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Scandalous ~~Collection~~ ^{of} ~~newspapers~~ ^{and} ~~magazines~~ ^{and} ~~other~~ ^{documents} ~~etc.~~ ^{etc.}

Appendix, containing Sundry Documents. 8vo
boards, uncut, pp. 237 Bost. 182^½

1835 TRIAL. Achilli vs. Newman. Full Report of the
Trial for Seduction and Adultery against Dr.
Achilli. 8vo, paper Y

BY

Wonderful Discoveries.

2.00

CONTAINING,

I. A NARRATIVE OF THE WHOLE TRANSACTION,

BY REV. LEMUEL HAYNES, A. M.

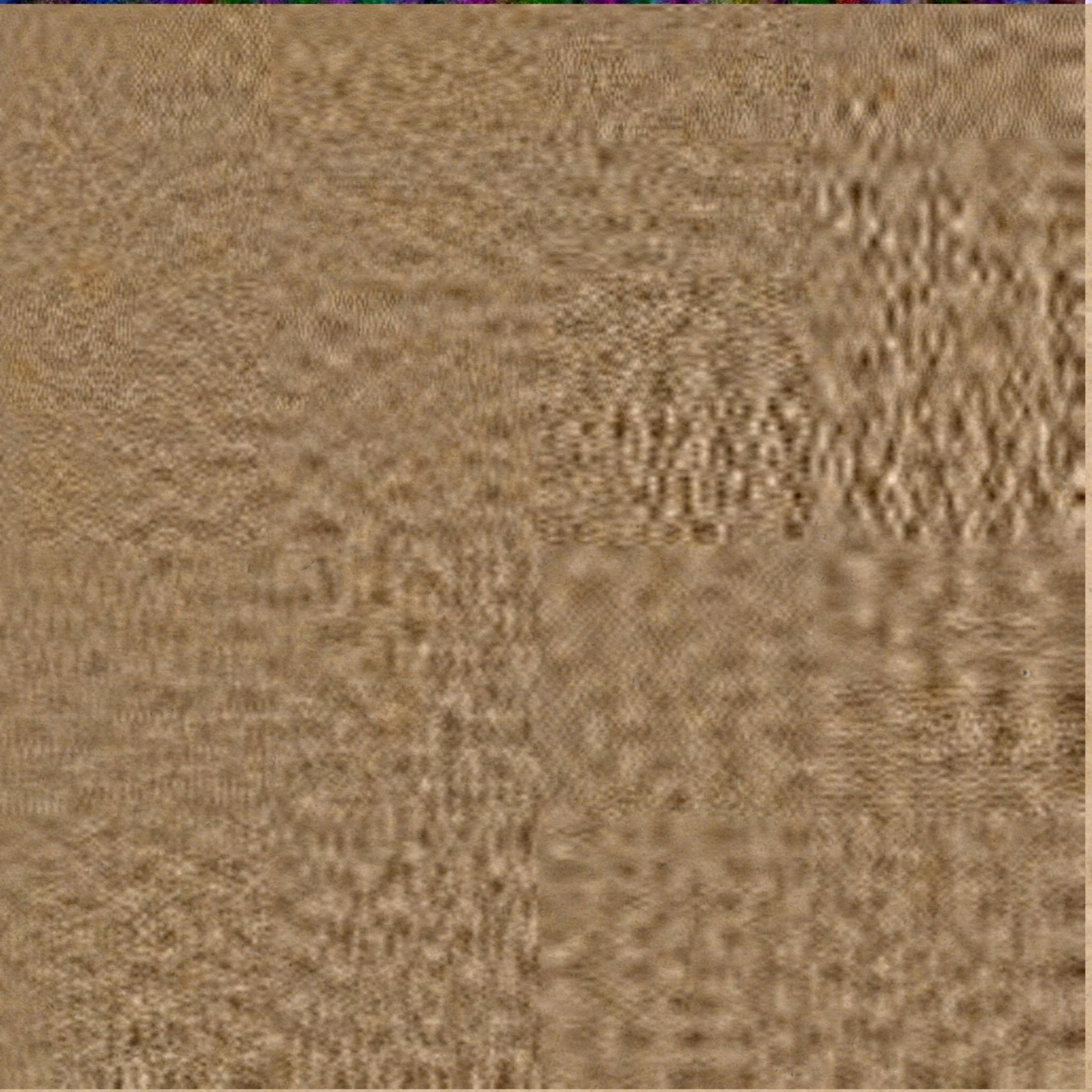
II. REV. MR. HAYNES' SERMON, UPON THE DEVELOPEMENT OF THE
MYSTERY.

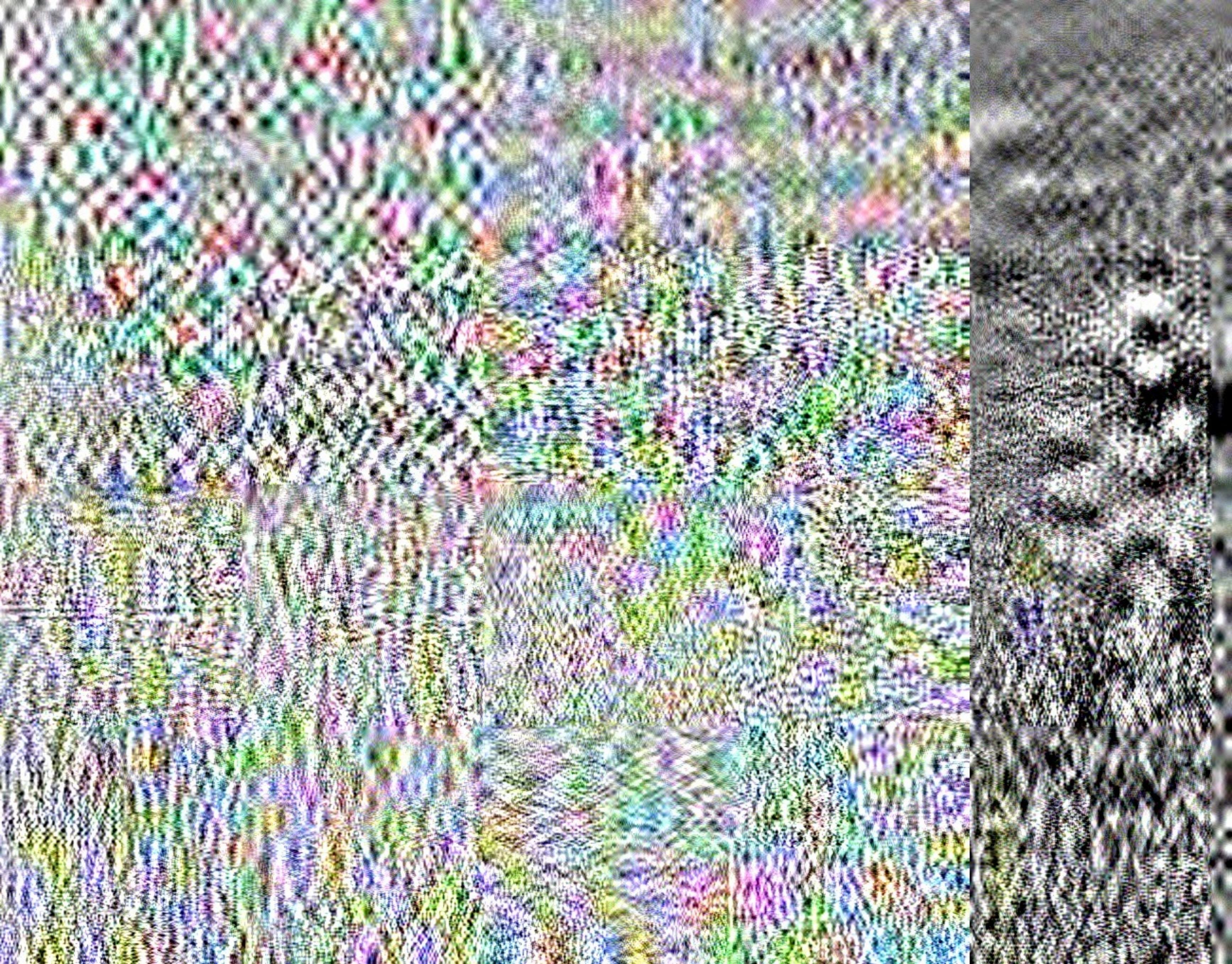
III. A SUCCINCT ACCOUNT OF THE INDICTMENT, TRIAL AND CON-
VICTION OF STEPHEN AND JESSE BOORN.

HARTFORD:

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM S. MARSH.

v.]



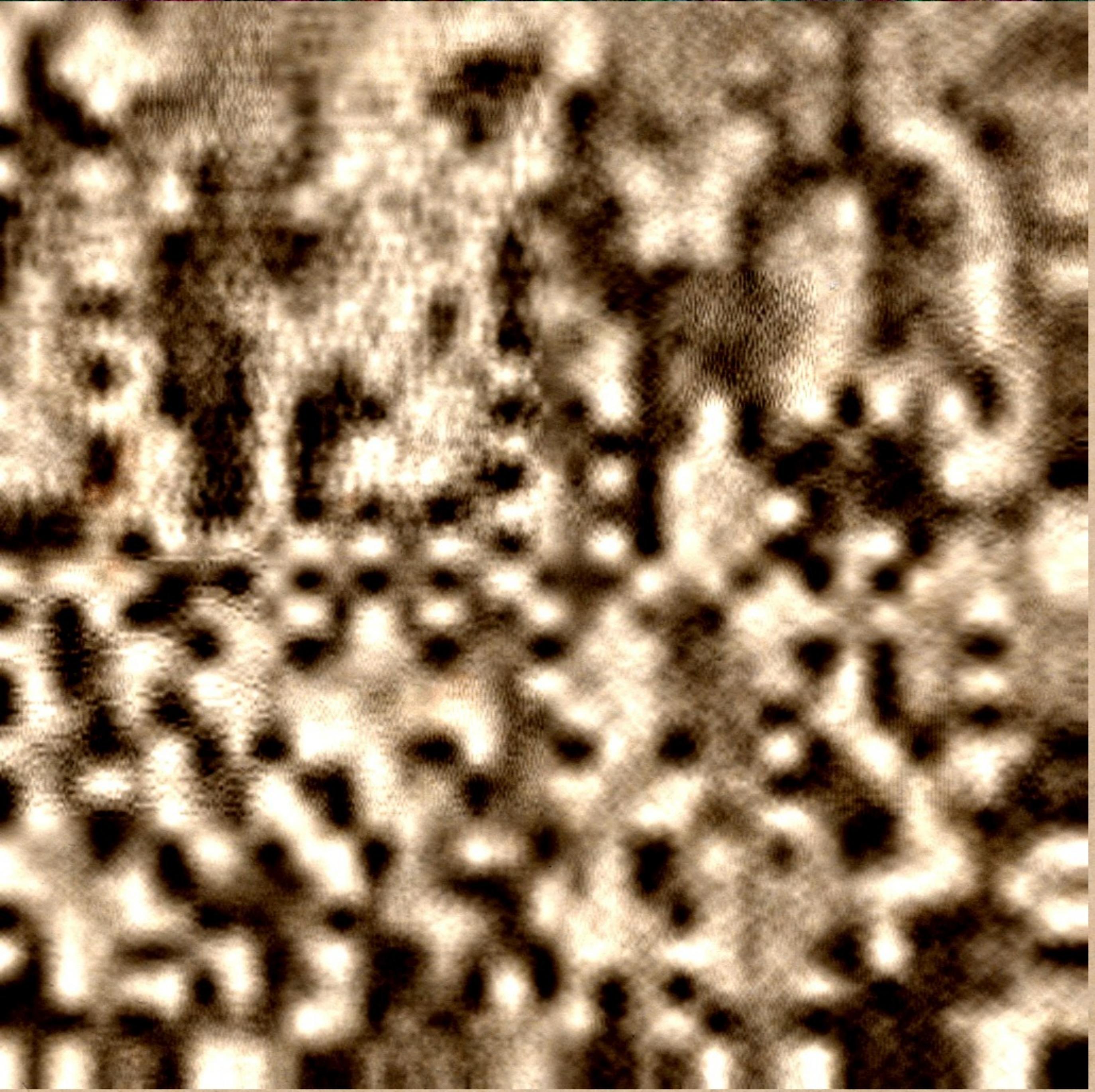
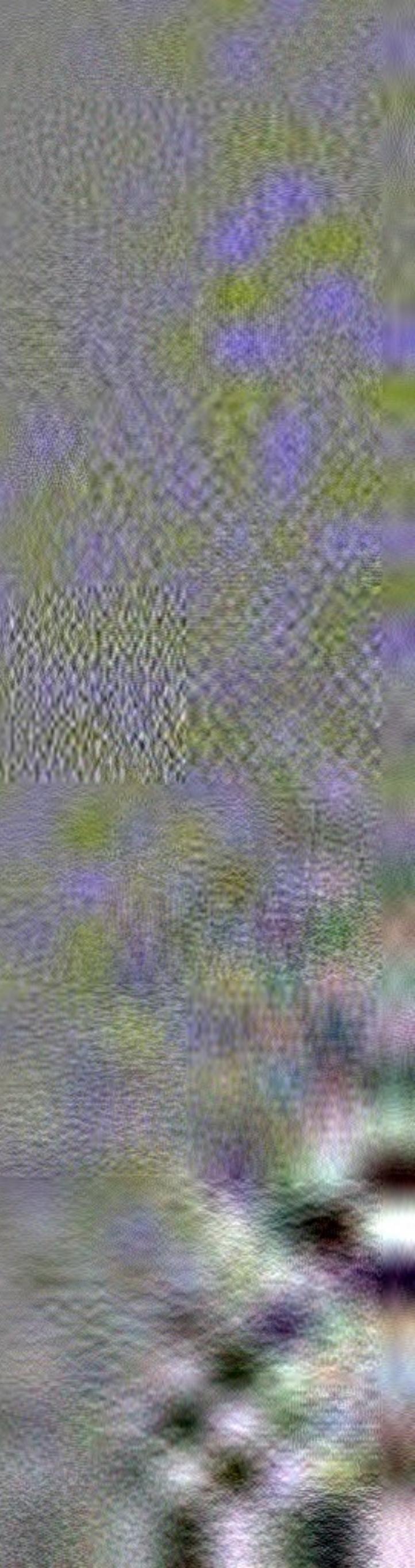
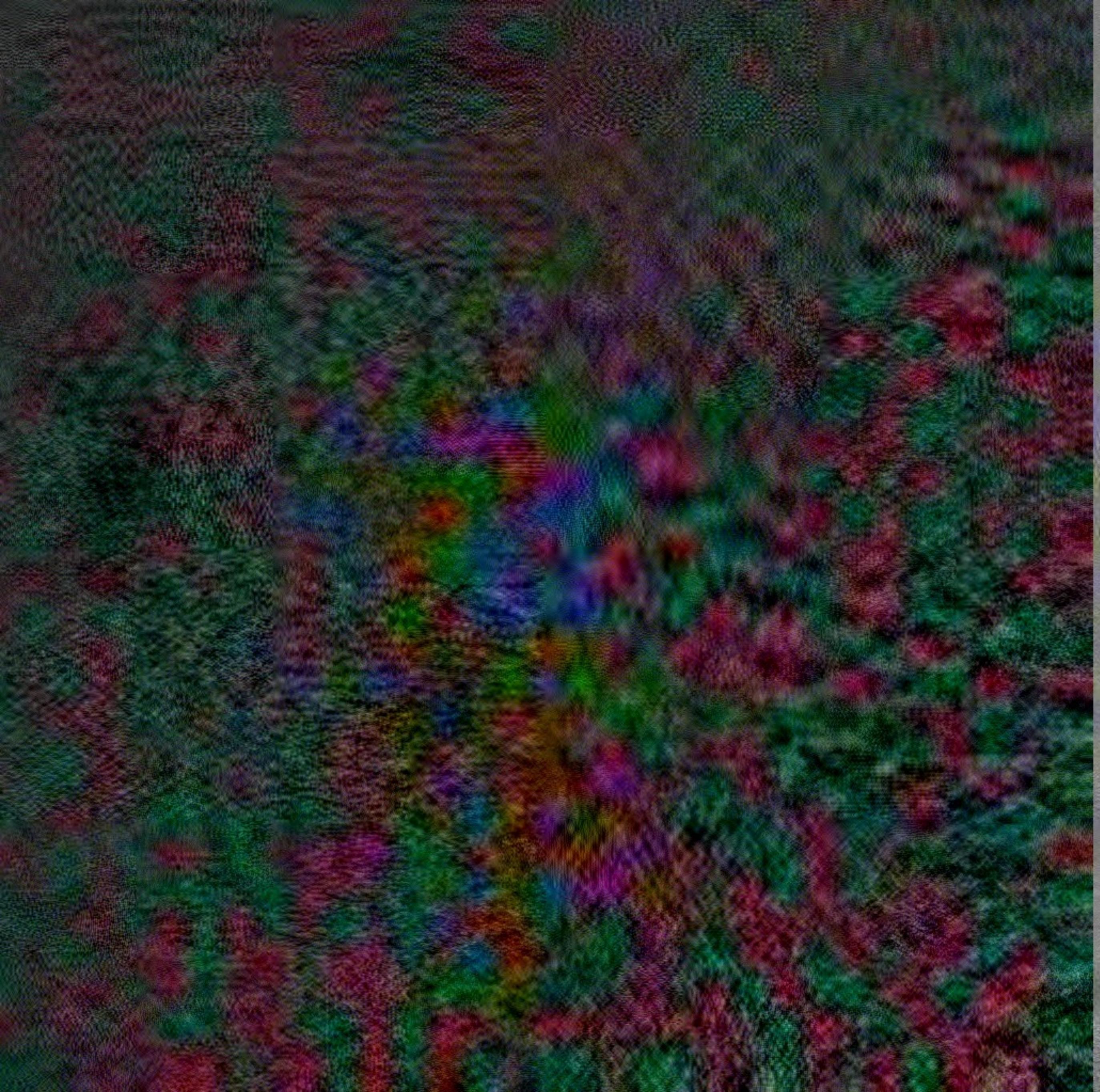


