public mind to become again in some measure excited, and to revolt with horror at the idea that one so well brought up, one so young, and possessing so many real advantages in life, could have reached the degree of depravity which he appears to have attained.

The inquiry is repeatedly made, if Robinson did not murder Helen Jewett, who is the murderer? Did the District Attorney, it has been asked, do his duty in conducting the trial—could he have produced witnesses whose testimony would have been unanswerable, yet forebore to do so—did he exert himself with that energy which belongs to his character, or urge the prosecution with the eloquence and the ability for which he is justly famed? We answer unequivocally and decidedly, that *he did*—that the interests of the people were well taken care of by him, and that a sincere desire to perform his duty to the public, blending with his official duties that proper degree of merciful feeling which should ever be the accompaniment of justice, seemed to govern his every action throughout that long and arduous trial.

It has been asked, and naturally so, why the men that were in the house on the night of the murder were not brought forward. It was also insinuated on the trial, by the prisoner's counsel, that the person who was in Mrs. Townsend's room that night, and the one that Mrs. T. let in at three o'clock in the morning, by which fortunate circumstance the murder was discovered, and the fire that had been kindled in Helen Jewett's room prevented from extending and destroying others, could tell, if they pleased, who had committed the murder.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the facts in the case, and feel certain that no person could have conducted the trial with more ability or with more care than were exhibited by Mr. Phœnix and Mr. Morris. In the house that night, besides the girls, there were six persons, (men.) The one spoken of as Frank Rivers, two strangers, (genteel in their appearance, whose names were not known, and who were supposed to be from the south,) a young man, (a clerk in the city,) and two others, (young merchants of respectability.) Immediately on the alarm being given, as is natural to suppose, they all fled, alike to prevent exposure as to avoid the dangerous scene. The gentleman that was with Mrs. Townsend is one of the latter, a single man of good business standing, and with the exception of the cloud that this might throw around his good name, one that stands well with his fellow men. The district attorney endeavored to procure his evidence. He declared that he could state nothing, he knew that Mrs. Townsend got up and in a short time he heard the alarm, but left the house immediately on the watchman coming in, or as soon as he possibly could. He said he could do no good—to bring him on the stand would injure himself and his business—and he prayed the district attorney to spare him the disagreeable task A consultation was held. It was found, as he had stated, that his testimony could be of no service, that to bring him on the stand would have no effect in subserving the arm of justice, and that it would be cruelty to inflict upon him the stain that he might possibly endure. It is feared that too many men visit such places—their safety is in concealment. The name, in this case, would have been blazoned to the world, and the blow could not easily have been recovered from. He was not brought forward.

The young men whose names were unknown had remained in the room with their girls until the alarm, when they also got away as soon as possible. The young man spoken of as a clerk was also in one of the rooms, and was roused from bed by the alarm.—He could state nothing as to the facts farther than that the alarm was given and that he fled, as early as possible, terrified at the sound of fire and murder that prevailed. He was of respectable connexions, plead, with tears, not to be brought on the stand, as it would, he said, destroy him in the estimation of his employer and his friends. It was found that his testimony would be of no possible service, and he was not called.

The fifth that we shall speak of is a young merchant in the lower part of the city. One who stands well in the community, and whose evidence would have borne very considerable weight. He was the one that Mrs. Townsend let in at 3 o'clock in the morning, and could, as he stated, have testified to seeing the lamp in the back room, and hearing Mrs. Townsend giving the alarm of fire and of murder a few minutes after he came in and went to Elizabeth Salter's chamber. (The latter testified to this effect on the trial.) It will be remembered that there is a defect in the law relative to compelling the attendance of witnesses. The coroner has power to bind over any that may have been present when an inquest was taken, whom he considers of importance on trial. The District Attorney has no power of the kind. He can subpœna and he can fine for non-attendance, but there his power ends.

