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From the "Fables of Flora," an exquisite little volume, published at Lowell, Mass., we copy the following sweet effusion—doubtless the production of some pretty factory girl, with which that manufacturing city abounds:

THE ROSE-BUD IN THE COFFIN.

Laid for the grave the young bride lay;
Her hands were crossed upon her breast;
The dimpling smile had ceased to play,
And on her pale lip gone to rest.

A rose-bud, mossy, dewy, white,
Amid her flaxen curls was twined,
Just opening, beautiful and bright,
Like her unstained and thoughtful mind

"'Tis meet," the mourning lover said,
"That flowers should deck my perished bride:
Little care, since she is dead,
How many wither at her side."

The rose-bud breathed a gentle sigh,
Whose sweetness reached his fainting heart;
"I am content," it said "to die,
But not till I this truth impart:

"I would fain teach thee, ere I go,
That though my form to death is given,
All its bright and youthful glow,
Holy fragrance is exhaled to Heaven.

"To the young bride, on whose fair brow
I find a holy place of rest,
Risen, in spirit, even now,
And leans upon her father's breast."

CASE OF MISS WEBSTER.

As the case of Miss DELIA A. WEBSTER, who was convicted of slave-stealing, and sent to the Kentucky Penitentiary, is much commented on by the papers of the non-slave-holding States, and as the evidence upon which she was convicted has been called for by some of the eastern editors, we have thought proper to publish the following report of the case, which we have just received from a gentleman at Lexington.—*Louisville Journal.*

Special term of the Fayette Circuit Court—Hon. RICHARD A. BUCKNER, jr., presiding.—Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1844.

Commonwealth, vs. *Delia A. Webster and Calvin Fairbanks.* } Indictment for stealing negro boy Lewis, the property of Thomas Grant, & Co.

The case coming up for trial, in answer to the question whether she was ready for trial, Miss Webster responded in the affirmative, but demanded a separate trial, on the ground that she did not believe that she could receive a fair trial if tried jointly with Fairbanks, because of the prejudice against him, and of certain evidence which she understood was to be produced against him at the trial, by which she believed her cause would be injuriously affected. Having made affidavits to this effect, the motion was granted.

Fairbanks applied for a continuance—was sworn, and stated that some of his most important witnesses were absent, particularly a Mr. Allen, of New York, by whom he expected to prove that there was no negroes in company with him on his journey to Maysville. Also that his counsel, John McCalla, had lately left Lexington, and he had no opportunity of employing others. The Court, thereupon, appointed Wm. Kinkead as his counsel, and, after some debate, granted his application and remanded him to jail.

Miss Webster was then arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

For the Commonwealth—Mr. A. H. Robertson, commonwealth attorney, assisted by Richard Pindell, Esq.

For the defence.—Messrs. M. C. Johnson, Combs, and Shy.

After some difficulty a jury having been empannelled, the commonwealth commenced the examination of its witnesses, whose evidence was as follows:

Miss Webster, for some months previous to her arrest, taught school in Lexington, and boarded with a Mrs. Glass. About the first of September, a man, calling himself Fairbanks, came to the house and inquired for her; was told that she was absent; stated that he wished very much to see her; for, although entirely unacquainted with her, he knew some of her friends in Ohio. When Miss Webster came in, Fairbanks introduced himself, and immediately desired a private conversation with her. They retired to a separate room, and remained there together and alone for some time. At Miss Webster's request, Mrs. Glass consented to receive Mr. Fairbanks as a boarder in her house, and from that time until a day or two previous to her arrest, they held long conversations together, and seemed desirous of avoiding observation. On Monday, the 23d of September, Fairbanks called on Parker Craig, to inquire if he could get a hack to go to Maysville on the next Saturday. Craig told him he could. On Wednesday he again called, to provide against disappointment.—On Saturday he came to Craig, and ordered the hack to be sent to Mrs. Glass's, where a young lady would join him. He asked if he could go to Paris that night, starting at five o'clock. Craig told him he could. How long it would take him to go to Maysville and return; and was answered, four days. He then remarked that he would start at five that evening, go to Paris that night, and Maysville the next day, if it would not be too hard a drive. The hack called, agreeably to instruction, at Mrs. Glass's, and Miss Webster got into it with Fairbanks, stating to her landlady that she was going to spend her Sabbath in Versailles with some friends, and would return early on Monday morning. Instead of going directly to Paris, as Fairbanks had stated he intended to do, it was proved that the hack was at the hospital at six o'clock, and at the Bruen house in Lexington at half-past six, where two trunks, both of leather, which Fairbanks had left there some days before, were placed upon it. The keeper of the first gate on the Maysville turnpike road, proved that no hack passed the gate that evening before nine or ten o'clock, so that they could not have left Lexington befure half past eight or niae. The same night that these transactions are proved to have taken place, Louis, the slave named in the indictment, the property of Grant and Baxter, escaped, together with his wife and child, the property of Mr. Bain. The next thing heard of Fairbanks and Webster, is from the tavern-keeper at Washington, four miles on this side of the Ohio; he says that a hack passed that place on Sunday morning, driving rapidly, with the curtains all down; that on Monday morning he was aroused by the return of the same hack, out of which came Fairbanks and the prisoner; there were two leather trunks on the hack as it went down, but none as it returned; the horses were very much fatigued; they remained at the house for some two or three hours, when he [the tavern keeper] went out of the room to see about the horses, leaving Miss Webster and Fairbanks alone; when he returned, the door was locked, and remained so till about four o'clock in the morning, when they came out to start; there was no bed in the room; Mr. Music, (the tavorn keeper) thinking they were a runaway couple, laughed at them a little about it, but they neither acknowledged nor denied such to be the fact.

On Sunday morning early, Mr. Bain found that his servants [the wife and child of Louis] had absconded, taking with them *two leather trunks*, he proceeded to inquire what hacks had left town, and Craig hearing of it, immediately suspected that they had gone off in his hack with Fairbanks. Traces of hack wheels were found in the street, where the hack had turned round, just by Bain's residence; and these traces were recognized by Craig as the track of his hack wheels, which he knew by the peculiar conformatiou of the *tire*. Bain and Craig then started for Maysville, and a few miles the other side of Paris, met the hack returning, with Fairbanks and Miss Webster still in it. Fairbanks asked Craig if he recognized the horses; no, he replied, one of them is not mine. Fairbanks then explained that one of the horses he hired from Craig had died from fatigue, in Millersburg, as they went down; they there obtained another, which they took with them, and on returning, a strange horse, the one he now saw, followed them from Mayslick to Millersburg, where they returned the horse they had hired on going down, and put in the one that had followed them. Craig then asked him where they had been, and he replied, to assist a runaway couple to be married. What were there names? asked he—when Miss Webster sharply told Fairbanks not to answer the question. The driver then proceeded to Lexington, Bain and Craig following just behind them.

Hearing that Miss W. was suspected of stealing negroes, Mrs. G. with a pass key, entered her room, and found in one of her trunks, several letters from Oberlin, Ohio, one from Fairbanks, proposing to come over and assist her in running off slaves, &c. These letters the Commonwealth attempted to read, but was not allowed by the Court, on the principle laid down in Greenleaf, and the authority of the cases there cited, that the mere possession of a letter, not proved to be answered, is no evidence of acquiescence in their contents.—[I. Greenleaf's Evidence.] In the mean time, Craig and Bain returned with their prisoners, and Fairbanks was immediately searched by the jailor, and a letter found in his possession was attempted to be read by the Commonwealth, on the ground that on proof of a conspiracy, the acts and declarations of one conspirator in pursuit of this common object, is admissable against them all. The Court refused permission to read the letter, there having been, as yet, no sufficient proof of a conspiracy between Fairbanks and Miss Webster, which must be established, at least *prima facia*, before the acts or declarations of one could be received against the other.

It was then proven, that in a conversation held subsequently to her arrest, Miss W. had declared that she had gone with Fairbanks to assist a runaway couple to get married; that afterwards she said that Fairbanks, who pretends to be a preacher, had persuaded her to go to Millersburg with him, as he had some ministerial duties to attend to there.—In another conv[illegible] where the negroes got into the hack. She answered, no negroes got in. But between this place and Paris, three persons, a man, a woman, and a child [mark the coincidence] got into the hack, but added they were all white persons, to her unknown. Again she stated that Fairbanks had deceived her, and under pretence of going to Versailles, had lured her on to Maysville. The Commonwealth, having several times previously, attempted to read the letter of Fairbanks, was, however permitted to do so. It bore date the Thursday previous to the day the negroes escaped. After noticing the failure of the writer in his attempt to run off a negro woman, he goes on to say, that Miss W. and the writer had concluded to carry off three negroes, a man named Louis, a stout, active boy, his wife and child; and that they would attempt it on the following Satarday; that on arriving at Aberdeen, he would send them on by the daily or underground route, and would then return with Miss W. to Lexington; that he was boarding in the same house withher, and that neither was suspected. He says, farther, that he had already sent his baggage to Cincinnati, (remember the two leather trunks taken from the Bruen House,) and would follow it there as soon as he had seen Miss W. home. I may probably send you a copy of this letter, if you wish it.