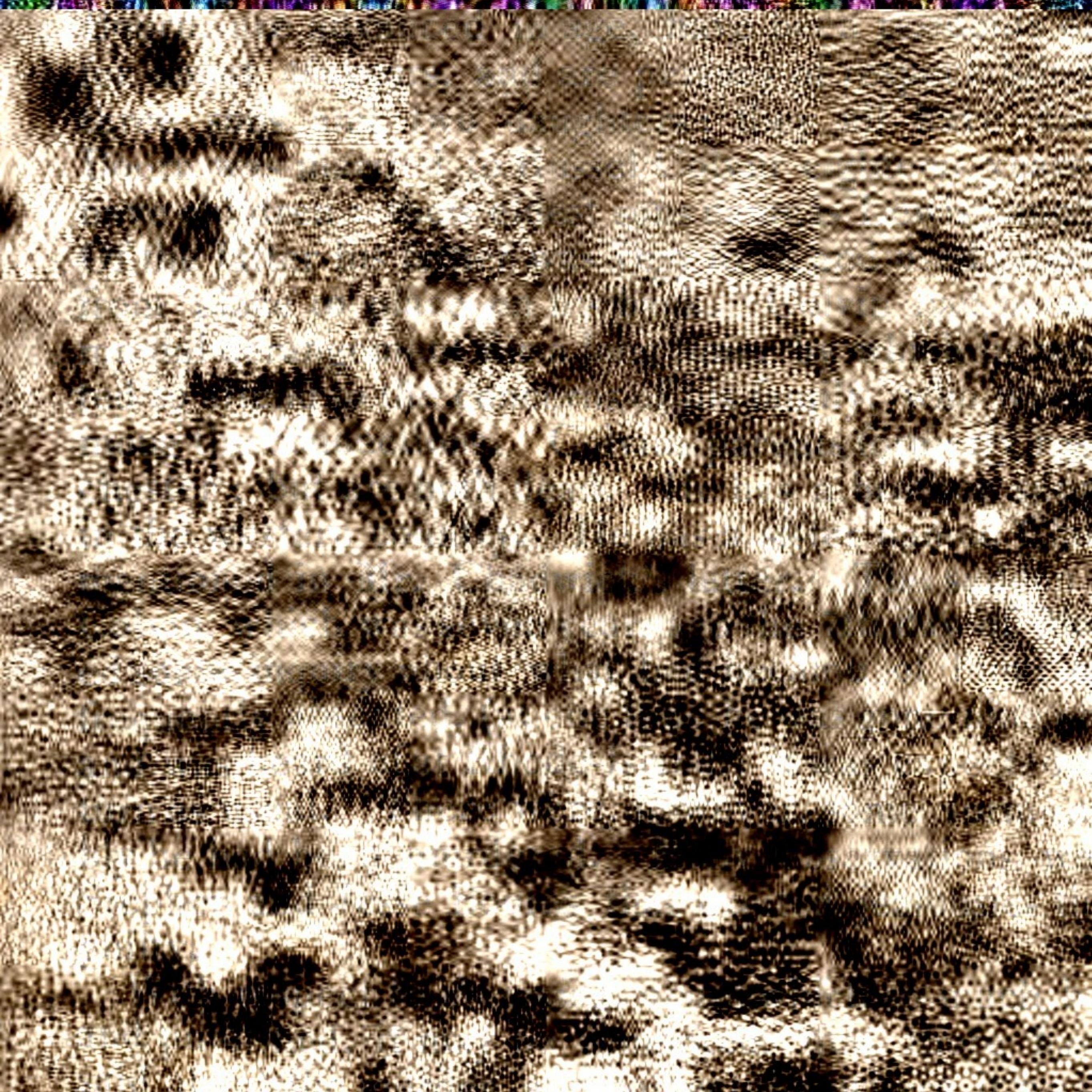
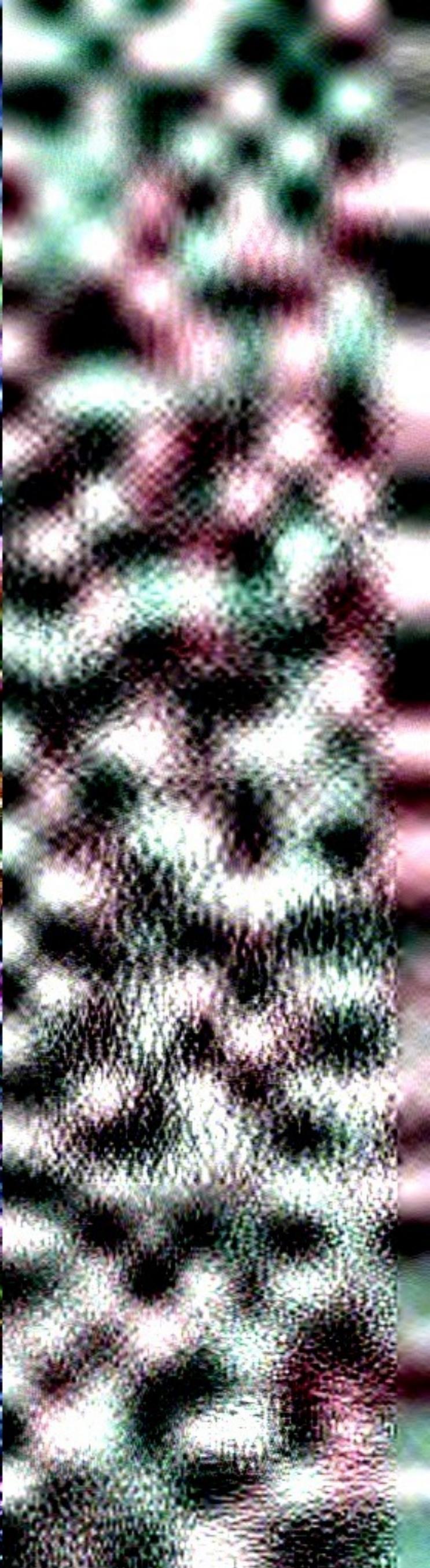
nished, what the publisher ventures to pronounce, altogether the most satisfactory account of these strange occurrences.

The impressive discourse delivered upon the return of Colvin, and the happy rescue of his supposed murderers from impending death, will be read with interest by all.

Copious materials were obtained of the Trial of the *Boorns*; but it is deemed inexpedient *at this time*, to give any but a brief statement of it.

PUBLISHER.





and where the body might be deposited. By this the mind was prepared to receive similar impressions when asleep ; and there was nothing miraculous in the matter, about which so many strange things have been circulated. The dream is here related for the

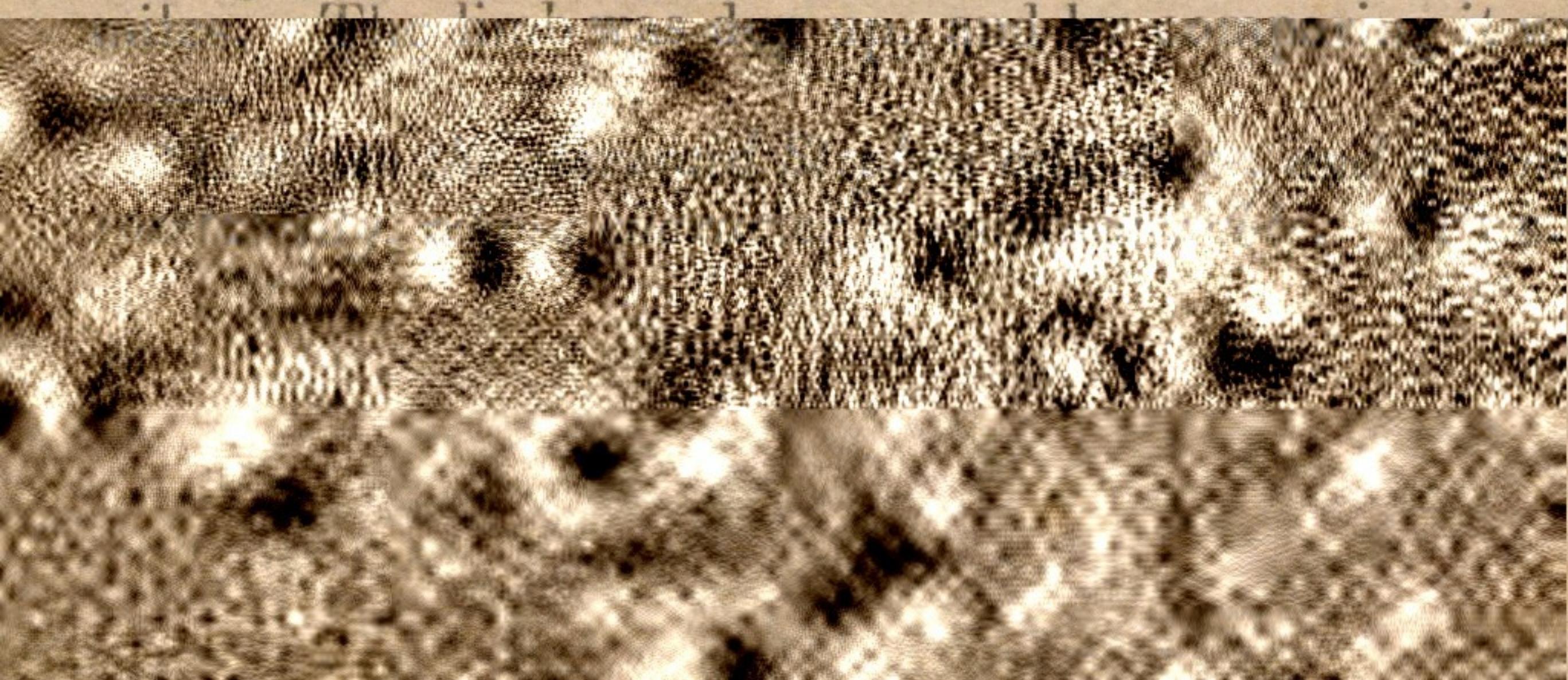
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the court had never heard of them. It is certainly to be regretted that such seeds of delusion should be disseminated among mankind, and that truth and propriety do not receive more attention previous to such publications. Much has been said about skulls and bones being found of the human kind. I think we are without sufficient evidence that any thing of this nature has been discovered. A circumstance took place that excited much attention. A lad walking from Mr. Barna Boorn's at a small distance with his dog, a hollow stump standing near the path engaged the notice of the Spaniel, which ran to the place and back again several times, lifting up his feet on the boy, with whining notes, as though to draw the attention of his little master to the place ; which had the effect. A cluster of bones were drawn from the roots of the stump by the dogs paws. Further examination was made, and in the cavity of the stump were found two toe nails, to appearance belonging to a human foot ; others were discovered in a crumbled state, which to appearance, had passed through the fire. It was now concluded by many, that some fragments of the body of Colvin were found. The cluster of bones were brought before the court of inquiry. They were examined by a number of physicians, who thought them to be human ; one of the profession, however, thought otherwise. A Mr. Solisbury, about 4 years ago had his leg amputated, which was buried at the distance of four or five

leman of re-



to look even on common things as supernatural. But still, as has before been observed, none of these things were introduced or even mentioned in any part of the examination or trial. The strange disappearance of Colvin, his not being heard of, together with some things that took place on the day he was missing, could not fail to create strong suspicions that he had been murdered. Evidence was adduced, that on the day of his departure, a quarrel commenced between him and his brethren, which led to believe he had fallen a victim. But after all, the evidence was circumstantial, though the general evidence was that the prisoners were guilty. Some thought that it was best to dismiss Jesse from any further examination, which had commenced on Tuesday the 27th day of April. He was however still kept in custody. Search was made on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, for the body, during which time those discoveries were made above alluded to. Jesse was on the eve of being set at liberty, but on Saturday, about ten o'clock, he with a trembling voice observed, "that the first time he had an idea his brother Stephen had murdered Colvin was when he was here last winter: he then stated that he and Russel were hoeing in the Glasier lot, that there was a quarrel between them, and Colvin attempted to run away; that he struck him with a club or stone, on the back part of his neck or head, and had fractured his skull and supposed he was dead." He observed

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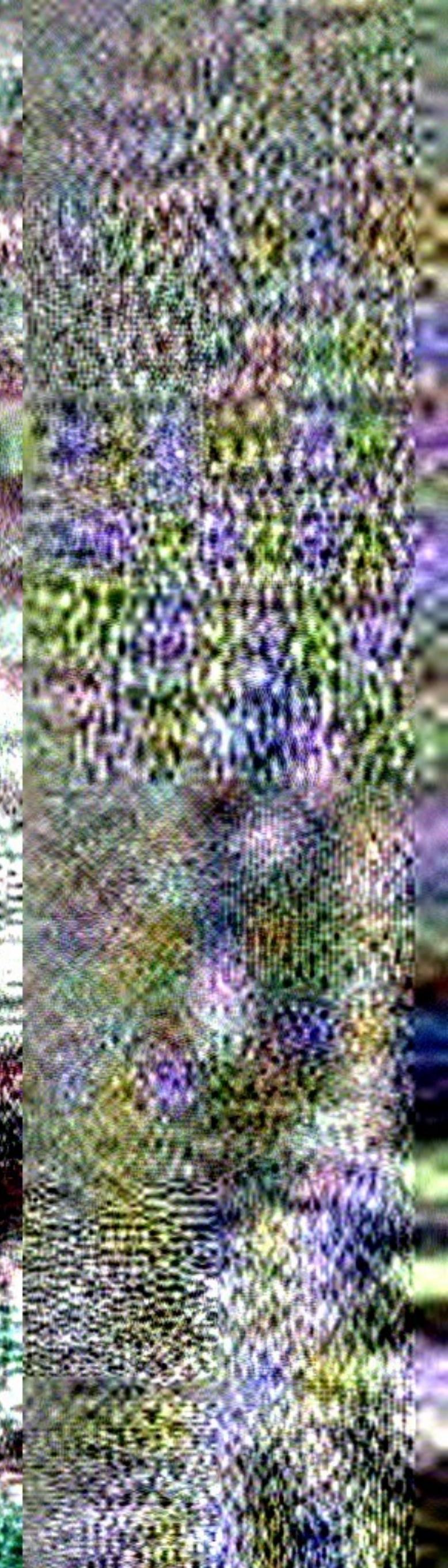
men, who, a-
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shed to pay up in public was brought on of Colvin, father, was in the public.— denied that what he had so strong a- wait their tri- at Manches-

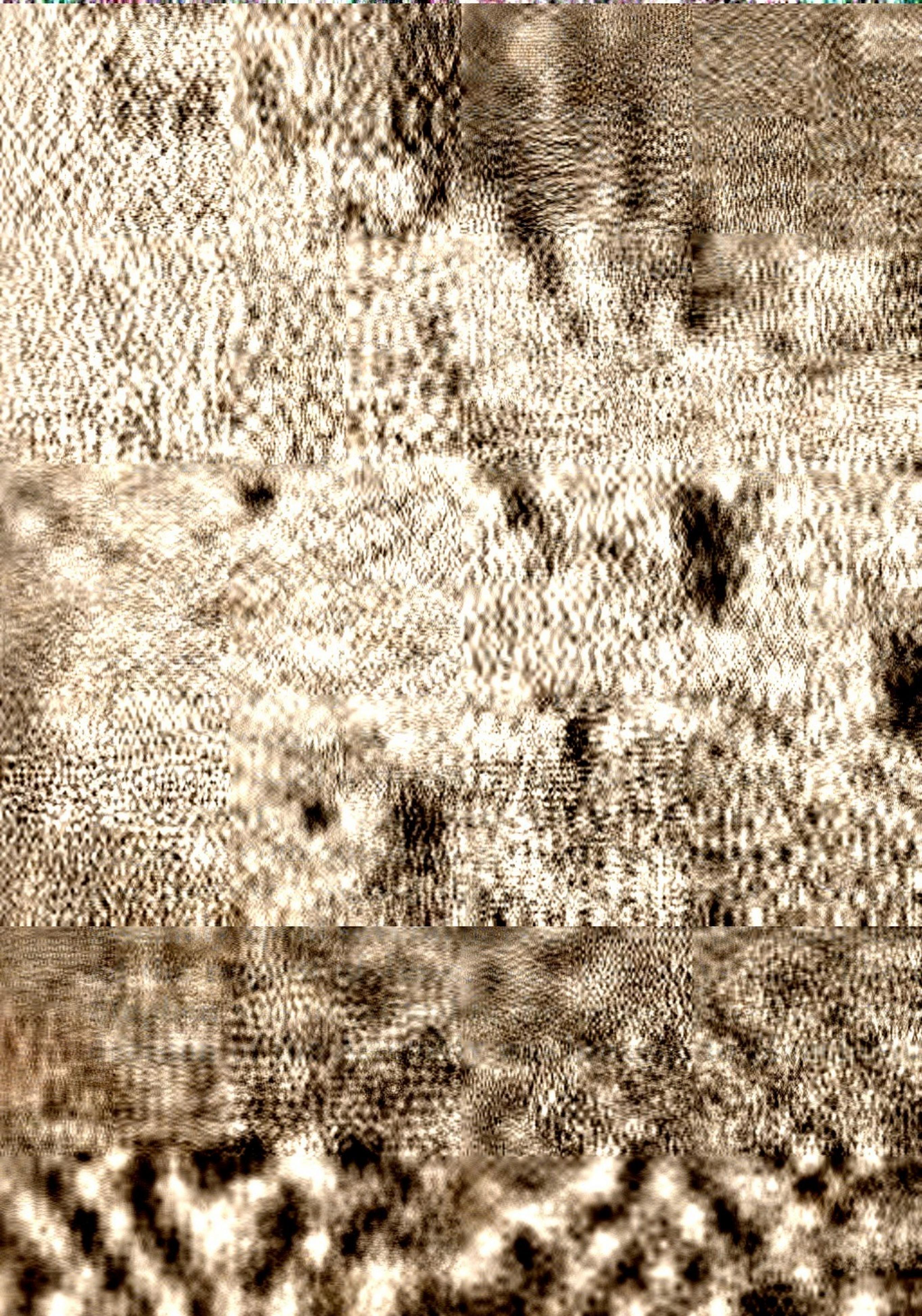
He invited frequently visited him in his office, and observed any symptoms of compunction or remorse, and of innocence, with ap- peared ab- jectedly. "I produced the ex- example of Christ's life and sufferings as a pattern worthy of his imita- tion; he exclaimed, "I am as innocent as Jesus Christ!" for the extravagant boast was uttered in a tone of self-delusion, and he added, "I know that I am guilty of many sins, I know that I am as innocent as Jesus Christ." Colvin was no was." The charge was given to the grand jury, by his Honor Judge Doolittle, and a bill of indictment was presented against Stephen and Jesse Boorn: but as it was not a full court, the trial could not commence, according to a late act of the Legislature of this State.

