THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1849.

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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We give, from the *North American*, an abstract of the Report of the Directors, and of the proceedings of the Stockholders, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the Annual Meeting, held in Philadelphia last Monday.

The report is gratifying, with one exception, the suggestion of the possibility of the work pausing in its onward progress, after the present contracts are finished. Nothing could be more suicidal to the interests of Philadelphia, and of the Company, than such a course. To pause, will be to give up the vantage ground which Philadelphia now possesses, and permit her rivals, North and South of her, to bear off the splendid prize which she has *by the aid of our Western Railroad*, within her grasp. We have no patience with such an idea. It contains the essence of such egregious folly, that it ought to be scouted from any enlarged and business-like examination of the question.

It is hinted, however, that if Pittsburgh will take *half a million* of stock, by private subscriptions, the work may go on. This we view as utterly impossible, without endangering the success of our Western road, which we look upon as of even more importance to Pittsburgh than the eastern.—It is absolutely necessary that our Western road should proceed, even if the Central road stops, and the people of Pittsburgh will hold the Directors as greatly derelict to duty, if they permit any unnecessary delay in the steady and triumphant progress of that great and intensely important work.

We fearlessly make the prediction, and risk our reputation on the result, that the Western road from this city to Mansfield, when finished, will be found to be one of the best paying roads in the United States—that it will be seen that it was *vitally* important to Pittsburgh, and equally important to Philadelphia with her Central road, and that without it we should have been actually cut off from our present sources of trade, and powerless.—Look at the facts for one moment. On the *south*, the Baltimore road will send us of a large portion of our river trade and travel; on the *north*, the New York and Erie Road, and the *Lake* Road, extending from Cleveland to Erie, and from that to Dunkirk, to connect with the New York and Erie, is in process of construction in various points, and meetings are held, almost daily, to fill up the gaps. This *Lake* Road will certainly be made, let people say what they will against it. *It cannot be prevented.* It is madness to calculate on any other result. How are Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to contend against these rival lines on each side of us? Common sense says, *by our Western Road*, and in no other way.

Suppose, for instance, that Pittsburgh should yield to the solicitations of Philadelphia, and by a desperate and Herculean effort, subscribe $500,000 to the Central Road, and agreed to postpone the Western Road. Say the Central Road is finished to Pittsburgh in the summer of 1851, or the spring of '52. Almost in the beginning of its operations it finds a rival at Wheeling for the river trade, and the whole trade of the interior of Ohio carried off from us to the Lakes, by Kelly's Road, and other improvements. All the trade left is what can be coaxed to pass Wheeling, and for which it will have to contend with the Canal. How much will this be when the water is low, and river freights advance? Too late it will be discovered that a *Western Road* is absolutely necessary to the Central Road, and to Philadelphia, and to Pittsburgh. The scheme will be revived, but when we come to inquire, we shall find that all the great improvements in Ohio have taken another direction. They have gone to Wheeling and the Lakes. The minds of the people of Ohio are soured against us. They upbraid us with our want of faith and enterprize. They tell us they have formed other business connections. The stock they now offer freely is worth nothing. The right of way is denied, or grudgingly granted, and the road is finally built with Pittsburgh capital, at a great expense, and with the loss of advantages which may never be regained.

And where is Pittsburgh all this time? *Languishing*, while every other western city is taking giant strides to greatness. Is this a dark picture? We admit it—but is it *too dark?*

If the people of Pittsburgh manifest a tithe of that business shrewdness which they have credit for, they will on no consideration whatever permit our western road to falter, or languish, or delay *one day*, let the Directors of the Pennsylvania Road take what course they may. And if the President and Directors of the Central Road and the people of Philadelphia, will call to their aid that liberal and enlarged view of matters which they are so capable of entertaining and appreciating, and make a careful survey of the whole ground, they will see that our views are correct, and dictated as much by their interests as ours, and they will resolve that the Central Road shall be built by the resources which the Company can easily command, without further controversy or delay.

BIRTH DAY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.—A writer in the National Intelligencer suggests, that as on the 3d of December, 1775, the continental flag was displayed for the first time, being hoisted on board the flag ship of Essex Hopkins, commander of the first American fleet, that day be hereafter celebrated as a Navy festival. Let it be observed as our ocean holiday at all our naval stations, and on board of our vessels of war, at home and abroad.

