THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1850.

Meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Committee of Correspondence.

The Delegates to the last County Convention, of the Anti-Masonic and Whig party, all of whom are members of the Committee of Correspondence, are requested to meet at the New Court House, on Wednesday, the 10th of April next, for the transaction of business.

ALEX. HILANDS, Chairman.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Most furious attacks have lately been made in both Houses of Congress upon the Home Department, and the able and excellent officer who presides over it.—We cannot prevent the impression that the origin of these assaults may be traced to the fact that we have a Whig administration, and that Mr. Ewing is firmly and devotedly attached to the Whig party and Whig principles. There is certainly just as great a necessity for the preservation of this Department as there was for its creation. Nothing in its working has shown it to be either uncalled for or unnecessary, but its great utility and importance has been clearly developed. In fact it is the most important department to the people at large, in the Government, and our farmers and mechanics have a special interest in its preservation. If it should be repealed now, by a Locofoco majority, the country will view it as a mere act of party malignity and meanness, disgraceful alike to the country and to Congress.

We observe that our member, Mr HAMPTON, made a very sensible and appropriate speech in defence of the Department and the Secretary, in the House, on the 19th inst. His argument is defence of Mr. Ewing's course, in employing the necessary clerical assistance, and the duty of Congress to pay them, is unanswerable, and the attempt of Mr. Bayly to reply was a complete failure.

Congress has already wasted more money in this attempt to embarrass the Secretary of the Home Department than would have paid the clerks their lawful earnings ten times over. The Clerks ought to be paid, and that at once, and then if the opposition members choose to spend their time and waste the money of the people in discussing the value of a department of their own creating, they can indulge their humor without starving the poor clerks, who have toiled for a whole year without pay.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Our Harrisburg letter, of to day, is more than usually interesting. Legislation, important to the State, is progressing through its various stages, and some local matters, of interest to us, are noticed.

The Message of Governor JOHNSTON, on the slavery question, referred to by "Cobden," is a most eloquent and impressive document, and will be read with pleasure and pride by every true hearted Pennsylvanian. The pressure upon our columns prevents its appearance to day, but we shall try and give it to morrow.

PEEBLES TOWNSHIP.—Our neighbor of the *Post*, thankful for small favors, lately, in his paper, claimed the election of a gentleman of his political school, in Peebles Township, as a "decided victory" for the Democrats. The boast of the *Post* has quite astonished the citizens of that strong Whig district, and a correspondent has taken it in hand to dim the lustre of the laurels for its friends, claimed by that paper. As our space is exceedingly limited, our correspondent will excuse us for withholding his article, and instead thereof, state the simple facts in the case, which are these: There were *three* candidates in the field, one Whig, and two Democrats, from which to select *two* persons. The Whig was chosen, and one of the Democrats of course, the Whig having some whose nursery will be found a convenient and excellent resort for the purpose of supplying gardens with valuable and rare trees, shrubbery, flowers, plants &c.

The Court of Quarter Sessions commenced its sittings yesterday, The address of Judge McClure to the Grand Jury, was very severe upon the grog sellers, and we may look for a very rigid inquiry into the claims of those asking for license. The late riots were also commented on, in a manner which shows that no leniency will be extended to that class of offenders, by the Court. No business of any importance, except the organization, was transacted.

THE EUTERPEANS.—This favored band of singers, who recently delighted our city with their celebrated glees and negro ballads, have returned from a profitable visit through the west, and will give a few more entertainments in our city, commencing to night.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, NEW YORK.—This splendid House, long and favorable known as "Howard's Hotel," has passed into the hands of Mr. A. S. Barnum, nephew of the famous proprietor of the Hotel of that name in Baltimore—This gentleman is extensively known in the West, as former proprietor of the Weddel House at Cleveland, and of Barnums Hotel at Cumberland. Many of our citizens will also recollect him as the amiable and attentive host at "Bedford Springs, in 1845. The Hotel over which he now presides is fully equal to any in New York. It is situated at the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, in the very centre of fashion and business. Our New York correspondent, who signs "Carter" "has felt," in such matters, recently spoke of this Hotel, as being most admirably kept, and furnished throughout in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in the city.

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The congregation of the present cathedral, St. Paul's in our city, have by unanimous vote, resolved to take down the present building, and to rebuild another much more splendid, in its stead. Nine thousand dollars was raised by the congregation at a meeting held on Sunday last. Some of the subscriptions were very large, among the names we observe, Mrs. Fitzsimons, Q Hansen, John S. Cosgrave, James Blakely, Luke Tuffy, Dr McNeal, J. N. Devitt & Brother, for each $500, and several others for $300, $200, down to smaller sums. This certainly speaks well for the liberality of the Catholics in pecuniary matte s.