The Court was accordingly adjourned to the 26th of October,



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and sententiously with his mind on the subject of another life. "I have no human means of deliverance. I advised him to read the holy scriptures which he consented, if he could be allowed a candle, and this request was granted; and I often found him at midnight in his room in agonizing interview I had with him before the news came that it was likely Mr. Polhamus alive, was very bad. He says to me, "Life is precious, and no way but death is everything works against me, but an innocent man like this you will know after I am dead." He burst into a fit of tears and said, "What will become of my poor wife and children, they are in nobody's countenance, and there is nothing better than life itself." I told him God would take care of them. He replied "I don't care for them. I wish they would let me live even in this world some longer; perhaps something will take place that may convince people that I am innocent." I used to leave him when he said, "Why don't you stay with me?" He answered, "I have got to get up to bed now, being all chilled down to the bone, and freeze all his feet during prayer, with deep and bitter sighings. — A.M. Taber Chad-

* Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Polhamus, live distant from each other about 40 miles.



was introduced into New-York by evidence which deeply had it at he had acquaintance. The writing for Verdict to the betts were ed in the County Court room and hours, to is alive a- that there them by Manches- a cry was aen swiftly, sion. The was all a- , who they had no doubt was dead, and had come as a kind of Saviour to one who was devoted to the gibbit. Some, like Thomas, in another case, would not believe without tangible evidence. People gathered around him with such eagerness, as to ren-

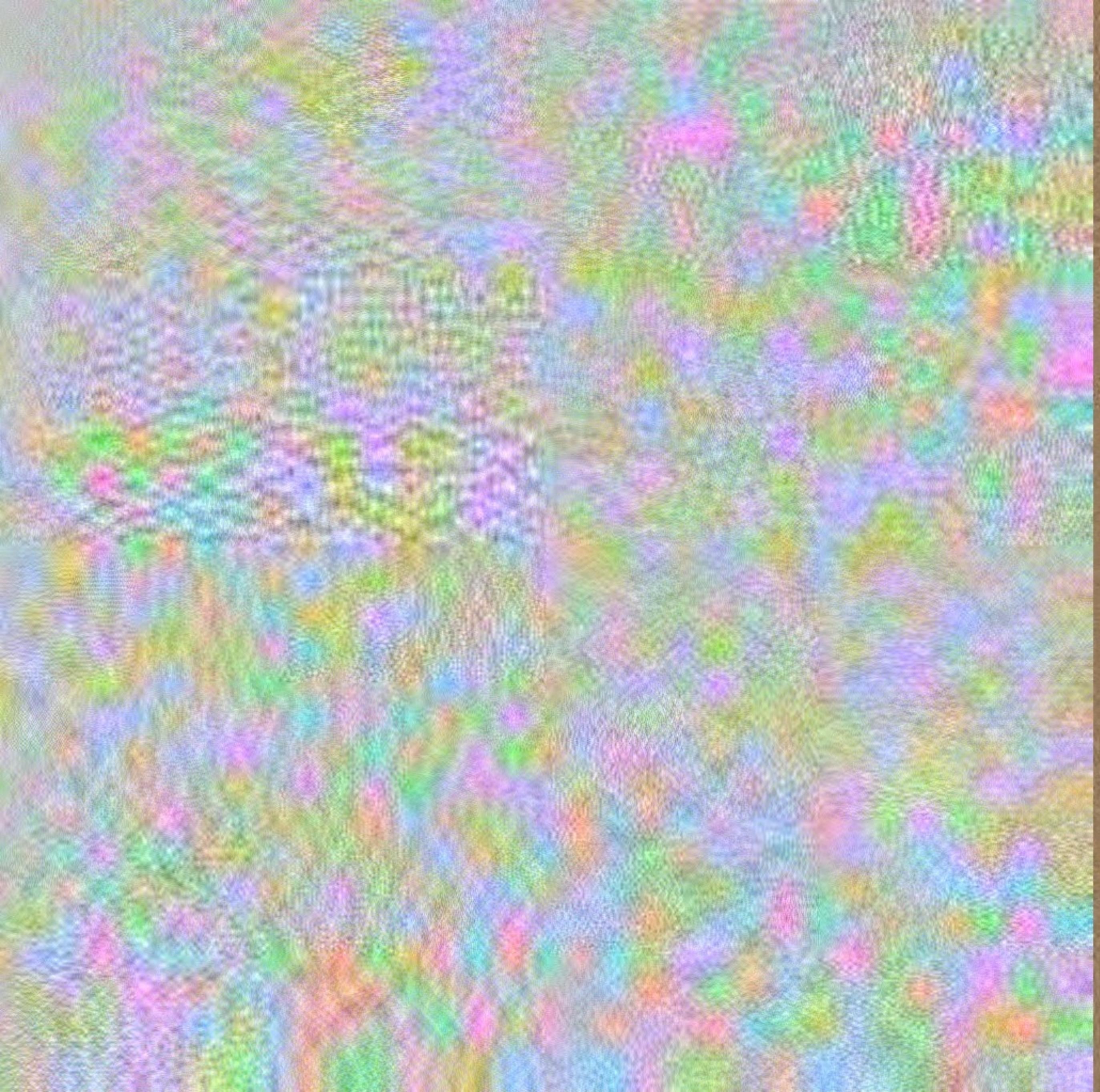
informed exiles,
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having received remuneration from this town for that purpose.
There it is probable Colvin will end his days Stephen is not
in a state of confinement; but lives with his family. Jesse is
still in State's-prison, has heard the news, and has wrote to
his attorney to use means for his release. It is probable that

and that the persons condemned are, and ought to be exonerated.

REVUE DE LAVINES.

Montreal, 22 Dec. 1830.

ODINSON.—Four years after Colvin was missing, some time in winter, Johnson's near the place where it was supposed that the murderer had been committed, found a hat; and conjectured that it was a good bet it was Colvin's hat: it was made of fine slate blue cloth, powdered in pieces and torn up, so that it was now nothing to return to Vermont with. When he told his master this, his master made no use to stratagem. A young woman of Russell, who had agreed to accompany him to the south, had a visit to New York, and Colvin, who was very excited about her, went along with him. They got on a steamer bound for New York, and when they were about half way across, Mr. Murphy told him there were British soldiers laying in the Harbor, and unless he kept within doors he would be kidnapped. This had the desired effect. When he set out for Macbeth's, he concluded he would never get home again, so he never perceived his mistake until he came to Philadelphia, and saw Mr. Colvin, whom he had formerly been acquainted, and he was filled with surprise.





IN THE DELIVERENCE OF

STEPHEN AND JESSE BOORN,

WHO HAD BEEN UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH, FOR THE SUP-
POSED MURDER OF

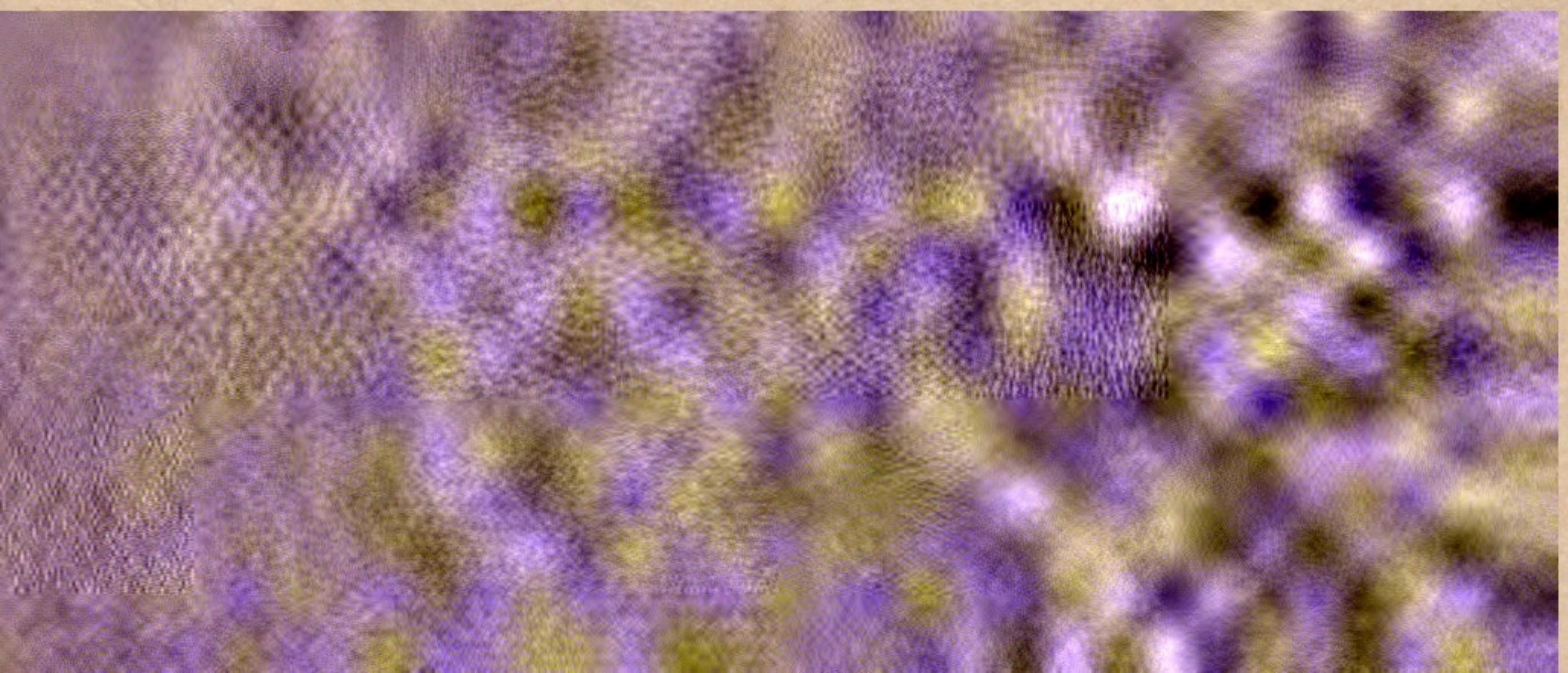
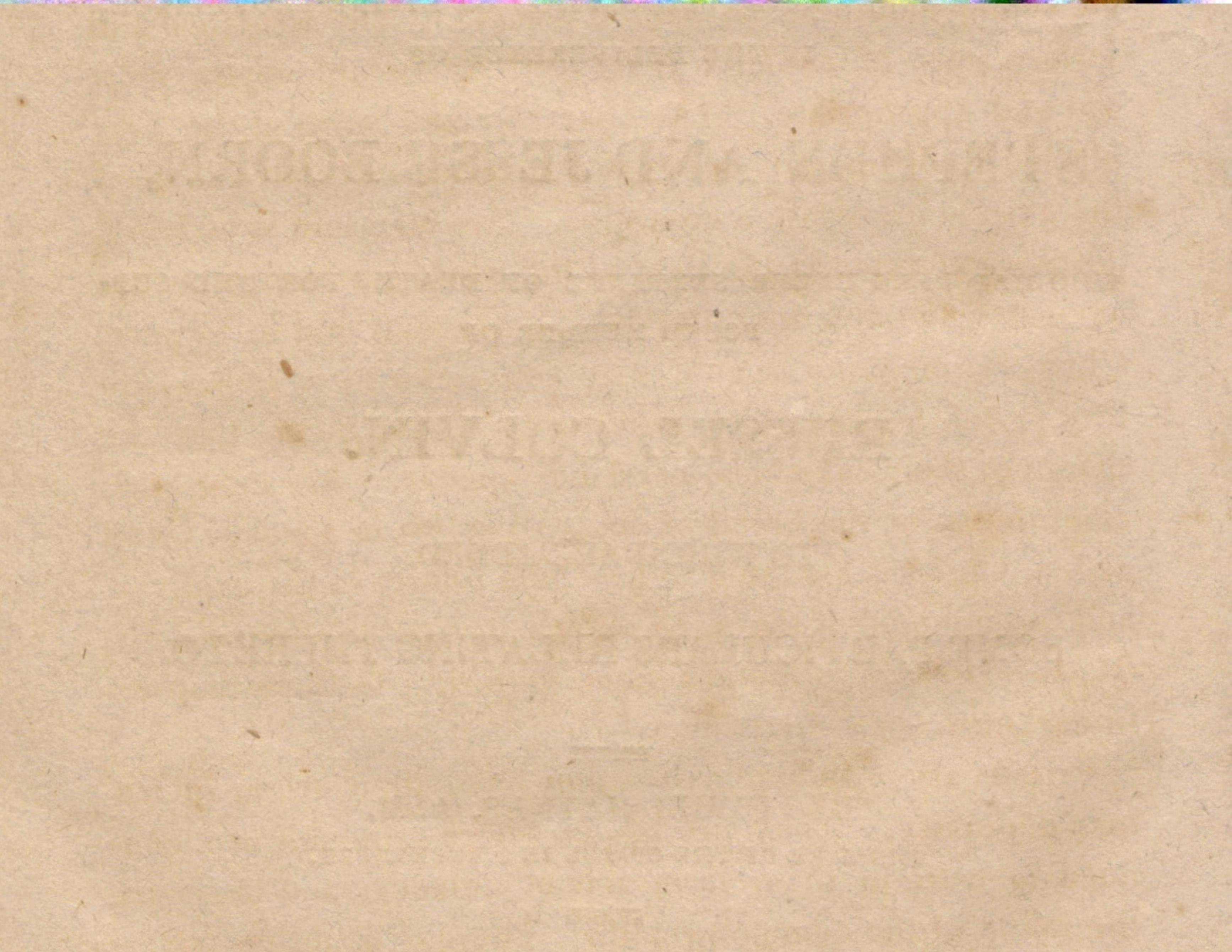
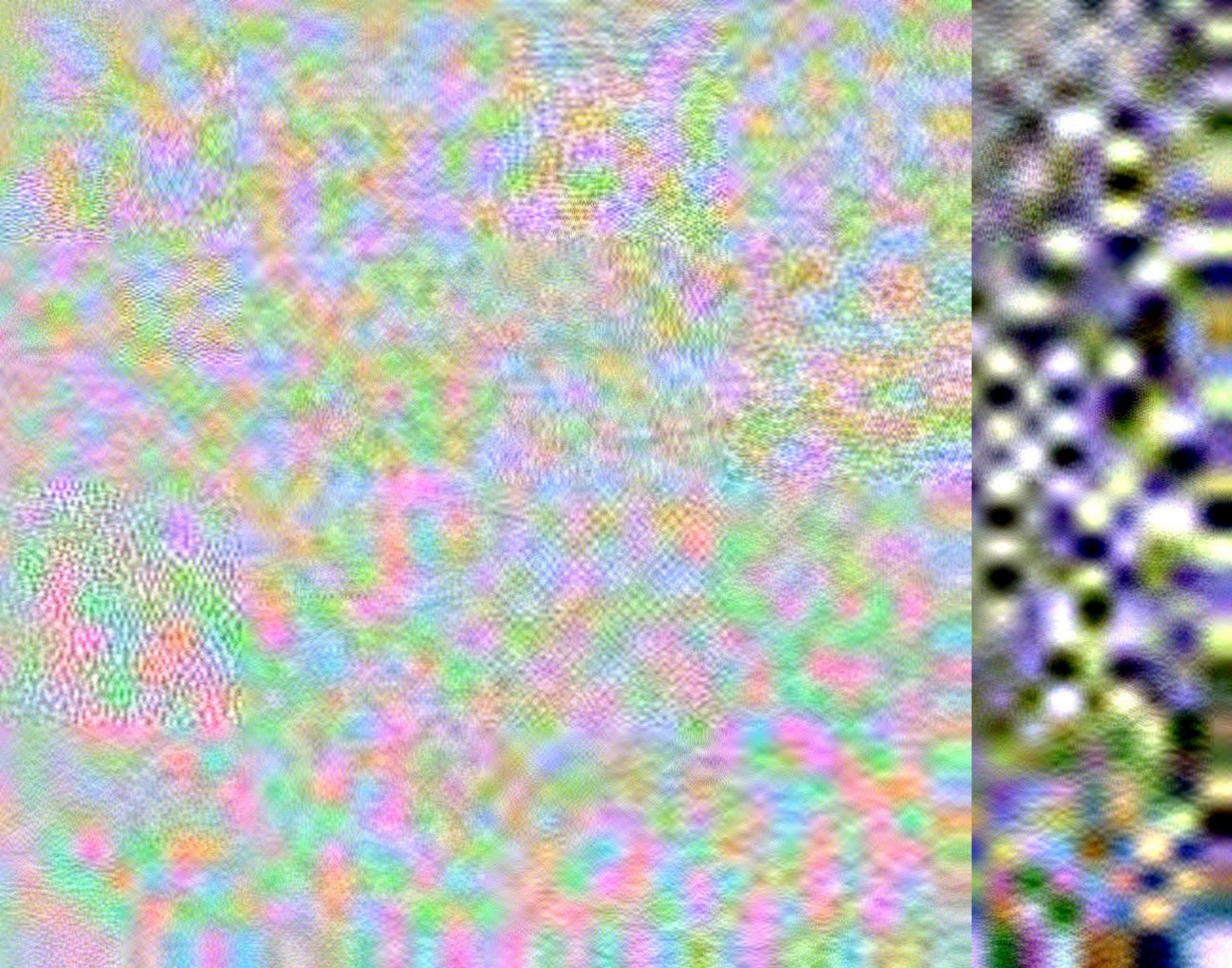
RUSSEL COLVIN.

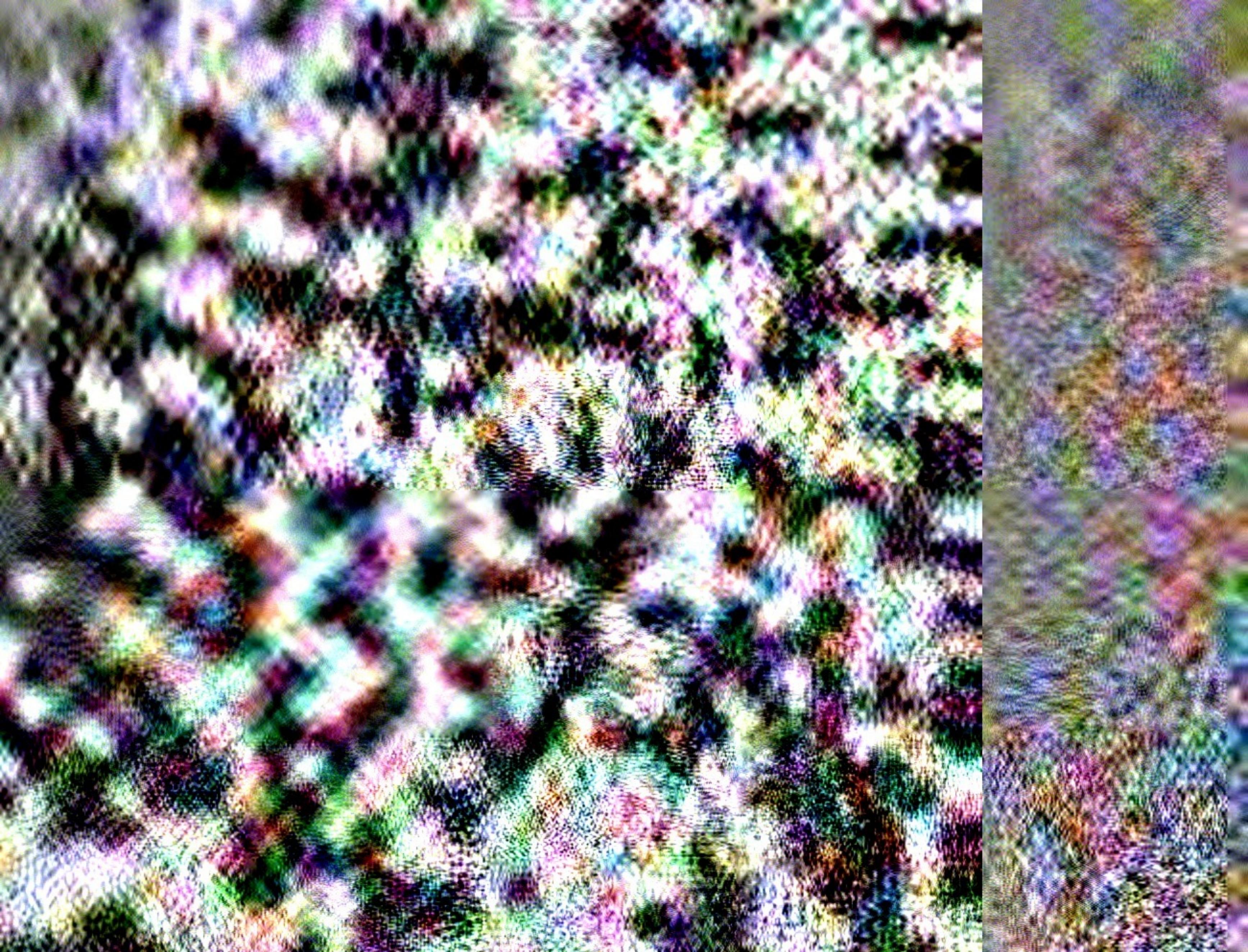
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

SOME PARTICULARS RELATING THERETO.