NOT A SINGLE SMITH.—In looking over the list of the members of the House of Representatives we observe there are six Kings, four Thompsons three Johnsons, three Harris', two Caldwells, two Butlers, and two Browns, but not a single Smith.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE ARRESTED.—We learn from the *Rochester American*, of Saturday, that Mrs. Miller, who took care to have herself reported as having jumped over Niagara Falls on Monday night last, has been arrested at Syracuse. She was running away with a young man named Blackmer, and had contrived the suicide to cover her retreat.

CHARGE TO AUSTRIA.—The newly appointed Charge to Austria, Col. J. W. Webb, sailed from New York in the packet ship Yorkshire on Saturday. He was married on Thursday to a young and highly accomplished lady of New York, who accompanies him, as do also his two daughters. During his absence, Mr. H. J. Raymond will have the editorial charge of the Enquirer.

The following communication, from our respectable townsman, J. Chibleti, Esq., an excellent judge in such matters, does no more than strict justice to the work of art it commends.

For the Gazette.

VIEW OF PITTSBURGH.

I have had occasion formerly to notice in the columns of the Gazette the merits of a drawing, the subject, a view of Pittsburgh, under the management of Mr. G. W. Smith. I spoke of it as I believed it deserved, and now, as the engraving has made its appearance, I would be but justice to the parties concerned to say, that it has fully realized all that could have been anticipated, and I think that every subscriber will be proud to possess so accurate a view of the iron city. It is a faithful representation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, taken from Coal Hill, and although on an extensive scale, the smallest object is carefully shown, giving an exact idea of the surrounding scenery, and commercial and manufacturing character. Is there a Pittsburgher who has ever viewed this scene, with the three broad rivers winding away between the hills to distant States,—who has seen the number of floating palaces lining the shore,—who has attempted to count the chimneys which pour forth their volumes of smoke from the numberless workshops, sprung up as if by the magic of Aladdin's lamp,—and has not felt that there are mines of greater wealth than all the gold of California? And what anticipations for the future,—if all this has taken place within a few short years, what may not the rising generation expect to see? What imagination can picture the wealth, beauty, and magnificence of the future Pittsburgh? But to return to Mr. Smith's view, as a work of art, it is quite equal to any thing of the kind I have ever seen, and that it is a work of immense labor, all who are acquainted with the subject will readily admit, and that the parties deserve encouragement for their enterprise and energy. As a subscriber, I have felt great interest in the undertaking, and satisfaction in the result.

J. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th, 1849.

The second day in the House has passed as the first, namely, in unavailing efforts to elect a Speaker. If I recollect the tenor of my brief note of last evening, the statement I then made of what probably would be done would serve very well for a description of what has been done.

There have been six ballots, of which the following is a synoptical tabular account:

	BALLOTS.					
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
	96	97	97	97	97	97
Winthrop, Whig,	102	101	100	99	99	99
Cobb, Dem.,	10	9	9	9	9	9
Wilmot, F. S.,	6	6	6	6	6	6
Gentry, Whig,	1	3	3	4	4	4
Potter, Dem.,	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mann, F. S.,	2	2	3	2	2	3
Richardson, Dem.,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cleveland, F. S.,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stanton, Dem.,	1	1	0	0	0	0
Thompson, Pa.,	2	2	2	3	3	2
Scattering,	224	224	224	224	224	224

The increase upon the vote of yesterday, as shown above, is three. I am told that Dr. Ness of your State, was brought in and voted yesterday, on the last ballot, for Mr. Winthrop, of course—Mr. Shepherd, of North Carolina, Whig, and Messrs. Brown, of Mississippi, and Hubbard, of Alabama, Democrats, arrived this morning, and took part in the proceedings of the day. The scattering votes, as described, for brevity's sake, were given by Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Holmes, who very impartially scattered their suffrages among their friends, never voting for either of the regular party candidates, nor twice for the same person.

Mr. Sprague, Free Soiler from Michigan, voted once for Mr. Wilmot, and, on all the succeeding ballots, for Mr. Winthrop. John Wentworth voted for Wilmot all day. The accession of three members from the support of Cobb to Potter, however, was the most important of the incidents of this day's proceedings. They were Gov. Cleveland and Mr. Waldo, of Connecticut, and Mr. Bingham, of Michigan. Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, had previously voted for Mr. Dixney, of Cincinnati, but never for the regular candidate. The three votes for Richardson, of Illinois, were given by extreme Southern men, who dislike Cobb because he has not heretofore always pulled in Calhoun's harness, and refused to sign his incendiary and disunion address last winter.