No evidence of any moment was offered by the defence.

The jury retired on Friday evening, after hearing the able argument of counsel, and brought in, on Saturday morning, a verdict of *guilty*, fixing her punishment at two year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.—Sentence was pronounced by Judge Buckner on Saturday, January 4th, and the prisoner taken down to Frankfort, on Thursday, January 9th.

The question is often asked, why so few slavers are taken by our cruisers on the coast of Africa, while so many are taken by the British cruisers. The answer is a plain one. By the terms of the Ashburton treaty, our vessels are prohibited from overhauling any vessel not bearing the American flag.

Santa Fe trade.—We learn, from a letter written by Col. Owens, of Independence, in this State, that the total amount of gold and silver received from Santa Fe in 1843, was $425,000; in 1844, $375,000; estimated amount for 1845, $500,000.—*St. Louis Reporter.*

LIST OF ACTS.

We give below a list of the acts of a public and general nature, passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State. We have omitted those of a local or private nature, presuming that a list of these last named acts would not be of utility or interest to our readers.

To amend an act abolishing docket fees, &c.

Fixing the time of holding courts in the 8th Judicial circuit.

To repeal an act relative to the Overseers of the Poor, &c.

To authorize Supervisors to purchase tools, &c.

To repeal a part of the 56th art., chap. 12, in the Revised Statutes of 1843.

To authorize the Treasurer of State to receive certain treasury notes, &c.

Exempting personal personal property from execution.

To confine voters to their respective townships.

To authorize plaintiffs to collect bids at Sheriff's and Constable's sales.

To regulate the fees of County Treasurer's for receiving Seminary funds.

To amend an act entitled an act relative to the licensing groceries, &c.

To amend an act for the protection of wild fruit.

To amend art. 4, chap. 45 of the R. S. of 1843.

To amend Sec. 88, chap. 48, art. 4, part 3, R. S. of 1843.

To authorize the borrowers of the Congressional township funds to secure their loans by land in their proper Congressional township.

Defining the mode of electing a Secretary of State.

Repealing sec. 76, art. 4, chap. 15 of the school law.

Extending an act for the appointment of township Assessors, &c.

To amend the law relative to license to sell clocks.

Fixing the time of holding courts in the 5th Judicial Circuit.

Relative to selling clocks by religious societies.

To allow a bounty on wolf scalps.

Requiring an enumeration of the white male inhabitants of this State.

To legalize the selecting of grand and petit juror, &c.

Relative to official bonds.

Relative to proceedings upon writs *ad quod damnum.*

To amend the Probate law.

Fixing the time of holding courts in the 10th circuit.

To prevent the election of public defaulters.

To amend art. 1, chap. 50 of the R. S. of 1843.

To amend art. 7 chap. 13 of the R. S. of 1843.

To amend art. 5 chap. 12 of the R. S. of 1843.

To compel speculators to pay a road tax equal to that of actual settlers.

To define the duties of petitioners for new counties.

Legalizing the acts of Masters in Chancery, &c.

In relation to School Commissioners.

In relation to the sales of real estate by executors and administrators.

To secure Recorders their fees in certain cases.

To amend art. 4 chap. 45 of the R. S. of 1843.

Declaratory of the meaning of sec. 29th chap. 31 art. 3 R. S.

Prescribing a uniform mode of ascertaining by weight the measure of different kinds of grain.

To revive in part sec. 1 chap. 8 of the school law of 1838, &c.

Subjecting equitable intersts in school lands, &c.

Providing for the payment of the members and officers of the present general assembly.

For the benefit of bail for the stay of execution.

Providing for the distributiou of the road tax paid by the State Bank.

In relation to the expenses on change of venue in civil cases.