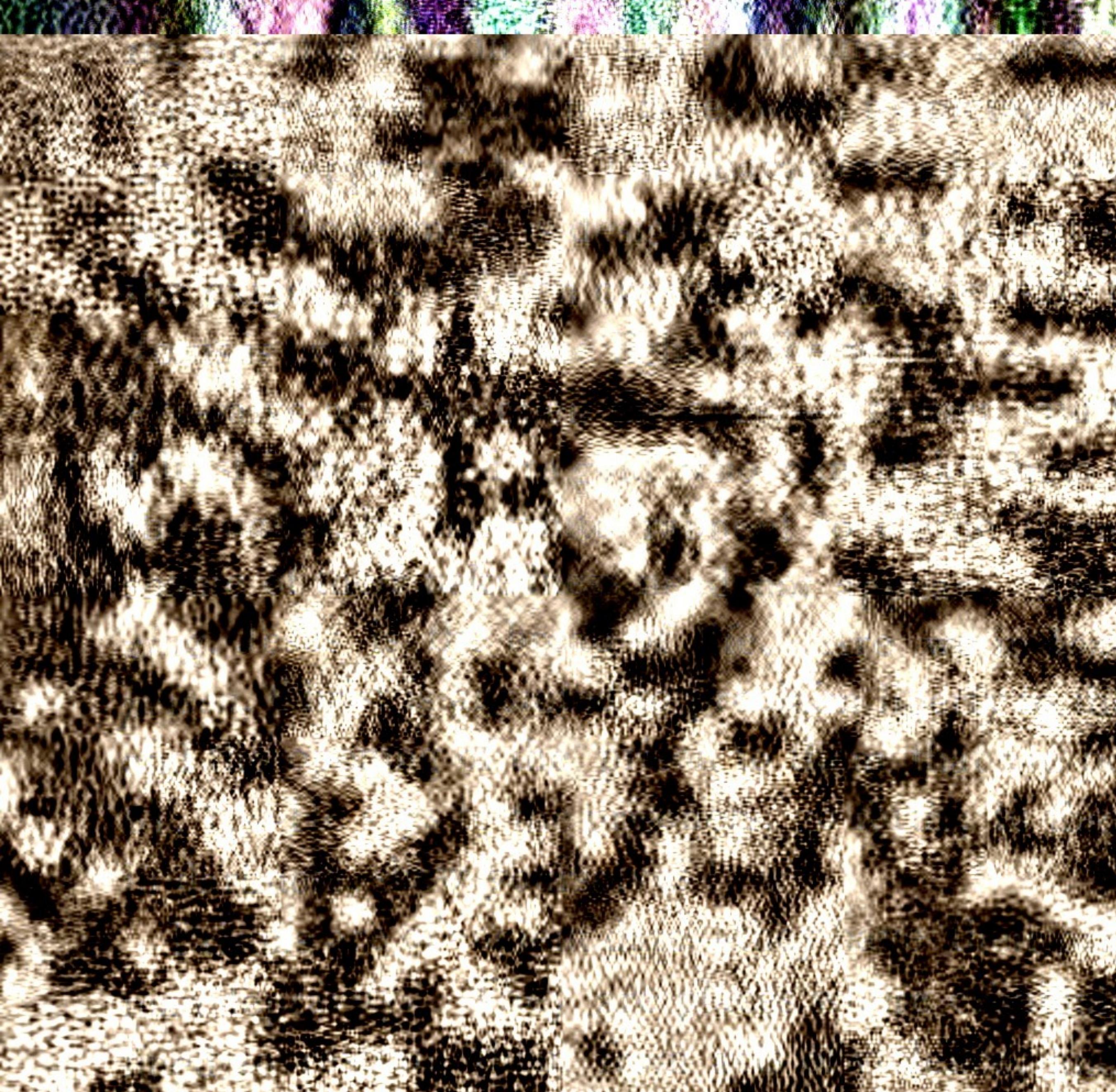
BY LEMUEL HAYNES, A. M.
MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL IN MANCHESTER.

HARTFORD :
R. STORRS....PRINTER.

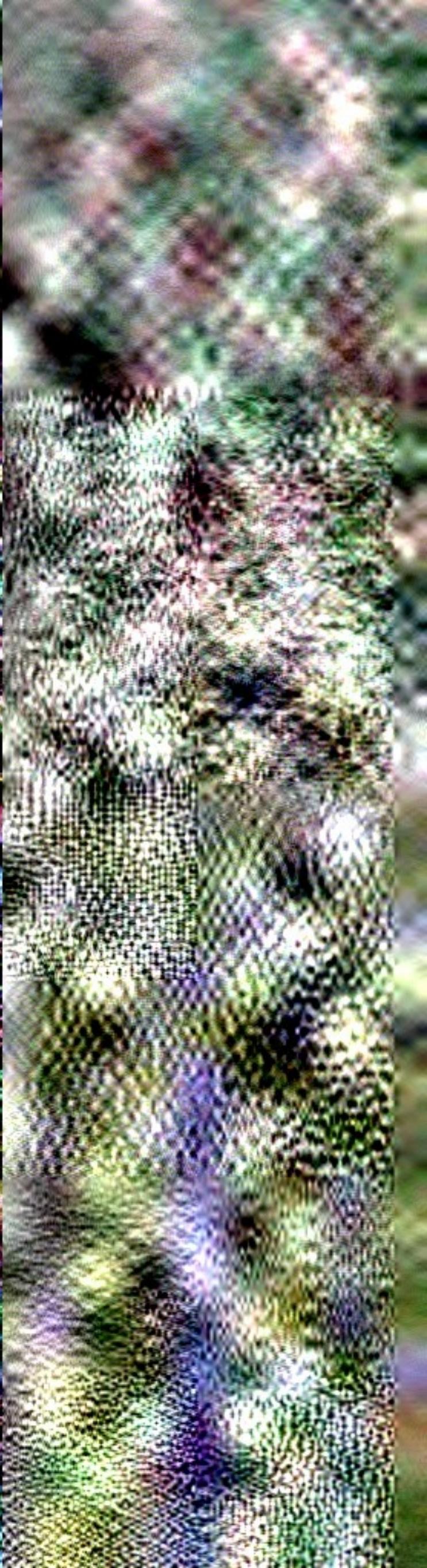




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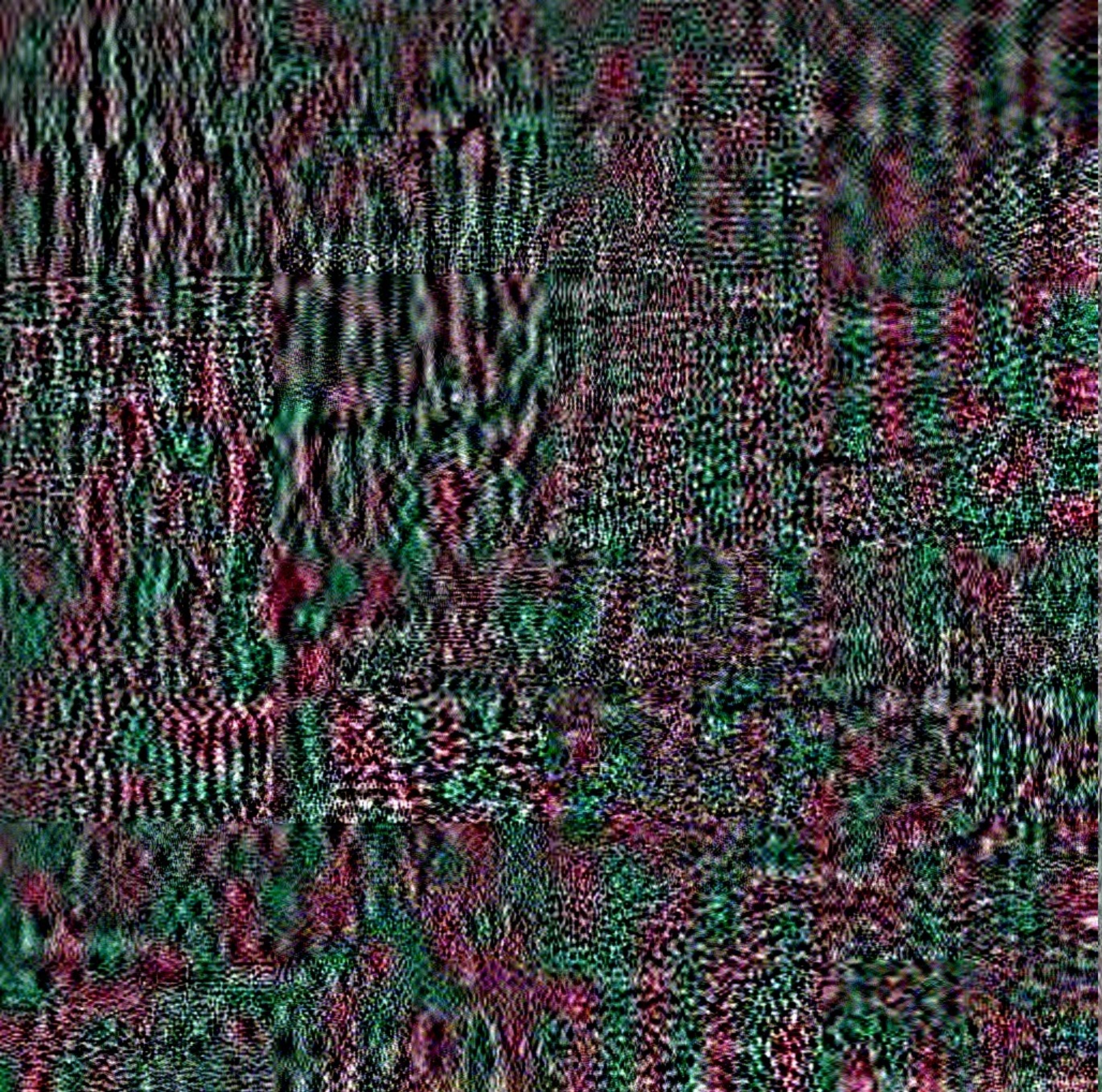
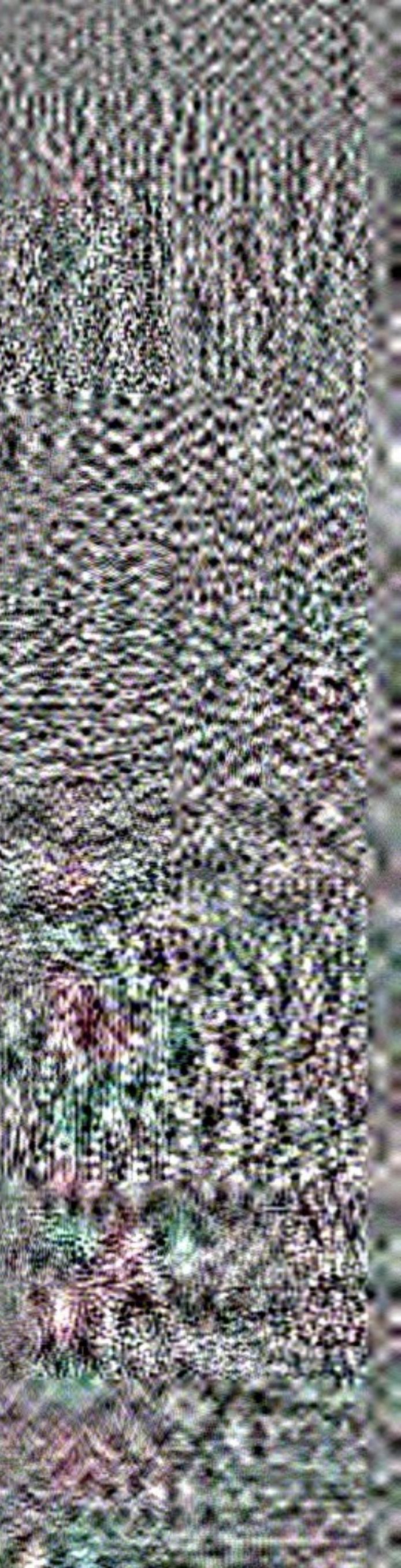


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John 3, 18.
God makes
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Heaven for
making a
cavator; for
killing the son
of God, Heb. 6, 6.
and a
gainst you ?
in human
shape. So it

is with the wicked—they separate themselves. Saints and sinners are prone to keep at a distance from each other.—The prisoner converses principally with his fellows in Jail, while those abroad are not fond of their place of abode,



What a

dungeon,

the mire !

These wretched captives never gave themselves the trouble of writing about their sufferings. A long time in that miserable dungeon is a relief, and is regarded, I suppose, as a punishment. This morning the prisoners were fettered and confined to a singular manner. One end of the chain, which was of a commodious length, was fixed about the right arm of the prisoner, and the other about the left side of his neck. Imprisonment says Dr. Franklin, is a much harder punishment in the eastern part of the world than in the United States; criminals, especially when condemned to it, are forced to submit to a very mean and scanty allowance of food, frequently loaded with heavy and yokes of iron, upon which they cannot sit at ease; frequent scourgings and sometimes floggings, are quickly brought to an untimely end. These instances are introduced to illustrate the propriety of the appropriate allusion in my text. The wicked are represented as being un-



and the following day he was executed.

He was condemned to death by a military commission, bound over

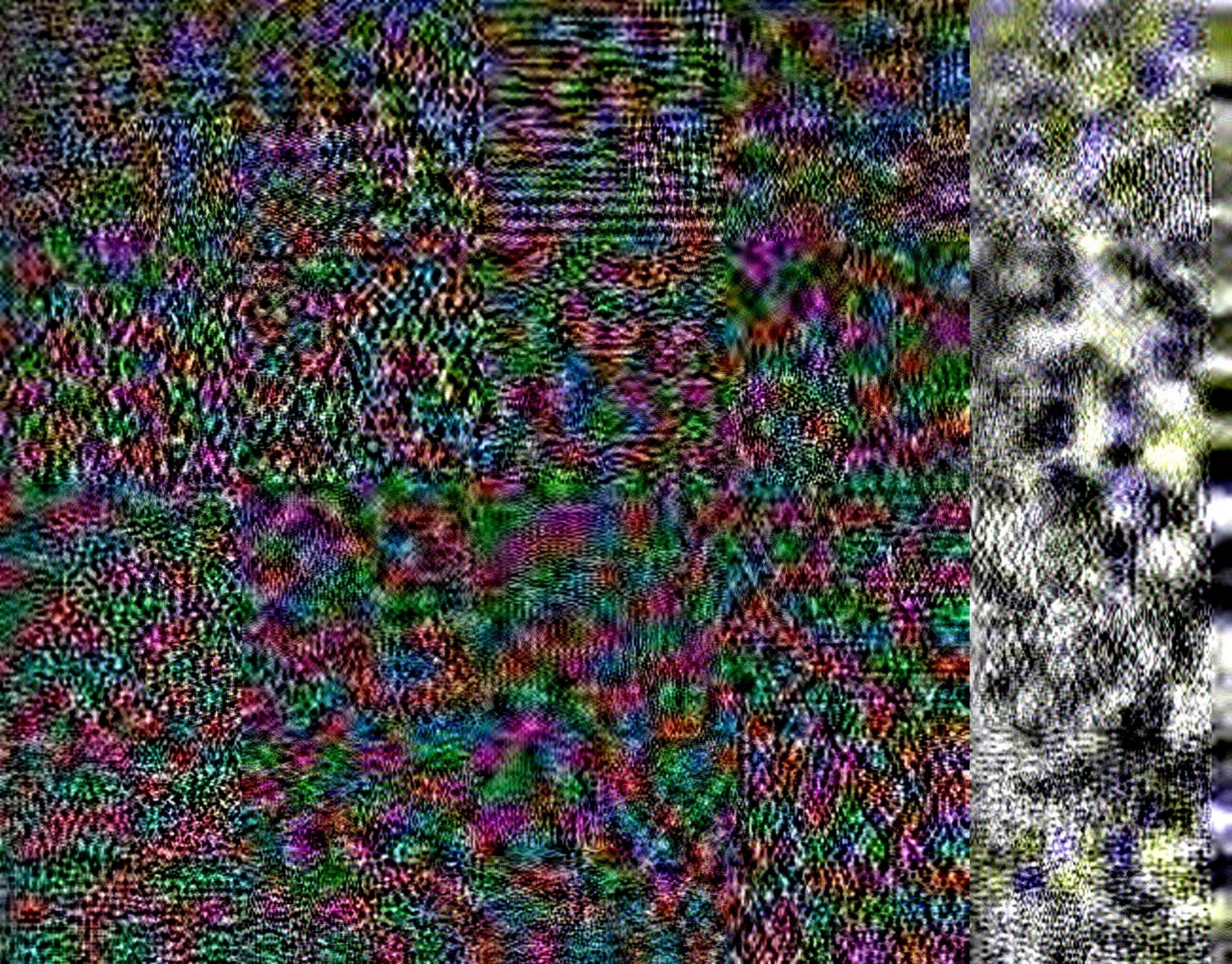
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tion can describe the distresses of a son, a brother,
on the reflection of the state of a son, a brother,
doomed to an untimely, and ignominious death? They be-
dew their pillow with tears, and wearisome days and nights
are appointed to them. This, my friends, is but an imper-
fect picture of those agonies and pains that God's people

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5. The imperfections incident to all men and all courts of judicature, renders them liable to wrong verdicts. The most prudent and experienced cannot plead exemption. The innocent may be condemned, and the guilty go with impunity.