Messrs. Cobb and Winthrop did not vote. It is now believed to be probable that, to morrow, the regulars will give up both Cobb and Forney, and thus fulfil the prediction of Wentworth, and others of the discontented, who witnessed and growled at the doings in caucus, on Saturday night last, that they would be all undone by the very persons then so eager to enact them. They may attempt to make some stand upon Richardson, as a Northern man with Southern principles, for Speaker, and some Southern Democrat for Clerk, but it will not do. If they yield at all, they must meet the Free Soilers fully half way, and come down at once upon Strong or Thompson, of Pennsylvania or Potter, of Ohio.

It may be thought, by some of your readers, that I dwell all too great length, and with too much particularity, upon the struggle now going on here.—But if they consider how much depends upon the organization of the House of Representatives—how immense is the power and influence of the Speaker of this body over the legislation of the country, and how arbitrarily and despotically this power is commonly exercised, when in Southern hands, and how important will be the consequences of the defeat of the organization which has ruled the Democratic party at Washington, and through it the government of the country, they will be forced to admit that no more momentous and exciting contest has challenged the public attention within many years.

I think it will be brought to an end to morrow afternoon, and, if so, the message may be expected at noon on Thursday. An abstract will probably be ready for transmission to every principal city of the United States, at the moment when the seals are broken in the House of Representatives. I learn that more efficient measures than formerly have been taken to telegraph the whole message in all directions, so that it is probable that no effort of the Post Office Department, for as rapid conveyance, would be of much, avail. The message is said to be as short, in proportion to the number and the character of the topics discussed, as one of Old Zack's dispatches from the field of battle.—It will, according to report, not exceed in length six columns of your paper.

You will have perceived that one portion of the message, that is, "an accompanying document," has already got out. I mean the Report of the Post Master General, which is published in the Baltimore Sun of this morning.

To show how deep seated is the feeling of distrust and opposition between the Southern and Northern Democracy, upon all points in any way connected with slavery, I may mention, that it is the intention of an Ohio gentleman, of that faith, to move, in case of the success of any candidate for Speaker, supposed to be favorable to, or even tolerant of, Southern views, upon that question, in its application to the territories, or to this District, on the election of those Committees by the whole House, instead of entrusting the appointment of them, with that of all other Standing Committees to the Speaker. The effect of this movement would be the constitution of both those Committees with a decided majority of Northern men.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1849.

The reports from Washington, relative to the organization of the House of Representatives, cause much remark, and little satisfaction to the Whigs here, who see little cause to hope the election of a Whig to the Speaker's chair, and consequently of retaining the immense advantage the appointment of the Committees confers. The course of the Southern Whigs, in demanding an expression of opinion from a caucus, upon the question of Slavery, before they would go into a nomination, and the withdrawal of several members, after a failure to secure the outrageous expression demanded, is universally discussed and condemned. The conduct of the Whigs, generally, upon this important question, is looked upon as assurance that in the coming struggle between freedom and slavery, the Whigs will act the part dictated alike by humanity and patriotism.

The newly appointed Minister to Austria, Col. Webb, sailed on Saturday, with his family, leaving the "upper ten" in a most delightful state of excitement, caused by the announcement, not of his departure, but his clandestine marriage to the daughter of one of our retired merchants. The new ambassadress is twenty-four years old, and one of the most accomplished and graceful women that New York could boast, and is every way calculated for the post she has been chosen to fill.—After much adroit management, to keep her from forming a matrimonial alliance with a gentleman thirty years her senior, on the ninth of November, they quietly slipped into Calvary Church, a few doors from the residence of the bride and were married, the bride quietly returning home, and the groom to the performance of his usual routine.—On Friday the matter was first made known to the lady's family, and on Saturday farewell was said, leaving the town to its comments. The sister of the bride, twelve years ago, caused common comment by a clandestine marriage with Mr. Mason, an actor, now a physician of some eminence in Philadelphia.