The School Directors of the City of Pittsburgh are hereby requested to meet at the rooms of the Young Men's Library, on Tuesday, 25th instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—Fourth street, between Market and Wood.

By order of Board of Presidents.

L. R. LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
W. J. MARKS, Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Confirmation of Mr. Squiers—Truman Smith in defense of the Administration—Home Department not yet expunged—Patronage—Difficulties of a compromise.

I rejoice that Mr. Squiers, our able and energetic Minister to Central America, was confirmed at the last executive session of the Senate, in face of the fact that a formidable opposition to him has existed in that body, and elsewhere, reasons which I have endeavored to explain. The treaty negotiated by Mr. Squiers, with the State of Nicaragua, is reported to have been already laid before the Senate. It relates chiefly to the right of constructing a canal between the Pacific and Atlantic, through the river St. John and Lakes Leon and Nicaragua. It is understood that the treaty is accompanied by a great mass of correspondence illustrating the progress of affairs, as connected with the outrageous encroachment of Great Britain in that quarter. Never did an insolent and presump uous emmissary of that unsrupulous power meet with a more resolute and skilful adversary than the bullying swaggerer, Chatfield, found in Mr. Squiers.

Senator Truman Smith, to day, made a triumphant reply to Bradbury, of Maine, on the resolution of the latter, calling for the reasons for all removals from office which have been made since the present administration came in. While Mr. Smith was cutting and slashing the writhing democracy, first in the flank and then on the withers, Mr. Foote, who has reappeared, rose to say that as the opposite party were now in the majority, and the democracy were prostrate, he thought it but fair to exhibit for them a compassionate forbearance. To which Mr. Smith replied, that he could not consider the democracy prostrate while Foote was on his feet three fourths of the time.—This sadly told upon the little man like a shot between wind and water, and he subsided as quietly and promptly as the circumstances admitted of.—The allusion was not lost upon any one who heard it, and of course the laugh was general against the busy little gentleman. Mr. Smith did not conclude.

There has been some thing like real business in the House to day. Bayly seems at length disposed to expedite public business, and upon his motion debate on the deficiency appropriation bill was stopped in Committee of the Whole, at two o'clock, leaving him at liberty, however, as chairman of the Ways and Means, to close it with an hour's speech after that time. Bayly is very wordy and windy, in fact, what the French call *Monsieur ventare*. He therefore required a full hour to deliver himself, although he had consumed one at the beginning of the discussion on the bill.

There were several passages of great interest in the debate. Among others was the declaration of Mr. John L. Taylor, of Ohio, that he had ascertained, upon enquiry, since yesterday, that there were fifty more Democrats than Whigs in office in Washington at this day, notwithstanding all the alleged proscription of the administration.—Yesterday Mr. Smith had stated that his belief was that the Democrats held a majority of the offices, and that being then denied, he had been led to make the enquiry which had resulted as above stated.

The very first vote after coming out of committee showed Mr. Bayly to have been again floored—Mr. Hampton's motion to insert $12,000 as pay for the eight or ten clerks and messengers whom it had been necessary to employ since the month of March last, in the office of the Department of the Interior, though it had been the turning point of the whole debate, and the theme of Democratic oratory for several days, was adopted—ayes 85, nays 74—or 79, for I could not get the precise vote. It is true this is a somewhat meagre vote in committee where the yeas and nays cannot be called the result, and may be different in the House, where they can, but it is not probable.

We hear a great deal about compromise, about the crisis being past, and matters of that sort, but as a cool spectator of what is occurring here, I must say that I do not perceive any more decisive symptoms of an adjustment than were apparent a month or two ago. It is easy to say the North must yield for the sake of the Union, that the South is resolute and will have what she calls justice; but this is all very vague and unsatisfactory. What will the North yield? The Proviso, very probably. But, will that appease the South? by no means, for if we can believe the leading Democrats of the South, they regard the admission of California as a free State, as bad as the Proviso. A majority of Northern men are willing to give the South the security of suitable legislation in respect to fugitive slaves. But the South demands Mason's bill for the virtual creation of 20,000 additional federal judges, and for the legalization of kidnapping on a scale that would put every free colored citizen of the North at the mercy of every vagabond on either side of the dividing line, who chose to make a business of slave hunting. This the free States will never grant. Governor Seward's amendments, so much scoffed at, for securing to persons arrested as slaves, the right of habeas corpus and of trial by jury, must be adopted, or, at least, the Northern man who abandons the principle in his vote, had better tie a mill stone about his neck at once. But, not to tire your readers, I will postpone to a subsequent letter a sketch of what probably will be done.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1850.