To amend an act regulating a lien on boats.

To extend the time of payment to purchasers of school lands, &c.

Slavery in Delaware.—The whole number of slaves in Delaware, is less than 3,000, and at a recent anti-slavery meeting in Wilmington, it was stated that three-fourths of the people were ready to sign petitions for immediate emancipation with modarate compensation.

It is stated, that, with the assistance of Morse's Telegraph and Colt's submarine battery, a ship may be blown up at the distance of 40 miles, or more.

But four of the ten Presidents of the U. States had sons. Presidents Houston, Burnet, Lamar, and the new President of Texas, Anson Jones—none of them have sons—rather a singular circumstance.

A letter writer is of the opinion, that an effort will be made, next year, to abolish slavery in Kentucky.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW PRESIDENT, BY MR. BUCHANAN.

We have a few men in our ranks to whom the Whigs concede all the attributes of eminent statesmen. One of these is James Buchanan, the favorite Senator from Pennsylvania. He has lately drawn the character of the President elect in a few words, but with so much truth and correctness, that it will be recognised as a faithful drawing by all who know him well.

In a letter of the 14th ult., published in the Globe, Mr. Buchanan says:

"I have been upon terms of personal, political and social intimacy with James K. Polk for nearly twenty years; and have observed him in all situations, both in the sunshine and in the storm.—Whilst the tremendous war of the Bank of the United States against the administration of the glorious old hero and sage of the Hermitage was raging, he never quailed, but led the van of the Democracy in the House of Representatives. I shall venture the prediction that, as President of the United States, he will disappoint the expectations of his political foes, and will surpass even the high hopes of his friends. Prudent, firm, and sagacious, with a character, public and private, above all reproach, his country's good will be the polar-star of his administration; and his own glory and lasting benefits to the people of the United States will be his rich reward, provided he be not thwarted by premature attempts to divide the party in a struggle for the next Presidency. His own nomination and triumphant election ought to warn the friends of all impatient aspirants, if any such there be, that those who are the first to enter the lists, and thus distract the party, will be the last in reaching the goal.

"The leading characteristic of Mr. Polk's mind, is an almost unerring judgement, which eminently fits him for the high station to which his country has called him. During his long and varied services in Congress it may be said of him what can scarcely be asserted of any other public man, placed in a similar position—that he has never had occasion to explain or retract any of his votes, or even to qualify any of his opinions expressed in the ardor of debate."

In the late canvass, there was a concerted attempt throughout the Union, among the whig leaders, to represent Mr. Clay as infinitely the superior of Mr. Polk in all the characteristics of a statesman. In the contrast which was continually presented to the people, the greatest injustice was done Mr. Polk. While Mr. Clay was elevated far above his true level, as a man of talents, his competitor was placed equally as far below his true level. Long before the close of his administration, he will have satisfied all candid men, that the friends of Mr. Clay never had any cause to hold him up as having superior claims to talents.—*Union.*

Operations of the Snag boats on the western rivers.—The following facts, in reference to the operations of the Snag Boats, employed in the removal of obstructions in navigation in the western rivers, are derived from a report of the Topographical Department, by Col. Long, from the office of Improvement of Western waters.

The total number of obstructions removed in fifteen months, are as follows:

Snags	13,240
Roots, logs, and stumps	16,498
Stumps and roots blasted	975
Impending trees removed,	50,019
Total,	80,732

The appropriations for this business for the year ending 30th June, 1844, was	$102,802
Actually expended	91,362
	11,440
Appropriation for present fiscal year	$180,000

It is estimated that this will be nearly expended. The estimate for the next fiscal year, is $240,000. This amount will probably be appropriated.

Origin of Fruits.—Olives came from Greece, citrons from Media, cherries from the shores of Propontis, figs from Mesopotamia, chestnuts from Castanea, in Asia, peaches from Persia; oranges from Tyre; plums from Syria; artichokes from Sicily; apricots from Armenia; cabbages from Cyprus; melons from Persia;

And women from the Garden of Eden.

The citizens of Montreal are urging the construction, by the city, of a public walk, or *boulevard*, on the French plan, around the base of the noble mountain which rises near the city. It must strike every one acquainted with its locality, as a noble and admirable scheme. The cost is estimated at some 4,000 or $5,000.

A bill is before Congress appropriating $20.000 for furnishing the White House.