The editor of the "Knickerbocker," and the proprietors of the Tribune, have not been sent to Blackwell's Island, just for publishing Chas. Dickens letter about Mr. Powell, the author of the living writers of England. It appears that Mr. Powell, a literary gentleman, thought proper to leave England and make New York his home, where he became in want of funds. At the suggestion of a literary gentleman, who thinks himself eminent, he wrote a book, in which, with angular stupidity, he attacked Washington Irving and others of his rank—bepraised his friend, who suggested the book, without aim. Privately it is said, the friend wrote the praise for himself, whereat the whole live literary set up a buzz. This soon killed Mr. Powell's reputation and his book, which is really clever.—The second volume, called the living authors of America, will be out in a day or two, filled with matter that will bring down the critics *en masse*, and give the man who puffs himself a good round of castigation.

In stocks, there has sprung up quite a speculative feeling, and large transactions are daily made at higher rates. In North America Trust there has been a rapid rise, predicated upon a rumored favorable decision in favor of the company. Money was never so plenty, or capitalists less careful of security. To use the language of a leading broker, "rat traps are as good collecterals as United States stocks were a short time ago." Four per cent is the rate for loans on call, and from 5 to 7 on ordinary paper. Real estate [illegible] in demand and the old prices of 1837 are freely paid. Instead of lots, the demand is for improved property.

W. E. Burton has obtained a lease of the old Park Theatre property, and it is understood will erect a theatre to eclipse the Broadway or Astor Place. The location is desirable, and Burton the proper man to make the old place succeed. The Opera House, and every theatre, the museums, the concerts, and the throng of panoramas, are crowded nightly. If profits to places of amusements be a sign of well paid employment to the laborer, and abundance of money, generally, never was there a city richer than our own.

The man Drury, who was arrested as the maker of the infernal machine, has not been brought to trial. He owns a whole bank, and is worth two hundred thousand dollars. Our law offices do not seem large enough or strong enough to hold a fish of two hundred thousand dollars. He is as good as discharged, though he may have a hard time to buy himself off.

Ashes are firm at $6,57@6 62½ Cotton—There is but a moderate business doing, and dealers are busy with their correspondence. The market is without change. Flour—There is a heavy feeling; but no change in prices; the demand is not active, and the sales do not exceed 2000 bbls, the whole of which is for the Eastern and city trade. Southern flour is $5,12½@5,31½. Rye flour dull at $2 81@2 87½. Grain—Wheat is heavy and prices rather lower; sales 2000 bushels Canadian at $1,03; Genesee can be had at $1,22. Rye is 52½ without sales. Oats without change. Corn continues dull; moderate sales of round yellow at 60c. and small lots on private terms. Provisions—Transactions in Pork are moderate. In Beef, 100 bbls country mess sold at $8,75. Lard in fair demand at the figures of yesterday. Butter and Cheese are as before quoted. Whiskey—There is no change in prices. Sales 100 bbls. C

Pennsylvania Rail Road Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held on Monday, in Philadelphia and was numerously attended. The best spirit prevailed, and the annual report appeared to give universal satisfaction.

Thomas P. Cope, Esq., was called to preside, and when the meeting was fully organized, the Report of the Board of Directors was read by the President, Wm. C. Patterson, Esq. The presentation of the affairs of the company is most interesting and gratifying.

The fiscal year closed on the 31st of October last, and up to that date the Treasurer's books showed the following state of affairs:—

Received from subscriptions and other sources	$3 692 379 45
Amount disbursed	3 193 709 14
Leaving a balance of	495,670 29
It to this balance be added the amount of uncollected subscriptions, including the second subscription from the City of Philadelphia, about	1,900,000 00
There is the sum of	$2,395 670 29

applicable to the construction and equipment of the road.

The report of the Superintendent of Transportation shows that the most sanguine expectations have been realized on the small section of the road now opened between Harrisburgh and Lewistown, and the arrangement made with the Harrisburgh and Lancaster Rail Road Company, for running the cars and engines of this company over their road, has ministered not only to the benefit of the travelling community, but to the company itself. It has secured an increased rate of speed, at a reduced cost.

It has been determined by the Board, that on and after the first of January next, the rate of way travel shall be reduced to the uniform rate of three cents per mile—a very wise and prudent determination.

The adjustment of claims for damages along the route has been, with but few unworthy exceptions, made in an amicable and gratifying manner.

Arrangements have been made for the discontinuance of all operations upon the road, upon the Sabbath, and the report expresses the hope that, by the concurrent action of other companies and the State authorities, Pennsylvania will soon cease to be the northern frontier of Sabbath desecration.