Deficiencies in Appropriations—Dissolution by Yeas and Nays—Florida Indians—Expensive Subjects.

The House has done a very fair business to day and its debates and proceedings have not only been interesting but of a character to advance the public service. I have taken the trouble to run my eye over the bill, for the supply of deficiencies in the appropriations for the current year. Its amount is quite startling. I have before noticed the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the amounts necessary to meet these deficiencies. The aggregate of these estimates, was $1,696,000, which, however, included the amount required for the collection of the revenue, which has since been provided for, in a separate bill. There remained, therefore, to be provided for in the bill now before the House, less than four hundred thousand dollars. But the bill as it came from the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means, with its democratic majority, is made up of a vast variety of items, which, together, form an aggregate of $1,470,000. Here are some of the items, For the removal of the Florida Indians $400,000

Additional Pensions to Soldiers of the Mexican War	560,000
Continuing the construction of the Custom House at New Orleans	100,000
Mexican Boundary Survey	50,000
Additional provisions for the Navy	70,600
Mint at Philadelphia	41,000
Miscellaneous Items	250,000
	$1,471,000

Under a rule of the House, after the general debate has been terminated on the bill, a chance is given for explanation upon matters of detail, by offering real or only *pro forma* amendments, with the privilege to him who offers it, of speaking five minutes on each one. In this way a most interesting discussion has been going on all day, with a most beneficial result.

I stated yesterday, that Mr. Hampton procured the insertion of his amendment, providing for the Clerks of the Department of the Interior, in the amount of $12,000. To day, with all his horror of encouraging irregular expenditure, Mr. Bayly, found himself compelled to move the for addition of $13,500, the outfits for the Ministers to Austria and Prussia, yet to be appointed. Opposition was made to it on the Democratic side, because they said they did not want any body sent to succeed Hannegan and Webb, but Bayly and Southern conjdjutors let them know that that was not the progress that they wanted. They plainly said that they would have nothing to do with the dummery of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, on any account whatever, for, said they, she takes our cotton and tobacco, and we must keep on good terms with her, let her do what she will. Here you have the secret of the warm Southern Democratic opposition to the resolution of General Cass against Austria. This may be regarded as the first public appearance of Cotton and Tobacco as Diplomatists, but, in truth, they settled the Oregon question, and lost us "fifty fore, forty," though they operated in a more private manner on that memorable occasion.

Tobaccodom prevailed, and carried the outfits.

Carter, of Ohio, moved to expunge half of the $400,000, for the removal of the Seminole Indians, and sustained his motion with one of the most slashing five minute speeches ever heard in the House. There were, he said, less than two hundred Indians in Florida. Some of these, it appeared, had got into a drunken quarrel with some Floridians, and one or two of the latter had been killed. That State, which by its valour was going to dissolve the Union, had made an appeal to the General Government, it had been answered at an expense of at least $100,000, and the foe had been subdued. Now it was proposed to appropriate $2,000 a head, to get these formidable Indians out of the country. He could not quite stand that, but he would allow $1,000, as Florida was an extensive country, though anywhere else it could be done for $50 a man.

Cabell, of Florida, replied with warmth, and estimated the number of Indians at 1,500—and said there was great danger of an Indian War. But Phelps, of Missouri, proved from official documents, that the fighting men could not much exceed one hundred of the whole tribe, or remnant now in Florida, contained not more than three hundred men, women, and children.—Carter's amendment prevailed.

The different amendments, notwithstanding this reduction, nearly swelled the bill to its original extent, and it was reported to the House, in a shape calling for nearly $1,500,000. To morrow, the final vote is to be taken, and it remains to be seen whether the champions of disunion will oppose the bill with their peculiar tactics, attempt its defeat, as a violation of their published form of refusing all supplies before the settlement of the Slavery question, and dissolve the Union by Yeas and Nays. I think they will not.

Mr. Calhoun is certainly sinking. An "organic lesion," as the physicians term it, has occured, which is said to render a fatal termination of his disease inevitable. His career is no doubt ended. He may live a month or more, I understand his attending physician to say, but that is not probable. He is in his seventy first year. Mrs. Calhoun is not in Washington.

From the declaration of Bayly to day, in regard to the outfits, it is certain that nominations will soon be made to fill the Prussian and Austrian Missions.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 22, 1850.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill entitled "an act to repeal the 4th section of the act to incorporate the North Lebanon railroad company," came up in order.