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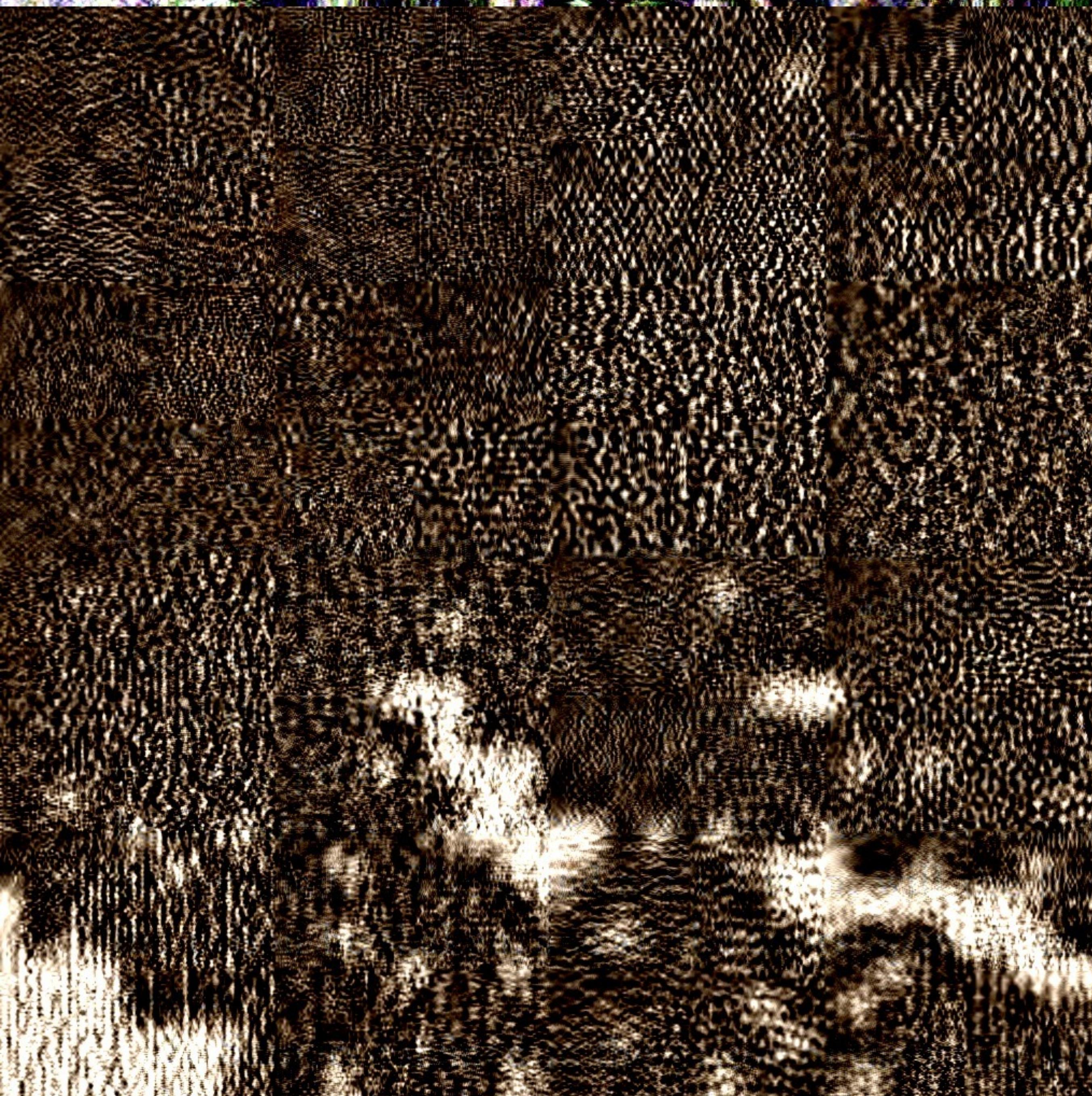
to which men are apt to be exceedingly blind. The senti-
ment suggested may derive a degree of illustration by the
late providence of God, with which we are all acquainted.
Measures were used in vain to deliver from punishment.

seen at publication. The time of execution was drawing nigh, and not a gleam of hope from any quarter. Until, behold ! from a far country, the Lord raised up an instrument of retribution, a stranger to us all. It was great, seasonable, salutary, and safe.

It may be worthy of remark, and tend to illustrate divine interposition, that Mr. Chaddick was not in the habit of taking the Evening Post, which contained the trial at Manchester, and which inclined him to write the letter, by which information was obtained that the man supposed to be murdered was yet alive ; but had the paper put into his hand by what we are wont to call mere accident.

"I see the last distressing hour,
The Lord displays delivering power.
The mount of danger is the place
Where we shall see surprising grace."

When God says to prisoners, Go forth ! shew yourselves ! what power in the word ! Their chains are taken off, the bars of the prison house broken. With joy they leave the solitary dungeon ! They are quickened and made to stand on their feet, and walk at large, and are restored to the arms of



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to leave it—they love prison fare and company—love their
chains—love darkness ; and although the door is thrown wide
open, and liberty proclaimed to the captives ; yet they will
not come forth, nor shew themselves ; but exert their power



Charged.

There can be no objection to the testimony and decision to oppose such a charge. — *Excommunicate* — A mortal witness can be admitted to the church — *Excommunicatus non absolvitur nisi a papa* — *Papal pardon* — *Excommunication is a punishment from the church.*

The incorporation of such a law humanly contrives is only a refinement of the body now living — years, months or days, perhaps even hours — according to the hand of God — and may be the hand of man before the time of judgment — sentance of civil authorities.

But the act of the judgment removes the soul from the temporal world.

When God delivered man from the slavery and bondage of sin, and the self-same moment released him, he confers upon him a blessing upon them — *the gifts of the spirit* — which gifts by which they are made rich. — *Psal 55. 16.* — *Thou hast ascended — O God — and didst captivity captivate us — thou hast received kings for men — yet have we received none also.* — When men are liberated from prison — they may be disposed to make presents — *to thank their liberator* — but to only temporal good at best they can impart, which can only relieve them and family from bodily wants.

5. Persons exonerated by earthly judiciaries, are liable to



peculiar advantages which were circumscribed by greater public mind. The trial cannot catch the witness confessed innocent. It is possible on a parity that getting up a record of judicature, it deliberates death, and evidence.*—

reflection on
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able leaning in behalf of the criminals, and a very candid indulgence. Evidence not directly in point was not admitted. Mr. S. Boorn has repeatedly told me and others, that he did not

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two objectives which we have to fulfil—viz., to find out the truth and to secure the accused's innocence. These objects are inseparably connected. The former is to remove all suspicion from the accused, and the other is to secure his innocence. At a certain point it is necessary to stop, if the accused's innocence is established.

THE evidence in the hands of an authority to publish process, and to issue writs under seal, is obtained of investigation were carried at Manchester, none of whom had been examined at the time of the trial. But my client had been examined at Manchester, and the circumstances will determine whether he can be called to give evidence into the cause. Will you kindly let me know whether there is any difficulty in doing so in the matter,

blame the authority for deciding against him, considering the evidence adduced. This he has observed to me since the sitting of the Supreme Court.

ready to forgive.

We are even now taught by reflection on the late dispensation of God's goodness, the vast importance of keeping a strict account with ourselves, and that at all times, and under all circumstances, it is our duty to do right. How pertinent that injunction of the apostle, 1 Cor. 13:5—Speaking the truth in love. Those who have been the subjects of so much distress, cannot but see that the want of adhering properly to this important lesson, has been a painful source of their calamity and trouble, and how much pain and cost it has been the occasion of. Let parents inculcate this important duty on the minds of their children, and let every instance of vexation and sorrow to which we may be subject subjects us, teach us to pay the most sincere regard to them and uprightness. As we would have this admonition clear Judge, and the testimony of a good conscience.

The case is peculiarly interesting to those among us who have been remarkably enabled to pass from bondage, to freedom, as there ever was a more striking display of divine interposition; and can they be blind to that Almighty hand that hath wrought deliverance? God has said to you that were prisoners, Go forth!—to you who were in darkness,

you have been ill, and I have been anxious about you. I have agonies and agonies of mind, when I think of your serious illness, and of your anxious death, and of the separation of your wife and yourself. I have said unto me many times, "If this event taken place, I would not care for my wife and children!"

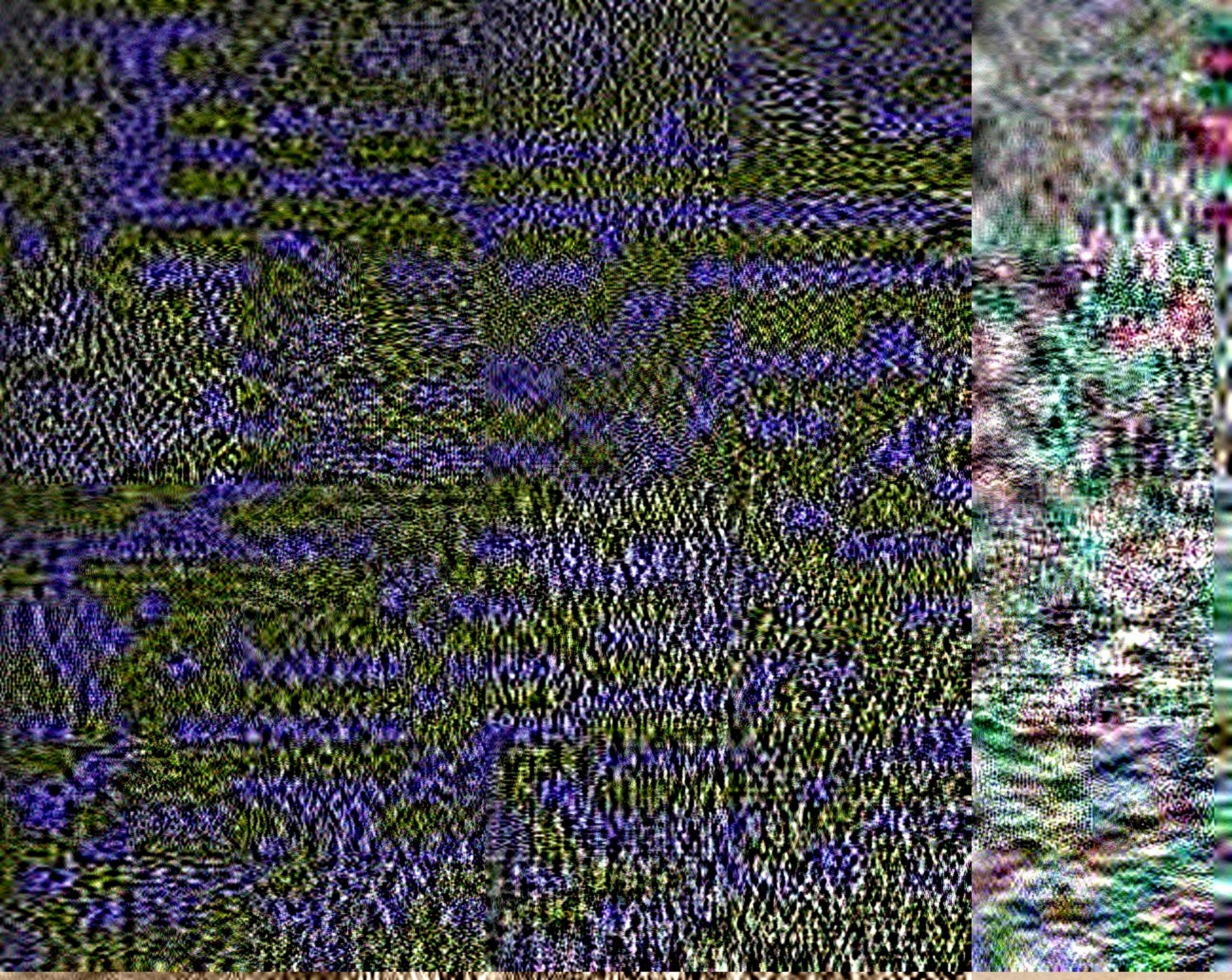
I have often thought of the clothes and the bed of some obscure widow, who has two or three children. His/her remains of an unburied body, which she has washed twice, you will soon see in life; the tenderness of those arms were wont to enwrap you with parental affection, and to shelter you from the gripit, on which a father was suspended, and relate the melancholy disaster!—

To comfort you, it will be impossible, and to relieve it almost impossible. You cannot but consider, that although you are restored to your family, yet God must be their support. That Almighty hand that has taken care of you and been your preserver, should be preserved for you. Your always desire to be restored to your family is gratified, and effected by him.

You cannot but feel the obligations you are under of gratitude to Him, who has almost miraculously interposed in your behalf. Can you think on this without the most sincere emotions of praise

iniquitous and profane language, which has greatly been improved against you in your late trial. You have been sensible of this, and of your credit. I mention it, you have promised me to do so. — See another James in relation to the tongue, "Behold thy hands, what hast thou done? Behold thy teeth ! The goodness of God is a curse to thee, if thou sayest that he is willing to pardon and restore thee. — But let us reflect on this. — The first time that we sinned we more easily have introduced the evil spirit into our hearts. — It is an awful prison sentence that we have, — the scaffold comes. — The sentence pronounced seems to you irretrievable—such as can never be reversed; yet should you but now die, — the gates of heaven still hold you a welcome friend. — It is an awful execution day, — and we are told that it is imminent. — But it may not in a kind of a little while. — And you will always remember it; and often may it during your abode upon earth, be a day of thanksgiving unto God for his goodness and of his mercy toward you.

But this is not all providence. — It is also judgment and mercy, chastisement and benignity. Affliction in subjecting you for months to a dark and gloomy prison in chains—in being reputed a murderer—cut off from society, your family, and



The winter is past,
and the rains are over.

The flowers have sprung
up in the fields.

The birds sing in the trees,

and the sun shines brightly.

Let God's goodness come

to your hearts, as the sun

shines in the sky.

The general happiness goes

on, though there may be

some who are still sad.

However, it will not

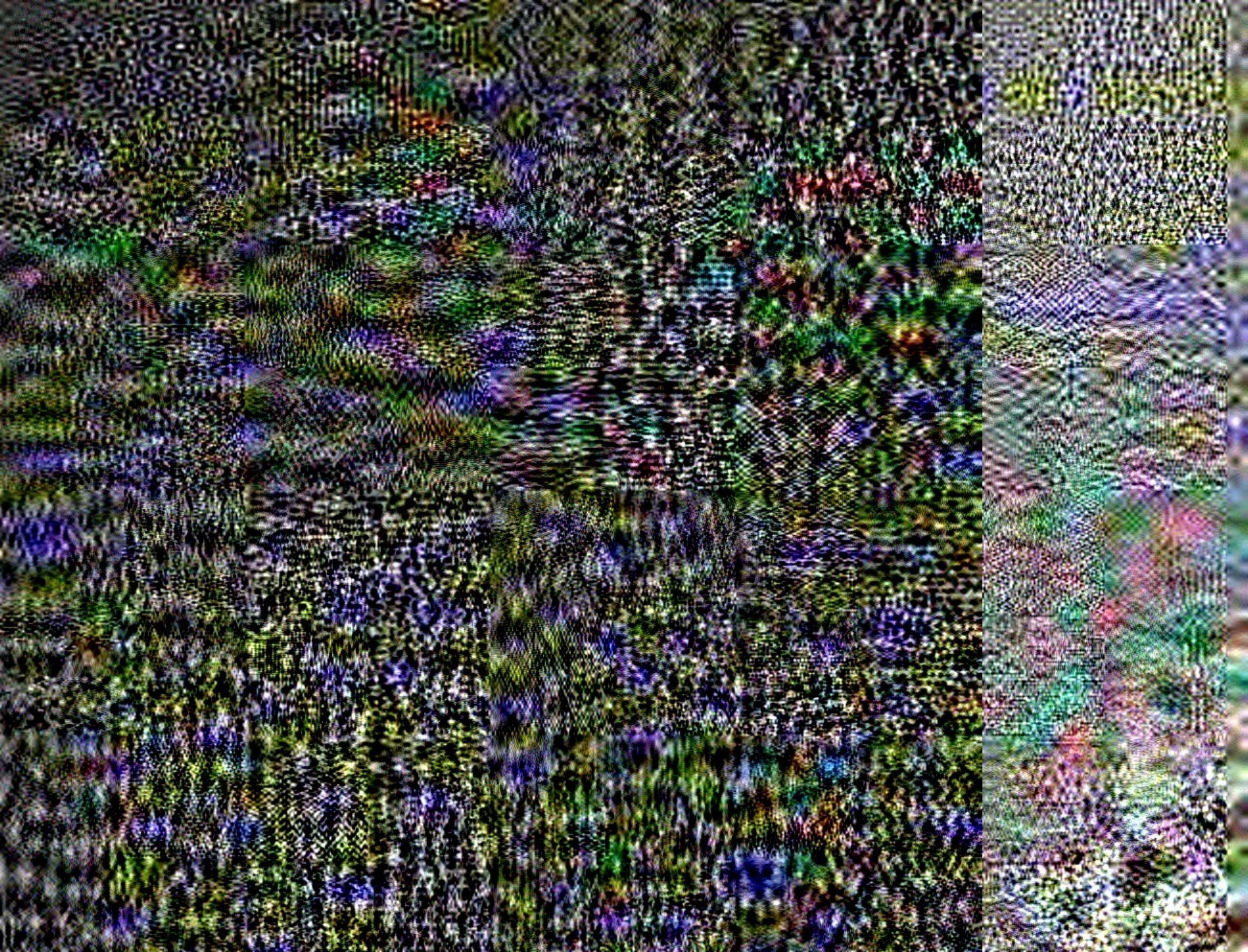
be long before all

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ailed the auspicious day. Singing and rejoicing re-
from house to house, a noise unexampled in
anxious to find their friends, and to tell them of your de-
votion.