The opening of the road, at the earliest practicable period, to a point near Holidaysburgh, where it will connect with the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, has been an object of great solicitude to the Board, not less on account of the important bearing it will have upon the trade of Philadelphia, than from a firm conviction that the receipts of the road, when finished thus far, will afford the stockholders tangible evidence of the safety and productiveness of the capital they have invested in it.

The portion of the line from Harrisburgh to Lewistown was opened for travel on the 1st of September last, and very rapid progress has been made on the sections between the mouth of the Little Juniata and the base of the mountains—The work upon the residue of the Eastern Division has been unavoidably retarded, the general prevalence of disease, during the past season, having disabled a large proportion of the laborers on the line, while it rendered it impossible to supply their places." This difficulty has, however, passed away, and the work is being pushed forward with all proper energy. A justly deserved compliment is paid to the skill and zeal of Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, the Chief Engineer, and his assistants.

Having thus presented the actual condition of the road and its continuation, the report of the Board dwells upon the question of the policy to be pursued in future. It says:

"It is now for them (the stockholders) to determine whether the Board shall, with the means in hand, finish the Eastern Division to the point of connection with the Branch road to the Portage, and the Western Division to a point in Westmoreland county, whence a convenient road, about one mile in length, can be opened, at a small expense, to the Southern turnpike, and then pause until the necessities of the trade, and the income to be derived from the road in its enlargement state shall induce such further subscriptions as may be required to complete it; or by a vigorous effort at this time, secure the means of making a continuous route to Pittsburgh as rapidly as it can be built—due regard being had to economy and durability.

It is argued that if the former course be adopted, the Company will have a well constructed road, free from debt—of great public utility, and capable of producing, under judicious management, an ample return for the capital employed. If the latter is resolved upon, the income upon the present investment will be materially enhanced, and the purpose for which the road was originally projected,—of securing to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the largest possible share of the Western trade, with the incidental advantages accruing therefrom to the State of Pennsylvania,—will have been achieved, beyond the possibility of doubt, in the possession of the first Rail Road from the seaboard to the Ohio river.

According to the estimates of the Chief Engineer, which it is confidently believed will exceed, rather than fall short of the actual result, the cost of constructing the road will be as follows:

Eastern Division	$4,180,000
Western Division	2,565,000
Amount required for the equipment of the road, prior to the year 1851	510,000
	$7,555,000
To meet which there is a reliable subscription, (including a further subscription of $1,000,000 by the city of Philadelphia) of	5,600,000
Leaving a deficiency of	$1 955 000

This deficiency, it is believed, can, by extraordinary exertions, be made up. An effort is now in progress at Pittsburgh, under favorable auspices to procure subscriptions to the amount of $500,000. It is hoped that the recent demonstrations of popular feeling in favor of liberal subscriptions by the municipal corporations of the bounty of Philadelphia will produce from that source, on equal sum of $500,000. This would leave for private subscriptions in the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere, the sum of $955,000, which by proper effort can be secured for the company.

The opening of the road to Huntingdon, during next Spring will, it is confidently expected, concentrate upon it a large proportion of the Western travel that has heretofore taken the stage and rail-road route, via Cumberland and Baltimore, to the city, and when finished to the mountains, in August, it must, of necessity, become the great thoroughfare from the Atlantic seaboard to the West and South-west.

The remainder of the report is devoted to an argument setting forth the brilliant, but truly reasonable prospects that exist for the road, and it closes with a justly deserved compliment to the late President, Samuel V. Merrick, Esq., who was obliged, from personal considerations, to resign the post he filled so capably.

After the reading of this report, a variety of interesting and important business was transacted; and among others the following resolutions were referred to a special committee of five Stockholders:—

James Magee, Esq. offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Directors be and they are hereby instructed not to pay more than $2500 per annum for the services of President, unless he possesses the qualifications of an Engineer, and act as President and General Agent, Manager, and Superintendant of the Company.