The question recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative. So the bill passed, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Irwin, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill entitled "an act to provide for the election of Attorney General and Prosecuting Attorneys, which came up on second reading, and after the adoption of several amendments, was read second and third time, and passed.

The provisions of this bill are in substance as follows, to wit:—

1st. That at the general election in October next, the qualified voters of the Commonwealth shall elect a person, learned in the law, who shall have been at least ten years a practising lawyer in the State, and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, to act as Attorney General for a period of three years from the first Monday of December next, who shall discharge all the duties now performed by the Attorney General.

2nd. That if a vacancy should happen in said office, the Governor shall have power to fill the vacancy until the next general election.

3rd. That the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of each and every county in the State, shall at the same time, and every three years therefore, elect one person learned in the law, who has been two years admitted to the bar, and who shall have resided in the county for which he is elected for at least one year next preceeding his election, who shall be called the District Attorney of said county, and perform all the duties now discharged by Prosecuting Attorneys.

4th. That if any District Attorney, so elected, shall demand any greater fee than that allowed in the fee bill, for any services, he shall perform in relation to any case, or shall receive any fee, reward or present, for the examination of any case in relation to a nolle prosequi, he shall be liable to an indictment therefor, and on conviction shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and be punished by a fine within the discretion of the court, as well as removal from said office.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the Senate took up and passed the bill to incorporate an Association for the establishment of a House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Watson, the bill from the Senate supplementary to the act to incorporate the Monongahela Bank at Brownsville, was taken up and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the resolution, entitled "Resolution relative to the promotion of Agriculture," was taken up and read as follows.

WHEREAS, The agricultural interests of Pennsylvania, and of the sister States of the Union, have become of such importance as to require the fostering protection of National Legislature, as well to stimulate ingenuity as to reward industry, Therefore,

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their official influence in procuring the passage of an act creating a National Bureau of Agriculture.

Mr. Walker addressed the House in an able and eloquent speech, of considerable length, in favor of agriculture, and in regard to the wants of Pennsylvania in that respect.

The resolution was then adopted, yeas 88, nays none.

On motion of Mr. Cessna, the bill providing for the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General, was taken up and after some discussion as to districts, passed final reading—yeas 88, nays 3

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Columbia, the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, [Mr Porter chairman] to repeal the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the act to prevent kidnapping, passed 3d of March, 1847, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Jones in the Chair.)

The committee was addressed upon the question generally, by the Speaker, Messrs. Smith and Bowen, who had the floor, when the House adjourned

In the Senate to day, Mr. Crabb from the Committee on Banks, reported a bill to extend the charter of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr Darsie from the select Committee on Apportionment, reported the bill, fixing the number of Senators and Representatives, and forming the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts

Double the usual number of copies of this report were ordered to be printed; and the bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday next, and every day hereafter until disposed of

The Senate then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr Finnon in the chair, and took up the bill from the House, for the regulation of Banks, commonly called the General Bank Bill. Various amendments were proposed and adopted, when the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the Senate. It was then laid over for the present; and may be called up at any time hereafter.

At twelve o'clock the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, and presented a message from the Governor on the subject of Slavery, and in reply to resolution of the States of Georgia and Virginia. It is most able and elaborate, and exposition of the view of Pennsylvania upon all the subjects of dispute between the northern and southern States, and will no doubt be read with great interest and satisfaction.

Twenty five hundred copies were ordered by the Senate In the House, the motion to print, was still under discussion up to the hour of adjournment.

The resolutions of instruction on the subject of Slavery, introduced in the early part of the Session, came up in the House to day, and were disposed of by the dough face Locofoco majority, by postponing its further consideration of the subject till the last day of April.

I have been kindly furnished with a copy of the Governor's message, which I send you in advance of its publication here.

CODDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The equinoctial storm has come and gone, leaving the city with an atmosphere like April. The little incidents of city life are quite swallowed up in the press of business, which continues to increase, not only in the legitimate walks of trade, but in the irregular or speculative departments. The most prominent speculation, by far, is the real estate bubble, which has been expanded to a degree that staggers all ordinary calculation. The exchange floor is crowded daily, with every variety of manhood, and were it tolerable, we should see ladies there, so eager are people to dabble in the dirt. As an index of prices, it may be said that an estate has just been closed under the hammer, realizing the round sum of six hundred thousand dollars, or twenty per cent above the valuation made before the sale.