However, it will not be long before all will be happy again, how-
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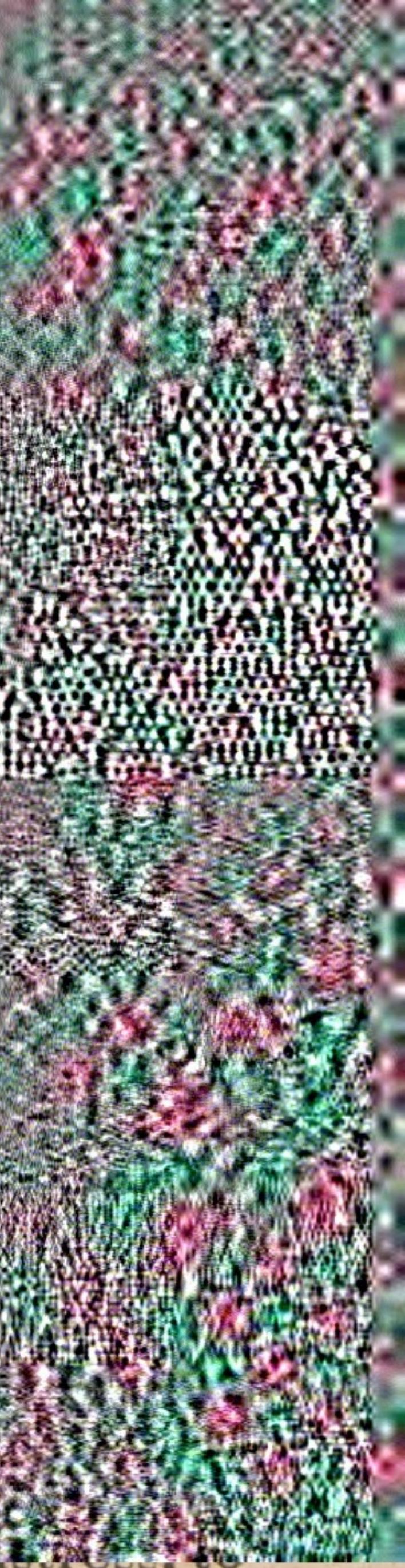
excite singing of a more sublime and extatic nature. All Heaven would exult in songs that would never, never end!—Luke 15, 10. Since the Lord has in so wonderful a manner spared your lives, oh ! what obligations are you under to de-



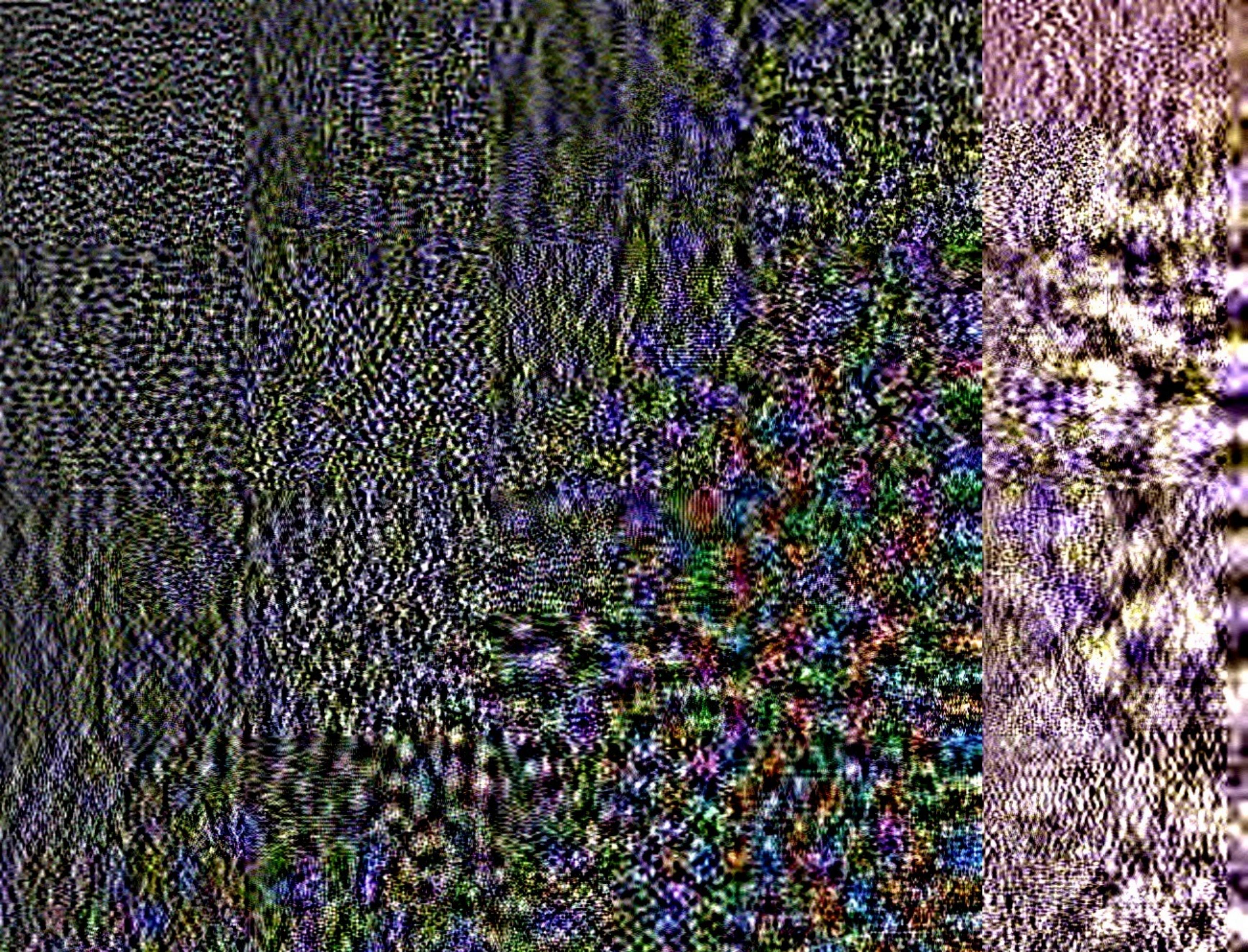
stand, that occasion of our unhappy children, whose horrible and frightful scenes of a disgraceful death, disturbed your nightly repose. Every enjoyment of life was imbibited, and every moment became solitary. The yearning of the bowels of tenderness over their children, bound in chains, destined to the gibbet, is taught only by experience. Could you not say with the broken-hearted Jacob, "All these things are against me."

The dwellings of a brother and sister becomes a Bochim, and their responsive cries entered the walls of distress. At home, abroad, in the house of God, grief lies heavy on their souls; while every tender feeling of the heart swells the tide of anguish and distress. Could an affectionate sister hear of the fatal destiny of two brothers, and not sink beneath the re-enforcing terrors! Oh! the bitter reflections, the painful sensations, of living friends, whose mingled sorrows absorb all the pleasure of life!

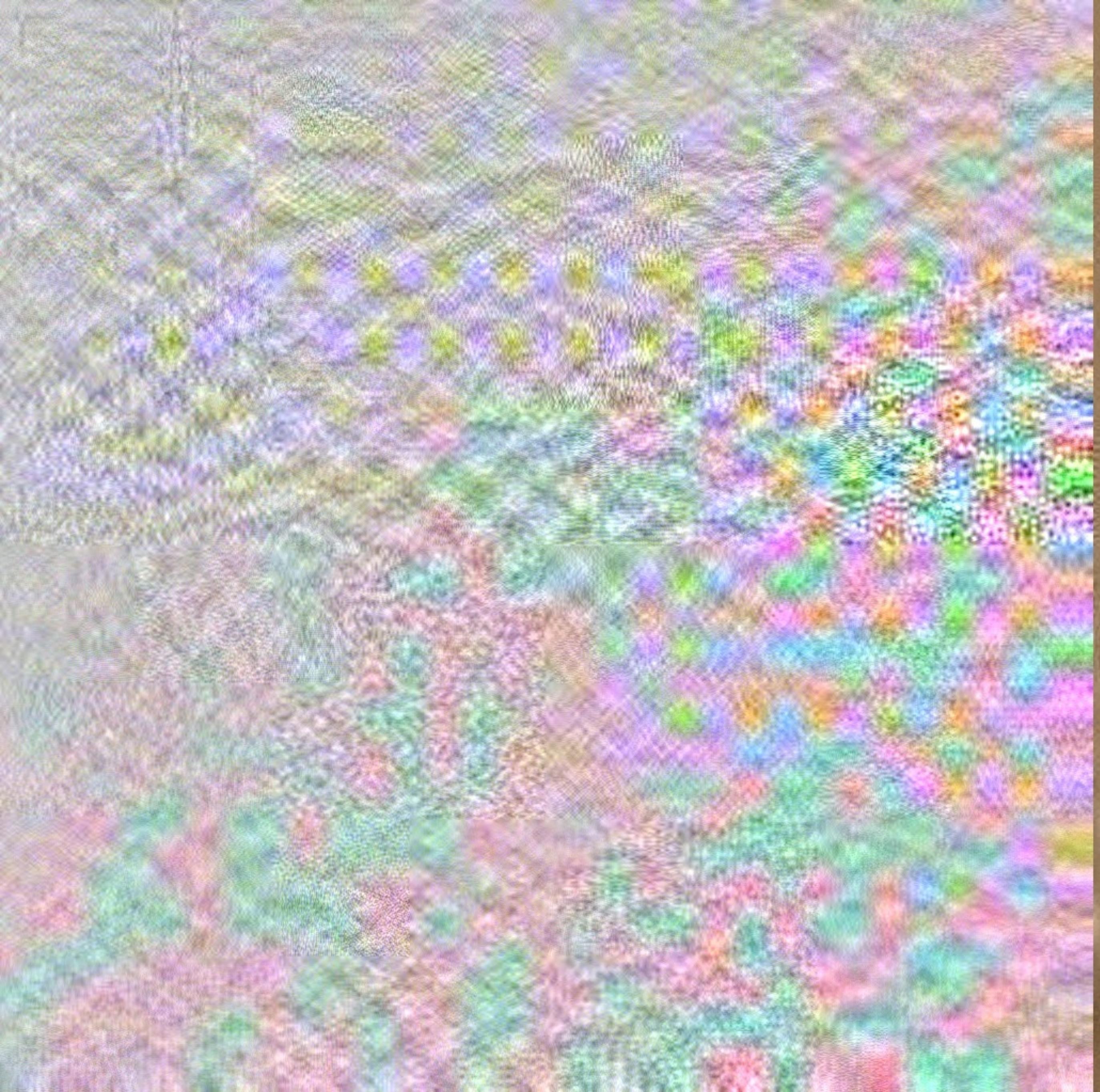
Mrs. Weston, the sister of the prisoners, being on a visit to a neighbouring house, on hearing that the sentence of death was pronounced against her brothers, fell prostrate on the floor.



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ed to exclaim, "Verily I say unto you, your judgments are
not sustainable; and in my way past judgment,
I am scarce worthy to stand myself before him." But he did not shrink from the effect, altho'
he had a long and painful probation, visited by many afflictions, and that ex-
tended over a period of years, which we believe will not be exceeded. The man quit
his direful abode. He was walking between hope and fear,
until the glad tidings came that he was rained—the prison-door
opened, and the chains dropped off, and he welcomed to the light.
May it not rejoice such that are under the sentence of God's
law, prisoners of hope, and will not come out? O ! that I
could with success proclaim in your ears this day the expos-
tulatory declaration of the great deliverer, Isa. 61. The



bilee trumpet proclaiming salvation. Turn ye to the strong
hold, ye prisoners of hope. May the arm of the Lord be re-
vealed.—AMEN.



FOR THE MURDER OF

RUSSEL COLVIN,

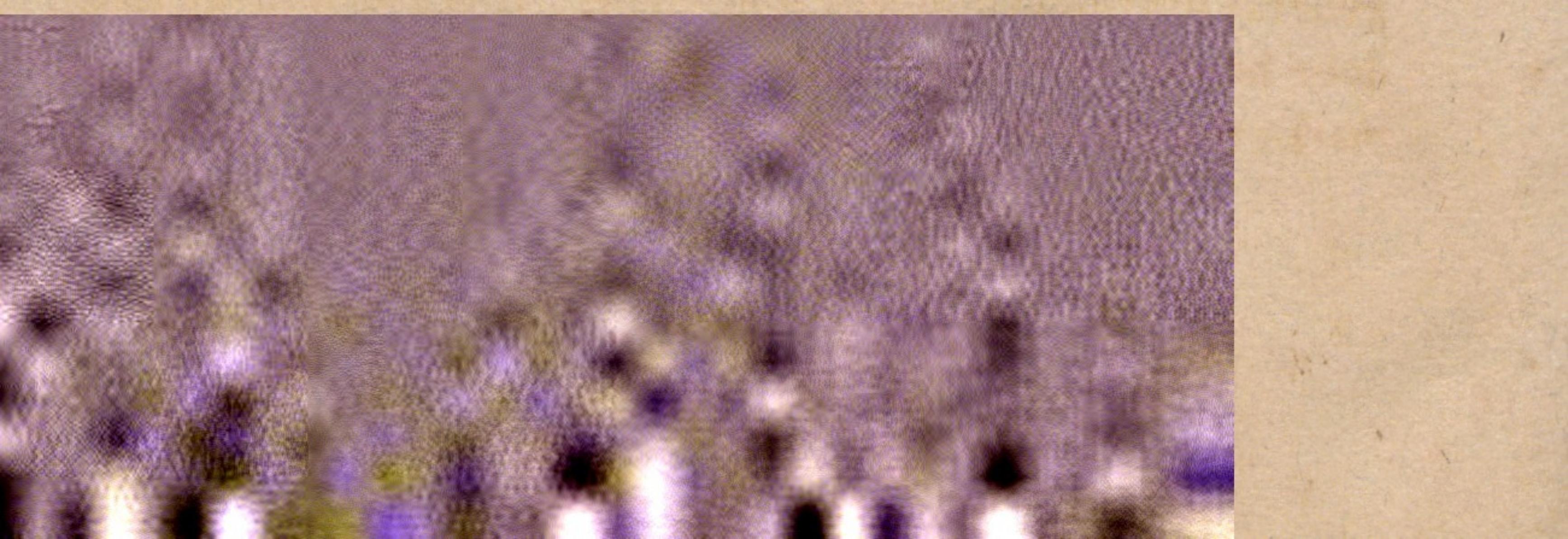
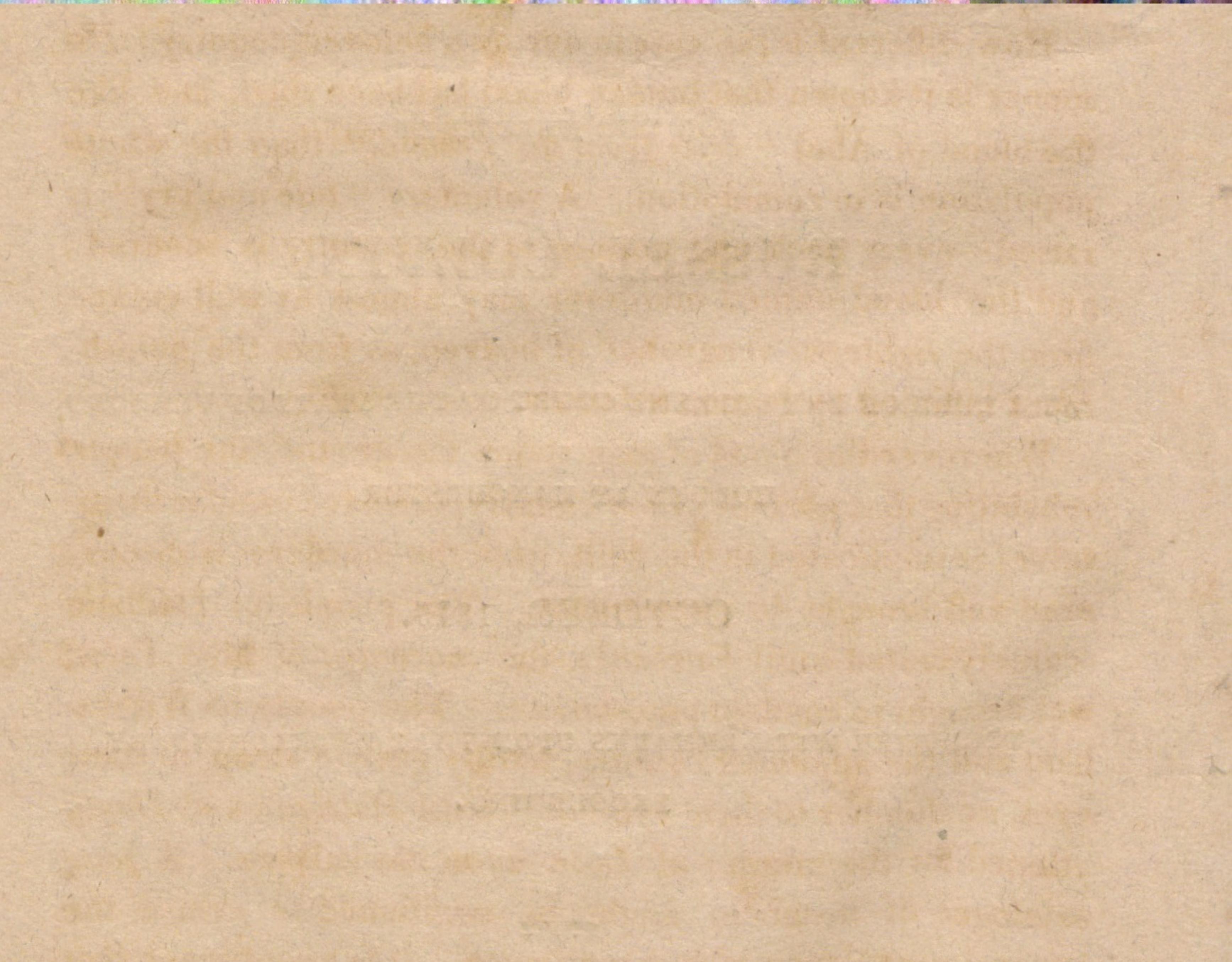
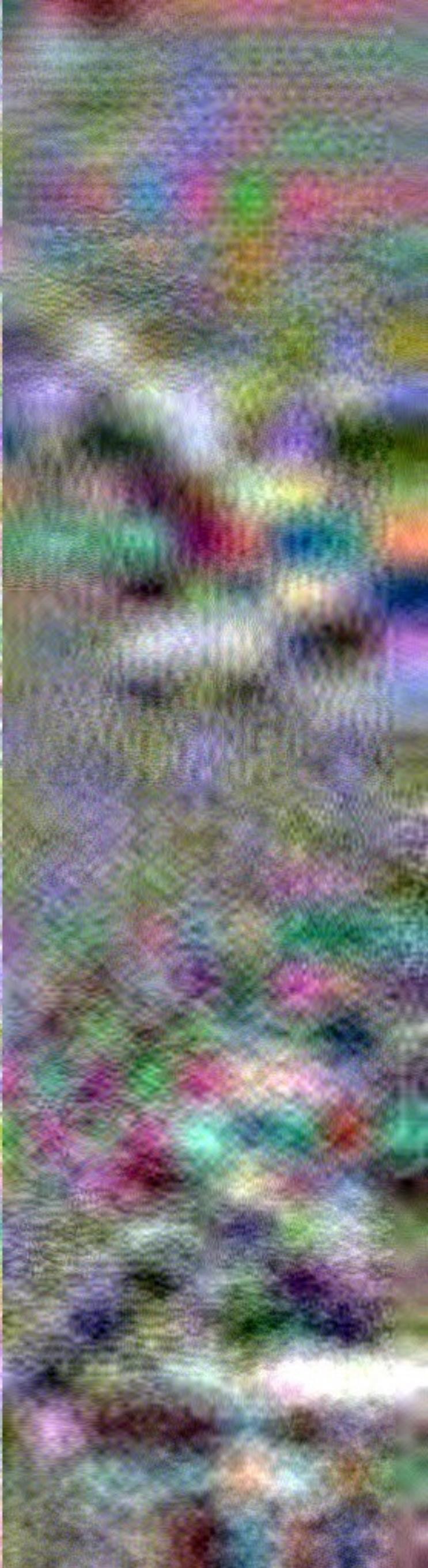
AT A TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF VERMONT,