John M. Kennedy, Esquire, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Directors be requested to consider the expediency of providing, as the future policy of the Company, that the freight charged on western produce brought to Philadelphia, shall include a delivery of said merchandise at the stores of the consignees thereof, if within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, to the end that the cost of large receiving depots may be partially obviated, the benefit of the railroad business may be most generally diffused throughout the city, and the necessity of a large number of employees avoided.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esquire, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors on the 14th November, 1849, in the following words—"That the General Superintendent be instructed to discontinue, from and after the 31st December next, all operations upon the road on the Sabbath, and to make, at his earliest convenience, such necessary arrangements as may be necessary to relieve all persons in the service of the Company from duty on that day"—has the entire concurrence and approbation of this meeting; and that the Directors are entitled to the especial thanks of their "constituents for having vindicated the law of the land, the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath.

The Committe, to whom these resolutions were referred, are Messrs. Joseph R. Ingersoll, John M. Kennedy, J. Fisher Leaming, Robert M. Lewis and James Magee.

After transacting some further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.

No event of a similar character has produced so wide and deep feeling, for many years, as the murder of Dr. Parkman, of Boston. We subjoin the most interesting particulars from the Boston papers, which are mainly absorbed with this astounding event. The Boston Courier says—

"Every other topic, however important, has been sunk into comparative insignificance in this community, by the circumstances which have just come to light in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Dr. George Parkman. A week had elapsed without any tidings from this individual, when, on Saturday morning, the city was astounded with the intelligence of his presumed murder, and the arrest of Professor John W. Webster, of Cambridge, on suspicion of having committed the deed. The shock which this announcement produced in the public mind, and the excitement consequent upon it, were never before equalled in Boston. The dreadful character of the deed, and the high standing and reputation of the individual charged with it, were such as might well justify incredulity, and even at this moment, when the accumulation of circumstances seems to gather into a fearful mass of testimony against the supposed murderer, we find it hardly possible to bring our mind to a belief in the possibility of his guilt

"Dr. Webster has been, for upwards of twenty years, Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge. He has a wide circle of acquaintance, and has maintained throughout life an unblemished reputation. He has paid a strict attention to the duties of his profession, and his conduct has been marked by uniform sobriety and steadiness. His disposition is cheerful and open, and his manners lively and social; he was esteemed by all who knew him as a good citizen, a peaceable neighbor, and a kind and affectionate husband and father. In every moral and intellectual characteristic, he might be regarded as one who was placed beyond the suspicion of a tendency to the commission of crime. It is hardly necessary to say that the shock of this sudden and most unexpected disclosure has fallen with terrible weight upon his family and friends.

"Dr. Webster's friends are strong in their belief of his innocence. The supposition that a person could pass through a life of more than fifty years unsullied by crime, and plunge in a single instant into the commission of a frightful atrocity like the supposed murder of Dr. Parkman, is one which the mind stubbornly rejects. Such a moral and mental metamorphosis would be, certainly, one of the most extraordinary phenomena yet exhibited by the history of the human mind."

The *Boston Atlas* gives the following summary of events:

"In the early part of the month of November, Dr. George Parkman called at Professor Webster's lecture room, in the Medical College, in North Grove Street, while the Professor was engaged in delivering a lecture before the students, and waited until the lecture was over and the students had all left. He then asked Professor Webster for the money due him, and after some conversation, which both parties were excited, Professor Webster desired him to wait until the 23d of November, as all the tickets for the lectures, engaged by the students, had not been paid for, but would in all probability be by that time. Dr. Parkman, it is stated, left the building a good deal excited. On Thursday afternoon, November 22d, Dr. Parkman called at the residence of Professor Webster, in Cambridge, who being absent, he left word with his wife, that he wished to have her husband call at his (Dr. Parkman's) house the next morning. On Friday morning, Nov. 23d, the day after, about 9 o'clock, Professor Webster called at Dr. Parkman's house in Walnut Street, the Dr. being out, he left word for him that he could pay him, if he would call at his room at the College soon after 1 o'clock. Dr. Parkman, Professor Webster states, called at the Medical College about half past one o'clock, and was paid by him (Webster) $183,61, which amount was to take up two notes and cancel a mortgage. Dr. Parkman gave up the notes, but had not the mortgage with him. He, however, said he would go and cancel it. This transaction, Dr. Webster says, took place at the counter in his lecture room, and that Dr Parkman left the room through the door near the main entrance to the building.

Since half past 1 o'clock on Friday the 23d, the time he was seen by a number of people to enter the College, nothing of a reliable nature has come to light as to his whereabouts. He was seen to enter the College, but no one has been found who saw him come out of it; and this fact produced an impression in the minds of a number—more strongly in that of Mr. Kingsley, Dr. Parkman's agent—that he never did come out of it.