Competition has commenced upon the North River, and the fare now stands at 25 cts without a bed, and with one 50 cents. This for one hundred and sixty miles travel, is no doubt without parallel in the world, nor will a much higher rate prevail this season, as the People's Line of Steam boats have determined to try the metal of the Hudson River Company, the stock of which dropped three per cent. A part of this decline, however, was produced by a rumor that the company had determined to pay its next interest on its stock in scrip, and keep its cash to build its road with. The chance of breaking down the Hudson road is not very great, judging from the experience of the New Haven, which though hardly pushed, now sells at about par.

What the papers call an "excitement," has been felt among the fashionables, this fortnight, occasioned by the display of Paris Millinery, by the shopkeepers of Park Place. The precious wares were advertised to be "opened" at ten, A. M., but hours before the time, the street was blocked by carriages, and the walks lined with servants in livery, while the sales rooms teemed with a pushing, chattering assembly, ready to carry off such bargains, and such sweet hats! The excitement of the slavery question in Congress is of some note, but this "battle of the bonnets" quite surpasses it.

The Loco Focos who forced the State to adopt such stringent constitutional restrictions, in the management of its finances, are brought now to see the absurdity of their position, with the State debt in the most flourishing condition, and a large augmentation of our sinking fund, we are absolutely unable to borrow, legally, a small sum for works of undoubted utility, and in fact of universal necessity, such as an agricultural college, and various other public improvements. An attempt was made by the Assembly, to get the Comptroller, Washington Hunt, to assume the responsibility of furnishing the means, but he, good Whig as he is, declared in the words of Gen. Taylor, that his was an administrative office, and that he could not legislate when the legislature even had no power. The result is, the public improvements must wait.

Our Board of Education are about to take a step, in compelling people to educate their children, which will make a stir in our curiously composed city. They have recommended the passage of a law empowering the police to take charge of all rambling children, who may be found loose in school hours. This will check the growth of young vagrants, who must now go to school, or the House of Refuge. It is a New England custom, this of forcing children to school, and its success here will be a great gain.

The trade sale of books commenced to day, but the attendance thus far is moderate, and nothing but Stationery has been sold. Prices, however, are very satisfactory, and the sales extensive. Among the movements of the book trade, is that of Messrs. Cooley, Keese & Co., who in May, go up Broadway, as far as White Street, a location which ten years since would have been as absurd, as to have your office on the margin of the Canal Basin.

Cotton is very firm, and holders not anxious to sell, until the arrival of the steamer, new date. Flour has sold at a shade decline, but the demand has much improved for the East. A good trade has been done in Canadian, for London, and the English Colonies. Corn also tends downward, with a corresponding large business. Wheat is prime. In Pork not much doing at former prices. Lard is heavy at 6¼@6¾. In groceries there is no change. Coffee has been sold for export to some extent, but the market is not buoyant. Tobacco has sold freely at full prices. Iron is cheaper: sales of Scotch pig at $22 per ton, and 200 tons bar at $41@42, 6 mos. Tin has fallen, and is dull The last sales of teas, by auction, went off well, and full prices were obtained.

DR. WEBSTER'S TRIAL.

We continue to extract such portions of the examination of the witnesses in Dr. Webster's trial, as we deem most interesting to our readers. We should be glad to give a full report of the trial, but other matters of more import to our community require us to condense these reports as much as possible.

Continuation of Tuesday's Proceedings—First day—Evidence of Charles Kingsley.

On Monday, in company with Mr. Starkweather, I went to East Cambridge, to examine the Medical College. Mr. Starkweather and I searched all the building—the lecture room, and the large vault where the remains from the dissecting room are thrown. Littlefield and another was with us, and we found, though I am not certain, that the doors were locked.

We went unto Professor Webster's apartment. The door was locked. Littlefield was there while we wanted admittance, and when we all got in. We went back to the stairs, and saw a door at which we knocked, as we had been told that Professor Webster was in the apartment to which it led.

Witness had knocked once at the door without gaining admittance, and Mr. Starkweather had just turned to go down stairs, when Littlefield said that the Professor was in, and that we could gain admittance. Prof. W. soon came to the door, but did not pay much attention or speak to us; we entered and went through his rooms, and then went down stairs. On the following day I again went to the college, in company with officers Clapp, Rice, and Fuller; we went into Littlefield's apartments and searched every room, also his coats and pantaloons; we made quite a thorough search of the apartments, and looked under the beds, &c; we did not know but that we might find some papers or documents belonging to Dr. Parkman.

We afterwards went into the cellar through a trap door, and then to the apartments of Prof. W. Prof. W. came to the door. Mr. Clapp said to him that we had come to make a search of the whole building, and also of the neighborhood. We then entered the laboratory. Mr. Clapp, after looking through the laboratory, approached a small private room, upon which Prof. W. told him that he kept his valuable and dangerous articles there, and so he did not go into the room, contenting himself with merely looking in through the half open door. I looked into the furnace of that room, and perceived a considerable quantity in there. We afterwards went down into the lower room on Saturday, and on looking into the furnace I perceived a bright fire burning, but no ashes beneath the grate; it appeared as though it had been lately swept.