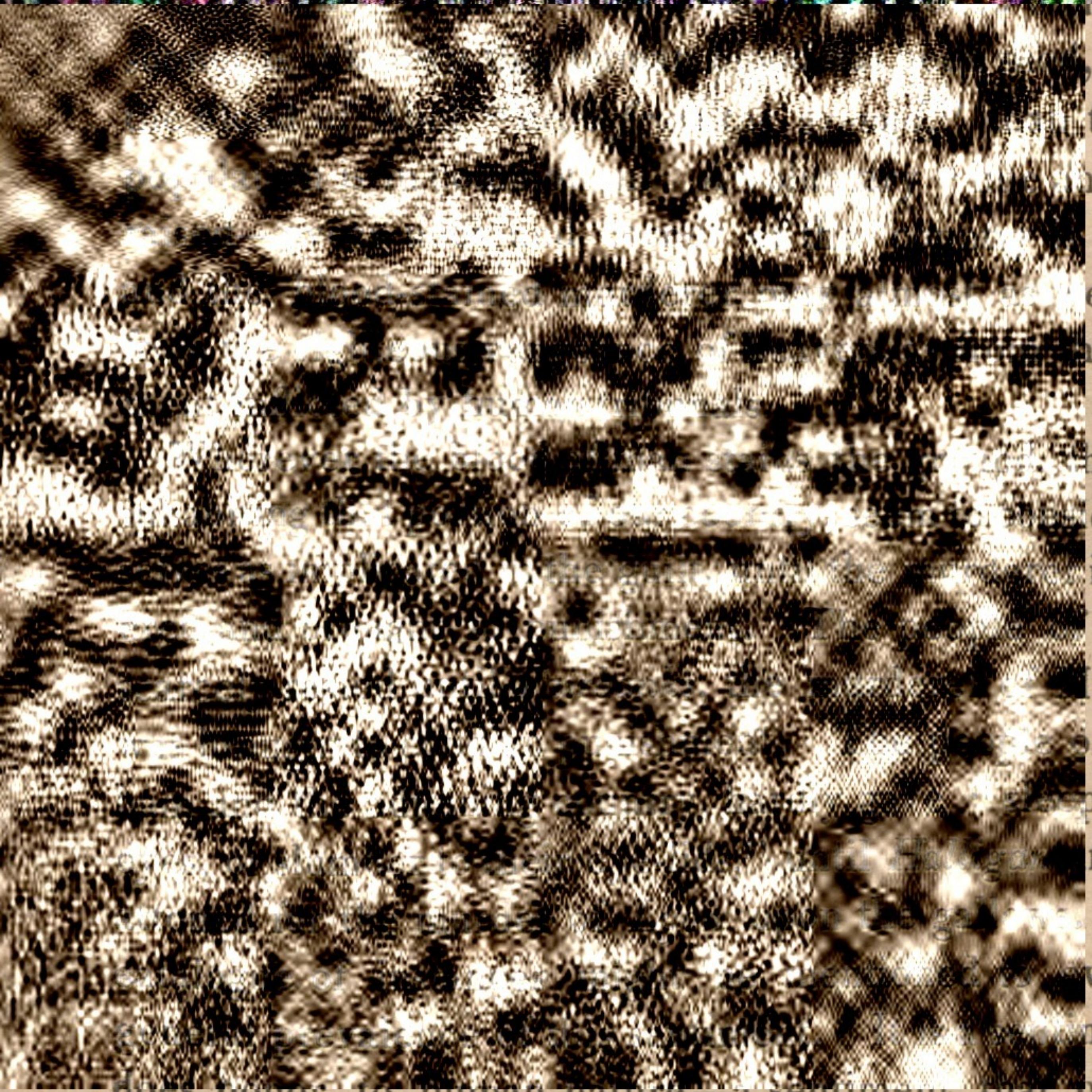
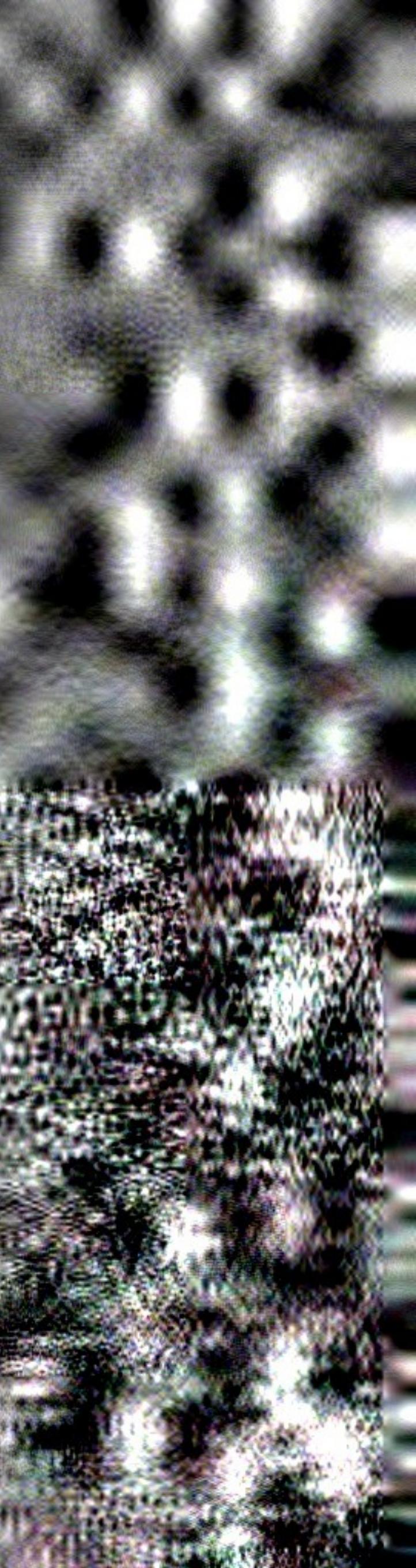
HOLDEN AT MANCHESTER,

OCTOBER, 1819.

TOGETHER WITH REMARKS UPON THAT EXTRAORDINARY
PROCEEDING.

BY S. PUTNAM WALDO, ESQ.





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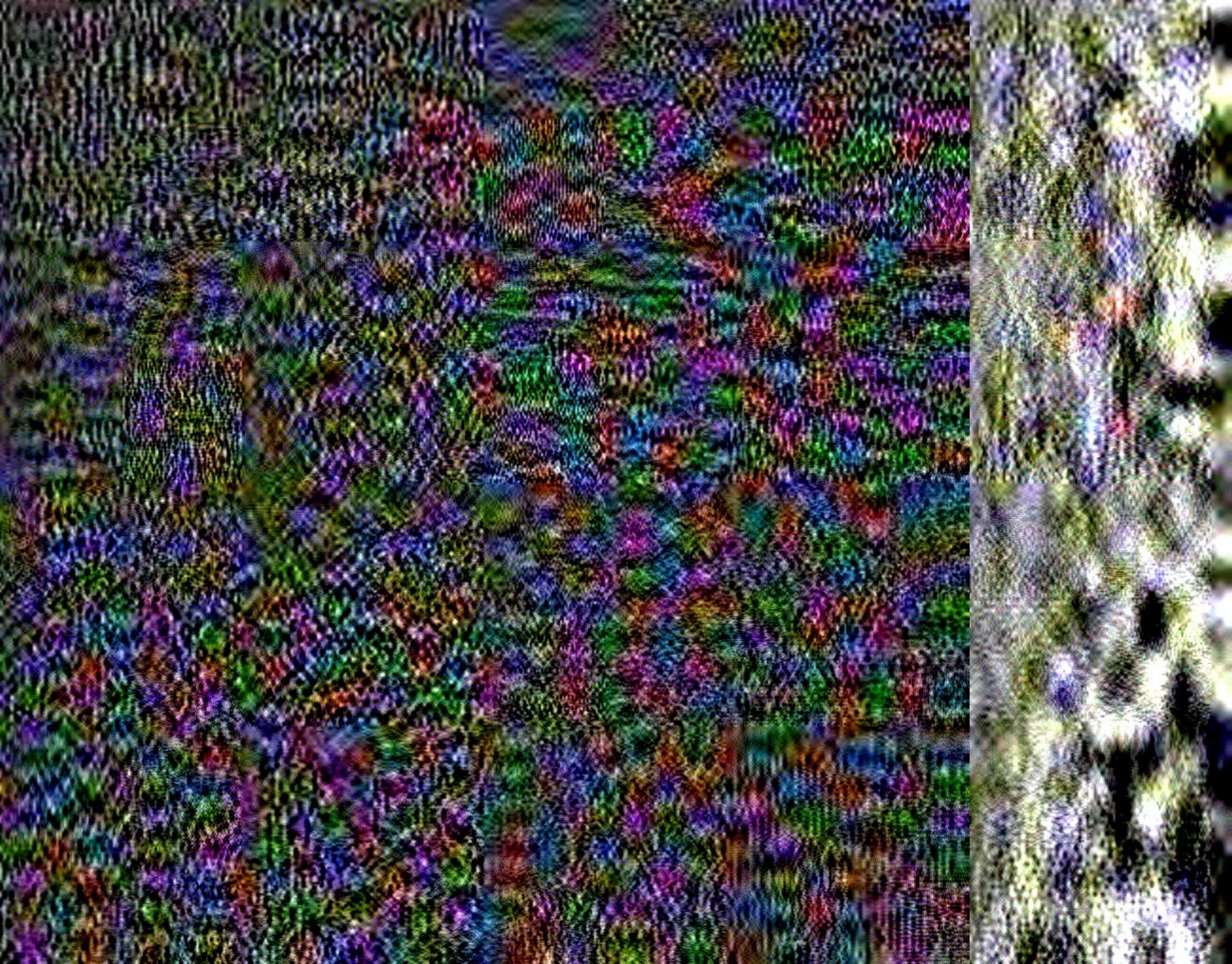
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does honor to human nature—a sentiment that peculiarly
marks the character of our countrymen.



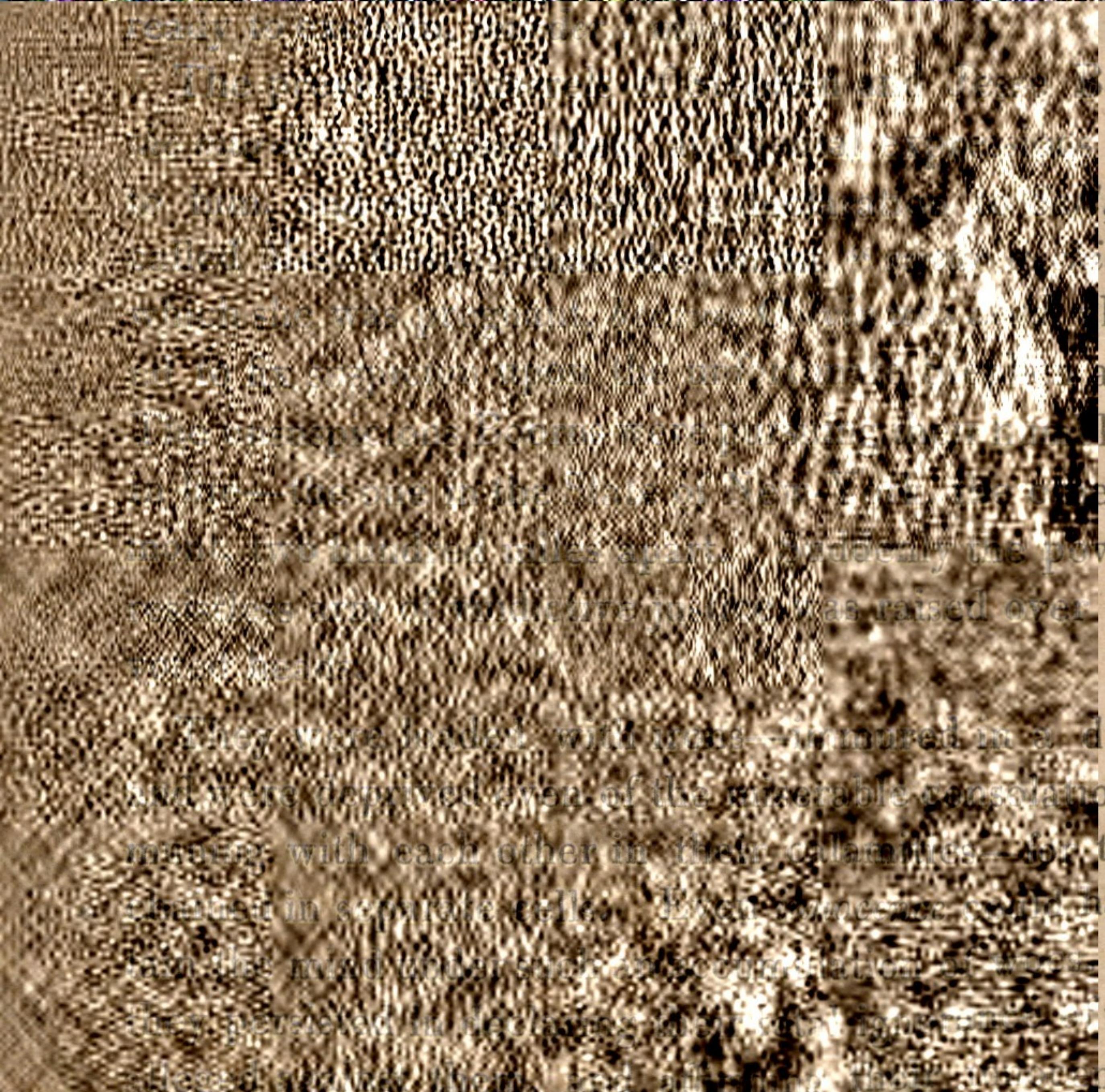
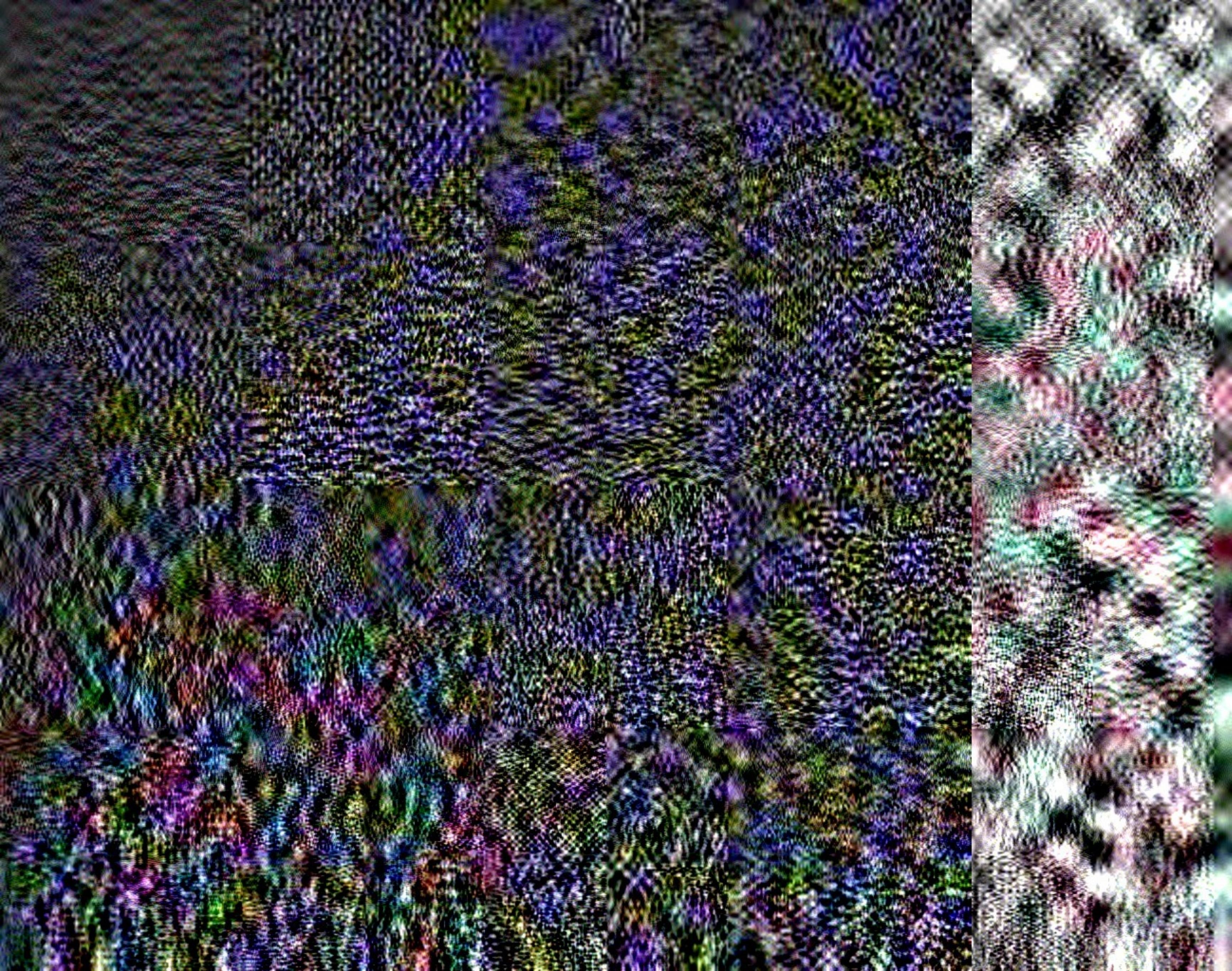
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want, were
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tion. Tears rolled
and Colvin "was not." The members of the un-
conscious Boorn had been recovered from him by the
Boorns, and doubtless described their transitory, and drew
at them occasional expressions of commiseration. These
had been the Boorn's chief consolation, who un-
Russell Col-

that every mind
that he could find, that every house was haunted
hobgoblins had revived ; and that every house was haunted
by the *ghost of Colvin*. At length the murdered Colvin ac-
tually appeared to a connection of the Boorns, and declared