In the present instance he did every thing that the law enabled him to do to secure the attendance of this witness, but the gentleman said that worlds could not tempt him to come on the stand. Although a single man, there were circumstances in his case that rendered it peculiarly trying for him to do so. The District Attorney sent an officer to his store to subpœna him and endeavor to induce him to appear.—The officer was told that he had left the city. The District Attorney then despatched the officer to the upper part of the State, where it was supposed he had gone, and other efforts were made to obtain his evidence, but equally in vain. The Coroner had not bound him over, as he was not a witness on the inquest, & the District Attorney, at the appointed time for the trial, was compelled to proceed without him.

The sixth young man was the person who had been with Helen Jewett, and whom Mrs. Townsend, Elizabeth Salters, and Emma French declared to be Richard P. Robinson, known to them as Frank Rivers; a name which it was acknowledged by others he had assumed on his different visits to the unfortunate girl.

Without any of those witnesses, however, the District Attorney must have felt abundantly able to fasten conviction upon the prisoner. Besides the circumstantial evidence of the hatchet, cloak, and white on the pantaloons, confession, handkerchief, miniature, &c. there was evidence which appeared to be "strong as proof of holy writ." He fully expected to prove the handwriting of the letters and the journal, and which had been privately acknowledged by persons who properly, perhaps, felt that they had a right to doubts when afterward speaking of them on oath, on the trial. These letters, it will be remembered, were said to contain matter which proved that Helen was in possession of an important secret, and that there was a strong motive for depriving her of life. The District Attorney was not able to bring them forward as evidence. Some were not proved and others he was not allowed to read. One of the letters, which he expected to have identified, is something like it, and is written in a disguised hand, but, from certain of the characters, no doubt is entertained of its coming from the same hand that the others did. It was to the following effect.

(He calls her in it, Dear Nelly, &c. as usual.)

The letter commences by asserting that Helen was in possession of a very important secret in relation to him, and he puts interrogatories to her as to whether she will betray him. Will you expose me to the world, he says—*will you cut my throat?* If you persist in what you threaten, I know my course. It shall be short and sweet—no, not sweet—*bitter! bitter!*

Perhaps there never was a case in which the public prosecutor had more to contend with than our District Attorney had on that trial. For some time previous to its taking place, among other expedients resorted to, colored prints, pretending to be likenesses of Richard P. Robinson and Helen Jewett, were placed in the windows of all our print shops, and in every public place where people would allow them to remain. These pictured Robinson as a beautiful modest youth, one apparently incapable of crime, and Helen, on the other hand, as a coarse looking brazen eyed shrew, that would do any thing. Neither of them, we, understand, looked any thing like original, and, we need not say, were too probably placed there for a certain effect.

The minds of our young men, in particular ran, in consequence, strongly in favor of the prisoner; the court room was filled with his friends, ready to hiss any thing said by the prosecution against him, or to applaud what his truly talented counsel might say in his favor. It was in vain that the court endeavored at all times to preserve order; the feeling would show itself whenever an opportunity offered. This, imperceptibly, had its effect on the jury. Besides this, the court did every thing that it consistently could to favor the prisoner, allowed evidence to be suppressed at the request of his counsel, and the whole, put together, truly made up hill work for the exertions of the prosecuting attorney.

In regard to the witnesses it will be conceded, we believe, it must have been truly painful to the feelings, and was injurious to the reputation of the young men who had been at the house, to be called up to the stand. It was necessary, however, for the District Attorney to bring forward those that he did, (and his heart must have bled at the manner in which some of them implored to be excused) in order to strengthen the circumstantial evidence—in particular that of the cloak, the handkerchief, and the miniature. On this account he brought no more forward, of either sex, than would have been serviceable on the trial. Gray, if he had brought him, would probably have gone for his friend, and the porter in Mr. Furlong's store probably testify to a young man having been there that night.

The speeches made by the prisoner's counsel were master pieces of eloquence, but, as we have already said, we have never heard any thing that surpassed, in eloquence or energy, the final charge of the District Attorney. When he spoke of the deed committed in the quiet of night, when the city was enwrapped in slumber, its effects upon the community, &c. his language was startling and effective—the manner in speaking of the unnatural coldness of the prisoner, too, on being brought to the house, and told that one whom he had loved and caressed was horribly murdered, was thrilling in its effect. He described the marble and unfeeling appearance of Robinson, spoke of her affection for him, of having worn his

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0578