In another room we saw a tea chest filled with tan, with some minerals thrown on the top; Messrs. Clapp and Webster did all the talking, while we were going through the rooms we took notice of the minerals on the tan; some inquiries were made respecting the water closet, which had not as yet been entered; Mr. Webster said the key of it was lost. I noticed several spots on the stairs, which appeared as though made by water, my attention was directed to them the more particularly as I had noticed them there the day before, and they did not appear to have dried any; the officers and myself did not at the time make a very critical examination; as Mr. Clapp had remarked to Prof. Webster on entering, that there was no suspicion resting on any one attached to the Medical College.

The first reward offered was to the amount of $1000 for the recovery of Dr. Parkman, and afterward a reward of $3000 was offered. I carried some of the handbills to Chelsea myself. I went to the hospital on Friday night's week from the time of Dr. P's disappearance; I inquired for Mr. Littlefield, and I found him in about 15 minutes; he had borrowed some tools for the purpose of breaking through the walls; as I stood knocking at the front door of Littlefield's house, and while I stood there, I heard a sound, as though some one was pounding [illegible]; this was after the arrest of Professor W. I was at the jail that night about ten o'clock, and there I saw Professor W.; he was lying on the floor in the lower room up, facedownward, he did not seem to be able to raise or hold his head up; the officers managed to get him up and carry him up stairs; when he got there he asked for water; some was given him, and he attempted to take it in his hand, but he intimated so that he shook the water all over himself. The attendants afterwards held the glass of water to him, and he stooped down his head as if to drink, but he did not appear to do so. I never saw a man in such a condition before.

We asked him if he would go to the college and explain appearances there. He said he would go there, but he had no explanation to make. He was perspiring very freely at this period, and Mr. Parker, county attorney, asked him if he was ill. He said his extremities were freezing. Prof. W. was carried to the college in a carriage, and was led from it to his laboratory by two officers one on each side of him. On going into the room he asked where the key to the privy was. He said that it was at the end of the shelves—it was not to be found, however, and we were obliged to go down to the lower laboratory and break open the door. I did not notice the demeanor of Prof. W. for some time, as my attention was directed elsewhere. We went down through a trap door to where the hole was made in the central wall through to the privy; after we entered we found the right thigh and right leg of a human being.

Here the defence pressed the question whether it was the right thigh and leg, or left thigh and leg, inasmuch as the Government Attorney had stated in his argument that it was the left leg and thigh.

I did not notice any thing peculiar in the behavior of Prof. W. at that time and place; we stood looking at the fragments of the body for about five minutes, and then left the college, on the following day, (Saturday) I was at the college with officer Fuller, and some others; Mr. Fuller discovered in the tea chest before mentioned, the thorax and left thigh of a human body. I was up stairs at the time, and came down at their request, and saw the officers dragging a chest from the shelves to the centre of the room; we took them out of the chest, and from the bottom of it there fell a large sized jack knife, as I should call it; we afterward found in a closet a pair of pantaloons, and a pair of slippers, upon which were some drops of what we took for blood. Dr. Charles T. Jackson was present at this time.

An officer took charge of the pants and slippers, and wrapped them up in a piece of paper, I saw the saw which they took down from the nail on which it was discovered hanging; we found on the handle of it some marks which we supposed were made with blood; while at the laboratory, I asked for a pen, and Littlefield handed me one, one of which appeared to be made of a reed, and Mr. Littlefield remarked, when he handed it to me, that he didn't think I could write with it; I was not present when the towels were discovered; the general appearance of the parts of the body found was those of Dr. Parkman's; he was a very slim man; don't know what his weight was; knew it 13 years ago; there was some peculiarity in his jaw; should not like to say positively that the parts of a body found at the college were those of Dr. P.; have heard Dr. P. use severe language on some occasions, but never heard him use profane language; I was not at Prof. W.'s house in Cambridge at the time the notes were found.

Cross examination—I went out to Prof. Webster's house I think on the 18th of December; went to Cambridge in the hourly, and then took a carriage; did not have a search warrant on that occasion; have heard Dr. P. use very severe language; he would sometimes call a man a knave or a dishonest man; have heard him talk harshly to people who deserved it; never heard him use profane language.