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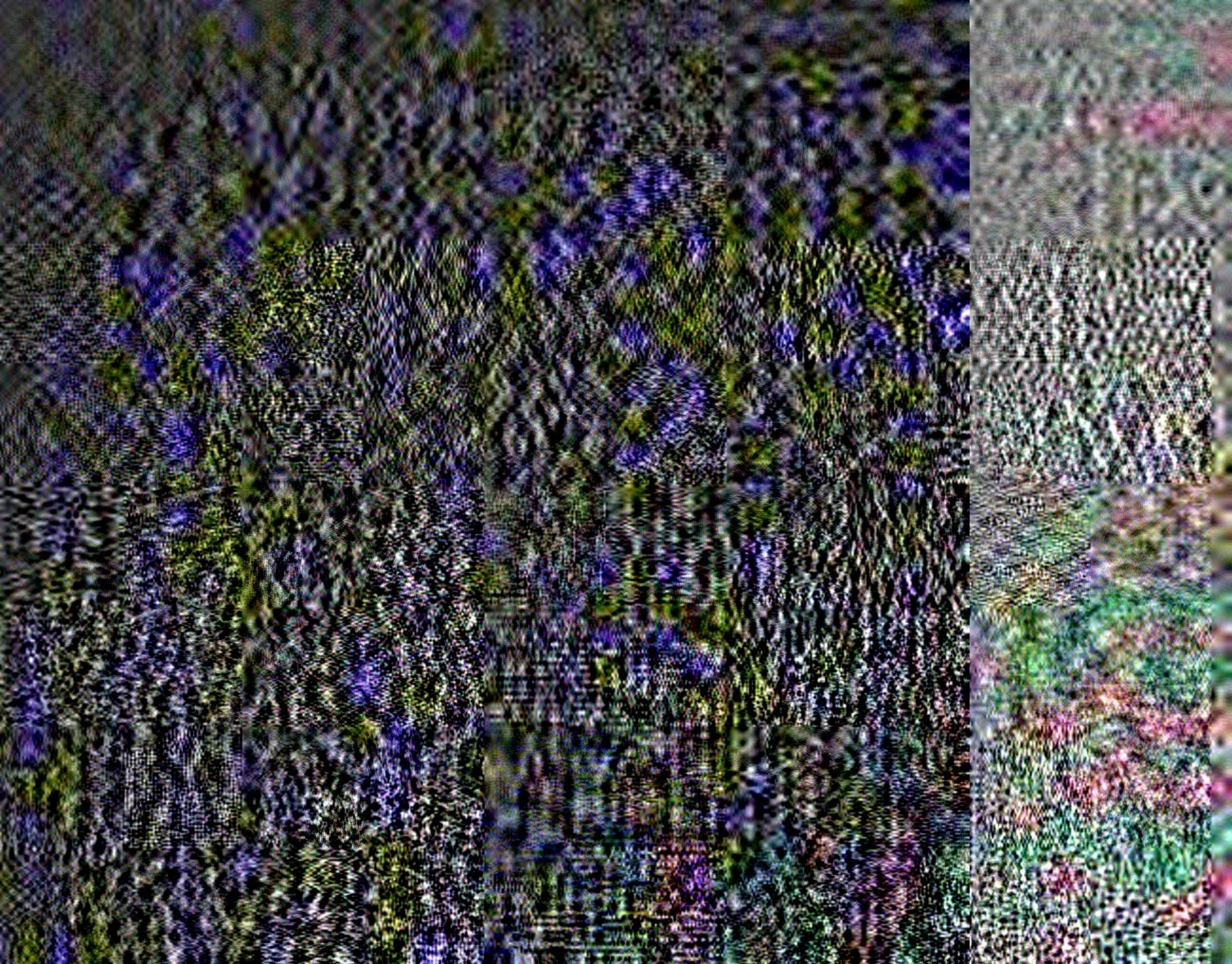
lives, were cast with mice—immured in a dungeon—and were deprived even of the miserable consolation of communicating with each other in their calamities. So they were confined in separate cells. But they were hardly sus-

ceptible of the inward consciousness of their guilt, and they were ignorant of the nature of the crime. At first,

the crime

ance. But

their minds, naturally feeble, and rendered distracted at the prospect of death, began to waver. They found an unconquerable prejudice against them in the minds of the people;



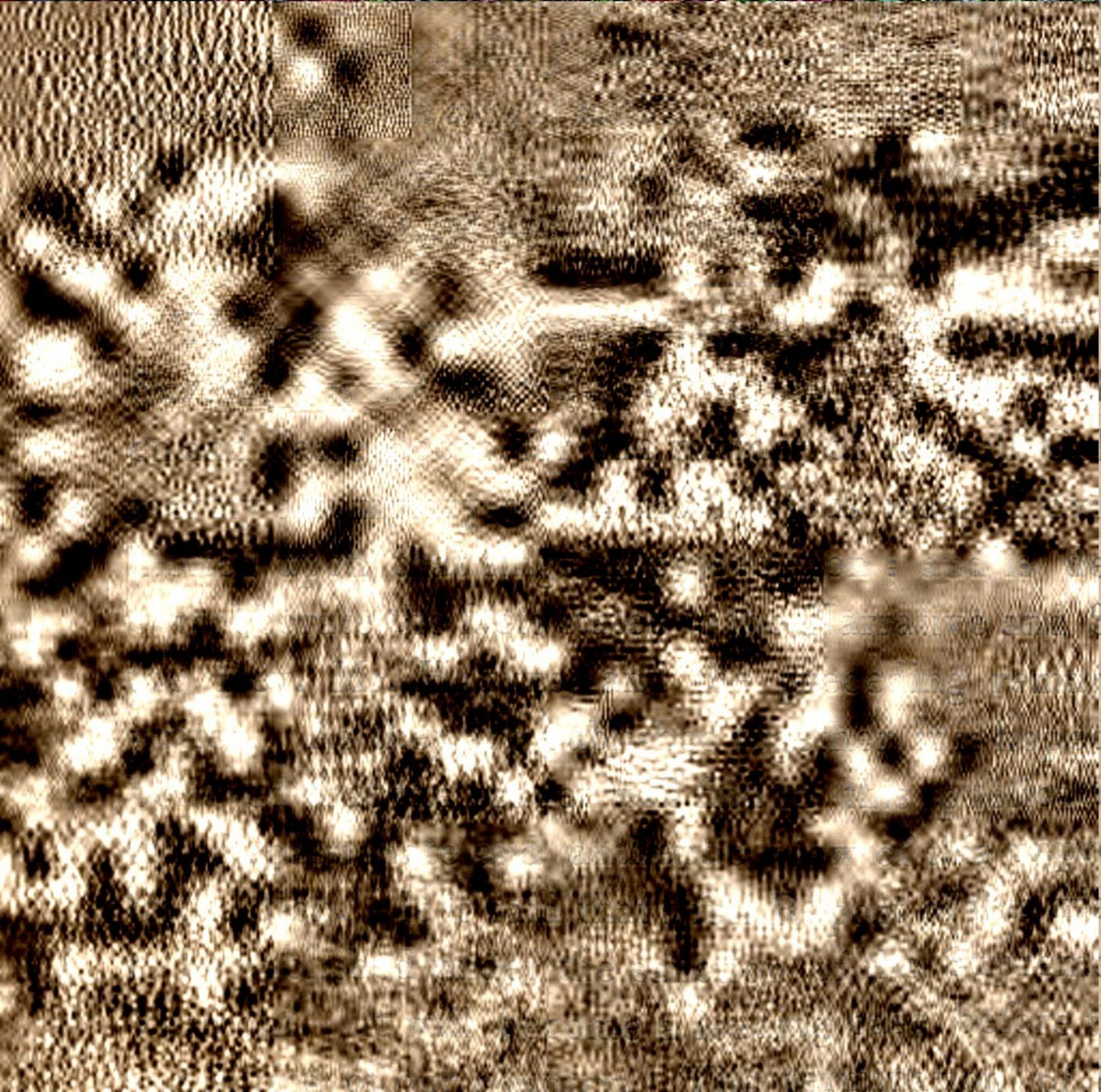
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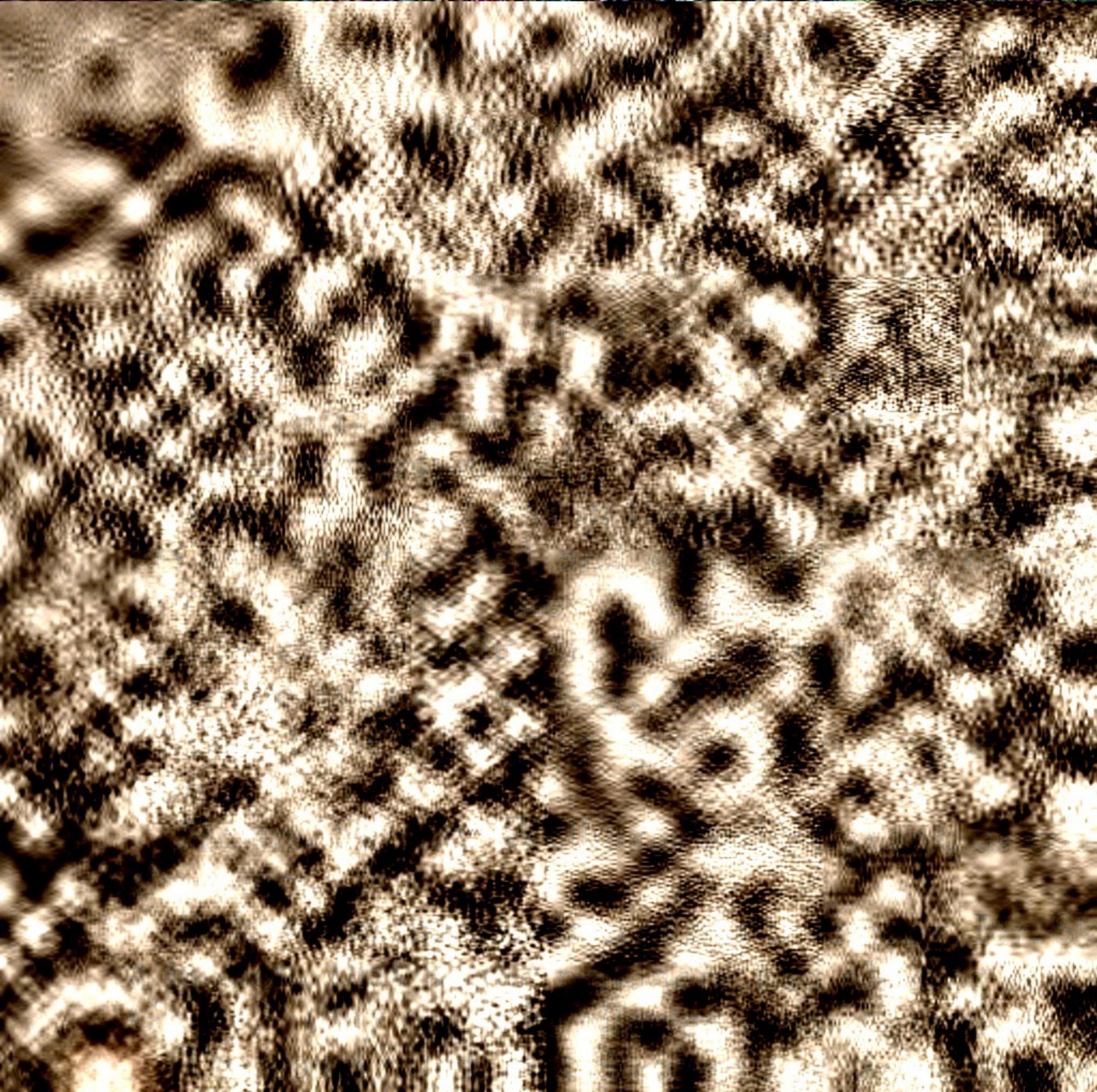
*on: he was
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the means of clearing him. Jesse at length confessed that Stephen told him, that he (Stephen) gave Russel a blow, and laid him aside, where no one would find him. Upon this we sent for Stephen, who was brought here. Jesse now said that his for-



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productive of a double effect—it may be productive of
good, so far as it may restrain those who sit in judgment up-
on the lives of their fellow-men, from pronouncing the awful
sentence of death, until guilt is rendered indubitable—it may



1819.

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grand-jury
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Colvin ; but
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jointly tried for the murder of Russell Colvin.

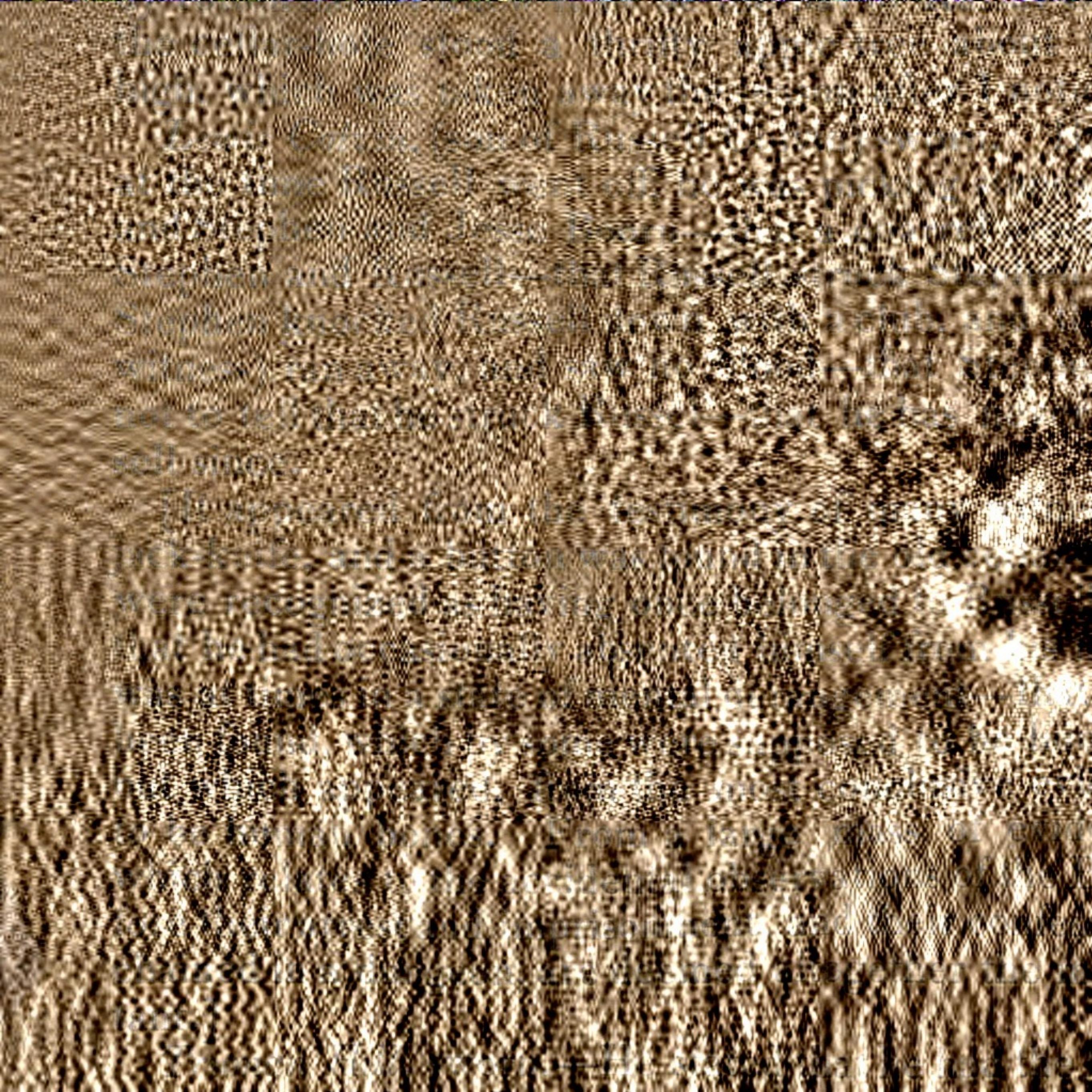
About fifty witnesses were successively examined ; but as they were only corroborative of each other—all tending to prove the leading facts in the case, and too voluminous for this

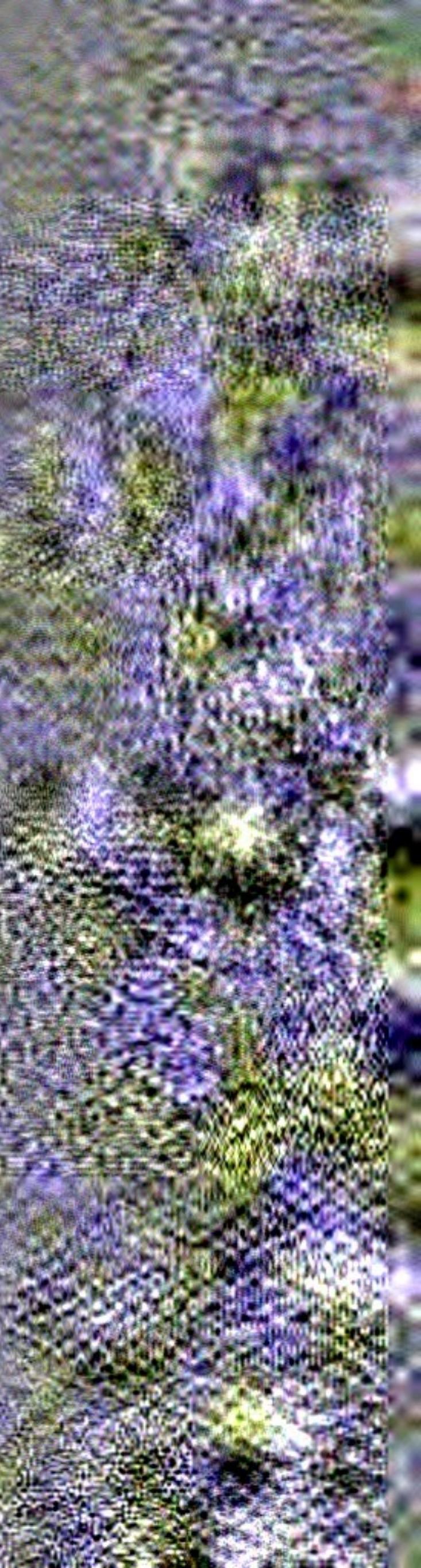


Colvin. At
three feet
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He said that
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man told him
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Colvin—
family, and
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than bones,
evidence, not
evidence, that
Boorns, be-
sions when
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keys of the
prison in which the Boorns' were imprisoned—that he exhorted
Jesse to tell the truth, and that if he told a falsehood it
would increase his trouble—that he confessed that he
was afraid that Stephen had murdered Colvin, and that he believed he knew very near where the body was buried—that





son we got
ice, broke
it up three
times, damn him ;
old cellar,
knife to be
about a year
in under a
dung them
up, &c.
by the Court,
introduced by

went down
to uncle Na-
tional Arms, where
I sat down &
benefit he
had. He said
and I told him he was a raw
fool, and
crossed his arms
over his chest
a bunch of sticks, and said
he had been
one himself. So I took
one shoulder, and I caught it out of his hand and struck him a
back handed blow, I being on the north side of him, and there
was a knot on it about one inch long. As I struck him I did
think I hit him on his back, and he stooped down and that knot
was broken off sharp, and it hit him on the back of the neck,



the basket
the stable
and went
to the basket & took
it off & then I covered it up & did it all evening, and
told me that if I would take the basket up, the next day or the
morning after I would go to the town and there
was a new King. When I told them I did
not understand them, and said I did not know where want
one. They told me to go to the town and there want
one. I went to the town and found them in the
gutter, too, but I did not know what they were, and then went
back to the town and told them I had no money to pay
the boat man, so he would not come, and went out there
and found them in the gutter, so I covered the stump
back, & when I got home I told my son I went, & there
was a new King, and he said I have not done well over the stuff,
and I told him I did not know it, either friends or foes, even
myself, & he said you have done well before the world.

STEPHEN MORDN.

17.1.1820. 17.1.1820.

The trial was adjourned. Both men were introduced into this,
and again prohibited me, as a witness, of singular prosecution.

The charge of the court to the jury was solemn, learned, and peculiarly
impressive.

The Jury returned with a verdict finding both of the prisoners **GUILTY**.
They were sentenced to be executed upon the 23rd January, 1820.