The College is built upon walls which rest upon piles, and the tide ebbs and flows through apertures underneath the basement floor, between the compartments formed by the walls. One of these compartments forms what is termed the vault underneath Prof. Webster's laboratory. A trap door to the apartment next to that used by Prof. Webster, situated some forty feet from the water closet. Littlefield descended through this trap door on Friday, with a crow bar, and knocked an aperture in the wall near the water closet, and discovered, about 4 o'clock that afternoon, portions of a human body, which had been wasted by the sea. These portions were the pelvis, the right thigh and right leg. Littlefield immediately proceeded to Dr. Biglow's office, and acquainted him with the fact, as we understand, in the most excited manner, saying, "I have found it!" and repeating these words so often that Dr. Bigelow took hold of him told him to be quiet—that he acted like a crazy man.

Dr. Bigelow went to the City Marshal's office that afternoon, and informed Mr. Tukey of the discovery which had been made, who immediately, with some officers proceeded to the college, and found it was so. Mr. Tukey then gave directions for the arrest of Professor Webster, and officers Clapp, Starkweather, and Spurr, proceeded to his residence in Cambridge in a carriage for that purpose.

A general conversation took place between the parties, on which the subject of Dr. Parkman's disappearance was but slightly touched upon, and Professor Webster said the family must be much pained. In answer to a question whether he had a receipt for the money, he said that he trusted to Dr. Parkman's honor to have the mortgage cancelled. He wished to have the carriage stop at the house of the toll gatherer, who saw Dr. Parkman pass over the bridge on Friday afternoon, which request was not granted. The carriage was driven to Leverett street jail, through East Cambridge, over Craigie's Bridge, and arrived there about half past 7 o'clock. When Professor Webster got into the office, he asked, "What does this mean?" "What am I here for?" Col. Clapp replied, that he was arrested on the charge of having murdered Dr. George Parkman, at the Medical College, in North Grove street, on Friday; all the reply which he made was, "Why is this?" "What is it for?" He asked to have his friends, Messrs. Dexter and Prescott, sent for, so that his family could be informed where he was. The officers, however, persuaded him that it would be better to have the intelligence communicated in the morning.

About 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Coroner Pratt, in company with several gentlemen, summoned as jurors, visited the College, and several reporters of the press were also admitted. The Coroner proceeded to the laboratory, where, upon some pieces of boards, the parts of the body which had been discovered, were placed, and they form ed in appearance, the whole of a human frame, with the exception of the head, left leg, and feet. The following gentlemen were then sworn in as a jury of inquest, "to make true and diligent inquiry as to how and by what means the body before them came to its death:"—

Oamya Brewster, foreman, John L. Andrews, Secretary, Lewis Jones, Thomas Restieaux, Pearl Martin, Harsen Morrill.

The portions of the body were then viewed by the jury, and the substances from the furnace examined, and then passed over to Drs. Winslow, Lewis and Martin Gay, Surgeons, and Dr. Charles Jackson, chemist, for microscopical and chemical examinations. Three towels and a "roller," having spots of blood upon them, which were found in the vault, were exhibited to the jury. The jury afterwards made an examination of the laboratory, the room and closet in the rear of the lecture room, and the lecture room, being the apartments used exclusively by Professor Webster. In the examining room, as Professor Webster termed it, were found some odd fish hooks, arranged with pieces of lead, in the shape of grappling irons, and a large Turkish knife in a silver scabbard, which had been found in a drawer of a small table. The examination of the premises having been concluded, the jury adjourned to meet on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing evidence.

Yesterday, the officers, in continuing their search found a pair of black ribbed pantaloons, with the name of Professor Webster written upon the lining, a pair of slippers used by him, and a saw belonging to him, upon which are marks of what is believed to be blood. The bottom of the slippers bore the appearance of having being used in treading down tan. Dr. Jackson, it is reported, had tested the spots found upon the stairs, and pronounced the stains to have been caused by blood.

The above are all the facts we have been able to obtain in relation to this great mystery.