Littlefield knocked twice at Prof. W.'s door, rather loudly; do not know that there was anything peculiar in the manner of knocking; do not remember whether there was any conversation in the lecture room; officer Starkweather went with me to the lecture room; Prof. W. was dressed in his working dress, that is to say he had on an apron and cap the first time we saw him; he was also dressed in the apron and cap the second time; Prof W. said that Mr. Clapp had taken the privy key away, I saw tan in the tea chest—am sure of it; I saw a saw there also; it was a butcher's saw; I use that expression because it was a due tooth hand saw, such as butchers use; saw something on the handle of the knife, which I thought was blood.

Direct examination—The saw was such as carpenters use for fine work.

Patrick McGowan called—I lived with Dr. Parkman at the time he disappeared; remember that a man called between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of November, to see Dr. P; cannot say whether the prisoner at the bar is the one or not; Dr. P. was at that time passing from his study to the office, and he advanced to meet the man who called; I heard the Dr. say that he would meet him at half past one o'clock that day; the Dr. left the house shortly after, and did not return to dinner; Dr. P. was a very punctual man.

Robert G. Shaw called.—Am brother in law to Dr. George P.; he was 56 years of age at the time of his disappearance; was intimately acquainted with the defendant; I last saw Dr. P. on the morning of the day he was missing about 10 o'clock; there was nothing unusual in his appearance at the time, we walked together from my house to State street.

On the Saturday following his wife sent for me; I went to her house and found her in great distress; I immediately took measures, in concert with the relatives of the family, to solve the mystery of the Doctor's absence; our suspicions rested on a man who had several months before robbed the Doctor; a reward of $3000 was immediately offered for the recovery of the Doctor alive, or $1000 for his body; the first reward was offered the Saturday after his disappearance; I saw the remains found at the medical College put together.

By Government—Do you believe they were the remains of your brother-in-law, Dr. P.?

(Objected to by defence, as incompetent to testify. The Bench held a consultation upon the objections urged by defence, as showing that there was good reason to believe it to be the body of Dr. P. in the mind of the witness.")

When I saw the remains of the body found, I recognized them to be parts of the Doctor's body, as I believe by the hair on the breast, from its color, and by one of his legs, which I saw one day in my office; I discovered nothing different in the appearance of the remains from the parts of the body of Dr. P; I knew, also, that he wore false teeth, similar to those found at the college.

Mr. Shaw was here requested by the Government counsel to relate what he knew of the pecuniary embarrassments of Prof. W. He stated that in the latter part of 1848, Prof. W. called upon me and said he was in great distress, pecuniarily, and that he should like to get from me some money on a mortgage of his mineral cabinet; he said an officer was about to seize his furniture, and that his family were in great distress; told him that I had not got the money at that time, but if he could get my note discounted, he might have it; he said he thought $600 would relieve him for that time. He took the note, got it discounted, and gave me a receipt.

Here Mr. Shaw read a paper signed by Prof. John W. Webster. The paper was an acknowledgment of the receipt of $600 from R. G. Shaw in part payment for a cabinet of minerals, at that time in his (Webster's) possession, containing about 5000 specimens. On this cabinet, Mr. Shaw showed by documents that he had advanced a farther sum of $600—in all $1,200. I asked Dr. P. a short time afterward, what salary Prof. W. had at Cambridge, and said that he appeared somewhat pressed for money, inasmuch as he had but a short time before April, 1849, sold me a cabinet of minerals to raise money.

At this Dr. P. remarked that they were not his (Webster's) to sell, and he told me that if I would come to his house, he would show me the mortgage of the cabinet to him by Prof. W. The Doctor seemed very angry. I remarked that if Prof. W. had told a falsehood in the matter he ought to be severely punished. [Here the Attorney General Clifford read a copy of the mortgage written by Webster to Parkman, whereby he (W.) had mortgaged all his furniture, books, minerals, chemical apparatus, &c., constituting his entire personal property; this mortgage was recorded in Middlesex county, Feb. 13, 1847.]

I mentioned this circumstance to a friend of mine some time afterward, and offered to subscribe my name for $500, with the intention of buying the cabinet to present to the college, provided others would subscribe a sufficient amount to purchase the minerals. I subscribed the $500 with the understanding that that amount should be an offset to what was due me by Prof. W. The amount of $1200 was raised, the cabinet purchased, and the balance of $700 paid to me.

Cross-examined—I believe the remains to be the body of Dr. G. Parkman, from the fact that the Dr. was missing, as much as from the hair on his breast; if it had not been missing, I should not have thought anything about the peculiarity of his hair.

Direct examination resumed—I got the mortgage which has just been read from Dr. P.'s house, after death, and before the session of the coroner's jury.