Professor Webster, it is stated, has been in his apartment at the College during the past week, and while in there has bolted the door on the inside, also that he has had fires in places where he had not been in the habit of having them. It is known that he has been home to his family every evening, and during the week just past, paid a visit to Rev. Dr. Francis Parkman, a brother of Dr. George Parkman, and had a long conversation as to his sudden disappearance. On Friday, the morning of the evening on which he was arrested, he came over to the city in company with a friend, with whom he conversed as freely and cheerfully as he ever did. The night he was placed in prison he was in quite an excited state of mind, and raved somewhat; he however cooled down in the morning. He was seen by Dr. Clarke, the city physician, on Saturday afternoon, whom he requested to see the faculty in relation to the regular lecture on Tuesday, which he should be unable to deliver in consequence of his arrest. Yesterday he was quite calm but says nothing.

MR. ADAMS AND MR. CALHOUN.—The New York Evening Post publishes an extract from the diary of John Quincy Adams, written in the year 1820, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Calhoun gave it his opinion to President Monroe, in cabinet meeting, of which he was a member, that Congress had the power to banish slavery from the territories. This diary is furnished by Chas. F. Adams to sustain the statement made by Mr. Benton, to that effect, in one of his speeches before his constituents in Missouri.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and whose operation could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always unbeded but a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved beyond a doubt, that Dr M'Lane's Pills is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will please beware of counterfeits, and invariably ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else, as there are other pills, purporting to be liver pills, now before the public.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [dc8 dawtw3

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pelican Gas Store, No. 70 Fourth st. nov16

☞ Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, U. S. A., is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Toothache cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence near door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. McPaddon, F. H. Eaton. [ap18

DENTISTRY. DR. D. HUNT, Dental Rooms Corner of Fourth and Dearborn, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-dlyin

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DENTISTRY. DR. W. H. DAKE, DENTIST, (Late of New York) Office—Smithfield street, between Seventh and Strawberry alley.

N. B.—Diseases of the mouth, gums and teeth treated Homeopathically. ap10 d3m

DIED,

On the 6th instant, DAVID R. JACOB, in the 62d year of his age.

POTATOES—190 bbls in store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

HICKORY NUTS—75 bu in store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

CORN IN EAR—In store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

DRIED PEACHES—50 bu just rec'd and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—25 sacks rec'd, for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

FLOUR—183 bbls Fresh, just rec'd and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

GREEN APPLES—125 bbls in store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

DRIED PEACHES—50 bu in store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

DRIED APPLES—25 bu in store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

POTATOES—750 bu in store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER (Webster) $153,61, which amount was to take up two notes and cancel a mortgage. Dr. Parkman gave up the notes, but had not the mortgage with him. He, however, said he would go and cancel it. This transaction, Dr. Webster says, took place at the counter in his lecture room, and that Dr Parkman left the room through the door near the main entrance to the building.

BEANS—10 bbls Small White, for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

SUNDRIES—1 sack Timothy Seed; 4 sacks Rags; Side Bacon, &c. in store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

WOOL—2 sacks in store and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER de8

HORSE COLLARS—4 doz rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER de7

CIDER VINEGAR—10 bbls rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER de7

LARD—25 kegs in store and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER de7

BUTTER—12 kegs rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER de7

GREEN APPLES—250 bbls, choice varieties, just rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER de7

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50 sacks just rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER de7

CORN BROOMS—30 doz rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER de7

MUMIES—FORTE MUMIES—20 doz. ass'd, also, a splendid assortment of Calf and Morocco POCKET BOOKS, just rec'd by express and for sale low by C. VEAGER, 108 Market st

GLOVES—1 case Woolen and Cotton GLOVES, a superior article, just rec'd and for sale by C. VEAGER, 108 Market st

VENITIAN BLIND TRIMMINGS—20 pieces Worsted Binding, and 150 pcs Worsted Cord, rec'd per ship Wyoming, and for sale low by C. VEAGER, 108 Market st de8

BLACKING—4 bbls Mason's superior Blacking on hand and for sale by C. VEAGER de8

STEEL GOODS—4 doz Steel Bead Purses, 4 " Crotchet " 12 " Steel " Reticules, 10 " Crochet " " Rec'd by express and for sale by C. VEAGER, 108 Market st de8

WELSH FLANNELS.

W. R. MURPHY has this morning opened another supply of these desirable goods, which, warranted not to shrink in washing, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have used them. Also, a supply of super Domestic Flannels, of all