At this juncture, it being nearly seven o'clock, the Court adjourned, having previously given instructions that the jury should examine the Medical College, &c., in time to attend the Court on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Board of Trade Meeting.

☞ The members of the Association of the Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange, are requested to meet at the Rooms of the Institution, on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Rail Road Convention, to be holden in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN HARPER, Secy.

MARRIED.

In Evansville, Indiana, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. McCarer, ROBERT B. LAGONILE, of this city, to EUNICE B. KUATZ, of the former place.

Wanted!

A CLERK!—One who has had experience in the Canal Transportation business. None other need apply.

O'CONNOR, ATKINS & CO.

mr26-2t

KELLY & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 105 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH KELLY, of the above firm, is now at the Monongahela House, where he would be pleased to receive orders for any thing in the line of his business, or to take measures in reference to future orders.

mr26-3t*

First Produce!!

MESSRS O'CONNOR, ATKINS & CO. have received the following telegraphic despatch:

PHILADELPHIA, March 23d, 1850.

Our boat "Junius," with the first cargo of produce, has arrived, and is in advance of other Lines.

ATKINS, O'CONNOR & CO.

We call the attention of shippers to the above facts, showing the best made the trip from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, in the short time of 6 days and 12 hours. The cargo was bulk pork, and was shipped by Messrs. English & Bennett, of this city.

mr26 1t

Bonnets! Bonnets!!

OPEN AT MURPHY & BURCHFIELD'S, this morning—China Pearl, Coburg, Florence Braid, Chip, Dunstable and White, Tuscan Braid, and other styles of Fancy Bonnets. Also—

FLOWERS AND CAPS, in great variety, and at exceedingly low prices.

China Pearl Bonnets as low as 50 cents. mr26

The Baltimore Weekly American,

Compendium of News and Prices Current.

UNDER the above title the Editors of the American have commenced the publication of a Weekly paper, to be issued every Saturday morning in time to be dispatched by the earliest mails. The pages of its sheet will contain all the news of the week, selections of a useful, entertaining, and literary character; and also the full, complete and reliable review of the Baltimore Market, published in the daily and tri-weekly American. It will take rank among the very largest weekly papers, and in the contents of thirty-two column will be found as much reading matter as will fill a fair-sized duodecimo volume—The design is to make it an acceptable medium of information, furnished at so low a rate as to be accessible to all. The terms of subscription to "The Baltimore Weekly American" are as follows:

One copy, per annum,	$2 00
Three copies, when directed to one address,	5 00
Six copies, do do do	9 00
Ten copies, do do do	13 00
Twenty copies, do do do	21 00

Payable invariably in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

mr26-4t

BARNUM'S HOTEL,

NEW YORK,

Broadway, corner of Maiden Lane.

THIS extensive HOTEL has been leased by the subscribers, and has been completely refitted in the most elegant manner. Large additions are now being made, which, when completed, will make it the most extensive Hotel in New York. It is the determination of the proprietor, to make it equal, in every respect, to any other House in the United States. Its location is the most desirable and central in the city, being in the fashionable part of Broadway, convenient to all the public buildings, places of amusement, and business. Grateful for the liberal patronage received from his western friends, while at Cumberland, Md., and more recently at the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio, he respectfully solicits a renewal of their patronage, for his new establishment, at New York, and will do his utmost to assure them that every effort on his part shall be given to administer to their comfort and pleasure.

A. S. BARNUM.

New York, March, 1850.—[mr26-3m

MANCHESTER NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers for sale an unusually large stock of Everblooming Plants this season, consisting in part of—

Monthly Roses: Bourbon Roses, Noisette, Virginia, Pillar, and Moss Roses, of many varieties; Monthly Verbenas, of many varieties; Camelias Japonicas; Cactus; Geraniums; Dahlias, seventy six of the most rare and showy varieties in cultivation. Ornamental Plants; Strawberry, Evergreen Grape Vines; the celebrated Fastolf Raspberry; Strawberry Plants, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, &c., &c.

Orders may be addressed to Pittsburgh Post Office, or left at our stand in the Diamond, on market days, (where catalogues may be had,) will be promptly attended to.

mr26-d&w&2t* JAMES WARDROP.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

JUST received and for sale, at No 110 Second street, a large and splendid assortment of Fluid Lard and Camphene Lamps, which will be sold at the lowest eastern prices for cash. The attention of dealers is respectfully solicited.

mr26 SOLOMON SCHOYER.

HERSEY, FLEMING & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, AND AT EASTERN MANUFACTURERS PRICES:

White Flannels, all Wool		Blue Drills	